

# The Fisherman & Farmer.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Fisherman & Farmer Publishing Co.

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR.

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# RIOT IN A GEORGIA TOWN.

## A Conflict of Races Results in Many Casualties.

### The Governor Orders Troops to the Scene of the Trouble.

Some excitement was caused in Savannah, Ga., by reports that a "race riot" was in progress at Jessup, a village of about 1000 in habitants, fifty-seven miles southwest of there on the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad.

The trouble started about two o'clock in the afternoon, and was caused by the Marshal of the town, D. Leggett, who attempted to arrest a drunken colored man, who resisted and drew a revolver on the Marshal. He was immediately clubbed for his pains, and several other colored men who were standing by drew their weapons and began firing at the officer, who was seriously wounded in two places. The Assistant Marshal, Matthew Barnhill, hearing the firing, came running, but was shot dead before he could do anything. Seeing other whites coming, the colored men fled toward the Ogeechee Swamp, which lies near the town, and there rallied, and with several newcomers charged the town. They were met by resident whites armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers and driven back to the swamp.

As their number was constantly augmented by new arrivals, the Mayor of the town telegraphed for troops. A platoon of the Georgia Hussars, of Savannah, was sent to Jessup on the 3 o'clock train, armed with revolvers, sabres and carbines. Meanwhile the colored men made another charge, which resulted in the death of W. H. Woods, a cypress lumberman, and in the serious wounding of W. J. Woods, assistant station agent, the uncle of W. H. Woods. One colored man was also killed and several wounded. Three were captured and locked in the local jail. The colored men retreated to the swamp and only made one sortie, nothing coming of it.

When this report was written several well-disposed colored men were scouting for the whites, and the information gained by them, it was hoped, would result in the capture of a large part of the rioters. The list of casualties so far as known is as follows: Dead: Matthew Barnhill, Deputy Marshal, shot through the heart; W. H. Woods, cypress lumberman, shot in the heart. Wounded: D. Leggett, Marshal, shot in the face and through the legs; M. J. Woods, assistant station agent, shot through both thighs. Several others, whose names could not be learned, were slightly hurt. Among the colored men one was killed outright and several wounded. A second platoon of the Georgia Hussars was sent to Jessup at night to assist in patrolling the town, and the Savannah Volunteer Guards, Third Battalion of Georgia, held themselves in readiness to march at short notice. It was thought, however, that the troops already there, with the townsman and men from the surrounding country, who were pouring in rapidly, would be strong enough to quell the disturbance. Captain W. W. Gordon, of the Georgia Hussars, who is a veteran of the late war and a fine officer, was in charge of the white forces.

### Later Details.

A party of unknown men attacked the jail at Jessup at 3 A. M., driving away the guards. In a few minutes the doors were battered in, and four men, entering the jail, shot and killed Peter Johnson and Bill Hopps, two of the colored men captured while rioting the day previous. The former had been wounded in the fight. The military were stationed about a half mile from the jail, but by the time a detachment arrived there everything was quiet. The commander of the military had suggested to the Mayor that a detail of soldiers should be put on duty at the jail, but the latter thought that the Sheriff and his deputies could protect the prisoners.

The most trustworthy information is that ten people were killed, namely, Barnhill and Woods (white); Brewer; Anderson, (white), accidentally; Johnson and Hopps (colored), in jail; Fluett (colored), in the street; and two whites and two colored men whose names were not given.

A posse of twenty men, under command of S. White, left Jessup on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad mail train for Lumber City, to intercept Brewer and his gang, who, it was rumored, had gone there for reinforcements. Brewer's mother lives at Lumber City, and it was suspected that, if he got out of McMillan Swamp, he would go to his mother's. A crowd of armed men, who returned from a trip to the swamp, reported that four colored men, strangers to them, were found at the swamp. Another colored man was found at home shot through the heart, and one with a flesh wound in the shoulder. It was reported that others had been killed, but officers had not found them.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS of coal per day is displaced by natural gas.

MACHINERY makers are crowded with orders in all of the New England and Middle States.

In Chicago horses are carried by steam. In two hours 150 horses can be carried by this means.

In Georgia coal in mill operations is eleven hours' work, as it requires one hour per day longer to do a day's work there than it does in Northern mills.

Edward N. Johnson, proprietor of the oldest cotton gin factory in the United States, established in 1825, died a few days since in South-Easton, Mass.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered five five-hundred-horsepower freight engines from the Baldwin works at Philadelphia. The road's freight traffic is increasing rapidly.

The proprietors of Philadelphia leading newspapers have refused to grant the demands of the printers for an advance from forty to forty-five cents per 1000 ems composition.

FOUR THOUSAND glass workers throughout South Jersey have either been on strike or locked out since September, and there seems little prospect of an immediate settlement of the trouble.

The technical schools were never as well patronized as in 1889. Young men, instead of seeking honor in the law, medicine or theology, seek dollars and work in scientific employment.

The 3000 employes at the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's mills and furnaces in Scranton, Penn., have had their wages increased ten per cent, on account of the increase in the price of rails.

GOLD miners in Western mines have had their wages advanced. Lead mines are not paying well. English investors are trying to buy up some of the richest mines. Large coal beds are being discovered.

## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

WHILE crossing the railroad track to the station at Kinzers, Penn., Mrs. Annie McIlvany and her eleven-months-old child were struck by a fast freight train. The child was instantly killed and the mother was fatally injured.

BURGLARS who were surprised in Paul Rubert's jewelry store at Tarentum, Penn., by his wife shot her dead. At 2 o'clock next morning a man named Clark, a basket maker, was arrested as one of the murderers.

CHRISTMAS DAY in New York city and all over the country was characterized by exceedingly warm, pleasant weather, and summer sports were generally indulged in.

MRS DAVID EDWARDS, of Stepieny, Conn., was thrown from her carriage and received injuries from which she has died.

Two young men, John P. Jones and William H. Palmer, of Bangor, Penn., were found dead in a room at the Pacific Hotel at Bethlehem, Penn. They had blown out the gas.

A SEVERE storm and gale which prevailed over a large territory in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut caused two deaths and injured five persons. The highest velocity of the wind was fifty-eight miles an hour. A cold wave followed.

THE announcement was made that the Erie Railroad mines near Scranton, Penn., would close down; also fifteen of the Delaware and Hudson and other mines, causing idleness for 14,000 men.

Two old ladies, who lived by themselves near Syracuse, N. Y., were found asphyxiated by coal gas. One of them was dead and the other in a dying condition.

A THIN and withered man named Simon Spohn, aged sixty years, poorly clad and hungry-looking, stooped to pick coal on the railroad track at Reading, Penn., when a train came along and cut off both his legs, and he died in a few hours later.

At McGarvey's Station on the Pennsylvania road sixteen freight cars and four engines were wrecked. Fireman Charles English, of Altoona, Penn., was so badly injured that he died in the hospital.

THE Russian influenza is said to have appeared in Boston, Rochester, Baltimore and other cities. In Boston the Hollis Street Theatre was closed because of the illness of two actresses.

### South and West.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, of the Union Cattle Company, Omaha, Neb., was found dead in his room in the Coleman House, New York city.

THOMAS EMERY & SON'S extensive candle works at Ivorydale, six miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, have been burned. Loss estimated at \$100,000; no insurance.

FACTIONS for and against the minister of a colored Baptist church at Kansas City, Mo., quarreled during services. Razors were drawn, and three men were fatally wounded. Forty arrests were made.

EX-EDITOR WEST, of the Chicago Times, has been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for an illegal over-issue of stock of that paper.

JONAS TRAMBLE, a spiritualist preacher, killed himself at Wichita, Kan., while suffering from emotional insanity.

A BANK of earth caved in on three men at Memphis, Tenn. Walter Bodkin and an unknown man were killed, and Frank McLaughlin was seriously injured.

The funeral of Henry W. Grady, editor of the Constitution, took place at Atlanta, Ga. A great crowd attended, and it was resolved to raise a monument to the dead editor's memory.

ALBERT REINOLD chose poison and William Turner a pistol with which to commit suicide at Salt Lake City.

FIRE among business houses at Vicksburg, Miss., destroyed property valued at \$175,000.

Dr. MUNROE, of Larchwood, Ia., in a fit of jealousy shot and seriously wounded his wife and cut his own throat.

In a fight between whites and colored men at Nashville, Tenn., one man was killed and two others were fatally injured.

LEO CONNORS, aged twenty, belonging to one of the wealthiest families in Paris, Tex., was shot and killed by Chris Holt. Connors, who was drinking freely, was aggressive.

A HOUSE in Omaha, Neb., occupied by Mrs. Lena Schip, caught fire, and her three little children perished in the flames.

DEPUTY SHERIFF MARTIN, of White County, Ark., was assassinated while on the principal street of Beebe.

THE main building of the Western College, at Toledo, Ohio, was burned. Loss, \$150,000.

A BOILER in Neff Brothers' mill, at Elmore, Mich., burst, killing Engineer John Welsh and Foreman Stedman. Charles Saunders and Charles Bowen were fatally injured.

A PETITION, circulated through Oklahoma and signed by 30,000 persons, asks Congress for the speedy establishment of a Territorial Government.

A FARMER, Barney Falls, was killed at Albany, Mo., by Silas Harral and his two sons in a dispute over the sale of a farm. The murderers were arrested.

A PUBLIC meeting in honor of the late Henry W. Grady was held in the Opera House at Atlanta. Mayor Glenn presided, and Governor Gordon and others delivered eulogistic addresses.

At 1:30 o'clock in the morning the Union Pacific steamer Oregon ran into and sunk the British ship Clan McKenzie at Coffin Rock, on the Columbia River, Geo. Charles Annan and Matthew Reid, two colored sailors, were instantly killed.

NATHANIEL, an Apache Indian, who murdered Lieutenant Seward Hoyt, of the South Cavalry on the Rio Grande, was hanged at Globe, Ariz.

MRS. RENA HEARN, a widow aged eighty-two years, of N. Spring, Tex., attempted to cross the Louisiana and Nashville Railroad bridge, when she was caught by a passing engine and was frightfully injured.

Washington.

SECRETARY WINGOM has invited proposals for the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

The State Department is informed of the death of Robert J. Stevens, United States Consul at Victoria, British Columbia.

During the eleven months ended November 30, 1889, the number of immigrants to this country was 497,247, against 498,501 in the same period in 1888.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and party visited Lower Brandon, on the St. James River, Va., the home of his ancestors.

Foreign.

THE Grand Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha will be asked to arbitrate the English-Portuguese dispute.

CIPHER dispatches from Rio Janeiro, Brazil, say that serious fighting has occurred in that city. It took two days to suppress a revolt of Monarchists.

At L'Ange Gardien, Quebec, William Ford killed his wife and then attacked his daughter and sister-in-law. Failing in his attempt

to kill them he set fire to the house and cut his own throat. The murderer and his sister-in-law perished in the burning house.

THE Provisional Government of Brazil has decreed that traitors to the Republic shall be tried by a military tribunal.

THE United States Steamer Enterprise arrived at Gibraltar. She had several cases of influenza on board and was quarantined. She did not want to enter, therefore, but proceeded westward.

DESPITE the orders issued by the Government prohibiting the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army in Switzerland, members of that organization continue to hold open-air meetings in Geneva. The authorities have decided to adopt rigorous measures to suppress these gatherings.

THE town of Aci Reale, in Sicily, has been shaken by an earthquake. Several houses collapsed and many persons were buried under the ruins.

THE University at Odessa, Russia, has been closed owing to the discovery of the fact that a number of the students were nihilists and were actively engaged in spreading their propaganda.

THE members of an entire family have been suffocated in Waldan, Silesia, by the fumes of coal gas from a stove in their bedroom.

WHILE six young men were sleighing along the Frazer River road in British Columbia a tree fell across the sleigh, killing four of the occupants and the horses.

THE Chicago flag-ship of the American squadron at Lisbon, Portugal, was visited and inspected by Senhor Frederico Ressano Garcia, Secretary of the Portuguese Navy.

## CHAPLAINS OF CONGRESS.

### The Two Men Who Open the Daily Proceedings With Prayer.

Two ministers open the daily proceedings of Congress with a prayer—Rev. J. C. Butler in the Senate and Rev. William H. Milburn in the House of Representatives. The following sketch of their career is of timely interest:



REV. J. C. BUTLER, SENATE CHAPLAIN.

Mr. Butler was Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, previous to his appointment to his present office. He is a native of Cumberland, Md., but has been a resident of Washington ever since his appointment to his first pastorate, which was in that city. Mr. Butler is a Lutheran in denomination, and a prominent writer and preacher of that faith. He was in April, 1861, appointed Chaplain of the Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This position he held until the close of the war. He was afterward made Chaplain of Union Hospital. Later he filled the same office in the Chillum and Lincoln Hospitals. When he resumed the duties of the regular pastorate it was as minister in the Luther Place Memorial Church, at Washington, of which he was the founder. He still continues to preach in that edifice.



W. H. MILBURN, CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

William Henry Milburn, who is known as "the blind man eloquent," was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1825. He was five years old when he lost completely the sight of one eye, and partially of the other. Notwithstanding the deprivation under which he suffered he applied himself to study with the intention of obtaining a thorough education. While employed in a store in Philadelphia he fitted himself for college, and graduated after a four years' course, and at the age of twenty was received into the ministry of the Baptist Church, of which he was pastor for several years. When Mr. Milburn was twenty-two years of age he was elected Chaplain to the Congress of the United States. In 1875 Mr. Milburn was again made Chaplain to Congress, and the third time at the opening of the Twenty-third Congress. Two subsequent elections have confirmed him in the office. He is the author of "The Methodist as a Congressman," and served as a congressman of the President's Bible Society, but he remained in the office in which he had been employed, and is the ablest blind man in the United States. Mr. Milburn is an eloquent lecturer, a self-didactic and enterprising man, and a successful author.

## TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

### Scores of Citizens in South Bend and Richmond Imprisoned.

About sixty of the leading citizens of South Bend, Texas, are in jail, a late United States Grand Jury at that place having indicted them under the Civil Rights act, charged with running a man named Ferguson and six other colored men out of the county. Twenty-six citizens of Richmond are also under indictment for murder. Bail was secured for those whose offences were bailable. The aggregate bonds amounted to over \$1,000,000. Twenty of the wealthiest men in Fort Bend County came down with the prisoners, and the bonds were also signed by capitalists from all over the State.

## A WHOLESALE LYNCHING.

### Eight Colored Men Taken From Jail and Shot.

### They Had Been Imprisoned on the Charge of Murder.

A crowd of masked men early in the morning broke into Barnwell (S. C.) Jail, forty miles from Charleston, and lynched eight colored prisoners, all charged with murder. The crowd numbered several hundred men. The prisoners were taken out of town and shot. The jailor was tied and forced to accompany the lynchers. The whole thing was conducted in a skillful manner, the citizens of the town not knowing anything about it. After the lynching the jailor was released. The citizens of the town were ignorant of any attempt on the jail.

A large crowd of colored men speedily congregated at the scene of the lynching and fears were entertained of more trouble. The Governor was appealed to for troops to preserve the peace.

The eight colored men were charged with committing and being accessories to the crimes described below: On the afternoon of October 20, John J. Hefferman was shot and instantly killed in a restaurant in the town of Barnwell, by Ripley Johnson. Hefferman was one of the principal merchants of the town, and Johnson was employed at that time in running a cotton-gin. There had been some trouble between the white man and the colored man the day before, and although there were conflicting accounts as to the difficulty, it is probable that Hefferman threatened the colored man, for he had been summoned to appear before the town council the morning following, and had been put under bonds. The killing took place in a colored restaurant, where Hefferman had followed Johnson. Five colored men, charged with being accessories to the murder, who were in the restaurant at the time, fled to a swamp, but were shortly afterward captured. A large reward was offered for Johnson, and he was captured two weeks later.

The other night Robert Martin, a young white man of great promise, was waylaid and shot to death, while riding to his father's house. It was about eight o'clock in the evening. The young man was within seventy-five yards of a cluster of colored people's houses on the side of the road, when he was fired upon from behind. The occupants of the houses heard the gun and heard the exclamation "Oh, me! Oh, me! you have killed me!" but they did not go to the help of the wounded man. Martin was not missed that night by his parents, as he was in the habit, on returning home late, of going to his own rooms, which were separated from the rest of the house. In the morning a servant noticed the riderless horse at the gate, and finding blood on the saddle gave the alarm, and a search was begun. The body of the young man was found on the side of the public road, with a hundred yards of the house above mentioned. He had evidently been there only a few minutes. Five bullets had entered his back. The young man had not any money in the county so far as any of his friends knew, and the community was greatly excited over his murder. It was subsequently discovered that Martin was shot by a party of colored men who worked on his father's place, and whom the young man met pretty close to their work, showing them little respect. It was also believed that the people in the houses near whom the murder was committed knew all about it, and that was the reason they would not go to the assistance of the dying man.

The names of the men lynched are Ripley Johnson, Michael Adams, Peter Bell, "Rafe" Merrell, Hugh Evans, Hudson Johnson, Robert Phoenix and Judge Jones. They were shot to pieces. The firing was the first intimation the people of the town had of the trouble. It seemed to them as if the colored people would rise up and avenge the lynching. In response to a request the Governor ordered a company of infantry and one of cavalry to prepare for service. The whites were armed and pretty well organized.

The leading men in Barnwell in the night sent out a circular stating in substance that the people of that community had been greatly incensed by the repeated murders of whites by colored men, three white men of prominence having recently been killed, that the trial of some of these colored men had been put off, that it seemed as if justice would not be done. They could not explain their feelings, nor could they hope for the outside world to understand how they felt at the repeated outrages; but they were confident any other community in the country would have acted in the same manner.

The annual review of the South's industries, published in the Baltimore *Frederick's Record* shows that 5393 new manufacturing and mining enterprises were organized during 1889, against 3918 in 1888, and 1887 and 1875 in 1886. The amount of the total and capital stock of these companies was \$249,747,500 in 1889 and \$247,970,000 in 1888.

The total number of new industrial enterprises organized in the South during the four years, or since January 1, 1886, is 21,297, with a total capital of \$1,000,000,000. The number of enterprises organized in 1889 is 5393, with a total capital of \$249,747,500. The number of enterprises organized in 1888 is 3918, with a total capital of \$247,970,000. The number of enterprises organized in 1887 is 1887, with a total capital of \$188,700,000. The number of enterprises organized in 1875 is 1875, with a total capital of \$187,500,000.

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## THE SOUTH'S INDUSTRIES.

### Annual Review of the New Enterprises Established.

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## HIGHBINDER'S VICTIMS.

### Two Chinamen Murdered in San Francisco.

Two Chinamen have been killed in Chinatown, San Francisco, by highbinders. One of them was waylaid and shot by three men, who were entering the Chinese theater. The police have identified Mok Lam as one of the assailants, and say the attack was due to a recent assault on Lam, in which Hing was implicated. Lam escaped injury, but his companions were full of bullet holes. The other victim was the murder of Tiek Ho Hong. Tiek had the bad taste to turn a Chinaman who had lost him money, and the debtor refused to pay and hired highbinders to slaughter Tiek, and the work was done in thorough style. Tiek being stabbed several times, from the effects of which he died.