

# The Wilmington Post

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VOLUME XV.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JUNE 18 1882.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 25.

## WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$2.00 per year; six months \$1.00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

### Liberal State Ticket.

Nominated by the Liberal Convention, held at Raleigh, June 7th, 1872, and endorsed by the Republican State Convention of June 14th, 1882.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE,  
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,  
Of Richmond.

FOR SUPREME COURT,  
GEORGE N. FOLK,  
Of Caldwell.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,  
C. C. POOL,  
Of Pasquotank;  
JOHN A. MOORE,  
Of Halifax.

FRANK H. DARBY,  
Of New Hanover.

W. A. GUMBRIE,  
Of Cumberland;  
L. F. CHURCHILL,  
Of Rutherford.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,  
WILLIAM P. CANADAY,  
Of New Hanover.

### CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE.

The Republicans have always been opposed to running the judiciary into politics, and by the endorsement of the Liberal ticket, nominated by the independent Democratic convention, held at Raleigh on the 7th of June last, they have proved beyond doubt that in this they were square. Of the seven judges endorsed, four are Democrats, two Republicans and the other a Hancock independent Republican. But they are all good and true men, and will be elected.

### THE STATE CONVENTION.

The convention which met on Wednesday last, was the finest ever assembled at the capital of the state. The men were all fine looking, able, business men, farmers and mechanics; about 40 per cent were colored, and they were of the very best colored men in the state. Such, for instance, as J. E. O'Hara, J. H. Harris, G. W. Price, Jr., George H. White, John C. Dancy, G. T. Wasson, C. H. Moore, A. S. Richardson, J. S. Leary, and we could go on and name 50 others of the same class; and the white delegates were also of the ablest men in the state, we will name only a few, to give our readers an idea of the class:—Hous, D. L. Russell, W. A. Moore, J. M. McCook, J. J. Mott, T. B. Keogh, O. H. Blooker, and we could go on and name 200 others of the same calibre, all of the best workers in the state. It was the universal talk around Raleigh, that the personnel of the convention was the best ever convened in the state, and all predict a grand victory in November next.

### FRANK H. DARBY.

The nomination of this young gentleman by the Liberals at Raleigh on the 7th of June, and the unanimous endorsement of the nomination by the Republicans at the Republican convention held at Raleigh on the 14th inst., is a well deserved compliment to Mr. Darby's ability and liberal views, held, and manfully maintained for years by him, regardless of the pressure brought to bear on him by the bourgeois of the Democratic party.

Mr. Frank H. Darby is an honorable son of honorable Irish parents, who moved to this city some twenty-five years ago, and who by honest industry and economical management, succeeded in making quite a handsome little fortune. The good sense of the parents was shown in the fact that they thoroughly educated their children.

Frank H. Darby was educated for the law, and has been successfully practicing in this city for the past eight years. At the death of Col. Wm. Darby, in 1879, Mr. Darby was elected unanimously city attorney, and has held the position ever since. Though very young, he is fully qualified for the high office which he has been nominated for. We heard a distinguished

old lawyer say on Friday last, that Mr. Darby would make one of the best judges of any lawyer in the state.

At a meeting of the delegates from this judicial district, in attendance at the State Convention, held on Tuesday night last, at the parlors of W. P. Canaday, in the Yarrowborough House, in the city of Raleigh, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the delegates from the Third Judicial District, to the Republican State Convention, have heard with lively satisfaction of the nomination of the Hon. Frank H. Darby, by the convention of the Liberal party, as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court for the Third District, and although a life-long Democrat, he has always possessed broad and liberal views, and maintained them with courtesy to his opponents; therefore, we the delegates from the Third District, who know him best, recognize in him a profound and learned jurist, a man of spotless reputation, and one, who if elected, will adorn the high position of Judge by his ability, integrity and impartiality.

POPE, of Lenoir, Chairman.  
BLOUNT, of Carteret, Secretary.

We publish the above resolution to show how Mr. Darby stands with the Republicans with whom he has been raised, notwithstanding his Democracy which is well-known to all. Yet, he has honest principles, and is in favor of a square deal, which made him unpopular with the bourgeois of his own party. We know of no better man, take him in all, than Mr. Frank H. Darby, for the position of Judge. And his election to that honorable position is assured beyond all question.

### REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican convention convened in Metropolitan Hall, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 14th inst., with about 400 delegates and alternates present. At 12 o'clock sharp, Dr. J. J. Mott, chairman of the state executive committee, rapped the convention to order and requested John B. Greter of Greensboro, to act as temporary secretary, and to read the official call for the convention. Dr. Mott then appointed a committee on credentials, as follows: John H. Cox, of the 1st district; Hon. Geo. W. Price, jr., of the 2d; Stewart Ellison, of the 3d; J. P. Stanton, of the 5th; O. J. Spears, of the 6th; J. Q. A. Bryant, of the 7th; D. C. Peason, of the 8th. The committee retired, and the chairman, Dr. Mott, called Hon. Dan'l L. Russell to act as temporary chairman, who assumed the duties amid loud cheers, and delivered an able speech.—The Raleigh News and Observer reports it briefly as follows:

"He said he was a man who had for long years stood for human rights on southern soil. He said the greatest and grandest of men in the history of the republic were the original abolitionists and the Southern Republicans. He declared that the latter had driven the Democrats into adopting their present platform. All was evidence of the fact, he declared, that 'old John Brown's soul was still marching on.' He said that all things pointed to the fact that soon North Carolina would be redeemed. Judge Russell went on to speak of the discussions among the Democrats referring to the prohibition question, he said that so far as he was concerned, it was *res adjudicata*. He was a prohibitionist upon principle, but he was willing to enter the ranks of the coalitionists, and strike down the oligarchical system of state government. He was for the liberal movement, because the people of North Carolina were now about to rise in their might and rebuke the fraud of 1876, when the free constitution was stricken down. To-day, he said, we were living under a constitution adopted by fraud. Let the historian write it down that before the frauds of Louisiana were talked about, North Carolina's constitution was wrested from the Republicans by rascality. There was some reason, he said, if the Republicans would be on the alert and watch the ballot boxes for frauds, their party would win in the approaching campaign. He favored education by the national government, and his party was not disposed to stand quibble about 'state rights.' He said also that 'fair trade' and not 'free trade,' would be the motto of the Republican party. He said that our cotton industries and the undeveloped water power in the state needed 'protection.' He said also our undeveloped iron. He said that the young men of the south were beginning to understand that their interests and honors lay apart from the Democratic party and were stepping out from the shadows of a misguided past. After this election he would be able to announce that North Carolina had stepped by the side of Virginia, and turned her face to the morning."

We further quote from the News and Observer: "James H. Harris, colored, was then called on and spoke. He congratulated the Republicans of North Carolina, and the Liberals of North Carolina, in fact all fair minded men

in the state, upon this convention of the people. A new era, he declared, had dawned in the state. The approval and endorsement of all liberal men in this new departure were assured. It was an attempt to lift the state out of the old rut into the high road of prosperity. He was in favor of 'liberalism,' and that was the doctrine, he declared, which the Republicans proclaimed in 1868. He said the principles of the Republican party were centered around the hearts of every man in the state. He went on to say that in the past ten years there had been too much party and too little patriotism, and that in the name of local self-government the Democrats had destroyed local self-government. He asked if there was a man in the hall who would not endorse liberalism. He then went on to eulogize Mahone, whom he termed the 'savior of Virginia,' and said that, Samson like, he had dragged down the edifice of Democracy. To day there were in Virginia colored policemen, colored jurymen, and the whipping post was torn down. He asked who would oppose the coming one of the 'Liberal while gentlemen.' Some said they were coming over for office, but he didn't care what they came for so they came. He spoke of the prohibition act, saying that his objection to it was that it broke up the small dealer, and gave monopoly to the druggist. He attacked the plan of allowing the appointment of school committees by the magistrates, denouncing it as iniquitous. He said that the Democratic party was as blind as any adder in August, and declared that an attempt was to be made to fight on the color line again, which would fail. He touched again on the prohibition question. He thanked God the negro had dropped out of this contest, as he was an element of both sides. He declared the prospects for carrying the state were better than at any time since 1868.

James E. Boyd was the next speaker. He gave a 'boom' to the Liberal movement, saying that the Republicans wanted to shake hands with everybody. He said the great heart of the north had yearned for liberalism in the south, and was joyful at the movement in progress here. His view was that every man who tarped his face from the Democratic organization should be welcomed, encouraged and his desires fostered. He said that the statements made by Democrats that they were not afraid of the Liberal movement, were false. The Democrats had always played a game of bluff, the ass in the lion's skin, having no real strength. He then went on to say that parties in this convention had intimated that they would bolt if the liberal movement were endorsed. He denounced such a course, saying that the proper thing to do was to lift up the new party and its followers.

J. E. O'Hara, colored, was the last speaker, and he at once took up the liberal movement, saying that it was assured that the Republicans were determined to stand on that platform, endorse it, and back it. He said that if at the next election the votes were counted as they were cast, victory for the coalition movement was assured. He said that all that was asked by this coalition was, that Democrats, Republicans, blacks and whites, should share alike. He said that the Republicans held the Democrats as a party, responsible for the prohibition act, and demanded that they be held to such responsibility."

Hon. O. J. Spears, chairman of the committee on credentials, announced the report of the committee to the effect that the counties were all regularly represented with the exception of five. On motion of W. P. Canaday, the report was received and adopted.

After considerable pleasant skirmishing, on motion of Hon. James E. Boyd, seconded by Hon. W. P. Canaday, Judge William A. Moore, was unanimously elected chairman.

The temporary chairman, Hon. D. L. Russell, then appointed Messrs. Boyd and Canaday, a committee to inform Judge Moore of his appointment, and to request his immediate presence. The convention then took a recess until 5 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock Judge Russell called the convention to order, and the committee reported with the permanent President, who was introduced by Judge Russell to the convention.

We again quote from the News and Observer: "Mr. Moore's speech was short. He said the purpose of the convention was to nominate candidates and see that they were not counted out. He charged that but for fraud Ralph P. Dixon would now be the Governor of the state. The only thing that defeated the Republican ticket was fraud, such as had been unearthed in Halifax, and punished. He went on to speak of the liberal party saying that, as a result of bourbon misrule, it had sprung the

Minerva, full-armed, from the head of Jupiter. He called on Republicans to reach out their hands and strike with the Liberals. He made an appeal to his auditors to give the Liberals their favor, and not be opposed to them or to the Liberal idea."

On motion of Hon. W. P. Canaday, the thanks of the convention were extended to Hon. D. L. Russell for the able and impartial manner in which he had performed the duties of temporary chairman.

Messrs. Jno C Dancy of Edgecombe, George W Wasson of Wayne, and A S Richardson of Rowan were elected secretaries, and George W Lane of Chowan, was made vice-president.

A committee on platform and resolutions, composed of one from each congressional district, was then appointed by the chair, as follows: Palumbo, John J O'Hara, John S Leary, J C L Harris, J A McCauley, J W Brown, L I Green, Riley Cannon and Jas H Harris, who reported through the chairman, Hon J C L Harris, the following:

The Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled, renew the pledges made in all former platforms and declare as follows:

Resolved, That education is the bulwark of American liberty; that the constitution of the United States requires the national government to secure to each state a Republican form of government; that the amount of money so collected should be distributed by the state in such a manner as to be absolutely necessary to furnish each child with a practical English education; therefore we favor the appropriation of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits by congress, pro rata, among the several states and territories, to the full amount of money derived from this source, and to be expended in educating the children of our common country.

Resolved, That sound policy, based upon the experience of the past twenty-two years, requires the continuance of the tariff which enables the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers.

Resolved, That the present system of county government is based upon the monarchial principle of taxation without representation, and is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizen and should be repealed. The inherent right of the people to elect every officer clothed with a portion of the sovereignty of the state, from the chief executive to the humblest official, must not be denied or abridged, to the end that local self-government may be restored to the people of North Carolina. That a honest count must follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine who shall make an executive law.

Resolved, That the Bourbon leaders of the Democratic party are responsible for the passage of the prohibition bill and the agitation resulting therefrom. The said bill having been rejected by a vote of the people, the Republicans of this state, in maintaining the fundamental principle that a majority must rule, require their candidates for Legislature to vote for the repeal of said prohibition bill and against all similar measures.

Hon. Orin H. Hubbs offered the following endorsing the President:

Resolved, That we universally and cordially endorse the administration of Chester A. Arthur, and realizing the difficulties originally besetting its plan and course of duties, we recognize in its policy, combining wisdom with consistency, justice with moderation, equity in manner with firmness of execution, the policy of the American people.

Resolved, That the declared purpose of the President, as set forth in his messages, and assured by his well-known character and associations, to secure both the recognition to individual right and protection for personal property, as well as the commercial and business prosperity of the people throughout the southern states of our Republic, commands the hearty support of every southern interest, and the admiration of every southern heart; and we pledge him in return the earnest co-operation of the liberal and Republican voters of our state.

On the reading of these resolutions Mr T B Keogh moved to strike out the last five words of the concluding sentence of the resolution on prohibition. Col. Keogh spoke at some length advocating his motion.

Hon J C L Harris, chairman of the committee, made a short speech, but it was decidedly the best, in which he took grounds in favor of the resolutions as reported. He was given by the convention a grand ovation of applause.

Col Keogh replied in a good humored speech. Hon Jas H Harris and O J Spears delivered very excellent speeches in favor of the resolutions, but the convention was not in a humor for speeches, the delegates wanted to vote. Their calls were loud and long, and when the President put the vote, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, as reported by the committee, and published above.

W P Williamson offered resolutions, reciting the fact that in view of the unjust discrimination by the railways, the plan of raising a railroad commission had been recommended. He had been instructed by Edgecombe to present the resolutions. He said the Democrats, at this convention would adopt just such a resolution, and he desired to out-

state their action by this resolution. The discussion on his resolutions became heated, Mr. Canaday making a motion to refer the resolutions to the committee on resolutions. They were referred by a vote of 189 to 35.

The convention finally broke loose from all control of the President, with excitement and enthusiasm, when Hon J C L Harris offered the following:

Resolved, That the liberal convention which met in this city on the 7th inst., was the first organized evidence on the part of the liberal and progressive men who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, of a revolt against the despotism of Bourbon Democracy. That free thought, free speech and independent political action received great encouragement from the action of said convention; that the men who had stood in convention and denounced the destruction of popular rights in North Carolina, and the evils of class legislation, are worthy the confidence and support of the people. That Oliver H Dockery has always been true to the rights of the people; that he is a man of ability and experience, and the cause of the people in this campaign has been wisely entrusted to his leadership; therefore we endorse his nomination for congressman at large.

Resolved that George N Folk is one of the ablest jurists in the state, is singularly free from prejudice and bias on account of race and political affiliation, and is in every way fitted for the important office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; therefore we endorse his nomination as made by the liberal Democratic convention on the 7th inst.

Resolved, That the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people are inseparable from an incorruptible and non-partisan judiciary, therefore we endorse the nominations of Chas C Pool, John A Moore, Frank H Darby, William A Guthrie and L F Churchill for Superior Court Judges.

Resolved, That having seen in the public prints that the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of the 5th district, as nominated by the liberal Democratic convention in this city on the 7th inst, declines said nomination, this convention will not make a nomination for that position, but authorizes the Republican state executive committee to act in concert with the state committee of the liberal Democratic party in filling said vacancy on the judicial ticket.

Mr J C L Harris then read the following telegram:

MORGANTON, JUNE 15.  
Col Folk accepts the nomination.—Hope you will endorse him.  
J H HALBERTOX,  
Sec'y Liberal Convention.  
MANGUM, JUNE 14.  
My compliments to the convention I endorse the alliance in good faith, and shall proclaim it on all occasions. The liberals do not mistake their man. May God speed the early redemption of our state and the full restoration to our people of all the rights and privileges of freemen. My duty shall be done.  
O H DOCKERY.

The resolutions were then put to a vote and adopted unanimously; the members of the committee rising and cheering. After the vote was taken, Judge Moore, the President, stepped to the front of the platform, hat in hand, and offered three cheers for the liberal ticket, which was given by every man in the convention rising and standing in his chair. The excitement and enthusiasm was greater than anything we have ever seen except the Chicago convention, after Gen Garfield was nominated. Three cheers were given for each candidate for Colonel William Johnson, Maj Charles Price, and for the liberal convention which was held on the 7th inst.

At 8 o'clock the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock, when it was again called to order, and the districts called on to nominate their respective members of the state committee.

- 1st district, Dr. P. John.
- 2d district, Willis Bagley.
- 3d district, William P Canaday.
- 4th district, Joseph H Harris.
- 5th district, W F Henderson.
- 6th district, W R Myers.
- 7th district, T N Cooper.
- 8th district, J B Eaves.

These nominations were unanimously confirmed, when the convention went into an election for committeemen at large. On the call of the counties D. J. J. Mott had the honor to receive 190 votes out of 206 cast; Col I J Young was re-elected by a very large and handsome majority; Capt J S Leary of Fayetteville was also elected by a good majority.

Notwithstanding the late hour the committeemen were called out, and some responded handsomely; but Colonel I J Young made one of his old time talks, which stirred up the boys to a very high pitch, and he received cheer after cheer as he proceeded.

It being announced that Hon J M McCorkle of Rowan county, was present in the convention, he was called on and delivered a splendid argument against the Bourbon Democracy. The News and Observer, reporting his speech says: "Mr J M McCorkle of Rowan county was called upon to speak, and did so as usual. He endorsed the convention, its objects, and also the liberal movement. He spoke of the government of the state, and criticized the state officers."

laws. He denounced the county government system, the appointment of magistrates, the selection of school committeemen and county commissioners. He said that the appointment had been often partisan, in most cases, and that in his section of the state a tide of popular indignation was rising which would sweep the people before it.

The convention by a very large majority continued the present plan of organization for the next two years.

A resolution of thanks was tendered Dr J J Mott and O H Dockery for their action on the prohibition question in 1881. It was amended by adding the names of Hon W A Moore, Hon J E O'Hara, Col I J Young, Hon W P Canaday, J E Boyd, Col T N Cooper and Hon J H Harris, after which it was unanimously adopted.

The convention adjourned at 1:30 o'clock Wednesday night.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,  
June 16th, 1882.

Gentlemen of the Democratic County Executive Committee of New Hanover County:

It is especially due to you my friends and associates on this committee, with whom I have been, with great pleasure to myself, and I am sure with entire confidence and frankness on the part of us all, associated in official position in the Democratic party, that whatever action I should take, or reply I should make personally, in regard to the rumored nomination of myself (for I have received nothing official or authoritative) for the position of Judge of this judicial district, should first be made to you. This I conceive as a matter of propriety is due to you, and I must confess I cheerfully and willingly concede even those who have been the opponent of our committee in the Democratic party, must acknowledge that we have been faithful, energetic and aggressive, and have striven by every means in our power, consistent with the laws of our country, and with the personal integrity of each of us, to advance the outpost of our party as far as possible in the enemy's lines, never allowing ourselves to compromise or bear the Democratic principles by the employment of any means for their advancement which would not be proper when applied for the advancement of our personal ends with our fellow men. All the more reasons, therefore, why frankness should characterize this communication in order that the honorable record our committee has made, as well as that the high personal and political integrity of the gentleman, a result of whose canvass we were so luck in our present position, should not be questioned even by infelicitous either by my silence or my want of frankness in this matter.

First, then, utterly to my surprise, I was some days ago informed by a gentleman, a friend of our mine, that I was about to be nominated by the Liberal Convention as their candidate for Judge of this judicial district. I promptly authorize the Star and Review to say that I would not accept the nomination. Since then I have been repeatedly informed that that nomination has been endorsed by the Republican state convention, and that a resolution has been adopted endorsing me as a life-long Democrat, requiring no sacrifice of a well-known Democratic principle, but reciting that the position of Judge is an entirely non-partisan, they had confidence in my firmness and ability, believing that if elected I would be a Judge without regard to party. Certainly not even the most suspicious could wish I have said or written anything that bears the faintest impress of compromising or giving up any principle in any connection I have with this matter. In answer, therefore to the question, as to whether or not I would serve in such position, if elected I answer unhesitatingly that, if elected I answer unhesitatingly, my determination, (the result of my own deliberate conviction—unbiased and unchangeable) is that I will serve the state of North Carolina and serve to the best of my ability, with many misgivings as to my capability and experience for filling the high and honorable office, but with absolute no hesitation as to being my duty to serve as a Judge above and irrespective of party, and I would sooner be defeated than say that I would not run if elected in order with circumstances. It would not be creditable to any member of a community or state, in my opinion, where the obligation to perform a public duty is a part of the allegiance that the citizen owes to the government, when a call to perform a public duty is made, unassociated and unthought, and comes, if it should come, without the slightest compromise of honor or principle, to say in advance that he would not perform such public duty.

Again, if I am correctly informed, the platform of the convention above recited runs down this clause:—"a free ballot and a fair count"—as one of its principles. I certainly should be desirous to all the ideas I have heretofore entertained or expect to entertain of popular government, if I should be called to say I am in complete accord with that principle. The right of suffrage is a fundamental and necessary principle of our government. It has been purchased at the cost of millions of money and of the blood of the fathers of the Republic, and has been a Democratic principle. The right of suffrage, unless free with a count of unimpaired integrity, is simply a direct contradiction and denial of a fundamental principle. To make a free ballot and a fair count, the government which is the result of that ballot will be the result of the ballot and count. Again, another principle of the platform is opposition to the county government. I am and have been, as is by many well known, opposed to county government. It is in direct and positive contravention of a cardinal principle of popular government, that is, "local self-government," which has always been one of the leading principles of the Democratic party. To make the election of county officials away from the people and put it in the hands of the Legislature is consulting expediency, not being guided by principle. Such action on the part of our party justifies the other extreme by the other party, when in power, which will end in a surrender of principle on both sides, and cause expediency to be taken altogether as a guide, eventually leading opposing factions to break down principles that are the bulwarks of liberty, and bringing us gradually to the disruption of popular government. There seems to me no difference in principle between knocking a man in the head because he can't be controlled, and annihilating a majority because it can't be controlled. There may be abuses under the old system that do not exist under the county government, but that is no reason why a grand principle should be surrendered.

Then, gentlemen, to put this matter entirely at rest, restating my allegiance to the general Democratic principles, I consider it my duty, holding the views that I do, the result of deliberate reflection and of my ideas of the general principles of popular government, to say that if I am elected, and so far as this determination is concerned I care not whether I am or not, that I will serve to the best of my ability. I will ask that my resignation as chairman and member of this committee be accepted.

Respectfully, with kind regards to each of you individually and collectively.

FRANK H. DARBY.

TARBOUR, June 7th, 1882.

EDITOR POST:—The following county Republican executive committee was duly elected immediately after the convention on Saturday last, according to the present plan of organization: Jno. C. Dancy, J. M. Copeland, George W. Hill, C. W. Battle, Dred Waberly, Solomon Williams, Joseph Cobb, Lewis Carney, Miles Williams.

The organization was perfected by the unanimous election of John C. Dancy county chairman, and J. M. Copeland secretary. Look out for good work and report from the old banner county.

JNO. C. DANCY,  
Ch'mn Co. Rep. Ex. Com.

"Like a Charm."

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 15, 1881.

H. H. WANNER & CO. STMS.—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my practice as a physician, and in every case it had it works like a charm.

REV. B. F. FORTES.

Elizabeth City North Carolina: The crops are backward. There is a good stand of corn and it keeps a good color; but the cotton prospect is not what is desired. Some farmers have had to plant two and three times.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL AT THE  
NEW STORE,  
And examine the endless variety of  
STAPLE AND FANCY  
GROCERIES  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT  
Crapon & Pickett  
No. 16 & 18 South Front Street.  
May 21 18  
New Summer Resort!  
Hotel Brunswick,  
SMITHVILLE, N. C.  
B. L. PERRY, Proprietor.

SMITHVILLE, IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C., IS SITUATED ON THE GREAT N. C. COAST, AND TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM WILMINGTON, THE LARGEST CITY IN THE STATE.

THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK IS A NEW STRUCTURE, AND WILL BE OPEN FOR THE RECEIPT OF GUESTS ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.

Travellers: a splendid view of the Harlowe and Ocean and both foreign and domestic steamers, and a large pier on Front of the dock.

Hotels and eating and drinking establishments.

Both Houses for the use of guests.

A good Band of Music has been secured for the season, and the Ball Room will be open for the season.

Travellers: All kinds of Mail and Express orders, and every other kind of business done.

THE TABLE  
will be supplied with Fish, Game, Oysters, and every other product of the season.

Travellers: Travellers will be supplied with every article of the season, and every other product of the season.

Travellers: Travellers will be supplied with every article of the season, and every other product of the season.