Fisherman & Farmer Publishing Co.

THE NATIONAL GAME,

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR.

Boston needs a good throwing catcher.

DAVE ORR has been reinstated by Brook-

BURDOCK, of the Brooklyns, now bats lefthanded.

HORNUNG and Radbourne, of Boston, are

for sale. Krock seems to be Chicago's only reliable

winning pitcher. SAM WISE, of Boston, has been relegated

to substitute duty.

FRIEL is considered the best sprinter in the Central League.

THE Bostons lost but two games out of eighteen successive ones played.

EWING, of New York, has so far this season caught more games than Bennett, of the Detroits.

THROUGH sacrifice hitting Toronto wins many games, and through lack of it Syracuse loses many.

Boston can boast of being the only city to support a professional team since 1870 without a break.

MORRILL's twenty put-outs at first base is the best League and Association record for 1888 in a nine-inning game. MAROON is a color no baseball player likes.

Some of the greatest failures were scored by teams who wore the maroon. In the fourth and fifth innings of a recent

game at New York Buffinton pitched seven balls upon which he retired six men.

In sliding to second, third-baseman Kirby, of the Lima (Ohio) Club, sustained an injury to his leg which will cripple him for life. PFEFFER, of Chicago, has had more

chances and accepted more this season than any other second baseman in the business. PRESIDENT VON DER AHE, of St. Louis

claims that he has had an offer of \$25,000 for the release of King, Robinson and Captain Comiskey. Anson reluctantly admits that if the

pennant is lost to Chicago, as now seems extremely probabl, it will be through the loss of Clarkson and Kelly.

the last twenty-two games. Bobby Matthews was knocked out of the box by a country club the other day. Galvin is now the only one of the old-timers still in

the ring and holding his own. SAMUEL HAINBROOK, a prominent merchant of Kinkaid, Kan., essayed to umpire a game of ball recently, and was struck on the

temple by a pitched ball and killed. Boston has played 22 different players this season; Chicago, 18; Detroit, 22; Indian-apolis, 17; New York, 20; Philadelphia, 20;

Pittsburg, 19; Washington, 19; total, 147. PITTSBURG invested \$14,000 in new players this season, including \$4000 for the release of Dunlap, \$2500 for Maul, \$4500 for the release of Beckley and Staley, and \$1000 for Sunday.

THE steamer upon which the Spalding combination is to sail from San Francisco to Australia will be fitted up with a net cage so that cricket and baseball can be practised on deck whenever the weather will permit.

THERE have been forty-three shutouts in the American Association. Cleveland has been blanked ten times, Kansas City, eight times, Brooklyn seven times, Cincinnati five times, Louisville and Baltimore four times, Athletics three times, and the Browns

In the Chicago-Pittsburg series of twenty games eight home runs were scored, of which the Gas City team scored 6 and Anson's men only 2. The Alleghenies also made 26 runs, 31 hits and 14 errors to the 21 runs, 27 hits and 19 errors recorded to ex-NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Won. Los!

Name o' Club.

Chicago	63	47
Detroit	58	49
Boston	57	53
Philadelphia	53	53
Pittsburg	53	55
Indianapolis	42	70
Washington	39	69
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECO	RD.	
Name of Club.		Los'.
St. Louis	71	34
Athletic	67	37
Brooklyn	67	45
Cincinnati		45
Cleveland	43	62
Baltimore		64
Louisville	39	6.)
Kansas City	35	71

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE average family of a workingman is

THERE are now nearly 5,000,000 organized wage workers in the land. GIRLS are employed as shingle packers in

the mills at Bay City, Mich.

ONE man, generally a Mexican, attends to 2000 sheep on Western ranches.

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands.

In Philadelphia 4340 houses have been built, against 3670 last year at this date. An immense car factory to employ 2500

men is to be built at Duluth, Mich. THE telegraph operators are preparing to

form another national organization. NEARLY 450 girls and women are employed around the Omaha (Neb.) mines, many

them at night. THE Knights of Labor have sent out an

organizer to Australia to establish the order THE average earnings of all the manufac-

turing and mining operatives in this country is \$1.02 per day.

SAILORS at Chicago, through their union, have secured an advance of fifty cents per

day in their wages. THERE are fifty co-operative stores in New

England under the management of the Sovereigns of Industry.

THE Italian coral fishery seems to be giving out. The 4000 workmen who used to be em-

ployed have decreased to 1000. ONE steel firm at Pittsburgh proposes to put up two mills, one fourteen inch and one twenty-eight-inch, for corrugating purposes.

THE first lap-welded pipe with a diameter of twenty-four inches ever made by the roller process was turned out the other day at , l'ittsburgh.

THE main reason of the high wages of green-glass workers is the unhealthfulness of the trade and its great strain upon the

world in this industry.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

Presentation of His Views on the Public Questions of the Day.

The letter of President Cleveland, accepting the Democratic nomination for President, has been made public. Mr. Cleveland begins by saying:

"Washington, September 8, 1888. "Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee Etc.:

"GENTLEMEN-In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwelt upon the impres-sive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

"The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their

"It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn selfconsecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a cenfiding and generous nation of freemen.

"These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibility which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen."

The Democratic platform is endorsed by the President in the following paragraph:
"The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good governmentthe aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform PITTSBURG's new find, Beckley, hit safe in thus presented, with the determination that every one of eighteen consecutive games if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy played up to a recent date, and failed once in there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire

On the tariff question the President says: "Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent, and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of pub-lic necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

"The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of important articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our Custom Houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the iu-creased cost of domestic productions result-

ing from our tariff laws. "In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a irugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, apon the pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be to erated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdeus become grievous an l'intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

"And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our Custom Houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evilence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed The extent of the surperfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than \$10%-00) in a county containing 50,000 inhabi-

tants." "Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nething will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than un-THE first patent ever issued for paper bags | just and unnecessary taxation. Our farwas issued to a resident of Bethlehem, Penn.; | mers, mechanics, laborers, and all our citiin 1852, and since then Bethlehem has led the | zens closely scan the slightest increase in

the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference, if not with favor. After further reference to the tariff ques-

tion the President says: 'We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such re'iance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enter-prises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, there-fore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of

abundant profits. "True to the undeviating course of the Democratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home."

From the tariff question the President turns to trusts and combinations, about "The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the fol-

lowing declaration: "Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition.

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic Party. The declaration of its National Convention is sincerely made, and no mem'er of our party will be found excusing the existence or be-littling the pernicious results of these de-vices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increase the extent of their power for wrongdoing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

"While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for estab-lished industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on

After attacking the Republican party for its position in regard to a tariff bill, and asserting that the National Republican platform offers the people free tobacco and free whisky, the President concludes as fol-

"With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

DEADLY DISASTER.

A Collision Between Two Trains in France.

A terrible railway accident occurred at half past two o'clock in the morning on the Paris, Lyons and Meditteranean line between Malain and Velars-sur-Ouche in France near the viaduct of Le Combe Fouchere. The down express No. 11, from Paris to Dijou and Lyons, which started at twenty minutes past nine P. M., was due at Dijon at a quarter past two A. M. It ran off the line, and some of the cars were thrown in a heap on to the up track. Before news of the mishap could be sent to Dijon the up fast train had left that station at eleven minutes past 2, and, rushing along at high speed, it ran into the wreck in the

The collision was terrific. Both engines were smashed to pieces. When the casualties came to be counted eighteen passengers were found dead or dying and forty others dreadfully wounded.

Both engines were hurled down an embankment, and eight cars were smashed into

COD FISHERS DROWNED.

One Hundred and Thirty-seven French Sailors Perish.

Captain Ryan, of the schooner A. D. Story, which has just arrived from a whaling voyage, reports great destruction among the French fishing fleet on the south coast of Iceland. As this is the cod fishing ground for the French the whole French fleet were concentrated in this locality when a terrible storm came up, which engulfed six vessels and their crews. One other vessel lost her captain and three men. As near as could be ascertained the number lost was 137.

Many of the vessels were so badly damaged that they had to be abandoned, and three hundred men were lett in a destitute condition in Iceland until a steamer carried them away. They endured many hardships while there, the supply of food being limited.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings. 168TH DAY .- Mr. Sherman offered a resolution (which was adopted) requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the recent treaty with China, and the amendments adopte i by the Senate, have been ratified by the Emperor of China When the Senate resumed consideration of the Chinese Restriction bill no Senator sought the floor, no amendment was offered to the bill, and the question was announced to be on its passage. The vote was then taken, and was unanimous. Yeasthirty-two; nays none; but as there was no quorum present the Senate adjourned, leaving the Chinese bill undisposed of.

169TH DAY.-Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling on the President for information regarding his charges against Canada, but it went over without action...A bill was re-ported authorizing the President to appoint General George Stoneman'of California to be a Colonel of Infantry in the army on the retired list The Chinese bill was taken up and discussed, but a quorum failed to vote, and the measure was left undisposed of.

170TH DAY .- The House Chinese Exclusion bill was brought up for consideration. Mr. Gorman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This motion was lost-20 to 19. The bill was then passed, 37 to 3 (Brown, Hoar and Wilson of Iowa). Messrs. Sherman and Ingalls did not vote. A motion to reconsider was made, but pending a vote the body adjourned.

171st DAY .- The motion to reconsider the Chinese Exclusion bill was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Mitchell, Vest and Hoar. No action was taken The conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriations bills were adopted The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment reducing to \$75 per month the pension for the widow of General Kilpatrick. A conference was ordered. 172D DAY.—The Senate adopted a resolu-

tion providing for an investigation of the charges against Assistant Librarian McKee ... The Retaliation bill reached the Senate and was promptly referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations The House bill for the allowance of certain claims, known as the Fourth of July claims, was passed.... A bill was reported declaring all trusts, agreements or combinations between persons and corporations unlawful ... The Chinese Exclusion bill came up again, and Mr. Stewart spoke in advocacy of it. Mr. Teller criticised the manner in which the bill had been introduced....Mr. Plumb offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit all correspondence or communications con-cerning the recent Chinese treaty.

House Proceedings.

205TH DAY.-The Retaliation bill was again brought up for consideration, and Messrs. Scott, Phelps, Belmont, McCreary, Davis and Cogswell spoke on the measure. 206TH DAY.—Mr. Scott spoke for several hours on the Retaliation bill....The House then devoted an hour to the discussion of the bil "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Pension Bureau," by increasing the salaries of the medical examiners.

207TH DAY.-The debate in the House on the Retaliation bill consumed the entire session. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Nutting, Cannon, and White for the Republicans, and Hooker for the Administration. By unanimous consent the vote on the bill was postponed, and the debate will continue. 208TH DAY.—The Retaliation bill was

again brought up for discussion. Messrs. White, Wilson, Cochran, Cummings, Mc-Adoo, Bayne and McMillen delivered speeches on the subject, after which a vote was taken and the measure was passed by 174 yeas against four nays. Messrs. White, Bayne, Dalzell and Lind voted in the negative. 209H DAY. - The conference reports on the Fortifications and Army Appropriation bills

were adopted....The conference report on the Sundry Civil bill was further considered. ... A bill was introduced for the construction of an inland waterway from Neuse River, N. C., to Florida. It carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000.... A bill was introduced to admit free of duty all kinds of cotton bagging A bill to amend the naturalization laws of the United States giving to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and the District and Supreme Courts of the Territories and of the District of Columbia exclusive jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens, was introduced.

210th Day.—A resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the contract for the Brooklyn Federal building.Mr. Kelley announced that Mr. Stahlnecker was the member charged with having attempted to influence the architect of the Congressional Library building.

THE annual convention of the deaf mutes of Pennsylvania has been held at Reading. All the speeches were made in the sign language, but an interpretor spoke them all for the benefit of those who could hear.

THE MARKETS.

Ŀ	12-00-00-00				
ı	36 NEW YORK.				
ŀ	Beef, City Dressed	7	@	91	4
l	Calves. common to prime	5	@	71	4
I	Sheep				ź
ľ	Lambs	8	@	- 11	
l	Hogs-Live	6 40	a		
}	Dressed	8	100	93	ś
1	Flour-City Mill Extra	5 00	@		
i	Patents	5 35	@		
1	Wheat-No. 2 Red	1 00	@	1 02	
ı	Rye-State	82			
l.	Barley-State.		@		į
ľ	Corn—Ungraded Mixed Oats—No.! White	-	@		4
ì	Mixed Western	28	@	35	
	Hay-Choice Timothy	_	a	90	
1	Straw-Long Rye	70	(d)	75	
Г	Lard-City Steam	_	@		
ì	Butter-State Creamery	22	(4)	22	
į	Dairy	18			
	West, Im. Creamery	14	@	100	
١.	Factory	13	@	14	
	Cheese—State Factory	83	40	8%	6
1	Skims	4	@	61	É
	Western	7	40	8	
	Eggs—State and Penn	19)	200	2014	ź
١.	BUFFALO.		- 2		
	Steers—Western	3 25		4 25	
	Sheep—Me num to Good Lambs—Fair to 1001	4 00		4 35	
	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks	4 50		5 60	
	Flour—Family	4 85		6 25 5 25	
1	Wheat-No 2 Red	1 01	(4)	1 02	
Н	Corn—No. 2. Yellow Oats—No. 2. Wnite		40	51	
	Oats-No. 2 Wnite		(0)	34	
	Barley-State	88	@	91	
	BOSTON.	-	(3)	0.1	
1	Beef—Good to choice	9	0	10	
1	Hogs-Live		1559	6	
1	Northam Dressed	67	40	7	

Northern Dressed ... 6% 7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's. 5 50 6 6 00
Corn—Steamer Yellow... 0 6 61
Oats—No. 2 White... 45 6 46 Rye-State..... 60 @ 65 WATERFOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET Beef- Dressed weight..... 6 @

Hogs-Northern - @ Flour-Penn. family...... 4 00 @ 4 2514

Butter-Creamery Extra... 20 @

Cheese-N. Y. Full Cream .. 9 @

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