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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Suicide."

TEXT: "He drew out his sword and would have killed himself, supposing that the prisoners had been flat. But Paul cried with a loud voice, saving. Do thyself no harm." Acts xvi., 27, 28.

Here is a would be spicide arrested in his

deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and according to the Roman law a bailiff himself must suffer the punisher at due an escaped prisoner, and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking juit was to have suffered capital punishment then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not had confidence in holts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be some-

thing strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's ax on the morrow and suffer public disgrace resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, gittering tagger of the sheriff could strike his heart one of the unloosened

risoners arrests the blade by the command, 'Do thysell no harm.' In olden time, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned 'himself when told that Alexander's embassa for had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orators. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cate, rather than submit to Julius Crear, took his own ife, and after three times his wounds had en dressed fore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of opium, and one night his servant heard the ex-amperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans arouse all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical

skill he was resuscitated from the stupor of Times have changed, and yet the American conscience needs to be toned upon the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last mouth that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspectic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dazger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms. More cases of "felo de se" in the last two years of the world's existence. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it because disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the erime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suivide is the worst of all ertmes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self destruction, but always in demontia and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life to have no doubt their bappiness. The dear Lord ook them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels toward the insane you may know from the kin i way be treated the demoniac of Gardara and the child lunatic, and the po-

tency with which he hushed the tempests either of sea or brain. Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller, great for science and great for God. He came of the best Highland blood, and he was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for his picty and the rare gift of second His attainments, climbing up as he hid from the quarry and the wall of the stonemason, drew forth the astonished adrefraction of Backland and Murchison, the Felentists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in the old red sandstone. That man did more than any being that

ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he struck his mang flick on the rocks of Cromarty until ne brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the 'Footprints of the Creator' and the "Testinony of the Rocks," proclaimed the banns f an everlasting marriage between genuine cience and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep, and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bulletsone for him and the other for the gunsmith who, at the corener's inquest, was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the

mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of No one ever doubted the picty of William lowper, the author of those three great ivams, "Oh, For a Closer Walk With Go !!" What Various Hindrances We Meet! "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood"-William Cowper, who shares with Isaac of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria the river Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at the very point from which he expected to spring and rode back to his home and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke, and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope parted. No wonder that when God merciully delivered him from that awful demen-

ia he sat down and wrote that other hymn just as memorable Go I moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. He plants His footsteps in the sea And rides upon the storm. Blin i unbelief is sure to err

And scan His work in vain. And lie will make t plain. While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation xxi., 8, "Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone;" Revelation xxil., 15, "Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murder-You do not believe the New Testament? Then perhaps you believe the Ten Commandments, "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say all these passages refer to the aking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in your life. He made you the custo lian of your life as he made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as menpous with which to defen I it two arms to strike back assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination

of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust, it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep, it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God in the Bible looked

picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Baththan. Here is the man who chased little David-ten feet in statue chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairyoyant, witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, asks his servant to slay him, and when the servant declines then the giant plants the hilt of the sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires, the coward, the suicide! Here is Ahithophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom and joining that fellow in his attempt at parrielde. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics he takes a short cut out of a disgraced life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the

ingrate

Here is Abimelech practically a suicide. He is with an army bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in a cracked skull he commands his armor bearer, "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post mortem photograph in the book of Samuel. But the here of this group is Judas Iscarlot, Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wouder in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, an l in this day when we uncover a statue to George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it nakes the intamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his own hand hung up for the execration of all the ages, Judas Iscariot. All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of their earthly terminus and they could have said with Job. who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had-what with his destroyed property, and his body all aflame with insuferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of ita pestiferous wife-and four garrulous peode pelting him with comfortless talk while e sits on a heap of ashes scratching his senbs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph, "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this wil and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those have burled themselves out life, and notwithstanding Christlanity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious leaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingy patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections and consider it after you go to your homes -there has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an iniidel. I challenge all the ages, and I challenge the who'e universe. There never has been a case of self destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be giorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus

hrist or rejected Him. You say it is business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that the teaching of infidelity which practically says, "If you don't like this life, get out of where there are no notes to pay, no persecowill land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity always has been apologetic for self immo-After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a | mained silent. marked increase of self-slaughter.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, under certain circumstances, were apologetic for self immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people's rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world, you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people that it does not made any difference how you go out of the world you will land safely, the rivers would be so full of corpses the terryboats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of a suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street

Ah, infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God and angels and men, stand up, thou monster, thy lip blasted with blasphemy, thy cheek scarred with lust, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster infidelity, part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! human gore through which thou hast waded, Stand up and take thy sentence! Down with grouns of families thou hast blasted, and rol on the bed of knives which thou hast sharpened for others, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the foreheal of infidelity with all the crimes of self immolation or the last century on the part of those who

had their reason. My friends, it ever your life through its brasious and its molestations should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider courselves as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to east Himself from the roof of the temple, but as He resisted so resist ve. Christ came to medicine all our wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it have gone songful on their way. Remember that God Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors | keeps the chronology of your life with as | much precision as He keeps the chronology

of nations Why was it at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock that night. The 430 years were not up at 11, and 1 o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The 430 years were up at 12 o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By his grace make not the worst of things, but the best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting rewards will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been his chain of iron. For your asking you may have the same grace that was given to the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the

the delectable orehard of the Leonine pris-There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waying of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and have 10,000 reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by the Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God, whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

Fascinating Woman in Politics. Miss Emma F. Bates, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Schools in North Dakota, has turned a formidable rival into an advocate by promising to marry him if has Leonard St. Sow York Off upon this crime I point you to the rogues' | she is elected

voted for the bill, and all the Republicans TARIFF BILL IS PASSED. were recorded against it. This disposed of the Senate bill as far as

HOUSE ACCEPTED THE SEN-ATE AMENDMENTS.

Action of the Democratic Caucus-Speaker Crisp's Motion to Recede Adopted-Separate Bills Passed Putting Sugar, Iron Ore, Coal and Barbed Wire on the Free List.

At a caucus of House Democrats in the apitol at Washington it was decided by an erwhelming vote to accept the Senate tariff iil. A statement was made by Chairman Wilson to the effect substantially that there was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the Senate bill were adopted. The motion accept was made by Speaker Crisp and ie resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 28. There was no division on the vote to pass separate bills, placing coal, sugar, iron re and barbed wire on the free list. Mr. Holman, Chairman of the caucus, took he chair. When the roll call (which showed that 153 members were present) was completed a hush of expectancy fell upon the

caucus.

Mr. Wilson (Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee) took the floor. Although utwardly calm and cool, he was manifestly laboring under deep emotion. His speech for the first five minutes was general in character and contained no specific points. It was devoted in the beginning to an exanation of the embarrassments under which e House conferees had labored. He said that the representatives of the House had one into the conferences with a desire o aithfully representing the wishes of their colleagues. That they had failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion-a conclusion honorable alike to the House and to the Demoeratic party-was not their fault.

Mr. Wilson referred to the proposition ade to the House conferees by their Senatorial associates to accept free sugar. This proposition, he said, was rejected, inasmuch as the representatives of the House had ascertained that a compact existed in the Senate to defeat tariff legislation or postpone its consideration until next December if free sugar were made a part of the conference report. He turned at this point and called upon his associates, Messrs. Montgomery, Breckinridge, McMillan and Turner, to substantiate this statement.

Mr. McMillan immediately arose and said that from the beginning of the conference they had been given to understand from day to day that any displacement of the Senate votes on sugar, coal and iron ore would lead to absolute defeat, or, at least, the postponenent of the bill. Mr. Wilson stated substantially that there

was no prospect for tariff legislation unless the Senate bill was adopted. When Mr. Wilson had finished Speaker Crisp arose and was greeted with applause, He began by saying that the House must take the Senate bill. While the Senate bill must be adopted, the House would make a determined effort for free sugar. He elaborated his statement that the Senate bill must be accepted or there would be no tariff legislation at this session; and his declaration that the House of Representatives had used every honorable and fair means to secure the passage of their bill without avail was vigorously applauded. Speaker Crisp closed his brief speech by

offering a resolution that the House recede from its position and accept the Senate bill. The resolution also included a provision placing barbed wire, sugar, coal and fron ore on the free list by a series of separate in every case it is the abdication of reason or | bills to be presented at once in the House. Bourke Cockran, of New York, then took the floor in opposition to the resolution. it, and you will land either in annihilation, Mr. Cockran contended that he, as yet, had no information which would lead him to betions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you | lieve that the House bill could not be adopted. Turning toward Mr. Wilson he challenged the gentleman to give the names of the four Senators who stood in the way of an agree-

ment. He did this twice, but Mr. Wilson re-A vote on ordering the previous question on Mr. Crisp's resolution was then taken and resulted in 102 yeas to 21 nays. After the previous question had been orderedwhich was considered equivalent to the adoption of the resolution-the Louisiana embers were given ten minutes to explain their position. Mr. Robertson, speaking for the delegation, said that the sugar growers year, and tuat any action by Congress abolishing the bounty for the next twelve months would work a severe injury to their

On the motion to accept the Senate bill the vote resulted: Ayes, 113; nays, 28. Among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Robertson, Davey, Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Tarsney, of Missouri; Warner, Straus, Tracey, Cockran, Covert and Dunphy, of New York ; Kilgore, of Texas ; Dockery, of Missouri; Cooper, of Indiana, and McKaig, Rayner, Rusk and Talbot, of Mary-

On the motion to pass separate bills placing sugar, coal, fron ore and barbed wire on the free list, there was no division. Then a resolution, offered by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, was adopted, thanking the House conferees for their fight for the House bill. Having completed the work of the caucus, the meeting was adjoined sine die.

The Bill Passes the House. A special dispatch to the New York Herald lescribes the scenes in the House of Repre-

sentatives while the Tariff bill was on its passage as follows: For once during this long tariff agitation the expected has happened. The House caucus agreed upon the Senate bill, the bill was passed six hours later, and the separate bills were rushed through before adjournment putting sugar, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list.

This was not accomptished without a display of managerial vigor, parliamentary skill and partisan courage astonishing eve to those who participated in the proceed-The House wing of the Capitol was a scene of excitement from early morning, when the Democratic caucus met, to a late

hour at night, when the last "pop gun" bill,

amid the yells of the Democratic majority, placed sugar on the free list. The galleries were packed with eager spectators all day, and when the hour of adrnment was reached at twenty-flye mir utes after 10 o'clock, p. m., few vacant seats were visible in the vast auditorium. On the floor legislative pandemonium reigned all day. Not in years has the House of Representatives been the theatre of such continuous uproar and tumult. It was a day of cheers and jeers, of speeches and yells, roll calls and shouts of laughter and ap-

To Mr. Turner, of Georgia, fell the task of explanation and defence, and to Mr. Reed, of Maine, the leading of the assault upon the resolution giving the Tariff bill the right of way. After Mr. Turner had spoken in favor of the resolution it was passed by 176 years to 97 nays. The Democrats who voted against their party on this proposition were Messrs, Covert, New York; Davey, Louisiana; Gorman, Michigan; Johnson, Ohio; Meyer, Price and Robertson, Louisiana, and darkest of dungeons, dated his letter from Warner, New York. Mr. Cockran did not

Upon the announcement of the vote Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion receding from the disagree ment in the Senate amendments and concurring in them, which would pass the bill. Mr. Wilson made an explanatory speech, and was followed by Mr. Reed, who thunted the House conferees at their inability to cope with the representatives of the Senate. He said they would find that they were mere babes in the wood, and that they had been left there by their uncle in the White House. Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, defended the bill, Mr. Pence, of Colorado, gave the Populists' view of the situation, and then Messrs. Cochran, of New fork, and Tarsney, of Missouri, both Democrats, denounced the Senate bill. Speaker Crisp spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Wilson briefly concluded the debate

and the vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the Senate bill by 182 year to 105 nays. The Democrats who voted in the negative were: Messrs Bartlett and Cockran, of New York; Davey, of Louislana; Dunphy, New York; Everett, of Massachusetts; Gorman, of Michigan; Hendrix, of New York; Johnson, of Ohio, Meyer and Price, of Louisiana; Tarsney, of Missouri, and Warner, of New York, Seven Populists

Congress was concerned. It was already 6.30 o'clock, but the programme for the day included the passage of the four "pop gun" bills which the special order provided for, and Chairman Wilson sent up the first one. which provided for putting coal, shale and coke on the free list. It was passed by a vote of 160 to 104, and then the bill for free

iron ore was taken up.

The House had filled up again on the roll call on the previous vote, and from that time on until the end of the session there was a continual hubbub on the floor. The free iron ore bill went through by a vote of

163 to 102. The bill putting barbed wire on the free list was then passed by 187 year to 81 nays. The final measure was the Sugar bill, lacing all sugars on the free list. Messrs. Price and Boatner, of Louisiana, made a last plea for their State, and Mr. McMillin gave some figures as to the immense profits of the Sugar Trust, after which Chairman Wilson closed the debate briefly, and the vote was taken, resulting in 276 ayes and 11 nays-all the Republicans present voting It was now after 10 o'clock, and the House adjourned without further action.

Gist of the Tariff Bill. The new Tariff bill provides the following rates of duty upon the great staples which have been the bones of contention : All raw sugars 40 per cent. ad valorem; sugars above No. 16 (reflaed), one-eighth per cent, additional; sugars produced in bounty paying countries, one-tenth per cent. additional to these rates. Hawalian sugar is still free under the reciprocity treaty. Iron ore, 40 cents per ton ; pigs, \$4 per ton or steel rails, 7-20 of one cent per pound. Lead ore and dross iron, % of one cent per pound, and silver-lead bearing ore the same duty on the lead contained therein.

Tobacco for wrappers, \$1.50 per pound unstemmed; \$2.25 stemmed. Cigars and cigarettes, \$4 per pound, and 25 per cent. Coal, bituminous and large slack, 15 cents per ton. Precious stones, cut and unset, 25 per cent. ad valorem; set, 30 per cent.; uncut, 10 per cent.; glaziers' and miners' dia-Logs and sawed lumber and timber (save tropical woo is) and wool are free. Tin plate, 1 1-15 cents per pound after Oc-

Marble, rough, 50 cents; dressed, 85 cents White and red lead, 1% cents per pound. Under the internal revenue sections of the olli playing eards are taxed 2 cents a pack; an income tax of 2 per cent. on incomes above \$4000 is provided for; also a tax on corporations of 2 per cent.

Whisky is taxed at \$1.10 per gallon, and the bonded period is fixed at eight years. The income tax provisions of the bill are as follows: "That from and after the first day of January, 1895, and until the first day of January, 1900, there shall be assessed, levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income received the preceding calendar year, citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession,

trade, employment or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum on the amount so de-rived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income from all property owned and of every business, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States.

"And the tax herein provided for shall be issessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said tax."

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

High Average for Cotton, But a Great Loss Shown in Corn.

The returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture for the month had made their contracts for the current fiscal | of August make the condition of the cotton \$1.8, an increase of 2.2 points over the July condition and 3.5 over that of June, the condition of June and July being respectively 88.3 and 89.6. The condition August 1, 1893, was 80.4, or 11.4 points lower than the condition for the same date this year. The averages by States are Virginia 96, North Carolina 95, South Carolina 95, Georgia 85, Florida 93, Alabama 94, Mississippi 97, Louisiana 96, Texas 85, Arkansas 96, Tennessee 94, Missouri 96, and The average report of the statistician of

the department shows a decline in corn of nearly twenty-six points since July 1st, the average for the entire breadth being 69.1. against 95 for the month of July. The condition August, 1893, was 87. The great decline is due almost wholly to the eatensive and unprecedentedly severe drouth that set in since the last report, and to the hot, dry winds that swept over the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and parts of other Western States. In some localities the gron has been injured beyond recovery, while in others timely rains would go far toward assuring fair yields. The averages for the principal States are Ohio 79, Kentucky 80, Indiana 88, Illinois 75, Iowa 45, Missouri 82, Kansas 49, Nebraska 33, and South Dakota 29. The condition of spring wheat has fallen

since the last report 1.3 points, being 67.1, against 68.4 for the month of July. The condition by States is as follows: Wisconsin 79, Minnesota 76, Iowa 82, Kansas 30, Nebraska 41, South Dakota 29, North Dakota 5, Washington 83, and Oregon 95. The advices as to winter wheat from corespondents and thrashers indicate a good yield of excellent quality. The condition of oats has declined 1.2 points since the date of last report, being 76.5, against 77.7 in July. The condition for August, 1893, was 78.3. The condition of spring rye is 70.8, against 81.7 last month, and 78.5 last year. The verage condition of barley is 69.5 76.8 last month, being a decline of 7 points. The acreage of buckwheat is reported at 96.8, as compared with last year, and a condition of 82.3, against 83.8, or 6.5 points lower than at the same date last year. Acreage of hay, as compared with that of 1893 is 92.4; condition of same is 75.6, against 77.3 last month. The average condition of rice August 1 was 91; substantially the same as last month. A further decline of nearly 4 points in average condition of apples, being 44, against 47.6 last month, is reported. The condition of peaches has falled since the last report, and now stands at 22.3. The condition of grapes, while higher than either apples or peaches is lower than for any year since 1890. The

BURIED UNDER A ROCK.

condition of rotatoes is 74, against 92.3 last

month. The condition of tobacco is 74.9.

against 81 last month.

Four Men Killed While Blasting for

a Flume in Wyoming. A terrible accident, resulting in the death of four men and the serious injury of two others, occurred at the McShane Tie camp, in Granite Cauon, on Tongue River, thirtyfive miles northwest of Sheridan, Wyo. A force of men were at work on the Tongue River getting out ties for the Burlington & Missouri Ratiroad extension to Montana. A flume was being constructed in the bend of the river and a blast of 200 pounds of giant powder was exploded. After the smoke had eleared away a number of workmen were removing the rock and dirt that had been loosened by the explosion, when, without warning, a huge pile of rock fell from the overhanging cliff, burying four men beneath The dead are: F. P. Gallagher, N. F. Watts, William Angrove and John Hendrick-

CRILE has declined to join Mexico in a proposed monetary conference for the establishment of a rate of value between gold

LATER NEWS.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the greatgrandson of President John Alams, twice Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, died at his summer residence in Mount Wollaston, Mass., aged sixty-one years.

PROMINENT Pittsburgers have called a convention, to be hald at Braddock, Penn., for the organization of a new national party. BLUEFIELDS has been retaken by 2000

Sicaraguans who arrived from Ruma and Greytown on board transports flying the United States flag. The American marines re-embarked on their approach. The British cruiser Mohawk has arrived at Port Limon, Costa Rica, with Chief Clarence and 112 refugees from the Mosquito coast on board. Copious rains in the corn belt have done much good to the crop.

"ED" PARDRIDGE, the noted Chicago grain speculator, accounted a multi-millionaire and proprietor of one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, became crazy and violent from drink, and was foreibly removed to an inebriate asylum by his son. Two colored men were lynched near Mac-

alpin, Fla., for assaulting a fourteen-yearold girl, and for a similar offense, the victim being a farmer's wife, Marshall Boston, also colored, was taken from the Frankfort (Ky.) jail by 250 men and hanged. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Wrote an encour-

aging and sympathetic letter to Chairman Wilson immediately after the passage of the Tariff bill, admonishing him to guard his health in order to continue the fight for GOVERNMENT receipts are expected to

amount to \$392,251,142 under the new tariff | York, who receives a salary of \$10,000 and THE President has approved the act to subject to State taxation national bank notes

and United States Treasury notes. THE British House of Lords rejected th Evicted Tenants' bill.

Mone than 400 Anarchists have arrived in London within the last few days. Solares, the Peruvian rebel commander, is marching upon Lima and says he will shoot President Caceres.

Seven Anarchists, said to have plotted to | farm products consumed by his tamily. blow up Premier Crispi, were arrested in Rome, Italy. Ir is estimated that when the Tariff bil

passed Congress the 125 bonded warehouses In New York City contained 1,500,000 packages of goods valued at \$40,000,000, upon which duties to the amount of about \$30, 000,000 remained unpaid

COMPTROLLER ECKELS said to bankers at Saratoga, N. Y., that the powers possesse! by every business man are dealed the first financial officer of the United States. H predicted speedy return to good times.

A THOUSAND barrels of sugar, with a large quantity of other groceries, were destroyed in a fire in R. C. Williams & Co.'s building in the wholesale grocery district, New York

The strike commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the Pullman and raffroad strikes began its work in THE United States cruiser Bennington, with

the Salvadorian refugees on boarl, was stopped by a Government tur outside the three-mile limit, off San Francisco, Cal. DEMOCRATIC State Conventions met in Indiana and Tennessee. The Missouri Repub-

SECRETARY CARLISLE Wrote a lefter saying that free sugar meant a defleit of \$30,000,000. THE Kaffirs in the Transvaal Republic, South Africa, are said to have murlered

atrocious cruelties. THE LABOR WORLD.

SAN FRANCISCO has sixty unions. Cricago has 700 Union plumbers. UNCLE SAM has 5000 Union clerks. Massachusetts has 11,214 K. of L. ITALY's railroaders deman i less hours. THE A. R. U. strikes cost \$100,000,000. Chinese masons get twenty cents a day. August 25 is West Virginia's Labor Day. Sr. Louis laundry girls average \$5 a week, Labor is gaining power in Great Britain. Chinese farm servants get \$17.50 per year. The world has 300 profit-sharing concerns. Italian railroaders held a national con-

The coal strike is estimated to have cost 200,000,000 SAN FRANCISCO Will begin a crusa le aguins child labor. THE National Bureau of Labor was established in 1884. PRESIDENT DEBS, of the American Railway Juion, was once a fireman.

A nome where working women may live cheaply is projected in Cleveland, Onio. East Liverpool (Ohio) girl pottery workers struck against a cut to sixty-five cents a day. A FIRM of attorneys at Detroit prosecutes free of charge employers who do not pay

THE number of employes in the service of American railways on June 30, 1893, was THE National Labor Tribune says that | The Naval Attacks on Wei-Hai Wei Deba's projected union of all working nen is

impracticable at present. PRESIDENT McBRIDE, of the United Mina Workers, has advised his followers to seek relief in politics hereafter. An Iron Mountain (Mich.) iron firm has voluntarily increased the wages of its em ployes twenty-five per cent.

NEARLY 2000 strikers applied for their old

positions on railroads at Chicago, but as

their places were filled by new men only a

few were re-employed. Delegares from twenty-four American | Pet Yang's fleet's movements, probably Railway Unions met in Chicago and de clared the strike off on all roals but the Santa Fe and Eastern Illinois. REPRESENTATIVES of the United Mine Workers' Union, the American Railway Union, Knights of Labor and the State Trades and Labor Assembly of Ohio met at Columbus and discussed adoption of in le-

pendent political action.

has had its affairs wound up on account of a cash deficiency of \$32,000. The failure of the association is said to be due to mism vaagement on part of the treasurer, who disappeared some weeks ago. A LE CLAIRE (Ill.) plumbers' supply company has been sharing profits with employes for six years. Wages were cut during the recent depression, but when business boomed the wages withheld were paid, to

THE Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association

the delight of the men. There is a co-oper ative store at Le Claire, a library, clab house, etc., and men are aided in purchasing lots in the village. THE leaders of the Cripple Creek (Col. strikers, for whom warrants are in the hands of the officers, have organized themselves into a regular ban I of banditti, it is said, and have taken refuge in the mountains, when: they make robbing raids on the surrounding country. It is said that there are some fifteen in the band, and they declare that they

do not mean to be taken. Abizona stage-drivers report that a vo-cano is in eruption in the Hareuvar Mountains, ninety miles northwest of Phoenix.

INCOME TAX FEATURES.

PROVISIONS OF THIS PART OF THE TARIFF BILL.

Two Per Cent. Tax on All Incomes an accessory to the murder of Binker R. C. Have to Pay and Who Will Be Exempt-Special Exemption for Farmers-The Corporation Tax.

As explained by the New York, Herald, the ncome tax addition to the new Tariff bill provides that from and after January 1, 1895, and until January 1, 1909, every eitizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person not a and the young woman for months, citizen residing in the United States, who has an income in excess of \$4000 per year. shall pay a tax of two per cent, on all his income in excess of \$4000. All those who have incomes of not more than \$4000 will escape this taxation, unless part of all the incomes are derived from investments in the stocks of corporations from the dividends of which the tax will be deducted before they are paid. The taxed class will consist of all those whose incomes are more than \$4000. with few exceptious, which will be noted In some quarters there is some question as what is meant by the \$4000 exemption

the lifea prevails that a man with an incomof more than \$4000 would be taxed on his total income. This is not a fact. It is only the excess of \$4000 that will be taxed. For instance, a man having an income of \$5000 will not pay tax upon the whole \$5000, but aly upon the \$1000 in excess of \$4000. The only persons who are exempted from the payment of this tax are the officers of States, counties and municipalities, the salarles which they receive not being included in etimating their incomes for the purpose of taxation. The Governor of the State of New who resides in a mansion provided by the but the bank eashier or business man, whose income is in excess of \$4000 a year and who must provide his own home, will pay two per cent, of all his income more than \$4791 into the Temaner of the United States individual incomes are very minute, and are

exempt from all Federal taxation. There is the Yaquis. one exemption which relieves the farmer from including in his income the value of his In estimating incomes, all personal prop erty, acquired by gift or inheritance, is to be included, as are the profits realized within the year from sales of real estate, purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which the income is estimated. In estimating incomes, the net expenses of carrying on any business or profession are to be deducted. These expenses are to include interest, taxes, losses of all kinds, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, an I

had debts, but no deduction is to be made on account of permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of prop-As the two per cent, tax levied on the in comes of corporations is to be paid by the orporations, in estimating in lividual in

e deducted.

While no one baving an income of less than \$4000 will be taxed, the law will compel every person having an income of more than \$3500 to make a return of his income to the Collector of Internal Revenue in his district, and if any person having a taxable income neglects or refuses to make a return for such income, or makes a wilfully fraudulent return, the Collector of Internal Revenue for his district is to make out a return according to the best information he can obtain by the examination of such person, or from any other evidence, and add fifty per cent. as a penalty to the amount he thinks to be due. In the bill as it passed the House the internal revenue collectors had power to examine private books and accounts, but that feature was stricken out in the Senate. The lican Convention met at Excelsior Springs, taxes on incomes are to be payable on or before July 1 of each year for the calendar year preceding, with a penalty of five per cent. and interest at the rate of one per cent, per month upon such tax for failure to pay on the date prescribed. The provisions in regard to the taxations of the profits or in comes of corporations are very lengthy and Boer farmers by the score and committed tions and as to metho is of making returns

complicated. The provisions as to exempare as nearly as possible the same as those relating to the incomes of individuals. The bill exempts the incomes of States, counties, municipalities; of organizations conducted solety for charitable, religious of educational purposes, including fraternal eneficiary societies operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to their members; of funds and securities held by trustees for charitable, religious or educational purposes, or building and loan associations which make loans to their stockholders only; of savings banks and institutions which have no shareholders or members except depositors, and no capital except deposits, which do not receive deposits to an aggregate of more than \$1000 in one year from the same depositor, which do not allow an accumulation of deposits by any one depositor exceeding \$10,000, and which divide ratable to deposits all the net earnings, and which do not possess a surplus exceeding ten per cent. of their aggregate

The bill also exempts the incomes of savings banks and institutions composed of members who do not participate in the profits, and which pay interest or dividends only to their depositors, and also such parts of the business of any savings bank or institution that is conflucted on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of its depositors on such plan, and which shall keep a separate account of such business. The incomes of purely mutual insurance companies having no capital stock and acshareholders are also exempted.

A JAPANESE RUSE.

and Port Arthur.

The Japanese naval demonstrations at Wei-Hai-Wei and Port Arthur were not regarded as having been serious attempts to take either place. They were merely a ruse, designed to ascertain the exact positions and force of the

Chinese guns mounted on the fortifications The Chinese fleet was away, and the Japmese commander, doubtless informed of the seize la favorable opportunity to find out the weak and the strong points of the fortifleations at the two great Chinese may il stations on apposite sides of the entrance is the great Gulf of Pe-Chee-Lee, At the further end of that gulf are the Taku forts, which guard the mouth of the Pel Ha or

North River, leading to Tion-Tsin, where Li-

Hung Chang resides, and Pekin, the seat of

There were twenty-six vessels in the Japanese squadron. The warships drew up to line of battle off the port of Wei-Hal-Wei and opened fire. The forts seemed to repulse the enemy without much difficulty. About fitty shots were exchanged, but no material damage was done on either side. The soldlers manning the guns of the shore fortifications showed themselves lamentably deficient in marksmanship. Nearly all heir shells either fell short of the vessels aimed at or went wide of the mark. When the fleet withdraw it sailed across the Yellow Sea to Port Arthur, which place if attacked in the avening. Little, if any, damage, is reported to have been done at

this latter place. Thengare three vacancies in the United States Senate-from Montana, Idaho an i Washington. The Legislatures of these States failed to elect at their last session, which leaves eighty-five Senators and makes forty-three a majority.

According to the annual report of Superintendent Carroll D. Wright the total disbursements on account of the eleventh census to June 30 last were \$10,365,677.

REMOVED AS ACCESSORY.

Judge Talley, of Alabama, Stripped of His Ermine. The Supreme Court of Alabama rendered a decision in the impeachment proceedings

against Circuit Judge J. P. Tailey, of the Ninth District, doctaring him guilty of being Exceeding \$4000 - Who Will Ross, of Scottsboro, and removing him from his office as Judge. Ross was a man of family and President of a bank at Scottsboro. Miss Annia Skelton. of Scottsboro, is a member of one of the most prominent families in North Alabama and a very accomplished and beautiful weman. A letter from Rose to Miss Skelling was opened in the latter's alsence by the wife of Judge Talley, who is a sister of Misa-Skelton. It is said to have shown that improper relations had existed between Ross

> Miss Skelton's four broaters immediately planned to kill Ross. The banker was in Stevenson, ten miles away, at the time, and his brother, Edward Ross, learning of the conspiracy, sent a telegram addressed to iim at Stevenson giving the plans of the Judge Talley heart of this telegram and wired the telegraph operator at Stevenson and the Mayor of Stevenson not to deliver the telegram and not to let Rose escape. Ed-

> ward Ross's message was not delivered and Banker Ross was met in the road and shot to death by the four Skeltons. The Skelton brothers were arrested and gave bonds of \$25,000 each. Judge Talley was also placed under bonds as an access

were commenced. YAQUI OUTRAGES.

sory, and the impeachment proceedings

Mexicans Defeated in Their Fights With the Indians.

The forces of Mexicans soldiers sent against the Yaqui Indians have met with defeat in all attacks so far made, and the In-State, will not be taxed a cent on his salary, dians, emboldened by their successes, are committing depredations upon the unprotested ranchmen. A courier has arrived bringing news of an encounter between soldiers and Indians near the village The directions in the bill for estimating teen soldiers being killed and a large number wounded. The Indians lost about tenmade to cover the incomes from every con- killed. The Indians ambashed the seldiers, civable source, except the interest on bonds and after firing one volley into their ranks. of the United States, the principal and inter- ned into the mountains. The Government est of which are by the law of their issuance will be asked to send reinforcements against

> Tite recent gift in the Engledt market for American steers has resulted in the discoery of a new outlet for saves in Fran-American cattle during the gast month has a seen quoted on the Paris market at #12.71 and \$14.50 per bundred, dressed wagar, while the best French cattle reached \$16.50.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

Cooler weather aversums the otherwise beneficial effect of lighter rescripts, and then market during the greater part of the wars was slow and dult and consultance with no omes all receipts from such sources are to cumulated. On Aug. 10 the flaction of price. was rubsed to 2bee, per quart, institut the

surplus at the platforms. #1 Ti per can of 19. Receipts of the week thick milk, gals Condensed wilk, gal-

Cream, ands Creamery - Penn, extras .5. Western, extras... Western, Brsts. Western, thirds to seconds 14 w State - Extra-Firsts Seconds Western Im. Creamers, Write

1,585,776

Western Factory, worth, ox-Seconds to tirsts Thirds. Summer maker State-Fulleream, white, havey Full cream, good to prime.

State Factory Part stime. Part skins, com, to prime-Full skims EGGS. State & Penn - Presh Nearby Fancy Western - Freeli, best Duck eggs - South & West

EEANH AND DEAK

Beans - Marrow, 1893, eliolee, 3 15 de 3 49 Medium, 1893, electer-Pen. 1893, chaice. . Red kidney, 1893, choice. White Kidney, 1893, choice 2.40 oc 2.50 Black furthe soup, 1893. . 1 90 % 2 00 Linn, Cal., 1893, 78 60 He Green peas, libis, F bush PRESENT AND DEBREES. FRENCE. 4 .6: 10 Blackberries, Jersey, P qt. Plums, Phbl. Watermelones, each Huckleberr es. Jersey, P at. Muskmelone, p bid.

Apples, 7 tht. Penns, et littl Grapes, Del., P.Dr.... 1007% State-1892, choice, 7 ft. 1893; common to mid-1: Pacific Const, choice area Common to prime. HAY AND BUILDING Hay-Good to choice 7 100 th - 15 we - 50

Straw Long rye..... Roosters, old, & tb...... Turkeys, & th. Ducks, & pair 40 @ 75 DEEEEED POULTRY.

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Jersey, 7 bbl. . 16: % 201 Sweets, # finl..... 2 00 00 3 10 5:00 50 KDE

Cabbage, ₹ 100 Onions-Yellow, ₹ bbl 1 00 or 1 59 Hed. W bbl. Squash, marrow, # bla 7/2 (a) 1 00F Turnips, Russia, Wbbl... 1 00 00 1 59 Egg plant, with. ... Celery, F doz roots. 10 Oc 63 17: 20 201 String beans, & basket Green peas, Whag 100 66 200 Green corn, ₹ 100. 75 60 200 Tomatoes, Jersey, 2 box... Cucumbers, # 100 GEAIN, ETC. Flour-Winter Patents.... 3 60 @ 3 10 Spring Patents..... 3 00 60 3 70

Wheat, No. 2 Red - 60 4754 Oats-No. 2 White 37 (a) Barley—Ungraded Western . — (w) LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed 6 (a) Milch Cows, com. to good - @ Calves, city dressed 6% w Country dressed

Lard—City Steam Drawed..... 754 g 9