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NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

HENRY SCHAFFNER, of Pottsville, Penn., seventy-one years old, in an insane fit of groundless jealousy shot and killed his wife, aged fifty-six years, and then put an end to himself with a pistol ball.

A SAWMILL boiler exploded at West Brownsville, Penn., killing two brothers named Kelly and wrecking the mill.

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, spoke before the Convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League at Boston, saying that Congress should "put its hand into that big surplus and pay for sailing merchantships under the American flag." Ten States were represented in the Convention.

The corner-stone of the new Clark University was laid at Worcester, Mass. General Charles Devens presided at the ceremonies, and Senator George F. Hoar made the address. Mr. Jonas G. Clark has given \$2,000,000 for the purposes of the University.

An express train crashed into two palace cars at the Hoboken (N. J.) depot, completely wrecking them as well as an office building. Engineer Dunn was killed.

HENRY GEORGE and **Sergius Shevitch**, leaders of the rival labor factions in New York, had a lively Sunday night debate before a large audience in a Metropolitan theatre.

Two brothers named Cunningham were blown to pieces, and another man named Schmidtke was seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler on a small steam launch at New York.

South and West.

The twenty-fourth annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at Chicago, was welcomed by Governor Oglesby and Mayor Roche. Chief Arthur, in his annual address, spoke strongly against strikes and in favor of abstinence from drink. The Brotherhood now numbers 25,000 men.

The twenty-first annual convention of American Architects has just been held in Chicago.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Minneapolis has adjourned. Next year the Convention will be held at Indianapolis.

The Anti-Horse Thief Association of Missouri has been holding its annual convention in the town of Mexico. The deliberations were secret.

GOVERNOR GRAY has urged the Federal Court officers to undertake the prosecution of the night marauders and whippers of men and women in Southwestern Indiana, known as the White Caps.

Violent winds and heavy rain have been demolishing property in Southern Louisiana.

COLONEL A. H. MONTGOMERY, President of the Memphis Jockey Club, fell dead of apoplexy a few days since on the race track.

EXTRAORDINARY precautions were taken to protect the Chicago jail, as an outbreak and attempt to rescue the condemned Anarchists was expected. A large body of police were placed in and about the prison.

A FIRE in St. Louis destroyed or badly damaged a number of big stores, causing a total estimated loss of over \$250,000.

MR. E. B. WASHBURN, the distinguished ex-Minister of the United States to France, died suddenly a few days since at Chicago. He was born in Maine in 1816, went West in 1849, served sixteen years in Congress, and was Secretary of State under Grant for a month.

PERRY ACKERS, a shiftless resident of Maxwell, Ill., borrowed a revolver, and starting out with the remark that he was going to "wipe out some old scores," murdered Justice Schmetzer and Mayor French. Then Ackers killed himself.

Washington.

MESSERS. OBERLY and **Edgerton**, two of the three Civil Service Commissioners, do not agree upon some constructions of the Civil Service law. The former opposes political organizations of officeholders at the National Capital; the latter thinks they have a right to exist.

COUNSEL for the condemned Chicago Anarchists appeared in the United States Supreme Court and applied for a writ of error in behalf of the condemned men. **ROGER A. FRYOR** made the argument for the prisoners. The other counsel were Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman J. R. Tucker, of Virginia, and Messrs. Black and Solomon, of Chicago. Nine law points were made in the appeal.

Foreign.

SEVERE snowstorms, accompanied in some parts by a hurricane, are reported from Italy. Crops and animals were greatly injured, a number of houses were unroofed at Pisa, and several persons drowned in Lake Como.

The carpenter of a Russian schooner murdered the Captain and five of the crew, and then threw their bodies overboard.

HEAVY inundations in Cuba have flooded large districts and rendered many people homeless.

The Australian steamer *Cheviot* has been wrecked. Many of the passengers and crew were drowned.

SCENES of violence in connection with the eviction of tenants on Irish estates are still reported almost daily.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and her daughter **Mollie** have arrived in England.

The biggest steamer in the world, the *Great Eastern*, has been sold at auction for \$105,000.

The steamer *Uppa* collided with and sank the German bark *Plantour* off Beachy Head, Great Britain. Out of fourteen persons on the bark only two were saved.

JOHN LICKERSON, a California capitalist, has been murdered in Mexico by bandits.

KITAH, a town of Bokhara, Central Asia, has been destroyed by fire. Half its inhabitants perished in the flames.

A WIDOW'S house in County Wexford, Ireland, was defended against evictors by twenty-eight men. The Emergency men were routed with vitriol, boiling tar and red-hot iron.

JOSEPH CONDON, Nationalist member of Parliament, has been arrested, charged with intimidating a witness.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, speaking at Newcastle, England, defended coercion in Ireland.

The Spanish Queen Regent has signed a decree authorizing the construction of six ironclads of 7,000 tons each, which shall be capable of attaining a speed of from sixteen to twenty miles an hour; also four large and sixty small torpedo boats.

KNIGHTS IN REVOLT.

Delegates From Thirteen States Declare War Upon Powderly.

Taking Steps to Leave the Order and Form a New Organization.

The dissenters from the action taken at the recent Minneapolis Convention have declared open war with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and have issued their declaration of independence. On returning from the convention about thirty-five delegates, representing thirteen States, stopped in Chicago and determined to bring about a reorganization of the order. They elected a Provisional Committee of five members, of which Charles F. Seib was made Secretary. A long communication was drafted at Secretary Seib's office, and was forwarded in circular form to the Knights of Labor all over the country. The following is the communication:

To the Rank and File of the Order of the Knights of Labor:

Indignant at the usurpation of power, the gross violation of the laws of our order, by those high in authority, disgusted with those whose loyalty to the present ring has been gained by the pickings they receive as a reward for their services; incensed at the fawning sycophants who crawl on their knees in slavish submission to the most corrupt, the most hypocritical, the most autocratic and tyrannical clique that has ever controlled any labor organization, we therefore affirm the motto of our order, that "when bad men combine they are no good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." We assert that the hour has come when, as honest men and women, we declare ourselves independent of those who have abused the confidence reposed in them by our order.

Our duty to the working men and women demand that we at once reorganize the order of Knights of Labor on a basis which will secure the autonomy of the trades and the sovereignty of the districts in all pertaining to their trade and local affairs, and to prevent it from being used in the future as a machine to fill the coffers of designing and unscrupulous men, as it is by those now in power. We affirm the following to be the reasons that have compelled this serious action on our part.

1. The general office has become a luxurious haunt for men whose chief aim is to benefit self, pecuniarily and otherwise, and is no longer the Jerusalem of the humble and honest Knight.
2. There has been for more than a year (beginning prior to the Richmond session) an understanding, which, for lack of a better word, we will call a conspiracy, for the purpose of holding the salaried positions, elective and appointive, in and under the General Assembly.
3. This conspiracy has used the secret channels and the funds of the order to manufacture sentiment for certain members and against others. Certain persons sometimes called "General Lecturers," "General Organizers," "General Instructors," and general many other things, have been paid extravagant sums, both as wages and expenses, when their chief work was to "fix" certain districts. The lobbyists of railroad corporations would turn green with envy did they know the superlative excellence attained by these bloodsuckers of the Knights of Labor.
4. Organizers' commissions have been refused to members who were known to disagree with the methods of the ring, though the applications were endorsed by the district assembly to which applicants belonged, and commissions have been recalled because of the refusal of the holders to fall down and worship the powers that be.
5. District and local assemblies have been suspended or expelled and deprived of a voice in the General Assembly because they were known as opponents to the policy of the conspirators.
6. Conspiracies have been hatched against dissenting members by the aid of corrupt tools in the district assemblies or local assemblies, or both of such members.
7. The records of the General Office have been fixed and decorated so as to rule out or admit, as the case might be, General Assembly representatives.
8. Men have been admitted as delegates to the General Assembly who clearly had no constitutional rights to seats, while others have been refused upon technicalities contrary to precedent and established custom. In all cases the test was for or against the ring.
9. (A) Many thousands of dollars of the order's funds have been illegally expended—frequently against the earnest protests of honest and law-abiding members.
9. (B) Extravagant hotel bills contracted by the families of general officers have been paid out of the order's funds, as have family laundry and bar bills.
9. (C) Funds have been given and loaned to officers and their friends for their own personal use.
10. General officers, organizers, and lecturers have not only been paid liberal salaries and allowed heavy expenses from the general treasury, but have charged additional sums to the locals and districts.
10. Honest men devoted to the cause of labor have been made the scapegoats of the blundering high officials and driven in disgrace from the movement.
11. Efforts made by assemblies to better their condition have been strangled by the ring. It is charity to say for no meaner reason than in response to the clamor of the common enemy of labor.
12. The boycott has been used to injure the labor press, union establishments, and the products of Knights of Labor and union labor for the sole purpose of "downing" workmen and women who could not be used by the conspirators.
13. Persons who were not members of the order have been provided, for personal reasons, with lucrative positions in the general office.
14. The constitution has been altered in an illegal manner; it has been tampered with, and measures inimical to the interests of the order at large have been railroaded into what is called "law."
15. War has been waged by the administration against trades unions and trades districts. The motto of the ring has been, "Down with trades districts; exterminate the trades unions." This in spite of our obligation to extend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil.
16. Nearly every important strike or lock-out in which the general officers interfered was lost.
17. As a result of this blundering, wishy-washy, incompetent, and stupidly arbitrary policy, the membership of the order has decreased 217,824 members in one year.
18. In spite of the decrease of membership, they have increased the annual expenditures of the general officers to \$500,000.
19. There was no itemized account of receipts and expenditures either issued quarterly, as had formerly been the custom, or to the General Assembly.
20. In the General Assembly, arguments were met by buncombe; gag law was reduced

to a system by the use of the previous question; outrageous decisions rendered; appeals and protests ignored, all for the purpose of covering up the rascality of those in power.

All local and district assemblies in accordance with the above declaration desiring information will please address
CHARLES F. SEIB,
Secretary of the Provisional Committee.

THE LONG TOUR ENDED.

Return of the Presidential Party to Washington.

The exercises at Atlanta on Wednesday in President and Mrs. Cleveland's honor were marred by a heavy rain. The Presidential party breakfasted with Senator Colquitt at 10 A. M. There were about thirty other guests, including most of the people of note in town. The President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their flower-bedecked carriages at 11 o'clock, and, with an escort of cavalry and artillery, made their way through muddy streets to the Exposition grounds, three miles away. There Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland viewed the military parade. In the afternoon the President was entertained by Hon. Julius Brown, son of Senator Brown. At the same hour a reception in Mrs. Cleveland's honor was given by Mrs. Henry W. Grady. At night the President reviewed a torch-light procession of the Young Men's Democratic League of the State, and made a speech to the party left at midnight for Montgomery, Ala.

The special train containing the Presidential party reached Montgomery, Ala., at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The visitors were greeted with booming cannon and the cheers of a great crowd. The military presented arms as the President and Mrs. Cleveland entered their carriage. After breakfast at the Exchange Hotel, the President reviewed the military parade, and there was a presentation to Mrs. Cleveland of a handsome solid silver jewel casket, representing a cotton bale, and bearing an appropriate inscription indicative of the visit to Montgomery. A satin copy of the day's edition of the *Montgomery Dispatch*, consisting of thirty-three pages, elaborately and expensively trimmed and enclosed within a handsome crimson plush roll, bearing on a silver plate an appropriate inscription, was also presented to the President and Mrs. Cleveland by Editor Fitzgerald. After a drive through the principal streets, the party were taken to the Fair grounds, where, in presence of an immense crowd, Governor Slay delivered an address of welcome. Mr. Cleveland responded, speaking words of praise for Alabama, its people and its industrial growth. After a drive around the Fair grounds the party again took the special train and started on their journey for Washington.

At Calera, a junction point in Alabama, where the special train stopped to change engines, 3,000 or 4,000 persons were assembled, and among them 500 workmen from Birmingham, who had come on a special train with cars gaily decorated. Here three cheers were given for Mrs. Grover Cleveland and the President. Mrs. Cleveland remarked sotto voce: "They have got it wrong end first," but the President thought the people knew what they were about.

At Asheville, N. C., the party stopped an hour and were escorted through the city in carriages. From Asheville the train proceeded on its way without further stop, reaching Washington Saturday evening. Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as well pleased with their journey.

PERIL ON THE RAIL.

Fatal Accidents in South Carolina and West Virginia.

A freight train from Spartanburg and a passenger train from Atlanta ran into each other at Greens Station, twelve miles east of Greenville, South Carolina, the other morning. Two persons were killed and ten injured, one of whom was expected to die. Both engines were wrecked, and the passenger baggage and express cars of the passenger train and the first three cars of the freight train, Engineer Harris and Conductor Reville, of the freight train, disappeared.

On the same day, at noon, the fast express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, six coaches, going West, met with an accident 12 miles below Charleston, W. Va. Twenty-six passengers were more or less injured. None were killed outright, but several were seriously, if not fatally injured. The railroad authorities sent to Charleston for surgical aid, and Drs. Henry Tompkins and Thomas left for the scene of the accident, reaching there within twenty minutes.

The accident was caused by a defective switch, over which the engine, baggage express and mail cars passed unharmed; but the three middle coaches, all well filled with passengers, were thrown from the track; two of them were turned completely over; one turned over twice.

Two passengers suffered with broken backs. It was fortunate that the fires had gone out in the stores, or the loss of life would have been great. Many of the injured were not able to continue their journey. Those who were worst hurt were taken to St. Albans, only a few hundred yards from the accident.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CHICAGO'S local steam engineers have left the Knights of Labor.

A BROOKLYN factory sold 6,000,000 pounds of brookite last year to a tobacco firm.

GRAPE-PICKERS have been getting as high as \$2 a day in the Napa Valley, California papers report.

The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen was held recently in Binghamton, N. Y.

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just held its twenty-fourth annual session in Chicago.

CALIFORNIA fruit canners find it impossible to supply the Eastern demand for their goods, though they run both day and night.

It is estimated that a reduction of one hour in the day's labor in Great Britain would furnish work for 700,000 additional persons.

The business of poultry breeding and egg production is fast increasing at the South, and the remunerative prices are readily obtained for all products of the poultry-yard.

The Leavy & Britton Brewing Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has begun a suit for \$100,000 damages against the Ale and Porter Employees' Protective Association and the Long Island Brewing Company for inciting a strike among its employees.

The miners in the vicinity of Bessemer, Mich., having received no wages for months though working steadily, and great destitution prevails among them. They have placed attachments amounting to \$10,000 on six months mining properties for their due.

To construct new railroads in the United States and repair old ones, according to the estimate of timber of the Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department, a total of 305,712,253 cubic feet of timber is used annually. This is equivalent to over 500,000,000 feet of round timber.

STRANGE AFFLICTION

A YOUNG GIRL TRANSFORMED INTO A PEEVISH OLD WOMAN.

Her Vitality Destroyed by an Accidental Shock Received in an Electric Light Establishment.

On the Beeksville road, about six miles from the town of Lorraine, Ohio, lives a farmer named Max Harman, who came from Pennsylvania about a year ago. Harman's family consists of a wife and three children. The oldest, named Mary, is a young lady nineteen years of age, who has passed through one of the strangest and most painful experiences which ever fell to the lot of a human being.

A short time ago she was a plump, rosy-cheeked girl, in robust health and of a sunny disposition. To-day, through the influence of a most peculiar accident, she is in all but years a shrunken, peevish old woman. The story of this strange metamorphosis is as follows:

Mary was engaged to be married to a man named Jacob Ebertin, who worked for Mr. Harman and made his home with the family. About two months ago the young couple came to Cleveland to make some purchases and see the sights. One of the young man's friends worked in one of the electric light establishments at the time.

Ebertin proposed to take his future bride through the place and show her the machinery. It appears that a broken wire of her panier or bustle, had, unperceived, worked its way through her dress. While passing along the wire came in contact with one of the powerful electric machines, and her hand, resting on an iron bar at the time, completed the current, and she received a severe shock, and fell insensible to the floor.

In a few moments she revived sufficiently to be removed from the place, and was taken to her home. Medical aid was summoned, and for four days the girl lay in bed in a paralyzed condition. Then she regained the use of her limbs, but immediately began to lose flesh rapidly, the hair on the left side of her head turned gray, and began falling out. After four weeks Miss Harman was able to be about, but in that time she had been transformed from a young, handsome girl into a feeble old woman. Her form, which had been plump and rounded, was thin and bent, and the skin on her face and body was dry and wrinkled. She had been a sweet tempered, affectionate girl, but is now peevish, irritable and selfish. Her voice is harsh and cracked, and no one to look at her would imagine that she was less than sixty years of age.

The Harman family are horrified and well-nigh heart-broken by the fate of their once handsome daughter, while young Ebertin is almost frantic over the change in his affianced bride.

The physicians claim that the electric current communicated directly with the principal nerves of the spine and left side of the head, and that the shock almost completely destroyed their vitality. Instances in which a person's hair has turned white in a single night from fright, grief or some excessive nervous shock are not rare, but this is supposed to be the first case in medical history in which a person has been known to step from the bloom of vigorous youth into the decrepitude of old age within a week.—*New York Graphic.*

An Indian Community.

The population of the Cherokee nation is about 24,000. The nation comprises 11,000,000 acres of some of the finest land in the world. Of this 5,000,000 are "occupied," and 6,000,000 are leased to cattle syndicates. The Cherokee country is rich in mineral resources. Some of the finest coal beds in the country are now in process of development. It is well wooded, well watered, and is equally applicable to cattle raising or agriculture. The land is held in common. Any Cherokee citizen can cultivate as much land as he feels like, provided he does not infringe on the claim of his neighbor. He can fence in any amount of unoccupied domain he desires to cultivate, but must leave a space of a quarter of a mile between his fence and that of the next plantation. This vacant space is used as a common for grazing and road purposes.—*Rochester Democrat.*

Hints for Modern Barbers.

Our Saxon ancestors appear to have devoted considerable attention to the subject of their hair. Though ignorant of macassar oil, they discovered that dead bees burnt to ashes, and seethed in oil with leaves of willow, would stop hair from falling off; but should the hair be too thick, then must a swallow be burned to ashes under a tile, and the ashes be sprinkled on the head. But in order altogether to prevent the growth of hair, emnets' eggs rubbed on the place are found an effectual depilatory; "never will any hair come there."—*Nineteenth Century.*

Hugh Whittell, a forty-niner, who died recently at Alameda, Cal., at the age of seventy-seven years, erected his own monument some years ago. It is a splendid marble shaft, bearing his name and the dates of his birth and death, and this epitaph: "He traveled over the first railway ever built in England and crossed the Atlantic in the first steamship that ever plowed the ocean. He explored many lands and died in the fullness of the faith. Amen."

The Prussian Army List for 1887 contains 2 Field Marshals, the Crown Prince and Count Moltke; 59 cavalry and infantry Generals, 76 Lieutenant-Generals and 117 Major-Generals. The cavalry staff consists of 55 Colonels, 38 Lieutenant-Colonels and 205 Majors; and in the infantry staff there are 161 Colonels, 172 Lieutenant-Colonels and 700 Majors. The number of officers shows an increase of 66 as compared with last year.

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