# HISHERMAN AND H'ARMER.

A H. MITCHELL, Editor and Business Manager

Located in the Finest Fish, Truck and Farming Section in North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE | 31 When Paid in Advance;

EDENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1894.

NO. 470.

## W. M. BOND, Attorney at Law

EDENTON, N. C. OFFICE ON KING STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF MAIN. reaction in the Superior Courts of Chowen and to Collections promptly made.

DR. C. P. BOGERT, Burgeon & Mechanical

EDENTOR, N. C. PATIENTS VISITED WHEN REQUESTED'

# **WOODARD HOUSE**,

EDENTON, N. C. J. L. ROGERSON, Prap.

This old and established hotel still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.

Hample room for traveling salesmen, and comrevances furnished when desired for Free Back at all trains and steamers. First class Bar attached. The Best Imported and Demostic Liquors always on hand,

TERMS REASONABLE.

# JOB PRINTING

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY

## Fisherman and Farmer Publishing Company.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR



BOOK PUB. HOUSE,



even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judick usly, you must know something about them. To meet his want we are selling a look giving the experience (Only 25c, of a printical poultry raiser for (Only 25c, twenty five years. It was written by aman who put all his mind, and time, and money to making a sur ess of Chicken raising not as a pastime, but as a aniness and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chicks annually.



" Raising Chickens," and make your Fowls earn gollars for you. The point is, that you must be able to detect trouble in Poultry Yard as soon as it appears, and know low to remedy it. This book will teach you it tells have to detect and cure disease; to feed for exas and also for lattening; which fowls to save for ding purposes; and everything, lad

postpaid for twenty-five cents in ic. or 20. Book Publishing House, 135 LEGNARD ST., N. Y. City.

Seres! How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfecloss and so Goard against Fraud! Detect Disease and fect a Cure when samels scentier fell the age by is Teeth . What to call the Different Parts of the solutari to Shoe a Rorse Properly? All this ed other ve upole information can be obtained by AUDI OU 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED 1 .R > E BOOK, which we will forward, pest an receipt of only 25 couts in stamps.

EGOK PUB. HOUSE 154 Leenard St. Mcw York Oit

arge accumulation.

fe not worth living.

The two most unfortunate men in this country for the six months of next presidential

ecan to ocean. whole reservoir rolle I over on you. But what you see in the matter of high political preferment you see in every community in the struggle for what is called

social position. Tens of thousands of people trying to get nto that realm, and they are under terrifle ension. What is social position? It is a difficult thing to define, but we all know what it is. Good morals and intelligence are not necessary, but wealth or the show of wealth is absolutely indispensable. There are men to-day as notorious for their liberinism as the night is famous for its darkness who move in what is called high social position. There are hundreds of out and out rakes in American society whose in mes are mentioned among the distinguished guests at the great levees. They have annexed all the known human vices and are longing for other worlds of diabolism to conquer. Goo l morals are not necessary in many of the exalted circles of society. farmhouse to do the last offices of respect.

Neither is intelligence necessary. You find

in that realm men who would not know an

REV. DR. TALMAGE. THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S "UN-

DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Worth Living."

TEXT: "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"-Lamentations iii., 39. If we leave to the evolutionists to gueswhere we came from, and to the theologians o prophesy where we are going to, we still have left for consideration the important fact that we are here. There may be some doubt about where the river rises, and some doubt about where the river empties, but there can be no coubt about the fact that we are sailing on it. So I am not sur-

prised that everybody asks the question, "Is So'omon in his unhappy moments says it "Vanity," "vexation of spirit," "no good," are his estimate. The fact is that Solomon was at one time a polygamist, and that soured his disposition. One wife makes a man happy; more than one makes him wretched. But Solomon was converted from oolygamy to monogamy, and the last words ever wrote, as far as we can read them, ere the words "mountains of spices." But remiah says in my text life is worth living. In a book supposed to be doleful and lugubrious and sepulchrat and entitled "Lamentations" he plainly intimates that the blessing of merely living is so great and grand a blessing that though a man have piled on him all misfortunes and disasters se has no right to complain. The author of my text cries out in startling intonation to all lands and to all centuries, "Wherefore doth a living man complain?" A diversity of opinion in our time as well as in olden Here is a young man of light 'mir and blue eves an I sound digestion and enerous salary and happily affianced and n the way to become the partner in a comaercial firm of which he is an important lerk. Ask him whether life is worth living. He will laugh in your face and say, "Yes, Here is a man who has come to forties. He is at the tiptop of the hill of Every step has been a stumble and a The people he trusted have turned out deserters, and the money he has honestly made he has been cheated out of. His prefite, and all the too the does eat does not assimilate. Forty miles limbing up the the Matterborn, and there are forty miles vet to go down, and descent is always more langerous than ascent. Ask him whether life is worth living, an I he will drawl out in

shivering and lugubrious and appalling negative, "No, no, no?" How are we to decide this matter rightously and intelligently? You will find the ame man vacillating, oscillating in his opinon from dejection to exuberance, and if he very mercurial in his temperament it will depend very much upon which way the wind blows. If the wind blow from the northwest, and you ask him, he will say, 'Yes," and if it blow from the northeast, and you ask him, he will say "No." How are we, then, to get the question righteously answered? Suppose we call all nations together in a great convention on eastern or western hemisphere and let all those who are in the afflemative say "Aye," and all ose who are in the negative say "No." While there would be hundreds of thouands who would answer in the affirmative there would be more millions who would answer in the negative, and because of the greater number who have sorrow and misortune and trouble the "noss" would have The answer I shall give will be different om either, and yet it will commend itself all who hear me this day as the right anwer. If you ask me, "Is life worth living?"

answer, it all depen is upon the kin I of life In the first place, I remark that a life of mere money getting is always a failure, because you will never get as much as you want. The poorest people in this country are the richest, an I the next to them those who are half as rich. There is not a seisors grinder on the streets of New York or Brooklyn who is so anxious to make money as these men who have piled up fortunes ear after year in storehouses, in governcent securities, in tenement houses, in

vhete city blocks. You ought to see them jump when they ear the firebell ring. You ought to see iem in their excitement when some bank xplo les. You ought to see their agitation when there is proposed a reformation in he tariff. Their nerves tremble like harp rings, but no music in the vibration. They ead the reports from Wall street in the norning with a concernment that threatens paralysis or apoplexy, or, more probably, hey have a telegraph or a telephone in their cuse, so they catch every breath of change , the money market. The disease of accunulation has eaten into them-saten into heir heart, into their lungs, into their spleen, into their liver, into their bones. Chemists have sometimes analyzed the hunan body, and they say it is so much magnosia, so much lime, so much chlorate of potassium. If some Christian chemist would analyze one of these financial behemoths, he would find he is made up of copper and gold and silver and gine and lead and coal and iron. That is not a life worth living. There

are too many earthquakes in it, too many agonies in it, too many perditions in it. They uild their eastles, and they open their pietregalleries, and they summon prima dons, and they offer every inducement for appiness to come and live there, but happiess will not come. They send footmanned and postillioned quipage to bring her; she will not ride to their door. They send princely escort; she will not take their arm. They make their ateways triumphal arches; she will not

ide under them. They set a golden throne efore a golden plate; she turns away from the banquet. They call to her from upolstered balcony; she will not listen. Mark ou, this is the failure of those who have had

And then you must take into consideration hat the vast majority of those who make the ominant idea of life money getting fall far short of affluence. It is estimated that only about two out of a hundred business men have anything worthy the name of success. A man who spen is his life with one dominant idea of financial accumulation spends a

So the idea of worldly approval. If that be dominant in a man's life, he is miserable. ampaign will be the two men nominated or the presidency. The reservoirs of abuse and distribe and malediction will gradually Ill up, gallon above gallon, hogshead above ogshead, an I about autumn these two reservotrs will be brimming full, and a hose will e attached to each one, and it will play away on these nominees, and they will have stand it and take the abuse, and the falseood, and the caricature, and the anathema and the caterwauling, and the filth, and they will be rolled in it and rolled over and over n it until they are choked and submerged and strangulated, and at every sign of reurning consciousness they will be barked

at by all the hounds of political parties from And yet there are a hundred men to-day struggling for that privilege, and there are housands of men who are helping them in he struggle. Now, that is not a life worth living. You can get slandered and abused heaper than that! Take it on a smaller scale. Do not be so ambitious to have a

he will be able to take care of father and mother when they get old. another telegram, saying, "Come; mother is dead." The old neighbors gather in the old

adverb from an adjective if they met it a hundred times a day and who could not writen letter of acceptance or regrets without the aid of a secretary. They buy their libraries by the square yard, only anxious to have the binding Russian. Their ignorance is positively sublime, making English grammar almost disreputable, and yet the finest parlors open before them. Good morals and intelligence are not necessary, but wealth or a show of wealth is positively indispensable. it does not make any difference how you got your wealth if you only get it. The best way for you to get into social position is for you to buy a large amount on credit, then put your property in your wife's name, have

a few preferred creditors and then make an assignment. Then disappear from the community until the breeze is over and then come back ad start in the same business. ee how beautifully that will put people who are in competition with you and trying to make an honest liv-How quickly it will get you into high ing? social position! What is the use of forty or fifty years of hard work when you can by two or three bright strokes make a great fortune? Ah, my friends, when you really

lose your money how quick they will let you drop, and the higher you get the harder you will drop. There are thousands to-lay in that realm who are anxious to keep in it. There are housands in that realm who are nervous for fear they will tall out of it, and there are changes going on every year and every month and every hour which involve heartbreaks that are never reported. High social life is constantly in a flutter about the delicate question as to whom they shall let in and whom they shall push out, and the battle is going on—pier mirror against pier mir-ror, chandelier against chandelier, wine celiar against wine cellar, wardrobe against wardrobe, equipage against equipage. Uncertainty and insecurity dominant in that realm, wretchedness enthroned, torture at a premium and a life not worth living. A life of sin, a life of pride, a life of indulgence, a life of worldiness, a life devoted to the

world, the flesh and the devil is a failure, a

dead failure, an infinite failure. I care not

how many presents you sent to that cradle, or how many garlands you send to that grave, you need to put right under the name on the tombstone this inscription, "Better for that man if he had never been born." But I shall show you a life that is worth living. A young man says: "I am here. I am not responsible for my ancestry. Others decided that I am not responsible for my nerves are out of tune. He has poor temperament; God gave me that. But here tempted only to serve themselves. The vast I am, in the afternoon of the nineteenth cen- majority of the crowns of heaven will be tury, at twenty years of age. I am here, and | given to people who had one talent, but gave hill of life have been to him like climbing I must take an account of stock. Here I it all to God. And remember that our life have a body which is a divinely constructed here is introductory to another. It is the engine. I must put it to the very best uses | vestibule to a palace, but who despises the and I must allow nothing to damage this rarest of machinery. Two feet, and they mean locomotion. Two eyes, and they mean capacity to pick out my own way. Two | and who despises the first note of Haydn's ears, and they are telephones of communica tion with all the outside world, and they mean capacity to catch sweetest music and the voices of frien Iship-the very best music. A tongue, with almost infinity of articulation. Yes, hands with which to welcome or

resist or lift or smite or wave or bless-hands

'Here is a world which, after 600) years

to help myself and help others.

of battling with tempest and accident, is still grander than any architect, human or angelic, could have drafted. I have two lamps to light me-a golden lamp and a silver lamp-a golden lamp set on the sapphire mantel of the day, a silver lamp set on the jet mantel of the night. Yea, I have that at twenty years of age which defles all inventory of valuables-a soul with capacity to choose or reject, to rejoice or to suffer, to love or to hate. Plato says it is immorta!. Seneca says it is immortal. Confucius says it is immortal. An old book among the family relies, a book with leathern cover almost worn out and pages almost obliterated by oft perusal, joins the other books in saving l am immortal. I have eighty years for a lifetime, sixty years yet to live. I may not live an hour, but then I must lay out my plans intelligently and for a long life. Sixty years added to the twenty I have already lived-that will bring me to eighty. I must remember that these eighty years are only a brief preface to the five hundred thousand nillions of quintillions of years which will be my chief residence and existence. Now I

understand my opportunities and my responsibilities. "If there is any being in the universe all wise and all beneficeat who can help a man in such a juncture, I want him. The old book found among the family relics tells me there is a God, and that for the sake of His Son, one Jesus, He will give he p to a man. To Him I appeal. God help me! Here I have yet sixty years to do for myself and to do for others. I must develop this body by all industries, by all gymnastics, by all sun shine, by all fresh air, by all good habits. And this soul I must have swept and garnished and illumined and glorifled by all that I can do for it and all that I can get God to do for it. It shall be a Luxemburg of fine pictures. It shall be an orchestra of grand narmonies. It shall be a palace for Go I and righteousness to reign in. I wonder how many kind words I can utter in the next

sixty years. I will try. I wonder how many good deeds I can do in the next sixty years? I will try. God help me !" That young man enters life. He is buffeted; he is tried; he is perplexed. A grave opens on this side, and a grave opens on that side. He falls, but he rises again. He gets into a hard battle, but he gets the victory. The main course of his life is in the right direction. He blesses everybody he comes in contact with. God forgives his mistakes and makes everlasting record of his holy endeavors, and at the close of it God says to him, "Well done, good and taithful servant; enter into the joys of thy Lord." My brother, my sister, I do not care whether that man dies at thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy or eighty years of age. You can chisel right under his name on the

tombstone these words: "His life was worth living." Amid the hills of New Hampshire in olden times there sits a mother. There are six two girls. Small farm. Very rough; hard work to coax a living out of it. Mighty tuz to make the two ends of the year meet. The boys go to school in winter and work the form in summer. Mother is the chief presiding spirit. With her hands she knits all the stockings for the little feet, and she is the mantua maker for the boys, and she is the milliner for the girls. There is only one musical instrument in the house—the spinning wheel. The food is very plain, but it is always well provided. The winters are very cold, but are kept out by the blankets she quilted. On Sunday, when she appears her, the minister looks down and is reminded of the Bible description of a good house-"Her children arise up and call her

blessed. Her husband also, and he praiseth Some years go by, and the two eldest boys want a collegiate education, and the household economics are severer, and the calculations are closer, and until those two boys get their education there is a hard battle for bread. One of these boys enters the university, stands in a pulpit widely influential and prenches righteousness, judgment and temperance, and thousan is during his ministry are blessed. The other lad who got the collegiate education goes into the law, and thence into legislative halls, and after a while he commands listening senates as he makes a plea for the downtrodden and the outeast. One of the younger boys becomes a merchant, starting at the foot of the ladder, but climbing on up until his success and his philanthropies are recognized all over the The other son stays at home because he prefers farming life, and then he thinks

Of the two daughters, when the war broke out one went through the hospital of Pittsburg Landing and Fortress Monroe, cheering up the dying and homesick, and taking the last message to kindred far away, so that every time Christ thought of her He said, as of old, "The same is My sister and mother." The other daughter has a bright home of her own, and in the afternoon of the forenoon when she has been devoted to her household she goes forth to hunt up the sick and to encourage the discouraged, leaving smiles and benediction all along the way. But one day there start five telegrams from the village for these five absent ones, saying, "Come ; mother is dangerously ill." But before they can be ready to start they receive

But as that farming son, and the clergyman,

and the senator, and the merchant, and the

two daughters stand by the casket of the dead mother, taking the last look or lifting their little children to see once more the face of dear old grandma, I want to ask that group around the casket one question, "Do you really think her life was worth living?" A life for God, a life for others, a life of unselfishness, a useful life, a Christian life, is always worth living. I would not find it hard to persuade you

hat the poor lad. Peter Cooper, making glue for a living and then amassing a great forune until he could build a philanthrophy which has had its echo in 10,000 philanthroples all over the country-I would not find t hard to persuade you that his life was worth living. Neither would I find it hard persuade you that the life of Susannah Wesley was worth living. She sent out one son to organize Methodism and the other son to ring his anthems all through the ages. would not find it hard to persuade you that the life of Frances Leere was worth living, as she established in England a school for the scientific nursing of the sick, and then when the war broke out between France and Germany went to the front, and with her own hands scraped the mud off the bodies of the soldiers dying in the trenches with her weak arm, standing one night in the hospital, pushing back a German soldler to his couch as, all frenzied with his wounds, he rushed toward the door and said: "Let me go! Let me go to my 'liebe

mutter." Major-Generals standing back to let pass this angel of mercy. Neither would I have hard work to persuade you that Grace Darling lived a life worth living-the heroine of the lifeboat. You are not wondering that the Duchess of Northumberland came to see her, and that people of all lands asked for her lighthouse, and that the proprietor of the Adelphi The atre, in London, offered her \$100 a night just to sit in the lifeboat while some ship-

wrecked scene was being enacted. But I know the thought in the minds of hundreds who read this. You say, "While I know all these lived lives worth living, I don't think my life amounts to much." Ah, my friends, whether you live a life conspicious or inconspicuous, it is worth living if you live aright. And I want my next sentence to go down into the depths of all your souls. You are to be rewarded, not according to the greatness of your work, but according to the holy industries with which you employed the talents you really possessed. The majority of the crowns of heaven will not be given to people with ten talents, for most of them were door of the Madeleine because there are grander glories within? Your life if rightly lived is the first bar of an eternal oratoric symphonies? And the life you live now is all the more worth living because it opens into a life that shall never end, and the last letter of the word "time" is the first letter

## of the word "eternity!" PROMINENT PEOPLE.

VICTORIA has been on the British throne liv-six years. THE German Emperor is now titular comnander of seventeen regiments.

No English sovereign before Queen Vicoria ever livel to see a great-gran lebild. MRS. U. S. GRANT visited Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Narragansett Pier, R. I., one day Edison, the inventor, has never carried a

watch in his life. He says he has never wanted to know the time. MRS. MARTIN G. KIMBALL, who lately died in Philadelphia, was the first person to suggest the observance of a national Decoration

THE Duke of Devonshire owns 200,000 cres in England alone, and his revenue is normous. His father died worth \$7,500,000 personalty. The son of President Tyler, who acted as

he latter's private secretary at the White House, is now seventy-five years old and a resident of Georgetown. Some one who has been reading up the cerage says that the Prince of Wales has venteen brothers-in-law, fifty-seven cousins and fifty-eight nephews and neices. GENERALS JAMES LONGSTEET, John B. Gorlon. Wade Hampton and Joseph Wheeler are

the only survivors of the nineteen Lieuten-Generals of the Confederate Army. M. Casimin-Perier, President of France a genial, shrewd, kindly man of agreeable manners and polite address, has a fine physique, enjoys excellent health and a calm

ONE woman has been nominated for Repesentative in the next Congress, Mrs. Caroine Woodward having been made the Proibition candidate in the Fourth District of

THE late Earl of Charlemont, prior to 1866, was a great admirer of Mr. Gladstone, but after the distinguished statesman's change in his Irish policy, the noble lord had his statue at Roxborough Castle painted black to mark his disapprobation of the change. George R. Graham, who died in New York the other day at the age of eighty-one, was the first man who ever employed Edgar A. Poe as the editor of a magazine, Graham made a fortune, lost it, and in late years has lived on the voluntary contributions of liter-

ary men. WHEN it comes to costly toys the latest present to the boy king of Spain may be said cap the climax. It is nothing less than an Infant Regiment, comprising 400 warriors, ranging in age from five to eight years. This is indeed teaching the young idea how

A PRETTY incident occurred to Mrs. Cleveand while driving to the postoffice at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. Miss Derby, of Boston. who is deaf, dumb and blind, was introduced to her by touch signs, and the President's wife finally showed her womanliness by giving the young lady a sound kiss on the

M. Duruy, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, has just been elected Houorary Corporal of the regiment of Soudanese sharpshooters, one of the crack corps o France's African army. This honor was conferred in recognition of his travery in restoring order in the Chamber when Vaillant's bomb was exploded there. The Emperor William of Germany is reported to have introduced an innovation into his court. After sneezing violently one day, the Emperor remarked to those with him: "Well, you don't trouble yourself at

all about one!" The hint was taken, and since then court etiquette prescribes the words, "Health, Your Majesty," when, and as often as, the Kaiser success. COLONEL CHILL W. HAZZARD, the new Supreme Regent of the Royal Arcanum, a ceneficial Order with a membership of near-155,000, is editor of the Monongaheia (Penn.) Daily Republican. He is a thirtyecond degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Past Department Commander of the G. A. L and Secretary of the P musylvania, Onlo,

New Game in the Senate The United States Senate has a new amusement. It is called the thirty-four puzzle, and consists of a small card ruled off into sixteen squares, and sixteen little pieces of

and West Virginia E citerial Association.

pasteboard, each bearing a number and running from one to sixteen. The trick is to arrange these numbers on the card so that the result will be thirty-four, no matter which way you add them. The puzzle came from Chicago, and the fever of trying to solve it has taken hold of nearly every member of the Senate. Even Mr. Stevenson drops his gavel into the hands of a Senator and retires to the palatial Vice-President's room to try his hand at the puzzle. The cloak and retiring rooms are filled with Senators busy at work on the eardboard and five figures. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, did it in the shortest time, with Higgins, of Delaware, a close second In fact, the Republican side of the chamber came out far ahead of the Democratic side. Mr. Reed has the best record over in the House, while the Vice-President has not

found the solution vet-A Great Canal. The creat ship canal around the Falls of Scult Ste. Marie, which has been in process of building by the Canadian Government for some time has now been hearly completed. and will very soon be open for traffic

THE HOUSE HEARS A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

n a Communication to Chairman Wilson He Urged the House to Reject the Senate Amendments, Placing Iron, Coal and Other

Raw Material on the Dutlable List. The tariff fight at Washington took an lmost unparalleled and decidedly sensational turn in the House of Representatives, when the President came out in a letter to Chairman Wilson with a strong indorsement of the principles followed out in the House bill. The Presilent's action is practically without precedent and his inferential attack on the olicy pursued in the Senate caused the reatest excitement. In the House his utterces were received with enthusiasm by the Democratic majority, and the reading of the letter was interrupted frequently with ap-

Every seat in the galleries was occupied, and there was not a vacant chair on the floor, so intense was the interest in the butle for low tariff and free raw materials. Chairman Wilson showed the signs of his ecent severe illness. He looked thin and pervous. About his face was a large white bandage, which he was compelled to wear, wing to a severe attack of neuralgia. The battle began the instant the Journal and been read. When Mr. Wilson arose there was a sudden and almost painful silence. He first handed in the conferees'

report, and then went on to make an explanation of the differences between the enate and House. Mr. Wilson said . "Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the majority of the conferces on the part of the House on the Tariff bill to make this report to the House . "The Conference Committee on the bill H. R., 4864, after final, tull and free conference, failed to agree. The Senate conferees insist on their amendments to said bill and House conferees insist upon their disagreement to the Senate amendments. "(Signet) W. I. Wilson, Benton Mc-Millin, H. G. Turner, A. B. Montgomery, Conferees on the part of the House. Mr. Wilson then handed in the letter, which be said had been addressed to him by the President, with permission to make

The text of the letter was as follows: (Personal.) EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894. To Hon, William L. Wilson: My DEAR SIR-The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two houses of Congress for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation makes it also certain that you will be again called upon to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform. My public life has been so closely related to the subject. I have | Schator Gorman Makes an Attack on so longed for its accomplishment and I have so often promised its realization to my tellowcountrymen as a result of their trust and conno excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crisis you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and ditions to the continuation of Democratic

pledges and the redemption of Democratic | had just been talking. promises to the people. To reconcile differ- The attack was personal, bifter, virulent, nces in the details comprised within the Ho called the President a coward, accused fixed and well-defined lines of principle will | him of bad faith and duplicity and told him not be the sole task of the conference, but, and the House of Representatives that they as it seems to me, its members will also have would have to take the Senate Tariff bill or in charge the question whether Democratic nothing. principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

the rank and file of the Democracy. are downcast under the assertion that their | Harris and Jones sprang up one after party tails in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts | them and declared that every charge to bring about tariff reform may fail; but he made was true and that the Presithey are much more dewncast and appre- | tent had put events in wrong lights. In the hensive in their fear that Demogratic principle may be surrendered. In these circum- Mr. Cleveland's action in criticising the Sentances they cannot do otherwise than to ators for their tariff course was "infamous." ook with confidence to you and those who, He declared he was cognizant of all the with you, have patriotically and sincerely | Senate amendments and agreed to them. hampioned the cause of tariff reform within | He also declared that the President and Sec-Democratic lines and guided by Democratic | retary Carlisle were kept informed of the principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your accept them in order to pass the bill. This leadership of the House of Repres statement was corroborated by Senators sentatives upon the bill now pend- Vest, Jones and Harris. The unwritten his ing. Every true Democrat and every sin- tory of the conventions which nominated eere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in | Cleveland and of the campaigns which its present form and as it will be submitted | followed was then given with dramatic effect. to the conference, falls far short of the con- The Maryland Senator in his speech spared summation for which we have long labored, no one who does not agree with his tariff for which we have suffered defeat without | views. He censured Senator Hill, of New discouragement, which in its anticipation | York, for his course, as well as several other gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph and which in its promise of accomplishment said: "Mr. President, with our rules, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges this bill stands, as I think, in the and Democratic success that our abandon- best shape in which it is possible ment of the cause or the principles upon to get it to represent our views. I which it rests means party perilly and party appeal to my colleagues on this side to stand

ference which embodies Democratic princi- fect knowledge that if we do not the bill is ple so directly that it cannot be compre- defeated. If my good friend from New mised. We have in our platforms and in York, Mr. Hill, or the Senator from every way possible declared in favor of the Wisconsin, Mr. Vilas, succeeds-and free importation of raw materials. We have any Democrat may succeed by unitagain and again promised that this should | ing now with any other-in amending the be accorded to our people and our manufac- bill, you have heard the declaration of turers as soon as the Democratic party enough Senators to know that you defeat was invested with the power to determine it. If the Senate amendments are not the tariff policy of the country, accepted this bill is defeated. You have The party now has that power. We are as heard enough Senators already to know that certain to-day as we have over been of the it is this bill or nothing." great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and | Mr. White, of California, took the floor, and nothing has occurred to release us from our argued that from a Democratic standpoint obligation to secure this advantage to our | there was nothing to do but to adopt the people. It must be admitted that no tariff | motion of Mr. Gray, to insist on the Senate measure can accord with Demogratic prin- amendments and to agree to a further conciples and promises, or bear a genuine Dem- | ference. The adoption of the motion either ocratic badge, that does not provide for free of Mr. Hill or Mr. Vilas, he held, would re-

In these circumstances it may well excite | petuation of the McKinley act. our wonder that Democrats are willing to | The question was put by the presiding ofdepart from this, the most Democratic of all | ficer, on Mr. Hil.'s motion, when Mr. Cockiff principles, and that the inconsistent | rell moved to proceed to executive business. absurdity of such a proposed departure | That motion was agreed to, and, after a should be emphasized by the suggestion that | short executive session, the Senate adthe wool of the farmer be put on the free list | journed. and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violations of principle? It is quite apparent that the question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle grounds since their subjection to any rate of tarifftaxation, great or small, is allke violative of Democratic principle and Democratic good faith. I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under our party platform, and in accordance

with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference that have aroused in connection with this subject a natural Demogratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly e weigh the considerations which, in formulating tarial legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principle and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately encourage a combination of sugar-refluing interests. I know that in present conditions

ing which its treatment has aroused. I do

### not believe we should do evil that good come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running countes to Dem-ceratic principle. With all there is at stake there must be in the treatment of this article

some ground upon which we are willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem without de manding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions. I ought not to prolong this letter. If what I have written is anwelcome, I beg you to believe in my good intentions. In the conlusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered

the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the gencral result, so far as they are con-cerned, will be to place home necessaries and comfort more easily within their reach and to casure better and surer compensation to those who

toil. We all know that a tariff law coverall the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours must of newssity be largly the result of honorable adjustment and compromise. I expect very few of us can say, when our measure is perfected, that all its features are entirely as we would prefer, You know how much I depreciate the inoceporation in the proposed bill of the acome-tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of

our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timolly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain reform of prosperity wait upon a wise adjustment, and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their properity and well being. The Democracy of the land plead most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democrat-

ic principle. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND. The letter was received with applause at all the telling points by the Democrats, and with laughter by the Republicans at those | the same part of the State. John D. Kerpassages which referred to existing embarrassments in the Democratic party. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Reed rose to respond to Mr. Wilson, and was listened to with the closest attention as he criticised the President's course and the suggestions he had made.

After brief remarks by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Grey the motion of Mr. Wilson was agreed to, and Speaker Crisp reappointed Messrs. Wilson, McMillin, Turner and Montgomery, Democrats, and Messrs. Reed, Eurrows and Bayne, Republicans, members of the conference on the part of the House.

# A BLOW AT CLEVELAND.

the President. The accusation of "party perfidy" and fidence in the Democratic party that I hope "party dishonor," made by Mr. Clevelan I in his celebrated letter to Chairman Wilson, drew from Senator Gorman, of Maryland, a sturdy adherence to Demogratic principles. | the most savage rejoinder ever launched, I believe these are absolutely necessary con- perhaps, by a party leader in Congress against either a friendly or an opposition President. What makes it all the more re-I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this markable is that the Maryland Senator onference will present the best, if not the 'called at the White House in the morning only hope of true Democracy. Indications, and had a long interview with the President, point to its action as the reliance of those and that he went direct from the White who desire the genuine fruition of Demo- House to the Senate Chamber and delivered eratic effort, the fulfillment of Democratic | his arraignment of the man with whom he

Senator Gorman was roused at times al-

bandoned.

There is no excuse for mistaking or mis
Most to fury. Vest, Harris and Jones, of Arkansas, had planned the attack in draapprehending the feeling an I the temper of | matic fashion. Gorman brought charge They after charge against Cleveland, and Vest, the other as Gorman called upon course of his speech Mr. Gorman said that proposed amendments and were willing to as we stood during all this long struggle in One topic will be submitted to the con- the Senate, to stand together with the per-After the demonstration had subsided

sult in the defeat of the measure and the per-

## TWO FATAL WRECKS.

The Engineer Forgot Orders-Accident in Texas. Engineer Frank Hart, in charge of a light

engine on the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, forgot his orders and ran his engine, head on, into the express from Chicago, at Griffith's Station, fifteen miles from Cincinnati. The engineer and fireman of the express save I themselves by jumping, out Hart was fatally crushed. Frank Taylor, his fireman, was killed outright, as were two tramps who were stealing a ride on the express, and tea persons were slightly injured. The north-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train from Dallas was wreeked near Queens City. Tex is. On the day after the accident it was known that three passengers were killed, along with the engineer, porter, Fireman Alien and Express Messenger Fred P. Marshall. Further particulars were then

## unobtainable. EXPLOSION KILLED SEVEN. Lynamite the Cause and Portsmouth the Scene of the Disaster.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of seven men, occurred at Portsmouth, England. A Trinity House boat, having a crew of seven trained wreckers on board, was Fifteen Deaths by Drowning Reengaged in blowing up the wreck of the yacht Azalia, in the Solent, as the wreck was dangerous to navigation. In some marner, which will never be known, a dynamite cartridge exploded, this is a delicate subject, and I apkilled the seven men and shattered the preciate the depth and strength of the feel-

# STRIKE INVESTIGATORS.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS THE PROMISED COMMISSION.

Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor; John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthing ton, of Illinois, Will Study Labor Troubles in the West.

President Cleveland announced the mem bers of the commission to investigate the railroad strike in the West growing out o the troubles between the Pullman Company and its employes. The commission is as

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor of the United States ; John D. Kernan, lawyer, New York City | Nicholas E. Worthingon, of Peoria, Ill. It was necessary under the statute that Mr. Wright should be a member of the body as the law provides that the Commissioner of Labor shall be a member of the Boar to inquiry. The law further provides that one member of the commission shall be a resident of the State in which the trouble is ic cated, which in this case is Illinois, hence the appointment of Mr. Worthington. President Cleveland had offered the III nois appointment to Lyman Trumbull, Chicago, Ill., who declined to serve. He said his reason was that the commission would have to confine its investigation to the American Railway Union strike, which

Carroll D. Wright, who is ex-officio a mem ber of the commission is a native of Massa chusetts, of which State he was for a long time the Labor Commissioner. He is an expert on the subject of labor and is now in harge of the Government Bureau, which rathers and compiles labor statistics. John D. Kernan is the oldest son of the ate Francis Kernan, who represented New York State in the Unite I States Senate as a Democrat from 1875 to 1881, succeeding ex-Governor Reuben F. Fenton, preceding departure Thomas C. Platt, and being the colleague of Roscoe Conkling, who came from nan was born at Utica, February He was a protege of Horatio Seymour. He was educated in the public schools and free academy of Utica and at Seton Hall College, New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1863. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and began the practice of law in Utica. Mr. Kernan's law practice was large transacted. and lucrative. Later he opened an office at No. 10 Wall street, New York city, his partners August 300 owners of paydre trade half a being his brother, Nicholas E., and William

G. Quinn, under the firm name of Kernan Brothers. He served for several years as Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Oneida County, and one a refused the nomination for Congress. Mr. Kernan is especially qualified by experience to deal with raffroad matters, in which he has always taken a deep interest. In Governor Cleveland appointed him Railroad Commissioner with Will-F. Rogers and ex-Senator John O'Donnell. During the previous spring he had written much on railroad matters and had actively co-operated in the move-ment of merchants and manufacturers against the Railroad Commission act. He was elected Chairman of the Railroad Com-

Nicholas E. Worthington, of Pcoria, Ill. is a personal friend of Vice-President Adla E. Stevenson, whose name he presented for comination at the Chicago Convention of 1892. He was born in West Virginia 1836, and was graduated from Allegheny College at Mealville, Penn., in 1855. He then returned to West Virginia and began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1859 removed to Tremont, Ill., where he taught school for a year. After 1861 he acted with the war Democrats and supported the Republican candidates until President Grant ran a second time. He ran for Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Granville Barrere. In 1882 he was again nominated for Congress, this time to oppose John H. Lewis, who stumped the district as the candidate of "wealth, intelligence and aristocracy." Mr. Worthington claimed to be merely a representative of the people and was elected. At the expiration of his term he was renominated by acclamation and reelected. He was renominated again in 1836, but was defeated by twenty-nine votes. He then devoted himself to the practice of law with Samuel S. Page, of Chicago, who was later elected a Judge of the Circuit Court. Mr. Worthington was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court two years ago.

## TO SUCCEED WHITE.



CLIPTON R. BRECKINGIDGE. Clifton R. Breckinrulge, of Arkansas, has been nominated and confirmed for Minister at the President's request, and who resigned several weeks ago because of ill health. Mr. Breckinridge has been a consistent supporter of the President's views on tariff. When the extra session of Congress convened last August Mr. Breckinridge was an earnest advocate of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Silver Coinage act, and voted for it. For this action Mr. Breckinridge was made succeeded in defeating him for renomina-services, and tendered him the Russian mis-

Clifton R. Breckinridge, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was born at Lexington, Ky., on No. vember 22, 1846. He received a common school education, served in the Coufe lerate army as a private, and at the closed of the war was a midshipman on duty below Richmond. Va. He was then a clerk in a commercial house for two years. He attended Washington College for three-years, became a cotton planter in Arkansas in 1870, and was Green corn, # 100 ..... engaged in the planting and commission lusiness for thirteen years. He was Alderman of his town for one term. He was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the State at large, and was re-elected to the | Flour-Winter Patents. . . . Fifty-first Congress. He was unscated by the House and the seat declared vacant. He | Wheat, No. 2 Red ..... - @ 55% was nominated for the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, and elected to the Fiftyond Congress and re-elected to the Fiftythird Congress, receiving 16,508 votes against roles seat oring

## FATAL CLOUD BURST.

ported From Mexico.

Advices have reached Saltillo, Mexico, of a cloud burst in the mountains of the Prieta District. A number of houses of ranchmen Lambs, \$\geq 100 \text{ lbs} \dots 25 & \pi 4 25 \text{ Lambs}, \$\geq 100 \text{ lbs} \dots 350 & 559 were washed away and fifteen deaths of men Hogs-Live, \$ 100 lbs..... 5 50 @ 6 09 by drowning have already been reported. by drowning have already been reported.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

150rn Day. - The Indian Appropriation bill was passed — The report of the tariff conference was presented and referred. 157ru Day. President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson was the subject of a sharp debate, in which Messrs. Hill. Smith, Vest and others took part. Mr. Hill said that in view of the President's letter, that body had o alternative but to recode from its Tariff dil amendments, . Mr. Vilas moved to strike out the one-eighth of a cent differential on

refined sugar. 158rn Day. The consideration of the conerces report on the Tariff bill was resumed. Mr. Gorman made an attack on the President for the letter to Chairman Wilson , his statements were corroborated by Messrs. Vest, Harris and Jones. The hody adjourned without acting on the tariff conference re-

15 "- n Day. The capsileration of the report on the disagreement of the Tariff conferoes was continued. Mr. Hill made a long psech defending the President's course, a Leriticised Mr. Gorman. Mr. Caffery exdained the sugar schedule. 160rn Day. - Mr. Allen introduced a bill to reliabit Federal Courts interfering with the xeculton of State laws. -- Messrs. Caffery. Daniel and Hunton spoke on the tariff com-

## Tas House.

178ra Day - Clusteman Wilson, in reportig the disagreement of the Turiff Confornce Committee, read a letter from the President, urging the House not to adopt the senate amendments . Mr. Rood also spoke. he House then voted to disagree, and the it conferees were reappointed. 179rn Day. - The Tucker resolution for

ection of Senators by the popular vote 180rn Day. - The House passed the followig : The joint resolution proposing a contitutional amendment providing for popular sections of Senators; a bill forbidding Unial States courts to interior to prevent the dicetion of State, county and mandeipal ixes out of property of corporations in the an iso receivers appointed by such courts. a bill providing for the inspection of immigrants by United States Consuls at ports of

ISIST DAY Adjournment was taken early old the members attend the tariff delain the Senate. At no time was there a quorum 1820 Day. The bill directing the re-em-

playment of rathway postal clerks who were losed from March 15 to May 1, 1882, was bassed. Yeas, 140 , navs, 53. - Fourteen hills from the Committee on Public Lands were passed. 1835 Day, - July routine business was

## neeting in Bolto, Germany, the other day, t ware other ser of anamarously are re cent their halfs to So will be and Anarchists

THE MARKETS. Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILE AND CREAK The market generally has been slow, ow eg to the increased receipts and untavorable weather. The ruling price at the various milk-receiving stations for platform surplus has been \$1.17, per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2c. per quart. Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals.

Condensed milk, gals. Cream, gals... Preamery - Penn., extras . # Western, extras..... Western, firsts. Western, thirds to seconds 13 @ State - Extra Western Im. Creamery, firsts Seconds. Western Factory, fresh, exfras. Seconds to firsts . . Thirds Summer make .... Rolls, fresh State-Full cream, white, fancy Full cream, good to prime. State Factory -Part skims, Part skims, com, to prime Full skims..... State & Penn-Fresh Jersey Fancy

Western-Fresh, best 13 (m) 14 Duck eggs-South & West Goose eggs : BEANS AND PEAS. Beans - Marrow, 1893, choice. Medium, 1893, choice. Pen. 1893, cholec. Red kidney, 1893, choice . 2 60 6c 2 70 White Kidney, 1893, choice 2 35 60 2 45 Biack turtle soup, 1893. . . 1 95 @ 2 00 Lima, Cal., 1893, 7 60 lbs. no 1 07 Green peas, bbls. P bush ..... PRUITS AND DEBUIES-FRESH.

6 (0) 13 Blackberries, Jersey, 7 q! Plums, Pat.... Watermelons, each 50 60 2 50 Peaches, P busket. Huckleberries, Jersey, 2 qt. Muskmelons, r bbl. Raspberries, P pint 1 00 60 2 50 Apples, it bbl. Pears, ? bbl 4 00 60 5 59 Grapes, N. C., P 16 .... 6 60 9 Currants, & qt .... State-1892, choice, F D. .... 1893, common to good ..... Pacific Coast, choice .... 12 @ 13 

Old odds.... HAY AND STRAW. Hay-Good to choice ? 100 th 85 @ 90 Straw-Long rye..... 40 @ 45 Short rye .... Spring chickens, 7 tb. Roosters, old, # lb .....

Goese, B pair ..... Pigeons, P pair..... DRESSED POULTRY. Turkeys, 2 tb .... 7 60 Chickens, Phila, brollers.... 17 @ 21 Western,..... 13 (a) 18 Jersey, # lb..... @ -Fowls, # lb..... 12½ @ 13 Geese, Ptb ..... VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, # bbl ..... 1 87 @ 2 25 Cabbage, B 100 ..... 4 00 60 6 60 Onions -Virginia, & crate . 75 @ 101 Kentucky, ? bb!. Squash, marrow, & crate. ... Turnips, Russia, it bbl. . . . 6) @ 75 Beets, 7 100 bunches ...... 1 00 @ 1 25 Asparagus, 2 doz ... String boans, & basket Green peas, # basket ..... 175 @ 225 Tomatoes, Jersey, ₹ box... 100 @ 150 Cucumbers, e bushel ...... 60 @ 75 GRAIN, ETC.

Spring Patents.... 3 60 @ 3 65 ..... - @ 49 Oats-No. 2 White..... - @ 41 Track mixed ..... Seeds-Clover, 7 100 .... 8 00 @10 00 Timothy, 2 100 ...... 4 50 @ 5 00 Lard-City Steam ..... 6% @ 6% LIVE STOCE.

Calves, city dressed ..... Country dressed .....

Beeves, city dressed...... 6 @ 8 Milch Cows, com. to good .... - @