

The Fisherman & Farmer.

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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 States.

116th DAY.—The International Marine Conference bill was agreed upon in a joint meeting of the two Houses.

117th DAY.—The Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

118th DAY.—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing that there shall not be purchased for the use of National Soldiers' Homes any material or supplies the result of convict labor was introduced.

House Proceedings.

142d DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

143d DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered.

144th DAY.—The House considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

145th DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House messages from the President returning without his approval five pension bills.

146th DAY.—Several local bills from the District of Columbia were passed.

147th DAY.—The House considered the Public Land bill by sections for amendment.

STANLEY AT BAY.

The Famous Explorer Wounded and Surrounded by Hostile Natives.

A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, says: "Several deserters from Stanley's expedition of relief to Emin Pacha, have reached Camp Yambunga. They state that after traversing the Upper Aruwihmi Stanley struck into a rough mountainous country covered with dense forests.

Stanley was encamped nursing his wound when the deserters left. He was surrounded by hostiles and was unable to send news to Emin or directly to Yambunga.

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. Morton, of New York, for Vice President.

RECORD OF ALL THE BALLOTS. Table with columns for Candidates and Numerical Order of Balloting. Lists names like Harrison, Sherman, Alger, Gresham, Allison, Blaine, McKinley, Depew, Phelps, Ingalls, Rusk, Fittler, Hawley, Lincoln, Miller, Foraker, Douglass, F. Grant, and Haymond with their respective vote counts.

Total number of votes, 832. Necessary to a choice, 417. In the evening Levi P. Morton, of New York, was selected as the party's nominee for Vice-President on the first ballot.

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes.

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

General Harrison's Career.

General Benjamin Harrison is the son of Senator John Scott Harrison. He was born in North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He is the grandson of William H. Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

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 1863, at the request of Gov. Morton, he raised a company and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant.

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.

In 1880 General Harrison's party rewarded him by electing him to the Senate, where he served six years. The Legislature which was to elect his successor was elected in the fall of 1885.

General Harrison is not a rich man. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis where he lives. He married a daughter of Professor Scott, of Oxford, and has a son and daughter. The son is prominent in the politics of Montana Territory.

Mr. Morton's Record. Levi Parsons Morton is a native of Vermont, having been born in Shoreham, May 10, 1824. When very young he became clerk



LEVI P. MORTON.

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, Bliss & Co. in New York with that of Morton, Rose & Co. in London as correspondents.

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 mains.

CAPTAIN LINDEY, 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.

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.

FOUR boys were drowned while bathing in the canal at Roxborough, Penn.

A TERRIFIC storm swept over the Wyoming Valley, Penn., killing two persons and 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 fifteen minutes.

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 from heat.

SOME fends 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 sprang 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 Congress 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 FRIEHEIT 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 Birdseye, Ind.

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 assistant Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition.

THE President has vetoed five minor pension bills.

THE Controller of the Currency has authorized the organization of the American National Bank of Waco, Texas; capital, \$250,000.

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 Parliament was convicted of inciting tenants to resist landlords, and placed in Dublin prison to serve a six months' sentence.

CONGRESSMAN FERRY BELMONT was declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from the First New York District.

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 Tuesday.

"I cannot but be profoundly impressed with the message which the messengers of the national Democracy bearing its summons to duty. The political party to which I owe allegiance both honors and commands me. It places in my hand its proud standard and bids me bear it high in front in a battle which it waves, bravely because conscious of right, confidently because its trust is in the people, and soberly because it comprehends the obligation which success imposes. [Applause.]

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

"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 feeling of awe with which I heard the summons then is intensified many fold when it is repeated now.

"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 interpretation 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 acceptance in the usual formal manner."

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 Missouri are reported to have injured wheat and delayed harvesting.

An excess of rain is reported from Arkansas, 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 England 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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