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SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings. 115th DAY. -Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back adversely the bill directing the President to make proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain products of foreign StatesThe Senate took up the private pension bills on the calendar and passed all of them, ninety-two in number, including one giving \$12 a month to each of the two daughters of Major Abner Morgan, of the Revolutionary Army, and one for a soldier of the War of

116TH DAY.—The International Marine Conference bill was agreed upon in a joint meeting of the two Houses....The Senate then adjourned in honor of New Hampshire's Centennial celebration of her ratification of the Constitution.

117TH DAY .- The Committee ou Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill The conference report on the bill for an International Murine Conference to secure greater safety for life and property at sea was agreed to Resolutions calling on the Secretary of the Navy for statements as to the full complements of officers and menthat | Morton, of New York, for Vice Presiwill be required for the Chicago, Puritan and other vessels; and as to the investigation for testing the practicability of the deflective turrets designed by Chief Engineer Clarke, the were agreed to ... After an executive session Mr. Harris addressed the Senate on the resolution to refer the President's annual mes-

118TH DAY. -An amendment to the Sunday Civil bill providing that there shall not be purchased for the use of National Soldiers' Homes any material or supplies the result of wishes and refrain from voting for him. convict labor was introduced.... The Senate Two ballots were then taken, each passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, with several unim-portant amendments.... The question as to eighth of the series, Benjamin Harrison, of renting buildings in Washington for Government purposes was discussed.... A message from the President returning without his approval a bill giving a pension to the widow of John A. Turley was presented.

House Proceedings.

142D DAY .- The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Mr. McShane, of Nebraska, favored a reduction of the appropriation for special agents from \$100,000 to \$50,-Various amendments to increase and decrease the appropriation were rejected, and the paragraph remained unchanged The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bridge bills.

143p Day.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was again considered. The amendments in the bill included an increase of \$24,-000 in the appropriation for the Watervliet

(N. Y.) Arsenal. 144TH DAY.—The House considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The paragraph making an appropriation for special assistants to District Attorneys was discussed at great length. Mr. Oates moved to increase the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$40,000. Defeated—Yeas, 37; nays, 83. The bill was then adoped as a whole...Mr. Johnston offered as an amendment to the clause providing fees for the Commissioners, the clause in the Tariff bill forbidding the issue of warrants in revenue cases unless upon sworn complaint. Adopted....The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.... Changes were made in the Marine Conference bill, increasing the appropriation and the number

of delegates to represent the United States The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, thirtyseven of which were passed. 145TH DAY.-The Speaker laid before the House messages from the President returning without his approval five pension bills The conference report on the International

Maritime Conference bill was agreed to. The conferees recommended an increase of the number of delegates from five to seven-two to be naval officers, one an officer of the Life Saving Service, two captains of the merchant marine and two citizens skilled in shipping and admiralty practice...The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill to give effect to the Chinese treaty. The only amendments are provisions taken from the Morrow bill, making the bill take effect upon the ratification of the treaty, and wiping out the section allowing six months during which Chinese may return upon certificates.... The Senate bill appropriating \$500,000 for a building in Portland, Oregon, was reduced in amount to \$200,000 and

146TH DAY. - Several local bills from the District of Columbia were passed.... The House then took up the bill to secure to actual settlers the public domain, etc. The remainder of the day was spent in the detailed consideration of the large number of amendments. A long discussion was had upon a proposition to retain in the United States title to coal or mineral lands within the limits of lands granted to railroad companies. An amendment restricting the issue of patents to mineral lands to citizens of the United States was, however, adopted. The evening session was devoted to further consideration of the amendments to the bill.

147TH DAY. - The House considered the Public Land bill by sections for amendment. There was a long discussion over an amendment offered by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, reserving title in the Government to alternate strips of public land along the water course and the seashore. It was finally rejected.Mr. Holman offered an amendment, which was passed, declaring that the United States expressly reserves from sale all coal

STANLEY AT BAY.

The Famous Explorer Wounded and Surrounded by Hostile Natives.

A despatch from St. Paul de Loando, Africa, says: "Several deserters from Stanley's expedition of relief to Emin Pacha, have reached Camp Yambunga. They state that after traversing the Upper Aruwhimi Stanley struck into a rough mountainous country covered with dense forests. The natives, who were excited by reports spread by the Arabs, disputed the passage of the expedition. and there was continuous fighting. Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow. He was compelled several times to construct camps in order to repel attacks, and was obliged to use the reserve provisions that were intended for Emin Pacha. The Soudanese attached to the force had all died or disappeared. The deserters estimate that the caravan had lost one-third of its men, and they say that many of those remaining were ill, including the Europeans.

"Stanley was encamped nursing his wound when the deserters left. He was surrounded by hostiles and was unable to send news to Em:n or directly to Yambunga. Major Barttelot had returned to Yambunga, where be was awaiting the men that Mr. Ward was collecting to form a powerful expedition to go to the relief of Stanley."

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, Nominated For President.

Levi P. Morton, of New York, For Vice-President.



BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago was in session six days, and ended by nominating General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. dent. The Convention lasted one week, and it took eight ballots to decide contest for President. On the sixth day, before the sixth ballot was taken, two cable dispatches from Mr. Blaine, who was on a coaching tour in Scotland, were read. The first earnestly requested his friends to respect his Paris letter (the letter in which he declined to be a candidate), and the second asked his friends to respect his showing gains for Harrison, and Indiana, was nominated for President, receiving 544 votes out of 832 votes cast. The nomination was then made unanimous amid

Candidates.	Numerical Order of Balloting.							g.
	1	2	3.	017	5 5 10	007	278	544
Harrison	2000	91		217				118
Sherman	229	249			224		231	
Alger	84	116		135		137	120	100
Gresham		108	123				91	59
Allison	72	75					70	
Blaine	33	33	35	43	48	40	15	
McKinley	2	3	8	11	14		16	
Depew	99	99	91					
Phelps	25	18	5		-			
Ingails	28	16				_	-	
Rusk	25	20	16					
Fitler								
Hawley	13							
Lincoln	3	2	2	1			2	
Miller			2					
Foraker								
		_						
		_						
Total nur Necessar	nbei	OI	VOCE	S				000

York, was selected / the party's nominee for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 519 vote; to 119 for William Walter Phelos. 62 New Jersey, and 163 votes for William O. Bradley, of Kentucky. Before adjourning Mr. Kentucky. Before adjourning Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, had read the following resolution, which he desired embodied in the

"The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

The motion to make the resolution a part of the platform was carried by a rising vote, and then the Convention adjourned without

General Harrison's Career.

General Benjamin Harrison is the son of Senator John Scott Harrison. He was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He is the grandson of William H. Harrison, the ninth President of the United Until he was fifteen years of age he attended the district school, then he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of eighteen years. In 1852 he studied law in the office of Judge Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati. He was admitted to the bar and naried before he was twenty-one years of age and although he had a law practice in prospective, he was practically without means, only possessing between \$200 and \$300, which was advanced to him by his father. The same year that he was graduated he went to Indianapolis and began

to practice law. In 1860 he was elected reporter of the State Supreme Court. When the war broke out he was elected Second Lieutenant of the Indiana Volunteers. In 1862, at the request of Morton, he raised a company was commissioned Second Lieutenant, then Captain and after-Colonel of the Seventieth In With that regiment regiment. he went to the front, but had little opportunity to distinguish himself, his command only having guard or garrison duty to do. An opportunity soon came, however, and at Resaca he achieved renown. Shortly afterward Colonel Harrison was brevetted a Brigadier-General. General Harrison served with credit and without injury until the end of the war.

After the war he entered the field of politics when he returned to his practice of law. He had taken the stump for Fremont and Lincoln and supported the then new party with enthusiasm. While he was in the battle field the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court was declared vacant by the Legislature. In 1864 Harrison was reelected and served until 1868. In 1876 the Central Committee named him for Governor. He made a vigorous fight, but was | sion bills.

In 1880 General Harrison's party rewarded him by electing him to the Senate, where he | tional Bank of Waco, Texas; capital, \$250,served six years. The Legislature which was | 000. to elect his successor was elected in the fall of 1886. The Republicans carried the State, but lost the Legislature and General Harrison was not therefore re-elected. His Senatorial term expired March 4, 1887, and he then returned to the practice of his profes-

General Harrison is not a rich man. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis ment, was convicted of inciting tenants to where he lives. He married a daughter of resist landlords, and placed in Dublin prison Professor Scott, of Oxford, and has a son | to serve a six months' sentence. and daughter. The son is prominent in the politics of Montana Territory. General Harrison is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and many years ago was a Sunday-school teacher.

Mr. Morton's Record.

10, 1824. When very young he became clerk

Levi Parsons Morton is a native of Vermont, having been born in Shoreham, May



in a country store and soon developed such aptitude for business that he rapidly rose in position. In 1850 he was made a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants of Boston, and in 1854 he moved to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. In 1863 he founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in New York with that of Morton, Rose & Co. in London as correspondents. The London firm acted as the fiscal agents of 1873 to 1884. These two firms were active bers and ladies were present. After short in the syndicates that negotiated United addresses by Chairman Collins, of the Notifi-States bonds in the payment of the Geneva awards of \$15,500,000 and the Halifax fishing awards of \$5,500,000. In 1878 Mr. Morton was appointed honorary com-missioner to the Paris Exposition. In the same year he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1880. In the latter year he declined the nomination for Vicethe restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed, and American corporations obtained a legal status in France. He was American Commissionergeneral to the Paris Electrical Exposition, the representative of the United States at the Submarine Cable Convention, and publicly received in the name of the people of the United States, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty enlightening the world. In 1887 Mr. Morton purchased "Ellerslie," the estate of William Kelley, at Rhinebeck, on the Hud-

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. THREE workmen were killed in New York city by the caving in of a trench dug for gas

CAPTAIN LINDEN, of Pinkerton's detective force, has arrested Express Agent Huber, of Sunburg, Penn., for stealing \$29,600 from the Adams Express Company, August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay the employes of the Mineral Mining Company. The money was found in Huber's house, behind the parlor mantle. Eleven thousand dollars was missing, and what was left had not been taken from the original packages.

PAUL WITTE, of New York city, aged ten, because he feared that he would get a whipping from his father, took rat poison and died in great agony.

THE Centennial anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of New Hampshire has been imposingly celebrated at Concord. THREE men were killed by a railway colli:

sion at Schuylkill Haven, Penn. Four boys were drowned while bathing in the canal at Roxborough, Penn.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over the Wy. oming Valley, Penn., killing two persons and | ought to be; but I did not know how much destroying a large amount of property. THE wife of Dr. Pollinger, a prominent physician of Mount Holly, Penn., drank by

mistake a cup of carbolic acid and died in SATURDAY and Sunday were two of the hottest days ever experienced in New York city. There were twenty-three deaths from sunstroke and over a hundred prostrations

Some fiends opened a switch near Olean, N. Y., and the lightning express train was thrown from the track and badly wrecked. The engineer was killed, and two persons were painfully hurt.

South and West.

THE steamer Bertha sprung a leak off the California coast, and a gale coming up at the same time fourteen out of the crew of nineteen perished.

WM. H. CRAIN was renominated for Con gress by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Texas district. THE engineer, fireman and conductor of a

freight train were killed at Cumberland, Md., by the explosion of the locomotive. WILLIAM PATTERSON, colored, has been

hanged at Louisville, Ky., for the murder of Jennie Bowman, a servant girl, who resisted his attempt at robbery. GEORGE PRICHETT who murdered Henry

Fushee near Fort Clinch in February last has been hanged at Fernandina, Fla. A Young school teacher was frightened to death by her brother and some other boys at

Birdseve, 1nd. THE town of Holbrook, Arizona Territory, was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Washington.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John F. Phillips of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri; James G. Jenkins of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Edward Mallet of New

York, to be an Indian Inspector. THE Senate has confirmed William B. Franklin of Connecticut to be Commissioner-General and Somerville P. Tuck of New York to be assistent Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition. THE President has vetoed five minor pen-

THE Controller of the Currency has author-

ized the organization of the American Na-

Foreign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has sent a peaceful message to President Carnot of France, declaring his intention to pursue the policy outlined by his father.

JOHN DILLON, the Irish member of Parlia-

DETAILED accounts of the gale which recently occurred on the coast of Iceland show that four hundred French fishermen were drowned, thirty vessels having been wrecked. Four men were fatally scalded by a boiler explosion at Mount Forest, Canada.

RUSSELL SAGE, the New York millionaire, has purchased for \$101,000 the Grand Southern Railway in New Brunswick. The road originally cost \$800,000.

CONGRESSMAN PERRY BELMONT has de clared that under no circumstances would be be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from the First New York

Вотн France and Austria-Hungary have secured large war credits for immediate use. France voted \$7,500,000 for the artillery and engineer services, and Austria made a war credit of \$23,500,000.

SIX men lost their lives in a gale off the

Miscou Fishing Banks of Canada. THE French Senate, on being informed by M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, that France must boldly face the possibilities that the future has in store, passed a credit of \$94,000,-000 for war preparation.

THE formal entry of Emperor William II. and the Empress into Berlin from Potsdam was witnessed by an immense throng. The royal couple drove in state in a carriage to the Berlin palace.

CLEVELAND ACCEPTS.

The President Formally Notified of His Renomination.

The Notification Committee appointed to give President Cleveland a formal notice of his nomination as President of the United States, accompanied by the members of the National Committee, called at the Executive Mansion at 2 P. M. on Tues-United States Government from day. Mrs. Cleveland and the Cabinet memcation Committee, and Hon. Charles P. Jacob, Chairman of the National Committee, Mr. Cleveland was handed a handsomely engraved copy of the platform upon which he was nominated. The President bowed his acknowledgements and said:

"I cannot but be profoundly impressed when I see about me the messengers of the President. President Garfield offered him the Secretaryship of the Navy or Minister to France. He chose allegiance both honors and commands me. the latter position and filled and bids me bear it high in front in a it from 1881 to 1885. Through his intercession and bids me bear it high in front in a battle which it waves, bravely because conscious of right, confidently be-cause its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehen is the obligation which

success imposes. [Applause.]
"The message which you bring awakens within me the liveliest sense of personal gratitude and satisfaction; and the honor which you tender me is in itself so great that there might well be no room for any other sentiment. And yet I cannot rid myself of grave and serious thought when remember that party supremacy is not alone involved in the conflict which presses upon us, but that we struggle to secure and save the cherished institutions, the welfare and happiness of a nation of

"Familiarity with the great office which I hold has but added to my apprehension of its sacred character and the consecration denanded of him who holds its immense reonsibilities. It is the repository of the people's will and power. Within its vision should be the protection and welfare of the numblest citizen, and with quick ear it should catch from the remotest corner of the land the plea of the people for justice and for

"For the sake of the people he who holds this office of theirs should resist every encroachment upon its legitimate functions, and for the sake of the integrity and usefulness of the office it should be kept near to the people and he administered in full sympathy with their wants and needs. This occasion reminds me most vividly of the scene when, four years ago, I received a message from my party similar to that which you now deliver. With all that has occurred since that day I can truly say that the of awe with which heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now. Four years ago I knew that our chief executive office, if not carefully guarded, might drift little by little from the people to whom it belonged and become a perversion of all it

its moorings had already been loosened. [Ap-"I knew four years ago how well devised were the principles of true Democracy for the successful operation of a government by the people, for the people, but I did not know how absolutely necessary their application then was for the restoration to the people of their safety and prosperity. I knew then that abuses and extravagances had crept into the management of public affairs, but I did not know their numerous forms nor the tenacity of their grasp.

"I knew then something of the bitterness of partisan obstruction, but I did not know how reckless and how shameless it could be. [Great applause.]

"I knew, too, that the American people were patriotic and just, but I did not know how bravely they loved their country, and how generous they were. [Applause.] "I shall not dwell upon the acts and

policy of the administration now drawing to a close. Its record is open to every citizen of the land. And yet I will not be denied the privilege of asserting at this time that in the exercise of the functions of the high trust confided to me I have yielded obedience only to the Constitution and the solemn obligation of my oath of office. (Tremendous applause.)
"I have done those things which in

the light of the understanding God has given me seemed most conducive to the good of my country and for the promotion of good government. I would not if I could, for myself, nor for you, avoid a single consequence of fair interpreta-tion of my course. [Applause.]
"It but remains for me to say to you and

through you to the Democracy of the nation, that I accept the nomination with which you have honored me, and that I will in due time signify such a ceptance in the usual formal manner."

The members of the committee were then introduced to the President. After a few moments spent in pleasant conversation the committee was invited to lunch in the private dining room, where Mrs. Cleveland presided with becoming grace.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Too Much Rain in Some Localities and Not Enough in Others.

The latest Government crop report says; The weather in the grain regions of the Northwest has been generally favorable to growing crops, and conditions have improved in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in Michigan, although heavy local rains in Mis-ouri are reported to have injured wheat and delayed harvesting

An excess of rain is reported from Arkan-sas, Louisiana and Mississippi, which has been unfavorable to the cotton crops. In the west portion of the cotton region less rain and clear weather would, doubtless benefit the growing crops, while in the east portion of the cotton region, including Alabama and North and South Carolina, the weather has been favorable for all crops.

In Ohio, Indiana and Connecticut more rain is needed, while generally throughout the Middle Atlantic and New Englan i States the weather of the past week has improved

the crop conditions. Harvesting is in progress in Tennessee and Kentucky, where the weather conditions have been favorable for wheat and corn, but unfavorable for grass.

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