THE NEWS AND OBSERVER RALEIGH, N. C A ASHE. EDITOR

MR. BLAINE went fishing and caugh his match. When Cornwallis heard that Lafayette was in Virginia, he said, depre ciatingly, "We will go and catch the beard less boy." Later he feigned illness to avoid yielding his sword into the hands of the boy whose talents he had pretended to de spise. Mr. Blaine unnecessarily made and persisted in keeping up a controversy with Mr. Belmont, whose duty, as a member of the committee, it was to examine him as a witness. Mr. Blaine asked leave to appear before the committee, and proposed to answer frankly and truthfully all. questions that Mr. Belmont might ask him. Instead of doing so he began to precipitate a scene, and spoke disparagingly of Mr. Belmont as a mere boy, a boy on the street, whose questions he would dis regard. Like Cornwallis, he has found a Yorktown. He tried to play the role of braggart and bully, so successfully played when he forcibly possessed himself of the damning Mulligan papers, and saved himself from the exposure of a corrupt transaction. His carriage was abominable in a man of his pretensions. Mr. Belmont, under all the circumstances, bore himself admirably. He was thrown off his feet a little, and one or two of his questions were involved, but he speedily regained his composure and remained master of the situation. But few men could have done better. At length, after the cross examination had finished, Mr. Blaine made a great effort to have a scene, and he had bis wish. Then it was that Mr. Belmont receded from his purpose to settle the matter elsewhere, and stigmatized Mr. Blaine in public as a coward and a bully. He put that insult upon the ex Secretary. And after that, to be sure, Mr. Belmont could have nothing further to say to the man who wore it tamely.

The ex-Secretary now goes into the world branded by a gentleman, his superior in wealth, in culture, in learning and in manners, as a coward and a bully. And all the world says that Mr. Belmont was accurate in his delineation. Henceforth Mr. Blaine wears the collar he has won, and he appears before the public stained and dishonored. That ends his career as a public character. The people of no dis trict in the Union could now elect him as their representative in Congress, no State would have him as its Senator, and no party would weigh itself down beneath the burden of his candidacy. This exhibition he has made of himself and the contumely

with the help of their wives try to utilize the little sources of revenue just for the sake of the experiment. THE naval service has always been favorite with North Carolina. In the olden time "Free Trade and Sailors Rights" was a cry that went right to the hearts of our people. And perhaps this fancy for that branch of the governmental service was heightened by the fact that we have furnished several Secretaries of the Navy, Messrs. Branch, Badger, Graham and Dobbin. At any rate we have always taken a peculiar interest in that service and North Carolina has usually had representatives on the naval committees of Congress. In the passage of time we have lost but little of our sympathy for our bold seamen who have ever maintained the honor of our flag abroad, and have never dishonored it at home. We therefore wish to see the navy flourish, and desire that its equipment may be efficient and equal to that of any other country in the world. The conduct of the navy department in the matter of expenditures, however, has been such as to drive off many of the best friends of the naval service. Our earpest wish to promote the construction of first-class vessels cannot make us consent to the waste and extravagance of the navy department. Our sympathy for the old naval heroes cannot induce us to shut our eyes to the frauds that have been so flagrant and open in the construction bureaus. When Robeson was Secretary of the Navy, the large appropriations made by Congress were

spent recklessly and for improper purposes, and enough money has been wasted to have built and equipped as fine a navy as floats in the world. But we have nothing to show for it. Mr. Hewitt lately offered resolution inquiring into certain expenditures, and in reply a report has been made which is no less shameful than instructive. Until some changes are made in the methods of administration Congress ought to withhold further appropriations, except for the pay rolls and the maintenance of the officers and men. Especially is this requisite since Chandler has become secretary. What has been done before in the way of making away with public money Secretary Chandler is very apt to do again. A necessity arises therefore to withhold the means for extravagance and corrup-

tion. Dut to the facts : The bureau of equipment supplies sails. rigging, anchors and fuel. Upon thirty vessels this bureau has expended, since 1865, about \$7,000,000. The bureau of steam engineering directs the designing. fitting out, running and repairing of the engines and boilers. Upon forty vessels this bureau has expended, since 1862, more than \$10,000,000, or an average of a little more than \$250,000 for each.

The expenses for new machinery seem he has suffered ends his career. The ques-tion will always recur-if Mr. Blaine had example, the Alaska, a wooden screw to have been extraordinarily large. For steamer, now in the Pacific squadron, built in 1867, has cost the government \$295,841 in the equipment bureau and \$309,383 in the engineering bureau. For new machinery \$48,000 was paid in 1869 and \$33,000 more in 1870. The bill for repairs is \$41,000. New boilers were put in in 1875 at a cost of almost \$100,000 and about \$48,000 was spent in 1877 for "repairs with new boilers." Upon the Tennessee, the equipment bureau has spent \$475,156 since the war, and the engincering bureau \$621,724. Her cagines, built in 1864, cost \$764,000. Repairs of machinery, the most of which have been made since 1870, have cost \$220,000. New boilers cost \$52,000 in 1874 in addition, and in 1876 and 1877 there was an expenditure of \$140,000 under the

perfumes are the most enduring, so does a recollection of police attention, kind words and hospitality linger longest in one's memory. We shall always remember the pleasures of our visit to Elizabeth City.

IT appears from a letter, printed on gesterday from Mr. Denny, the treasurer of the Midland North Carolina Railroad. that under the deed in trust Mr. Best can put out but \$15,000 of bonds for each mile of railroad in operation. That limit is a very reasonable one indeed. As we said at first, railroad men build their roads by making mortgages, and it is nothing

remarkable that the Midland company should do what all other companies do It would be remarkable indeed had Mr. Best undertaken to build a railroad with out resorting to this usual and customary method of securing the money advanced by the capitalists engaged in the enterprise. THE Norfolk editors invited the North

Carolina Press Association to stop over in that city. Some were able to do so, but others of us regretted our inability to protract our absence from the sanctum, and were obliged to forego the pleasure. We'll bear it in mind, however, and treasure it up against our Norfolk friends, and on some occasion when they are least expecting it, they will have cause to remember it.

THE evidence in the star route cases shows corruption and villainy of the deepest dye. But it is only what was to be ex pected. Rerdell, one of the conspirators, coufessed and told the government authorities all about it. False books had been prepared by Dorsey to deceive the government officials, and Brady and the postoffice officials divided the spoils with the other plunderers.

WE hardly think our reference to Repubican prohibitionists yesterday could have been misunderstood, but to prevent a possible misrepresentation we desire to say that our allusion was to the colored Republican prohibition advocate, J. C. Price,

of Craven. THE Press Association adopted resolutions of thanks to the various railroad and steamboat lines that courteously extended hem free transportation to Elizabeth City.

Provisions of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The anti-Chinese bill, which passed the Senate to day, suspends the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, and if any person pr hibited by the act should come into the United States during that period he must leave within ninety days. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings a Chinese laborer into the United States during that period is liable to a fine not

THE PRESS CONVENTION.

The Festive Conclusion of a Pleasant Affair-The Grand Supper and Ball at the Albe-marle House.

ELIZ VBETH CITY, N. C., April 28. The meeting of the North Carolina s Association at this charming town as been productive of naught but pleas-

ure. The rare hospitality for which this fair and fertile section of our State is justly famed has been happily illu-trated during the stay of the editors here. Last night the citizens crowned their other courtesies and honors by a grand ball and banquet in honor of the Press Association. It was given at the Albemarle House, the ball room of that hostelry being elaborately decorated with flags and flowers for the occasion. The attendance was large and the quiet clegance of the affair showed the taste of those who in tendering so grace ful a crowning compliment manifested their appreciation of "The Press." The

ladics looked charming, and their toilettes, elegant and appropriate, were worn with infinite grace. Stately matrons and youthful belles alike attracted attention by beauty of face, figure and costume, but the reporter, whose pencil is powerless to de scribe the scene, can only leave the two former charms to the imagination, while he but faintly describes "what they all wore." Miss H. Creecy, pink silk, Spanish lace rimmings, diamonds.

Miss N. Creecy, cream nun's veiling, white satin, Spanish lace trimming, pearls. Miss V. Ball, white Swiss, white satin vaist. Spanish lace trimming, pearls. Miss Claude Paxton, of Edenton, white dotted muslin over blue silk, turquoises. Mi.s Minnie Buie, white Swiss, blue satin waist, gold. Miss Mattie Saunders, blue silk, Spanish ace trimming, gold. Miss Dora Johnson, white Swiss, white satin waist, gold.

Miss Minnie Dillon, white Swiss over pink, turquoises.

Miss A. Dillon, pearl colored silk, plum silk lace, gold.

Miss Maggie Miskell, cream silk, Spanish lace, pearl trimmings, pearls. Miss Celia Grandy, white Swiss, satin

waist, gold. Miss Lessie Grandy, white lace over

blue silk, pearls. Miss Sue Grandy, white dotted Swiss blue silk waist, gold.

Mrs. S. T. Hand, Jr., baby blue silk. en traine, lace ruffles, pearls. A very hand-

some costume. Mrs. T. Newcomb, nun's veiling, en traine, satin trimming, scarlet satin waist, silver.

Miss Ruth McIntosh, heliotrope satin, lace trimming, diamonds.

Miss Mary Matthews, nun's veiling and white satin, gold. Miss Mary Leigh, white satin, white lace verdress, coral.

Miss Minnie Leigh, white satin and nuns veiling, pearls.

Miss Mattie Leigh, white dress, blue silk trimmings, gold. Miss Kittie Skinner, sea foam silk, Stanish lace trimmings, pearls. Miss Blanche Griffin, white tarlata n kirt, heliotrope satin waist, mosaic jew-Miss Katie Camp, of Norfolk, blue bunting skirt, blue satin waist, lava jew-Miss Minniel Thompson, of Edenton, corn colored tarlatan dress, black lace over dress, gold. Miss Mary McCabe, white Swiss skirt,

Belmont Having Stigmatized Blaine as a Bully and a Coward in Public, up Longer Deems it Proper or Necessary any More to Him.

WASHINGTON, April 28 .- The follow ing letter was sent to Chairman Williams, of the flouse committee on foreign affairs, this afternoon, by Bepresentative Belmort, of New York :

"My DEAR SIR :- In the examination f yesterday and the days immediately pre ceding, provocation so gross and persistent was offered to me by the witness testifying before the committee, that I was led to use language which-although unparlia mentary-did properly describe his conduct and my appreciation of his character. The witness under examination had seen fit to criticise the questions addressed by me on a former occasion to another witness; first, because quotation marks appeared in the printed record of such juestions-the responsibility for which I lisavowed, calling attention at the same time to the fact that the form of the question negatives the idea that I was quoting from those dispatches; and, secondly, because of the interpretation placed by me on those dispatches. This was properly a matter for argument, and witness

had every opportunity to present and explain his construction of the dis-Savs: patches signed by him. He chose rather to insist upon a change of my opinion respecting the meaning of the dispatches, and when I declined to make the change, belief being positive and well founded, he thought it proper, on a public occasion, to use language personally offensive. It was my desire and purpose yesterday to put an end to any further continuance of those personalities, and I therefore referred to a ess public treatment thereof by myself. Having been surprised into making a reply in the presence of the committee of character such as seems to my deliberate judgment would have been elsewhere, un der the circumstances, entirely proper, and which expresses my opinion perfectly, noth ing further in the nature of a private or personal notice of the witness is required and its conqueror? This can hardly be of me. These unparliamentary personalities should have no place on the records of the committee. I cheerfully leave the method of dealing with them to the direction of your body. "Very truly yours,

"PERRY BELMONT."

"You are a Bully and a Coward "

[Special to the New York World.] WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Mr. Blaine appeared before the House foreign affairs committee to-day flushed for combat. The moral effect of the severe tumbles he had in yesterday's tilt had not yet dawned upon him. He set out with bluster and bravado to attack Mr. Belmont. The attempt was from the outset a palpable failure. No one perceived this more quickly than he. Buffoonery was then brought to his aid; and that failing, he tried in a magniloquent way to belittle Mr. Belmont. This also having failed, he resorted to simple insolence. A bold face and hectoring manner had served him more than once in earlier trials. He again brought them into use, but this time to his discomfiture. Mr. Belmont is not the sort of person to be easily bluffed from his purpose. He let Mr. Blaine make a spectacle of himself till he got out of breath, and then imperturbably read him out another question from his notes, which had been drawn nr with care and worded in respectful phraseology. Mr. Blaine fretted under this cool, quiet curb. Professions of willingness to reply were freely coupled with disparaging comments upon the questions, and as a rule these were followed up with bald. crude evasions, till at last, to Mr. Blaine's manifest relief, Mr. Belmont closed his note book. Mr. Blaine caught at this opportunity and snatching un his own memoranda called upon Mr. Belmont to retract the construction which he had put upon the Landreau dispatch. The demand was made needlessly offensive in terms, Mr. Blaine modulating his voice so as to throw into it all that was possible of insolence and contempt. Indeed, to everybody in the room the demand seemed to be designed, all other means having failed, to anger Mr. Belmont by a direct affront. Mr. Blaine long since learned how to manage men who lose their temper. An attack upon Mr. Belmont for this purpose naturally occurred to him as the thing properly in order. He began boldly. He said that Mr. Belmont's misconception of his Landreau dispatch had been the slogan of the "dirty Democratic press," which was the prompter and Mentor behind Mr. Belmont. To this Mr. Belmont listened contemptuously and complacently. Mr. Blaine saw that he must hit harder if he wanted to get a return blow, and so he at once once assailed Mr. Belmont, by charging, under the cover of a professed wish to be "parliamentary," that Mr. Belmont had not spoken the truth. The speaker's voice and manner conveyed the "unparliamentary" interpretation which he intended to apply to this language. Mr. Belmont rese with a dangerous look in his eye. He was clearly struggling to master himself. Mr. Blaine scw it, and knowing that his chance of advantage in the colloquy would slip away if Mr. Belmont could keep himself under control, he attempted to spur Mr. Belmont on with impatient gestures and derisive ejaculations. Mr. Belmont's reply came at last. steadily, slowly, as if he were weighing each word. It was exceedingly moderate in tone and wholly respectful. He persisted in his constructions, and as to the other matter, he simply refused to make a scence in public. This did not suit Mr. Blaine, it was a scene for which he longed. relying upon the chance of Mr. Belmont's osing control of himself and thus throwing away all that the examination had yielded. Throwing into his voice the most stinging emphasis he could, he tempted Mr. Belmont with another "parliamentary" assurance that he had stated what was untruthful. Human nature could not stand this thing forever. Pushing back his chair Mr. Belmont rose and confronted Mr. Blaine with features firmly set.

trom under his eye-brows, with an odd. furtive look as ready to catch at the first chance of a word. "I understand what you want. It is your method. You are a bully and a coward." "Stop ! stop !" cried Chairman Williams, in a frightened sort of voice, other members of the committe echoi g him. Mr. Blaine shrank into himself. His eyes fell under Mr. Bel mont's deliberate gaze. After a pau e Mr. Belmont resumed his seat. The retort was evidently heavier than Mr. Blaine had bargained for. No one had ever before had the assurance to use such language towards him. He turned pale and iterally trembled as he stood. Then in a roice low with forced calmness he gasped out the cheap and hackneyed retort about

his antagonist's inability to insult him. The general feeling and the tone of general comment this afternoon and to-night are all strongly with Mr. Belmont. The verdict, indeed, is one of commendation, that even though provoked to strong and plain language, Mr. Belmont kept himself well enough in hand not to overstep the bounds of precise accuracy.



"But why should Mr. Blaine get angry

and act like a bully? While protesting a willingness to answer every question and scorning any interposition of the chairman to protect him as a witness, he berated his examiner as no gentleman, sneered at his youth and inexperience, accused him of distorting facts and misquoting documents that are open to general perusal, and finally got into a violent altercation, and stung him to the use of epithets more arpropriate than polite. Why all this fury of passion because, forsooth, Mr. Belmont insisted on knowing why and how the Landreau claim was made the subject of representations to the helpless government of Peru and the basis of proposed negotiations between that prostrate republic

regarded as a matter of temperament only, like some of the peculiarities of the dis tinguished witness. The use made or proposed to be made of the Landreau claim was doubtless susceptible of explanation, but Mr. Blaine did not choose to explain it at this time of day. He could ience off the attack upon that point skillfally, but when closely pressed he did not choose to er J'ate Mr. Shipherd and shut his mouth. This is not his way and would have belied his professions. But he did worse. He got angry and exhibited himself before the American people in a way that can only excite grief in his friends, derision in his enemies and amazement in the indifferent observer. Mr. Blaine's attitude before the country is the reverse

ot heroic."

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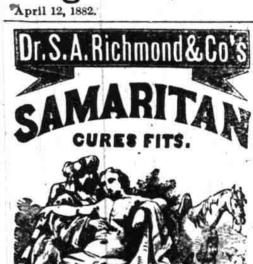
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no concealments to make, why did he not reply to questions just as any honest man would have done? Why did he bully and bluster? Why did he seek the means he took to avoid making answer to plain questions ?

AT last the connection has been made between the North Carolina system of railroads and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia line. The road from Wolf Creek has been completed to Paint Rock and the line is now continuous. We make this announcement with the liveliest satisfaction. The event is one of great consequence. The mountains are broken through in our own borders and we have a western line capable of easy extension to Cincinnati and the banks of the Ohio. In the course of time the necessary consections will be made. The Western North Carolina was undertaken as a State road-in the last extremity other interested railroads took it in hand and completed it. It was interesting to capitalists to do so. In like manner it will be interesting to capitalists to construct the proper and necessary connecting lines putting our ports in closer communication with the great West, and it will be done. The branch just finished crosses the Freach Broad at two places; an iron bridge already spans that stream at one crossing, and another iron bridge is being erected now to replace the temporary trestle. The work has been delayed by heavy freshets, the trestle having been washed away three times. Col. Andrews having pushed on his portion of the work with more dispatch, completed that branch of the Western North Carolina some time ago, and he has since been constructing the Ducktown branch with great energy. Notwithstanding the recognized difficulties of railroading in the mountains, he has made unusual and unexpected progress, and within a year the iron horse will be close on the borders of Cherokee, the extreme western county of North Carolina. No greater work than this has ever been accomplished in North Carolina, and we accord Col. Andrews praise without stint for thus bringing about the consummation of what all have so much desired.

WE are pleased to understand that in this State as well as further South a greater b eadth of corn and the cereals has been planted than ever before. That is just the idea. Everybody admits that at this season of the year "brend is a handy thing to have in the house," but few in the cotton growing sections seem to realize that corn and wheat must be planted before they can be housed. Another great defect in southern agriculture, to which many others may be referred, is a want of thrift, "Thrift, thrift, Horatio !" If the farmers of North Carolina would stop just long enough to consider how they could best utilize the small sources of revenue now neglected : how they could stop the small leaks that are daily draining their means and making up the difference between a good, profit and a bare support, the result would be almost incalculable. More attention paid to

same head. . The Pensacola's machinery cost \$468,-000 in 1866, and in repairs and for boilers about \$260,000 have been expended.

000.

The hulls of the Minnesota, Colorado, Wabash and Franklin, the first used as a gunnery ship and the remaining three as receiving ships, can be repaired, but, it is said, at great cost. They are of obsolete type and their boilers are worn out. Upon hese four vessels, which would be of no use for active service, the bureau of equipment has expended \$1,362,000 and the bureau of engineering \$1,218,000, with the bureaus of construction and repairs and ordnance to hear from. The new boilers built for three of them in 1876 have not been put in, according to the report. The Minnesota's boilers cost nearly 3200,000 in 1866, and are not worth repairing. The Colossus, Massachusetts and Oregon are described as not worth both skilled and unskilled laborers and miners. finishing. They are still on the stocks. and the machinery in them cost \$1,665,-

Now, it is evident that there were many obs covered up in these items, which are but a fair sample of the methods used in the Navy Department. The waste and extravagance indicated by them are to be found everywhere we look in the manage ment of the naval service. The lights having been turned on, it is now in order to withhold more appropriations until some changes are made in the administration of affairs.

WE regret to learn of the death of Major J. C Turner, the father of Colonel grand jury. McLeod Turner, who died at the residence of his son, Captain J. Calder Turner, at Clarksville, Georgia, on the 24th instant, aged sovehty years. Mr. Turner was a civil engineer by profession, and was employed in that capacity in the construction of the North Carolina Railroad and at that time located in Hillsboro. Afterwards he was the chief engineer of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and we understand that some of the difficult problems of engineering that render that work so remarkable were first successfully solved by him. Major Turner was an

THE Press Association adjourned on

estimable gentleman and widely known in railroad circles, although for some years past his age had withdrawn him from active service.

Thursday, to meet next year at the White

xceeding \$500 for cach immigrant and imprisonment not exceeding one year. Chinese laborers who were in this country prior to the ratification of the treaty of November 17, 1880, are not subject to this provision of the act. The collectors of customs are required to keep a descriptive list of the laborers belonging to this excepted class, should any of them take passage for their own country, so that they can be identified on their return and the shipmasters protected from the penalties of the act. The departing Chinaman o the excepted class is also to be furnished with a certificate, which he must produce on his return. If he wants to go by land to the British possessions or Mexico, Le is entitled to a certificate which will assist in his identification if he returns. Chinamen who do not belong to the pro hibited class when they come to this coun try must have credentials from their own government showing that they are not immigrant "laborers." The altering or forging of a descriptive certificate is made a misdemeanor to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and impri-onment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years. A Chinaman of the prohibited class who refuses to leave is to be brought before a judge or commissioner of a United States court, and if he is found to be here in violation of the provisions of the act, he is to be sent to his own country at the expense of the United States government. All courts of the United States and State courts are prohibited from admitting Chinese immigrants to citizenship. The word "laborers' used in the act is to be construed to mean

Important Decisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29.-Judge McArthur to day set aside the verdict for \$100,000 damages recently rendered in the Kilbourn case. Judge Wylie granted a motion to quash the indictment in the case of Kate M. Armstrong, she having been indicted in straw bond cases as K M. Armstrong. The case of A. E. Boone, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the same cases was also considered, and Hamschell, counsel for the defense, argued a motion to quash on the ground of improper conduct of the

The Chili-Peru Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 29 .- Chairman Williams, of the foreign affairs committee, designated Representatives Kasson, Dunnell, Wilson and Belmont as a sub-committee to visit New York to take testimony in the Chili-Peru investigation. They expect to leave Tuesday night and hold their first session in the New York postoffice building Wednesday. ----

Obituary. Died, at his residence in Panther Branch ownship, Wake county, N. C., Mr. John Young, aged about 88 years. Mr. Young was a successful farmer, which occupation

he pursued with energy from his youth. realizing a good comfortable living and acquiring a large body of land He was a member of the Primitive Baptist church at Middle Creek, and all who knew him believe that he entered that rest which remains for God's elect. He was an affec-

olue satia waist, gold. Miss Ida Traviss, white Swiss, lace rimming, gold. Miss Annie Conigland, heliotrope satin

skirt, broca le polonaise, point lace. Miss May Fowler, cream colored buntng, lace trimming, diamonds.

Miss Sallie Hussey, pink bunting, flowers, &c. Miss Sophia Ward, pink foulard, Spanish lace trimming, gold. Miss Selma Snyden, white bunting,

white satin bodice, pearls. Mrs. Geo. Broderick, black silk, lace trimming, gold.

Miss Maggie Albertson, blue grenadine, ace and flowers, with lace trimming. Mrs. W. O. Shannon, white satin, bro cade trimming, diamond.

Mrs. H. T. Greenleaf, black silk, cameo iewelry.

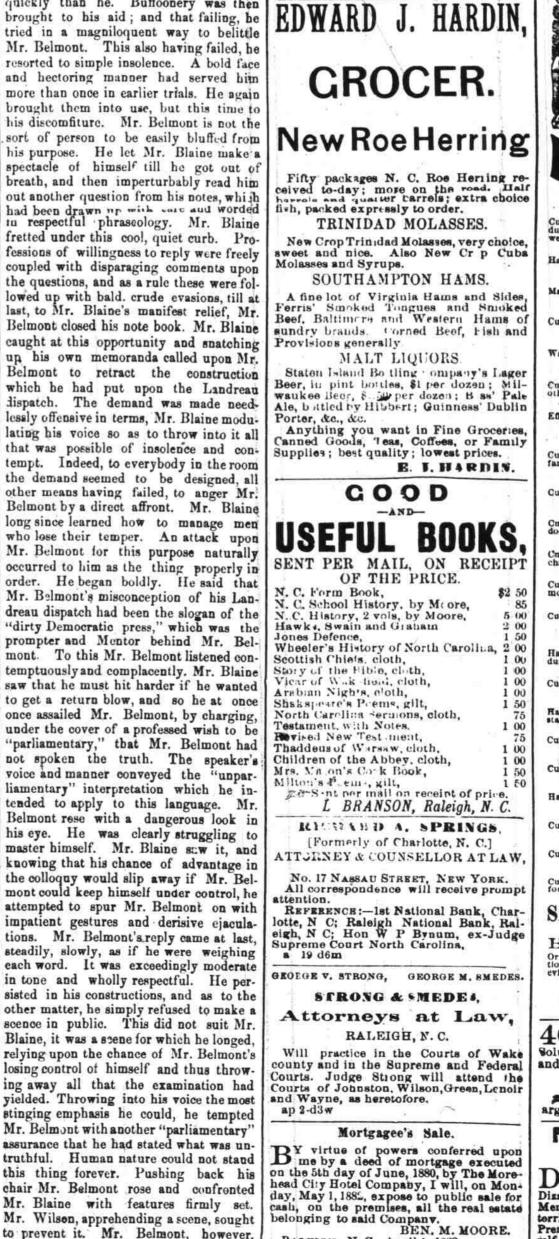
Miss Annie Gaskins, pink tarlatan, lace rimming, amethysts. Miss Sallie Perry, white silk, heliotrope

trimming, pearls. Some of the ladies were spirited away by admiring beaux, and the reporter failed to catch anything save a fleeting glimpse of their tasteful costumes. The supper was a very elegant entertainment, fully justifying the reputation of the hospitable people of Edenton, as judges of delicacies of the table, and reflecting infinite credit on the cuisine of mine host of "The Albemarle."

The executive committee, under the management of Mr. P. R. Dashiell, have cause to feel very complacent over the result of their labors. The dance continued through the wee sma' hours, and it was nearing day break when the young men and maidens withdrew, carrying with them many memories of a most delightful and charming entertainment. "Of such is life." TIM.

North Carolina Crop News.

In the New York Times there are full reports of the condition of the crops in al the States in the Union. The report says of North Carolina: "An average through-out this State of wheat, oats and rye is at least one-third greater than that of last year, and one-half greater than that of 1880. Three grains are now in excellent condition; the soil was more thoroughly prepared last fall than any year since the war and thus far the season has been entirely tavorable; the winter has been exceedingly mild, and the rainfall has been sufficient to keep up a steady and healthy growth The rust and drought are yet to be encountered during May and June. Without trouble from one or both of these sources the small grain crop will be at least onethird larger than ever before in this State This increase is due solely to the excessive drought of last year, which cut off the crops and left many farmers in debt and only a few with any surplus money. All things considered, North Carolina, in her agriculture and finances, is in a prosperous condition. The prospect for abundant to prevent it. Mr. Belmont, however, crops is all that could be desired. The



NERVINE SAMARITAN NERVINE my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and but it cured her. She can now talk and her as anybody. PETER Ross, Springwater, Wis. SAMARITAN NERVINE Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. 3. FLETCHES, Fort Collins, Col SAMA RITAN NERVINE Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. B. RALLS, Histisville, Kan. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me of vertigo, neuralgis and sick headache. MRS. WM. HENSON, Aurora, III. SAMARITAN NERVINE Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIR. Beaver Pa. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me of asihma, after spending over +8 00 with other doctors. 8. R. Hosson, New Albany, ind. SAMARITAN NERVINE Effectually cured me of spasms. Miss JENNTE WARREN. 740 West Van Buren St. Chicago. 10. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician. It having over 100 in 24 hours. HENRY KNER, Vervilla, Warren Co., "Tenn. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me of scrofuls after suffering for eight years. ALBERT SIMPSON, Pepria, III. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured my son of fits, after spending \$2.40) with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Claiborn, Miss. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stublern character. Rav. WM. MARTIN, Mechanicstown, Md. SAMABITAN NERVINE Cured my son of fits, after having had 2.500 in cighte n months. MRS. E. FORES. West Potsdam. N. Y. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me of epilepsy of nine years' standing. Miss ORLENA MARSHALL, Granby, Newton Co., Mo. SAMARITAN NERVINE Has permanently cured me of epilepsy of many years duration. Jacob Surka, St. Joseph. Mo. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured me of broachilis, asthma and general d hilly, OLIVER MYERS, Ironton, Ohna, SAMARITAN NERVINE Has cured me of asthma: also scrobula of mnny years standing. Isaac Jewett, Covington, Ky. ISAAC JEWELL Covington Cured me of fits. Have been well for over four years. CHARLES E. CURTIS. Osakis. Douglass Co. Minu. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured a friend of mine who had dyspepaia very leading. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, Bidgwa, 1'3. SAMARITAN NERVINE Has permanently cured me of epilepile fits DAVID TREMBLY, Des Molas, Jawa, SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured my wife of eplicipy of 35 years stand for HENRY CLARK Fairfield, Mich. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured my wife of a nervous disease of the head. K. GRARAM. North Hote, Pa. SAMARITAN NERVINE Cured my son of åts. He has not had a åt for abort four years. Woodburn Macoucin Co., Ill. SAMARITAN NERVINE IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS Or may be had direct from us. For fur hir intermi-tion inclose stamp for our illustrated dor a going evidences of cures. Address DR. S. A. RICHMOND & CO., World's Eplicptic Institute. ST. JOSEPH, MO. 400 TONS high grade ACID PHOS-PHATE, containing 12 per cent. Soluble Phosphoric Acid, just received and for sale, low for cash, by CHARLES E SMITH, Wilr ington, N. C. Special inducements to dealers and arge buyers. feb2-dtf **Nervous Debility !** A CURE GUARANTEED. D. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN DISSINGESS, CONVUSIONS, NERVOUS Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Sperma terrhées, Impotency, Involustary Emissions. Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to in. One por will cur recent cases. Each box contains one moath's

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