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ECOK PUB. HOUSE, the Leonard St. New York Oit ingnt. Joseph. in the distorical scene of the your parents have probably visited you for of \$3,887,602.11.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Rustic in the Palace."

Text: "I will go and see him before I

Jacob had long since passed the hundred year milestone. In those times people were listinguished for longevity. In the centuries afterward persons lived to great age. Galen, the most celebrated physician of his time, took so little of his own medicine that he lived to 140 years. A man of undoubted veracity on the witness stand in England swore that he remembered an event 150 years before. Lord Bacon speaks of a countess who had cut three sets of teeth and died at 140 years. Joseph Crele, of Pennsylvania, ived 140 years. In 1857 a book was printed ontaining the names of thirty-seven persons who lived 140 years, and the names of eleven persons who lived 150 years.

Among the grand old people of whom we have record was Jacob, the shepherd of the text. But he had a bad lot of boys. They were jealous and ambitious and every way unprincipled. Joseph, however, seemed to be an exception, but he had been gone many years, and the probability was that he was As sometimes now in a house you will find kept at the table a vacant chair, a plate, a knife, a fork, for some deceased member of the family, so Jacob kept in his heart a place for his beloved Joseph. There sits the old man, the flock of 140 years in their flight having alighted long enough to leave the marks of their claw on forehead and cheek and temple. His long beard snows lown over his chest. His eyes are somewhat dim, and he can see farther when they are closed than when they are open, for he can see clear back into the time when beautiful Rachel, his wife, was living and his children shook the oriental abode with their merriment.

The centenarian is sitting dreaming over the past when he hears a wagon rumbling to the front door. He gets up and goes to the door to see who has arrived, and his long absent sons from Egypt come in and announce to him that Joseph instead of being dead is still living in an Egyptian palace, with all the investiture of prime minister, all the world! The news was too sudden and too glad for the old man, and his cheeks whiten, and he has a dazed look, and his staff falls out of his hand, and he would have dropped had not the sons caught him and led him to a lounge and put cold water on his face and fanned him a little, In that half delirium the old man mum-

bles something about his son Joseph. He says: "You don't mean Joseph, do youou don't mean Joseph, do you?" But after ey had fully resuscitated him and the news was confirmed the tears begin their winding way down the crossroads of the wrinkles, and the sunken lips of the old man quiver, and he brings his bent fingers together as he says: "Joseph is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die." It did not take the old man a great while

to get ready, I warrant you. He put on the est clothes that the shepherd's gardrobe ould afford. He got into the wagen, and hough the aged are cautious and like to ride slow the wagon did not get along fast enough for this old man, and when the wagon with the old man met Joseph's chariof coming down to meet bim, and Joseph got out of the chariot and got into the wagon and threw his arms around his father's eck, it was an antithesis of royalty and rusicity, of simplicity and pomp, of filial affec-ion and paternal love, which leaves us so uch in doubt about whether we had better ugh or ery that we do both. So Jacob kept the resolution of the text, "I will go and see him before I die."

What a strong and unfailing thing is parental attachment! Was it not almost time for Jacob to forget Joseph? The hot suns of any summers had blazed on the heath; the river Nile had overflowed and receded, overflowed and receded again and again; the seed had been sown and the harvest reaped; stars rose and set; years of plenty and years of famine had passed on, but the love of Jacob for Joseph in my text is overwhelmngly dramatic. Oh, that is a cord that is not snapped, though pulled on by many de-Though when the little child expired he parents may not have been more than twenty-five years of age, and now they are seventy-flye yet the vision of the cradle, and the childish face, and the first utterances of the infantile lips are fresh to-day, in spite of the passage of a half century. Joseph was as tresh in Jacob's memory as ever, though at seventeen years of age the boy had disappeared from the old homestead. I found in our family record the story of an infant that had died fifty years before, and I said to my parents, "What is this record, and what loes it mean?" Their chief answer was a long, deep sigh. It was yet to them a very tender sorrow. What does that all mean? Why, it means our children departed are ours yet, and that cord of attachment reaching across the years will hold us until it brings us together in the palace, as Jacob and

looking around at the mirrors, and the foun-

tains, and the carved pillars, and, ob, how

he wishes that Rachel, his wife, was alive

and she could have come there with him to

see their son in his great house! "Oh." says the old man within himself, "I do wish

Rachel could be here to see all this!"

visited the farmhouse of the father

Millard Fillmore when the son was

President of the United States, and

the octogenarian farmer entertain-

ed me until 11 o'clock at night, telling me

what great things he saw in his son's house

at Washington, and what Daniel Webster

said to him, and how grandly Millar I treated

his father in the White House. The old

man's face was illumined with the story

until almost the midnight. He had just

been visiting his son at the capital. And I

suppose it was something of the same joy

that thrilled the heart of the old shepherd

as he stood in the palace of the prime minis-

It is a great day with you when your old

parents come to visit you. Your little chil-

dren stand around with great wide open

eyes, wondering how anybody could be so

old. The parents cannot stay many days,

for they are a little restless, and especially

at nightfall, because they sleep better in

their own bed, but while they tarry you

somehow feel there is a benediction in every

room in the house. They are a little

feeble, and you make it as easy as you can

for them, and you realize they will pro'-

ably not visit you very often-perhaps never

again. You go to their room after they

have retired at night to see if the lights

are properly put out, for the old peop'e

understand candle and lamp better than

the modern apparatus for illumination. In

the morning, with real interest in their

health, you ask them how they rested last

the Egyptian court. And here I would like to sing the praises of the sisterhood who remain unmarried that they might administer to aged parents. The brutal world calls these sacrificing ones peculiar or angular, but if you have had as many annoyances as they have had Xantippe would have been an angel compared to It is easier to take care of five rollick-Joseph were brought together. That is one ing, romping children than of one childish thing that makes old people happy. They old man. Among the best women are those realize it is reunion with those from whom who allowed the bloom of life to pass away they have long been separated. while they were caring for their parents. I am often asked as pastor, and every pastor is asked the question: "Will my While other maidens were sound asleep they were soaking the old man's feet or ildren be children in heaven and forever tucking up the covers around the invalid kiren?' Well, there was no doubt a great While other maidens were in the ange in Joseph from the time Jacob lost cotillon they were dancing attendance upon him and the time when Jacob found himrheumatism and spreading plasters for the between the boy seventeen years of age and lame back of the septenarian and heating

the man in mid-life, his forehead developed eatnip tea for insomnia. with the great business of state-but Jacob In almost every circle of our kindred there was glad to get back Joseph anyhow, and it has been some queen of self sacrifice to whom did not make much differenne to the old man ieweled hand after jeweled hand was offered whether the boy looked older or looked in marriage, but who stayed on the old place because of the sense of filial obligation younger. And it will be enough loy for that parent if he can get back that son, that daughter, at the gate until the health was gone and the attractiveness of personal presence had vanished, of heaven, whether the departed loved one Brutal society may call such a one by a nickshall come a cherub or in full grown angelname. God calls her daughter, and heaven good. There must be a change wrought by calls her saint, and I call her domestic marthat celestial climate and by those supernal tyr. A half dozen or linary women have not years, but it will only be from loveliness to as much nobility as could be found in the more loveliness and from health to more smallest joint of the little finger of her left radiant health. O parent, as you think of hand. Although the world has stoo 1 6000 the darling panting and white in membraneyears, this is the first apotheosis of maidenous croup I want you to know it will be hood, although in the long line of those who gloriously better in that land where there have declined marriage that they might be has never been a death and where all the inqualified for some especial mission are the habitants will live on in the great future as names of Anna Ross and Margaret Breckinlong as God! Joseph was Joseph, notwith-standing the palace, and your child will be ridge and Mary Shelton and Anna Etheridge and Georgiana Willetts, the angels of the your child notwithstanding all the reigning battlefields of Fair Oaks and Lookout Mounsplendors of everlasting noon. What a thrilling visit was that of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! 1 see the old countryman seated in the palace

tain and Chancellorsville, and though single life has been honored by the fact that the three greatest men of the Bible-John and Paul and Christ-were celibates. Let the ungrateful world sneer at the maiden aunt, but God has a throne burnished for her arrival, and on one side of that throne in heaven there is a vase containing two jewels, the one brighter than the Kohinoor of London Tower and the other larger than any diamond ever found in the districts of Golconda—the one jewel by the lapidary of the palace cut with the words. Inasmuch as ye did it to father;" the other ewel by the lapidary of the palace out with the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it to mother." "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" is the exquisite ballad of Will Carleton, who found an old woman who had been turned off by her prosperous sens, but I thank God

I may find in my text "Over the hills to the As if to disgust us with unfilial conduct. the Bible presents us the story of Micab, who stole the 1100 shekels from his mother, an i the story of Absalom, who tried to dethrone his father. But all history is beautiful, with stories of filial fidelity. Epaminondas, the warrior, found his chief delight in reciting to his parents his victories. There goes Æneas from burning Troy, on his shoulders Anchises, his father. The Athenians punished with death any unfilial conduct. There goes beautiful Ruth escorting venerable Naomi across the desert amid the howling of the wolves and the barking of the jackals. John Lawrence, burned at the stake in Colchester, was cheered in the flames by his children, who said, "O. God, strengthen Thy servant and keep Thy promise!" And Christ in the hour of excruciation provided for His old mother. Jacob kept his resolution, "I will go and see him before I die." and a little while after we find them walking the tessellated floor of the palace, Jacob and

Joseph, the prime minister proud of his

shepherd.

the last time or will soon pay you such a than you do of your parents. The probabilvisit, and I have wondered if they will ever ity is, before they leave your house they half spoil your children with kindness. Grandvisit you in the King's palace. "Oh," you say, "I am in the pit of sin!" Joseph was in father and grandmother are more lentent and indulgent to your children than they ever the pit. "Oh," you say, "I am in the prison of mine iniquity!" Joseph was once in pri-son. "Oh," you say, "I didn't have a fair were with you. And what wonders of revelation in the hombazine pocket of the one chance. I was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was denied maternal attendance. and the sleeve of the other! Blessed is that home where Christian parents come to visit! "Oh," you say, "I am far away from the land of my nativity!" Joseph was far from Whatever may have been the style of the architecture when they came, it is a palace before they leave. If they visit. home. "Oh," you say, "I have been be-trayed and exasperated!" Did not Joseph's you fifty times, the two most memorable brethren sell him to a passing Ishmaelitish visits will be the first an I the last. Those caravan? Yet God brought him to that emtwo pictures will hang in the hall of your lazoned residence, and if you will trust His memory while memory lasts, and you will remember just how they looked, and where grace in Jesus Christ you, too, will be em-

Oh, what a day that will be when the old folks come from an adjoining mansion in heaven and find you amid the alabaster illars of the throneroom and living with the King! They are coming up the steps now, and the epauleted guard of the palace rushes in and says: "Your father's coming! Your mother's coming!" And when under the arches of precious stones and on the pavement of porphyry you greet each other the scene will eclipse the meeting on the Goshen bighway when Joseph and Jacob fell on each other's neck and wept a good

they sat, and what they said, and at what

ngure of the carpet, and at what doorsill

they parted with you, giving you the final goodby. Do not be embarrassed if your

father come to town and he have the man-

ners of the shepherd, and if your mother

come to town and there be in her hat no

sign of costly millinery. The wife of the

Emperor Theodosius said a wise thing when

she said, "Husbands, remember what you

lately were and remember what you are and

provision Joseph made for his father, Jacob.

Joseph did not say: "I can't have the old man around this place. How clumsy he

would look climbing up these marble stairs

and walking over these mosaics! Then he

would be putting his hands upon some of

these frescoes. People would wonder where

that old greenhorn came from. He would

shock all the Egyptian court with his man-

ners at table. Besides that he might get

sick on my hands, and he might be querulous,

and he might talk to me as though I were

only a boy, when I am the second man in

all the realm. Of course he must not suffer,

and if there is famine in this country-and

I hear there is—I will send him some provisions, but I can't take a man from

Padanaram and introduce him into this

polite Egyptian Court. What a nuisance it

Joseph did not say that, but he rushed out to meet his father with perfect abandon of

affection, and brought him up to the palace

and introduced him to the emperor, and

provided for all the rest of the father's days,

and nothing was too good for the old man

while living, and when he was dead Joseph,

with military escort, took his father's re-

mains to the family cemetery. Would God

If the father have large property, and he

be wise enough to keep it in his own name,

he will be respected by the heirs, but how

often it is when the son finds his father in

famine, as Joseph found Jacob in famine.

the young people make it very hard for the

old man! They are so surprised he eats

with a knife instead of a fork. They are

chagrined at his antediluvian habits. They

are provoked because he cannot hear as well

as he used to, and when he asks it over

again and the son has to repeat it he bawls

in the old man's ear, "I hope you hear that !

How long he must wear the old coat or the

old hat before they get him a new one! How

chagrined they are at his independence of

the English grammar! How long he hangs

on! Seventy years, and not gone yet!

Seventy-five years, and not gone yet! Eighty

years, and not gone yet! Will he ever go:

They think it of no use to have a doctor in

his last sickness, and go up to the drug

store, and get a dose of something that

makes him worse, and economize on a coffin

and beat the undertaker down to the last

point, giving a note for the reduced amount.

obsequies of aged people where the family have been so inordinately resigned to Provi-

which they never pay. I have officiated at

dence that I felt like taking my text from

and refuseth to obey its mother, the ravens of

the valley shall pick it out, and the young

an ingrate ought to have a flock of crows

for pallbearers! I congratulate you if you

have the honor of providing for aged par-

ents. The blessings of the Lord God of

I rejoice to remember that, though my

father lived in a plain house the most of his

days, he died in a mansion provided by the

filial piety of a son who had achieved a for-

tune. There the octogenarian sat, and the

servants waited on him, and there were

plenty of horses and plenty of carriages to

convey him, and a bower in which to sit on

long summer afternoons dreaming over the

past, and there was not a room in the house

where he was not welcome, and there were

musical instruments of all sorts to regale

him, and when life had passed the neighbors

came out and expressed all honor possible

and carried him to the village Machoelah

and put him down beside the Rachel with

whom he had lived more than half a cen-

tury. Share your successes with the old

them a Christian percentage of kindly con-

pasture fields of Goshen and the glories of

seph and Jacob will be on you.

eagles shall eat it." In other words, such | ent.

all children were as kind to their parents!

is to have poor relations!"

By this time you all notice what kindly

But, oh, how changed the old folks will Their cheek smoothed into the flesh of a little child. Their stooped posture lifted into immortal symmetry. Their foot now so feeble, then with the sprightliness of a bounding roe as they shall say to you, "A spirit passed this way from earth and told us that you were wayward and dissipated after we left the world, but you have repented, our prayer has been answered, and you are here, and as we used to visit you on earth before we died now we visit you in your new home after our ascension." And father will say, "Mother, don't you see Joseph is yet alive?" And mother will say, 'Yes, father, Joseph is yet alive." And then they will talk over their earthly anxieties in regard to you, and midnight supplications in behalf, and they will recite to each other the old Scripture passage with which they used to cheer their staggering faith, "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee." Oh, the palace, the palace! That is what Richard Baxter called "The saints" everlasting rest." That is what John Buy-yan caused the "Celestial City." That is Young's "Night Thoughts" turned into morning exultations. That is Gray's "Elegy In a Churchyard" turned to resurrection Night" exchanged for the Cotter's Sabbath morning. That is the shepherd of Salisbury plains amid the flocks on the hills of neaven. That is the famine struck Padana. ram turned into the rich pasture fields of That is Jacob visiting Joseph at

THE NATIONAL GAME.

the emerald castle.

GRIFFITH is Chicago's winning pitcher. BROUTHERS is acting captain of the Balti-

The two ex-Clevelanders, Doyle and Davis, ead the New York batting. THE Philadelphia Club has signed Catcher Buckley, late of St. Louis. Lowe, of the Bostons, has made thirteen

BASEBALL interest and attendance at the games are now at high water mark. Long, of Boston, leads the League in the number of runs scored individually. A FAST baseball pitcher is sald to deliver the ball at a speed rate of a mile a minute. Concorough is justly entitled to the credit of being Pittsburg's winning pitcher at pres-

THE Chicagos have traded Outfielder Dungan for Pitcher Scott Stratton of the Louis

THE Baltimores have nine men in the .330 lass. Such batting, if maintained, will keep TREADWAY, of Brooklyn, has secured first ase on balls more times than any other cague player.

Boston's crack pitcher, Nichols, has lost

ut two games this season, and Baltimore has had the honor of lowering his colors MULLANE, of Baltimore, has been pitching or thirteen years, and has yet to experience meness or soreness. He is said to be ended by all other pitchers.

harl luck in the shape of an injury to Catcher Robinson, which will keep him out of the game for some time to come. SINCE Tom Brown succeeded Pfeffer as people. The probability is that the principles they inculcated achieved your fortune. Give captain of the Louisvilles, the tailen lers have been playing winning ball. Pfeffer's sideration. Let Joseph divide with Jacobthe | exclusiveness made him unpopular with his

> Ewing's arm is anything but gool, and seems to be getting worse. Players of other teams take advantage of his inability to throw, and it han Heaps Clevelan I in a close KENNEDY is the favorite Brooklyn pitcher,

and has captured the bleachers to such an extent that they howl for him whenever a visiting batsman makes a hit off any other THE pitchers who give few bases on balls

ire the ones who are winning this year, Nothing lessens the assurance of a batsman nore than the knowledge that the pitcher he faces will shoot them over every time regardless of circumstances. Few people, comparatively, understand

hat the rule in reference to called games when one team has played more innings than another has been changed, and that the score does not now, as formerly, always revert back to the last even inning when the

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs, Won, Lost, et. Clubs, Won, Lost, et. Baltimore, 41 20 , 672 Clovelan 1, 32 29 , 525 Boston... 44 22 .667 Cincinnati.29 33 .468 New York.33 26 .594 St. Louis. .29 38 .433 Philadel, .. 35 25 .533 Chicago, .. 23 42 .354 Pittsburg .. 38 28 .. 576 Louisville . 19 45 .. 297 Brooklyn., 35 27 .565 Wash'ng'n. 19 47 .286

THE VIGILANT BEATEN.

Prince of Wales's Yacht Outsails the

American. A cablegram from Hunter's Quay, Firth of Clyde, Scotland, says . The Vigilant, owned by the son of the late Jay Gould is beatenthe first time in her ltfe-and English and Scotch yachtsmen are beside themselves with joy. In a fifty mile race, during which the victor of the Valkyrie kept ahead of her only antagonist, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, almost throughout the entire course, she was beaten thirty-five seconds, the English cutter catching a breeze on the homestretch which fate denied the American sloop, and passing the winning stake boat thirty-five seconds ahead

The Valkyrie is at the bottom of the sea and the general opinion is that there she will remain. Satanita, big and unwieldly, crashe l into her at the start, and while the Vigilant the Britannia were flying ahead, Lord Dunraven's cutter, cut to the water line, sank, burst as she went under from the force of the air within her, and left her owner, his friends and the crew in the water. giving the steam yachts near by a lively job in rescuing them from drowning. The race of the day-that in which the Vigilant, Valkyrie, Britannia and Satanits were to compete—was for the Muir Memorial Cup in the Mudhook Yacht Club regatta

over the Clyde course. The American boat was steered by Nat Herreshoff, who built her, under the conmand of Captain Hank Haff. Old Morris. of Largs, who knows every eldy and every nook where a puff of wind is to be had, piloted the Vigilant, which carriel a crew of

The Goulds' steam yacht Atalanta, with a large party on board, followed the Vigilant to the Holy Loch anchorage. People from all parts of the United Kingdon had gathered along the banks of the Clyde to witness the races.

Accounts with World's Fair concessionaires have been finally adjusted at Chicago. night. Joseph, in the historical scene of the | I may say in regard to the most of you that Receipts from all sources show a grand total

A PROCLAMATION TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

This Move Decided Upon After a Long Night Conference of the Executive and His Cabinet-Mobs Ordered to Disperse Immediately-Citizens Warned.



President Cleveland issued a proclamation at midnight, warning all citizens against taking part in the existing labor troubles fomented by the American Railway Union and telling them, in effect, that the strong arm of the Federal Government would be

used to preserve the peace at all hazards, It was not a declaration of martial law exactly, but was the next step in that direction. The President had become convinced that the local authorities could not possibly cope with the existing troubles, and that heroic action by the Federal authorities was absolutely necessary. The proclamation was communicated to

General Miles by Secretary Lamont, who telegraphed as follows. "In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample wirning to all innocent and well disposed persons. the President has deemed it best to issue the accompanying proclamation.

"This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relation to the local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins. The telegraphic message sent to General Miles by Secretary Lamont in connection with the proclamation, showed that there had been no extension of military authority. Before the President's proclamation was given to the public telegrams were sent by General Schofield ordering troops from Sackett's Harbor, New York, and other points to start westward immediately. General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island, New York City, to order other regiments unter his command to prepare to move at a moment's notice. When these reinforceents should arrive, it was estimated the

Federal troops in Chicago would number fully 4000. The proclamation issued by the President was as follows: "Proclamation by the President of the United States:

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the udgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State; and

"Whereas, That the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States, "Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland THE Bultimores have finally encountered | President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all personwho may be or may come within the city

and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of "Those who disregard this warning and

persist in taking part with a riotous mob in

forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies. "Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplish ment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or

at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. "While there will be no hesitation or vaccilation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

"In testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. "Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighteenth. GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President, W. Q. GRESHAM.

A Second Proclamation.

The President followed up his first proclamation by issuing another of the same tenor, but more general in its applica-The new proclamation is substantially like the one addressed to the Chicago rioters, but is ad-dressed to the people of nine States and Territories, as follows: North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming. Colorado, California, Utah and New Mexico. It was issued after a conference with the Attorney-General, Secretary Lamont, Postmaster-General Bissell and General Schoffeld. The second proclamation reads as follows.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA-A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the States of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railways traversing said States and Territories as are military roads and post routes, and are engaged in inter-State commerce and in

carrying United States mails; and Whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the States and Territoties, and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other Government service. the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States; Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland,

President of the United States, do hereby

command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to dis perse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before three o'clock in the afternoon on the tenth day of July instant, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be bereto affixed. Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By the President . W. Q. Gresham, Secretary of State.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION. It Aims to Bring Into Organif tion

All the Railroad Men. The American Railway Union was organized at Chicago, June 20, 1893. Eugen's V. Debs was elected President, George W. Howard, Vice-President, and Sylvester Kelther, Secretary. A manifeste was issued to the ratiroad employes of the country, in which it was declared that the members were to come together on an equal footing, from an xperienced engineer down to a station

"There will be one supreme law for the order, with provisions for all classes; one roof to shelter all, each separate and yet all united when unity of action is required. In this is seen the federation of classes, which s f-asible, instead of the federation of organizations, which has proved to be utterly

The number of employes now in the serice of the railroads in America has been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,-000, and the latter figure is probably more nearly correct. More than 150,000 were organized at the time of the formation of the American Railway Union. The intention of the union is to bring within its fold the enire million of employes. Having effected his, the leaders say, strikes and boycotts will be rendered impossible.

The union has a department of elucation. the main features of which are lectures upon subjects relating to economies, such as wages, expenses, the relations of employer and the employe, strikes-their moral and financial aspects, and allied themes. The declaration of principles of the union says "There will be a department designed to

promote legislation in the interest of laborthat is to say, the enactment of laws by Lagislatures and Congress having in view well-defined obligations of employers and employes, such as safety appliances for trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of employes to be heard in ourts where they have claims to be adudicated, and numerous others in which partisan policies will have no part, the comon good being the animating purpose." The organization is composed of a general naioz, consisting of a Board of Directors of ine members and local representatives, The directing Board is elected every four years, and has a general supervision of the ody. It meets like a legislature at state 1 ntervals during each year. The union has ommittees of three members each on literature, mediation, insurance, employment and finance. Any person of good character employed n the railway service is eligible to membership, except general yardmasters, trainmasters, roadmasters, supervisors of bridges and buildings, general or commercial agents, superintendents of telegraph, master

nechanics, division superintendents transportation, and other officials of similar or higher rank. The men at the head of the organization are of undoubted popularity with raffroad employes. Its President, Eugene V. Debs s a business man of no small ability, and

the editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. He lives at Terre Haute, Ind. REGULARS KILLED.

A Train Ditched in California With Fatal Results.

A dispatch from Sucramento, Cal., says Four men lost their lives and three others were injured, one fatally, in the attempt to move trains "at the point of the bayonet." United States troops had possession of the railroad, but the strikers made good their threat to prevent its operation. The strikers had waited about the depot and river nearly all night, armed and angry. They said the troops could not land, and hat any effort to do so would be the signal

However, the strikers went home, an I the froops met no resistance when they landed from the steamer and took postession of the depot and railroad yards. But it was soon evident that the strikers did not intend to allow trains to be run. They said so, and added that if necessary not a rail would be left in place. There were 650 regulars, a company hav-

ing joined them on the way. The troops Graham, marched direct to the depot and took possession. A picket was quickly established about the place and armed sentries placed on duty. In addition to the regulars there were about 750 men of the State militla at Sacramento. At noon a train with mail cars and Pull-

mans was made up and started for San Francisco, under guard of a portion of Battery L. Fifth Artillery. No attempt was made to prevent its departure, but about two miles rom the city, on a trestle, the train was Four men were killed and three injured

in the wreck. The dead were: Samuel Clark, engineer; James Burns, private John Lubberden, private; David Clark, private, The injured men were: James Dougan, private, fatally burt: Michael Ellis, private, injured internally; William Wilson, private, injured about the head, The trestle was a complete wreck. Fish plates and spikes had been removed and imbers sawed. The work had been done after 9 a. m., as the trestle had been inspected at that time. Strikers assert that no one connected with the A. R. U. was con nected with this dastardly act. Two soldiers were stationed on the en-

gine. One was mangled horribly and the other fell into the river and was drowned His cartridge belt weighed him down. A cavalry company went to the wreck on a gallop, but there were no strikers about. the trestle, and taken to the guard house Great indignation prevailed at Sacramento and the strikers lost many sympathizers.

HAWAII A REPUBLIC.

The New Constitution Ordered Proclaimed on July 4.

The correspondents of the American press at Honolulu, Hawaii, writing by the steamer Monowai, which arrived a few mornings ago at San Francisco, Cal., say that the Constitutional Convention on June 26 adopted the following resolutions . Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention arranged to close its labors on or before Tuesday, July 3, and that a public proclamation of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii be made on the 4th day of July, at such a place and hour as may be approved, and be it further Resolved, That the Hon. Sanford Ballard Dole, then and there take oath as President

of the Republic of Hawaii, and announce the names of his Cabinet; and be it further Resolved, That a committee of five members of this convention be appointed to make all necessary arrangements. The convention on June 28 completed the second reading of the Constitution and adjourned to the 30th, appointing a third reading on that day.

C. A. King & Co., of Tole lo, Onio, have eceived grain reports from the six principal winter wheat States, which generally roduce about two-thirds of the winter w sent erop and nearly half of the total wheat crop of the United States. From these it appears that the yield will be above the average, save in parts of Kansas.

BEAR hunting is a profitable industry in Josephine County, Washington. The hides are shipped to Chicago, where they bring

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY CAUSED.

More Than 150 People Killed by the Shocks-Ruin in Constantinople The Jewelers' Quarter in the Grand Bazaar Tumbles-Merchants Flee in Fright.

Four earthquake shocks were felt at Constantinople, Turkey, Many buildings fell and others were on the verge of collapsing. Many inmates of houses and shops and persons in the streets were caught by the falling walls and killed or injured. It was impossible to ascertain the number of the dead and wounded, but it was known that more than 150 people were buried beneath the

The jewelers' quarter of the Grand Bazaar ell burying a number of persons. At Galata en persons were killed and many houses lamaged. Eleven persons were buried by the falling of the Catholic church and monastery in the village of Steffano. It was reported that the village of Adabagaar had

een completely Jestroyed. Reports of serious damage, an I loss of life. came from nearly all the villages near Constantinople. The least damage was done about the Bosphorus. The wires were all lown, and no news was to be had from the provinces. A large tobacco factory was

wrecked at Djouvali, and several persons were killed. The shock was extremely severe at the Prince's Islands. The Orthodox church and nany fine houses at Prinkipo were destroyed. All the buildings on the Island of Antigon! except the monasteries, were wrecked. At Monastir the Orthodox church and part

the seminary fell, killing one priest and in uring several others. Nearly all the houses on the Island of Halkt were wrecked. The Ottoman Naval College ellapsed, and six people were killed and everal others injured. No Englishmen or Americans were reported to be among the killed, though many

houses and villas occupied by foreigners in Soythe and Missi were destroyed. It was feared that Constantinople was not the center of the earthquakes. Probably there was a terrible convulsion in the inter

The panie in Constantinople increase! The public gardens, cometeries and squares looked like monster piente grounds, as the people were huddled there in tents improvished from sheets or anything else available for the purpose, The shock had remarkable effects on the Sea of Marmora. Vessels lurched to the intense alarm of passengers, and the sea receded from the shores, to return with great

A relief commission appointed by the Government applied to the Ottoman Bank

for a loan of 250,000 Turkish pounds. FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate. 145TH DAY.—The House joint resolution enable the Secretary of the Navy to cary out the work of increasing the navy was dopted. --- Mr. Allen offered a resolution or the appointment of a committee of five senators, no more than two to be of the same olitical party, to investigate and report on he advisability or necessity of Government ewnership of railroads and telegraphs, and specially on the existing trouble between oployers and employes. 117th Day, -The Senate passed the Naval

supply bill. — The Legislative bill was reported with amendments increasing the House appropriations by \$209,202. 148rn Day, The Senate passed without liscussion the House bill to admit Utah into the Union, -- The Senate passed also the Postofflee Appropriation bill, and took up Peffer's resolution as to Government control railroads was taken ap, and Messts. Davis an I Gordon score I the Kansas Populist for his utterances. 149th Day, -Mr. Daniel's resolution in-

lorsing the action of the President in regard to the great strike was ununimously adopted. — The Senate passe! with amendments the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Pension Appropriation bill and the Military eademy Appropriation bill. —The River in I Harbor bill, with the total appropriation ande by the House, increased by \$3,087. 490, was reported.

The House, 166rn Day. The Gorman compromise Cariff bill was submitted, -- Fourth of July ongratulations from Brazil were laid before he House. —The House passed a resoluon looking to the resumption of work on warships .- The bill to tax greenbacks was hen taken up. — The Nicaragaan Canal bill was reported.

167TH DAY. - The Tariff bill was referred to

the Committee of Ways and Means by Speakr Crisp in the usual routine. - The House pent the day discussing the bill to allow States and Territories to tax groenbacks. 168rn Day. -The Gorman compromise Tariff bill was sent to conference by the House after a short but sharp debate and then the body adjourned. 169rm Day. - "To regulate railroads enaged in inter-State commerce," is the title of long bill introduced by Mr. Straus, of New York, -Mr. Buldwin, of Minnesota, Introduced a bill for a survey of the most practicable route for a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. 170ru Day. - The House passed a bitl proiding for the opening to settlement of 3, 000,000 acres of the Uncomphagre and Uintah Reservation in Utah. —It a lopted a resolution declaring Mr. Enlos, of Tennesses, entitled to his sent, which was contested by E. Trasher. —The rest of the day was spent in debate of the bill forfeiting 38,000, 000 acres of ratiroad lands opposite and co terminous with lines not constructed within the period of time fixed by the grants. 171st Day. -Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. was chosen Speaker pro tem. in the absence of Speaker Crisp. —The Land Forfeiture bill was taken up, debated and passed and

M. BURDEAU ELECTED. Chosen as President of the French

the House adjourned.



M. AUGUSTE BURDEAU. M. Burdeau was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, to succeed M. Casimir-Perrier, recently elected President of the Republic. The votes cast were as follows · Burdeau, 259; Brisson, 157; scat-Auguste Laurent Burdeau was born at Lyons September 10, 1851. He took part in the war of 1870-71, and was wounded and

taken prisoner to Germany. In 1881 M. Bur-

deau became Calef of the Cabinet of M. Paul

decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his conduct during the Franco-Prussian war. AMERICANS own under foreign flags sixtyfour steamships, ol 197,109 gross tons, in transatlantic trade, subject to foreign laws.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Suttons' wages have been reduced.

MINERS in the coal region continue to resume work. BRITISH taxpayers pay a tax on every male servant in their employ.

THE International Convention of Flint Glass Workers will be held in Montreal this REPRESENTATIVES of the striking miners in

Chicago visited New York City and Brooklyn to solicit subscriptions. For the first time in many years there appears to be a general suspension of "overanding" work this summer.

Musicar, Unions are adopting rules against responding to "encores" while furnishing nusic at picnics and parties. THE New York Framers' Union decided

hat henceforth its members must not work under the union scale of wages. KNIGHTS OF LABOR asked Senator Kyle to ntroduce a bill in Congress to permit the detachment of Pullman cars from trains. RAILWAY employes in England are now instructed in first aid to the injured under the

auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Asso-One effect of the strike at Chicago was to increase the cost of meat in New York and in other great cities from twenty-live to fifty

THE Textile Workers' Union, of Paterson, N. J., has joined the national body of its trade. The membership at present aggre-

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Loomotive Engineers, says that the American Rathway Union is too stupen lous an organ-Two British labor reformers, Keir Hardy, who is a well known radical member of the House of Commons, and Frank Smith, who used to be a commissioner in the Salvation

Army, are coming over here to help out in

the stump speaking next fall,

GIRLS HURLED TO DEATH. Struck by a Train While Driving in

a Buggy. Three young ladies named Lizzie and Lena Breyfogle, daughters of ex-Senator L. W. Breyfogle, and Miss Carroll, who reside about a mile northeast of Lenexa, Kan.,

met with a sad death. They were in a buggy driving to Lenexa, and were crossing the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Ruilroad, near their home, when their buggy was struck by a fast north bound passenger train, killing them instantly.

Tug antelopes, like the buffalous, are beconduct very scarce in Texas. A tew years ago they grazed the prairies in vast berds.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Market slow during the past week, owing to the cooler weather which decreased the demand. The ruling price for platform surplus was \$1.17 per can of 49 quarts. Exchange price, 2c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gab Condensed milk, gala Cream, gals...

Creamery - Penn., extras .. \$ Wasterr extras..... Vestern, thirds to seconds 11 for 16 Western Im. Creamery firsts. 11 60 15 Seconda to firsts . . .

State-Fullercam, white, laney 85/30 85/4 Full cream, good to prime. State Factory-Part skilms, Part skims, com, to prime. 1 @ 412 Full skims

Jersey-Fancy Western-Fresh, best Duck eggs—South & West PEANS AND PEAR Beans-Marrow, 1893, choice. - @ 2.90 Medium, 1893, choice.... - for 2 00 White Kidney, 1893, choice 2 30 6c 2 49 Black furtle soup, 1393 ... 1 95 @ 2 00 Lima, Cal. 1893, 2 60 lbs. — 60 2 55

Green peas, bbls. - bush - @ 1 07 Blackberries, Jersey, P qt. 5 @ Strawberries, Pat Watermelons, each Cherries, W It. Huckleberries, Jersey, 12 qt. 1:50 6 3.03 Muskmelons, a bid. Raspberries, P. cup. 1.50 m 4.00 1 00 70 1 75 Pears, ? crate.

1 00 60 1 25 Grapes, ?' case Currants, it qt. State-1893, choice, of th 1893, common to good Pacific Coast, choice 13/400 14 Common to prime. 9 6e 13 0 d odds...... 4 @ HAY AND STUAW. Hay -- Good to choice & 100 % | 10 6 | 25 Clover mixed 50 @ 60 Straw - Long rye 50 @ 65

Fowls 2 lb. 13 @ 14 Spring chickens, 2 lb . 14 @ 17 Roosters, old, & lb..... Turkeys, # ib...... 10 @ Ducks, it pair George P pair DRESSED POULTRY.

Pigeons, F pair 20 (6) 30 Geese, 7 lb — @ 13 Squake, 7 doz 1 50 @ 2 50 VEGETABLES. Potatoes, # bbl 1 25 @ 1 62 Sweets, No. 1, v bol 3 50 @ 1 91

Egyptian, W bar. - @ 100 Squash, murrow, P crate. - @ 100 Turnips, Russia, Phili. ... 75 @ 100 Rests, P 100 bunshes 1 50 @ 1 25 Asparagus, F doz 75 @ 109 String beans, it basket Cucumbers, Fernite 35 @ 5) GRADI, STC. Flour-Winter Patents. . . . 3 25 @ 3 35

Spring Patents..... 3 70 (@ 3 8) Wheat, No. 2 Hat..... - @ Track mixed See Is - Clover, 2 100 8 00 (a 10 0)

Throthy, # 103 4 50 @ 5 09 Lard-City Steam - @ 7 LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed...... 9 @ 1014 Milch Cows, com, to good Calves, city dressed Country dressed Sheep, # 100 lbs 2 50 @ 3 75

Dressed..... 7 @

Bert, Minister of Public Instruction. He was