

The Fisherman and Farmer.

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THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Bostonians are making a runaway race of it. The twelve city circuit has already proven a success.

VAN HALTREN, of Baltimore, leads the League batsmen.

The Louisvilles are only a shadow of their former greatness.

CORKHILL, of Pittsburg, never played as well as this season.

HALLIGAN, released by Cincinnati, has been signed by Baltimore.

CHAMBERLAIN, of Cincinnati, is the coolest pitcher in the profession.

RUSIE, of New York, is not pitching the same kind of ball as last season.

The Bostonians have won more games by one run this season than any other team in this country.

KEEFE's work, so far, for the Philadelphia shows him to be anything but a played out pitcher.

The Chicago miss Pfeffer, of Louisville, very much. Canavan does not fill his shoes by several sizes.

MORE trouble with umpires has occurred in Cincinnati than in any other city in the League circuits.

BOSTON and Brooklyn are the only teams which have not up to date released one or more players.

The Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, has come out in favor of Sunday baseball, on the ground that it will tend to keep men away from the saloons.

WARD, of Brooklyn, is playing as well, if not better, than when he was with the New Yorks. His base running in particular is very fast.

LEFT-HANDED pitchers are no more of a terror to Brouters, of Brooklyn, than right-handed ones. He slugs them all with delightful consistency.

EVERY city is supporting its local team admirably, and financially the returns exceed any previous year in the history of professional ball playing.

The young women at the Bryn Mawr (Penn.) College have organized two baseball nines, but have decided to play only with the Vassar nine and against each other.

It will be noticed that fully eighty per cent. of the games this season are won and lost by a single run. The batting is small, ridiculously so, and a home run is rare. Have the pitchers, knowing that releases mean retirement, braced up and improved wonderfully, or have the heavy hitters lost the cunning of their eagle eyes?

SHOULD the Bostonians win the first championship they'll have a warm season in the second half. Every one of the other eleven clubs will "play for them," will save up their best batteries and take most desperate chances to win from them. Such has always been the fate of a champion team. There is a long, weary, trying summer before the Boston team.

The game of baseball which was played at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the widow of the late "Hub" Collins was a success in every way. Over \$3000 was realized. The competing teams were the Brooklyn and the St. Louis, the latter nine being made up of those who had at one time played under Von der Ahe's banner. The Bridgemoors were defeated by a score of six to one.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Boston	30	12	New York	20	21
Brooklyn	26	14	Cleveland	20	22
Cincinnati	26	7	Louisville	18	23
Chicago	24	17	Washington	16	24
Philad'lphia	22	20	St. Louis	15	28
Pittsburg	23	21	Baltimore	10	31

TWO NEW STATES.

The House Passes Bills Admitting Arizona and New Mexico.

In the House of Representatives at Washington Mr. Smith (Delegate, Arizona) moved to pass the bill for the admission of Arizona. His request was greeted with thunderous applause, and the Democratic members gathered in groups discussing the day's events. The Democrats had the opposition at their mercy. All sorts of rumors prevailed. Utah was to be next admitted; a recess was to be taken at 6 o'clock until 10 that night, and the Legislative Appropriation bill and other important measures were slated for passage under suspension of the rules.

The Clerk read the Arizona Admission bill and Mr. Perkins demanded a second reading, which was ordered, and the bill was passed admitting Arizona as a State after January 1, 1908—yeas 174, nays twelve—and vociferous applause.

Mr. Forness then moved to pass the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The bill was read and passed.

A bill was also passed admitting New Mexico into the Union.

CONVICTS IN A REVOLT.

They Killed Three Guards and Tried to Batter Down the Gates.

In the Valencia (Spain) prison 274 convicts revolted as they were being marched to dinner. They overpowered the guards, killed three of them, and put the rest to flight. They then smashed all the furniture of the prison and tried to find the Governor, whom they intended to kill. He had been warned by the fleeing guards, however, and had left the prison.

The convicts got two beams and were pounding at the outer gates of the prison when the military arrived. General Salesco, commander of the garrison, shouted to the convicts to desist, at the same time threatening to cannonade the gates in case they refused. During the parleying General Salesco mounted the wall of the prison and explained to the convicts the impossibility of escape. The convicts eventually consented to submit. The military was marched into the prison and the convicts were taken back to their quarters. The ringleaders were shot.

OVER \$350,000 was raised in New York City for the Grant Monument fund within sixty days. General Horace Porter has announced, making the half million needed to complete it. This is said to be the largest sum ever raised for such a purpose in so short a time. All but \$22,000 of it came from residents of New York City.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Tenth National Gathering of the Party at Minneapolis.

Details of the Proceedings, Scenes and Incidents.

The tenth National Convention that the Republican party records in its annals began at Minneapolis, Minn., under a cloud-strewn sky, with thunder in the air and uncertainty in every condition.



THE CONVENTION BUILDING.

Minneapolis and St. Paul had been waiting impatiently for weeks to see the opening of the great convention, and thousands of people from all over the Northwest had journeyed thither to enjoy the novel spectacle. Yet, though both cities are overrun with visitors, the arrangements at the convention hall were almost perfect, and the delegates were enabled to gather and do their work without discomfort or interference.

As early as 10 o'clock the march began across the bridges of the Mississippi River to the convention hall, and an hour later the first few had swelled to a steady stream, which lasted until after the convention hall had been called to order.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The Exposition Hall, as its name indicates, is a big show building or permanent exhibition place for the products of Minnesota and the two Dakotas. It is a huge square wooden structure, built close to the edge of the Falls of St. Anthony in South Minneapolis, on the opposite bank of the river from Minneapolis proper, and its tall tower commands a fine view southward of the neighboring city of St. Paul.

The interior of the building is plain, but spacious, tall pillars supporting a broad, flat roof which rises in the middle a dozen feet or more into a heavy skylight through which the sun's rays filter down into central body of the hall. In this central portion are the seats for the 900 delegates. On one side of the square, court-like space in which the seats are arranged is the platform of the President, with seats on it for perhaps 200 people, each member of the National Committee having a place reserved here for his



JAMES G. BLAINE.

[From his latest photograph.] own use, and one or two extra chairs for his friends. On each side of the main platform are the seats for the newspaper press, 300 or 400 in number. Behind the space called off for the delegates are sections of seats for spectators stretching back to the entrance, and above are tiers of galleries all the way around the building. About the pillars which uphold the roof, half way up, were sheaves of wheat gracefully capped, and festooned against the gallery foot-rails about the hall were the shields and coats of arms of the forty-four States. Directly opposite the Chairman's platform, up under the roof, was a sort of elevator cage for the band.



L. V. P. MORTON.

The hall looked very beautiful in the morning sunlight. Lilies and roses bloomed in front of the Chairman's table, which, conspicuous article was of rich mahogany, speci-

ally carved for the occasion. The chair was of carved oak, and a handsome Turkish rug covered the platform. The first burst of cheering arose when Governor McKinley of Ohio was recognized moving down the main aisle at a quarter of 12 o'clock. Immediate-

ly after New York's big four—Platt, Aldrich, Miller and Depew—closely followed by the entire delegation in a body, marched down the centre, and were warmly applauded. They took their allotted seats immediately in front of the chair.

There were hundreds and hundreds of vacant seats in the galleries, but not many on the ground floor, when the time for calling the convention to order had arrived. But there were 6000 to 7000 persons in the hall easily enough at 12:45 when General James S. Clarkson, Chairman of the National Committee, stepped to the desk and took the special convention gavel in his hand.

The convention and galleries came to order quickly, and there was not a delegate standing when Mr. Clarkson announced that the session would be opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brush, Chancellor of the University of South Dakota. A moment afterward the whole convention stood as Dr. Brush, a venerable-looking man with sparsely covered head and long white

beard, began to deliver the invocation. He prayed for harmony and that the platform and the other issues might be subordinated to "Thy great will." When he said "Amen," the convention settled down again with a rustling of badges that was like the whispering of autumn leaves.

There was a murmur of conversation, which was hushed quickly as M. H. De Young, of California, stepped forward and read the call for the convention. At this time there were not a dozen of the delegates' seats unfilled, but the galleries were very empty. When the reading of the call was concluded, and Chairman Clarkson arose and announced that he was instructed by the National Committee to present to convention for its Temporary Chairman the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York. There was a round of applause at this announcement, led by the New Yorkers, and Mr. Fassett, unescorted, left his seat and started for the platform. A path was cleared for him, and a minute later Chairman Clarkson was presenting him to the convention.

He received the customary vocal welcome, the New York delegation rising and waving



JOHN SHERMAN.

their hats in his honor. Mr. Fassett looked perfectly self-possessed as he gazed about the vast hall. In his hand was a typewritten manuscript, to which he referred occasionally as he spoke.

Mr. Fassett's speech was well received, the delegations listening more attentively than they usually do to the oratory of a temporary chairman. The first touch upon the sentiment of the convention came in an



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

allusion to reciprocity, artistically led up to by the speaker. It was the signal for a storm of cheers. The most skillful bit was his allusion to the great names of the party—Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield and Logan. The speaker paused after each name and gave the convention an opportunity to cheer, then, with a pause a little longer than the rest, he rapidly ejaculated, "Harrison and Blaine," and raising his finger as a signal, the entire convention rose in one grand, swelling chorus of cheers for the rival candidates.

Almost equal to the ovation to Harrison and Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by a reference to ex-Speaker Reed. Mr. Reed was seated far in the rear in the speaker's



THOMAS E. REED.

and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed! Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine. Not until the Chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him did he finally arise from his seat and make a speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, which was renewed as Mr. Reed closed. There were also loud calls for McKinley, Foraker and Quay. General Clarkson then reported the names

of the temporary officers of the convention, and the selections of the National Committee were at once approved without opposition. The rules of the last Republican National Convention were adopted, and on motion of General Sewell the roll was called, and the Chairman of each delegation announced the members of committees selected.



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

This order of business gave the spectators a chance to see some of the leading men, and all of them was sufficiently popular to receive approving applause. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; M. H. De Young, of California; Townsend, of Colorado; Governor Buikley, of Connecticut; Ingalls, of Kansas; I. E. McCarns, of Maryland; W. W. Crapo, of Massachusetts; H. M. Duffield, of Michigan; George William Warner, of Missouri; General Sewall, of New Jersey; Warner Miller, of New York; Governor McKinley, of Ohio; Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania; General William Mahone, of Virginia; and ex-Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, were all applauded.

At 1.50 p. m. the convention adjourned until 11 A. M. next day.

Immediately after the convention adjourned the Committee on Platform met and organized. Ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was elected Chairman. The Committee on Permanent Organization organized by the selection of Lockwood, of Idaho, as Chairman and King, of New Hampshire, as Secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Ellis, of Kansas; Thomas, of New York; T. Madison Vance, of Louisiana, and Depew, of Indiana, was appointed.

The Committee on Credentials organized by the selection of Congressman Cogswell, of Massachusetts, as Chairman, and H. Terrell and Henry Lamm, as Secretaries.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Pensions Cause an Increase for Last Month of \$4,623,374.

The United States Treasury Department's monthly public debt statement shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt last month amounting to \$4,623,374. Unusually heavy pension payments in May, which for the month amounted to nearly \$13,000,000, against about \$9,000,000 in May a year ago, brought about this increase in the debt during the month. There was an increase of \$25 in the interest-bearing debt and a decrease of \$5,512,523 in the surplus cash in the Treasury and a decrease of \$889,149 in the non-interest-bearing debt. The total debt, less \$26,005,887 net cash balance in the Treasury and the \$100,000,000 gold greenback redemption fund is \$843,353,396.

National depository banks hold \$15,695,329 of the Treasury surplus—an increase of about \$250,000 since May 1. Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate \$271,527,091, or about \$2,000,000 less than on May 1. Silver assets aggregate \$413,429,508, an increase of nearly \$4,500,000 during the last month. Against these coin and bullion assets there are \$171,765,729 in gold certificates, \$330,904,092 in silver certificates and \$97,391,986 in silver Treasury notes outstanding.

Government receipts from all sources in May aggregated \$23,498,723, against \$27,417,425 in May, 1901. Custom receipts last month were \$13,121,391, or a million and a quarter more than in May a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were \$13,050,153, an increase of fully three-quarters of a million over May, 1901.

The coinage of the mints during May aggregated 5,388,900 pieces, valued at \$5,079,270. Of this amount \$4,115,900 were in gold pieces; \$916,170 in silver, and \$47,200 in minor coins.

BURIED THE MAN ALIVE.

The Shots of His Would-be Executioners Had Only Wounded Him.

An inhuman and barbarous incident connected with an execution at Wowoko, Indian Territory, the capital of the Seminole Nation, is related by Albert Tennie, United States Commissioner. It is the custom at Wowoko to execute those convicted of a capital crime by shooting. The executioners were two members of the National Light Horse, detailed for the purpose.

They were drunk, and only wounded the prisoner, who was tied fast. The executioners left the ground at once and a colored man brought a rough coffin to the side of the wounded man, who protested against the proceedings as vigorously as his strength would allow.

Assisted by two other colored men, the wounded prisoner was put in the coffin, and an effort was made to nail down the lid, but the victim pushed and kicked against it so that the task was only accomplished by two of the colored men sitting on the lid while the other drove the nails. The interment was then made. The horrible affair excited but little comment among those who witnessed the execution.

CREEDE WIPED OUT.

Colorado's Newest and Most Famous Mining Camp Destroyed by Fire.

Creede, the newest and most famous of Colorado mining camps, is in ruins, and the loss will aggregate \$1,000,000, while hundreds of families are homeless.

The fire started in a saloon at Main and Cliff streets, at 5:40 A. M., and in a short time the entire town was in ashes. The fire swept up Chimney Gulch before a strong wind, and the dry wooden houses burned like kindling-wood. "Gintown," as the place is popularly called, is situated on a narrow gorge with natural mountain walls high around it. In some places these mountain walls are several hundred feet in height. The town is about one and a half miles long and has about 800 inhabitants. There are desolation and ruin all along Main and Cliff streets. Railroad avenue and First street, and on the side of the hill or each side of Creede Camp.

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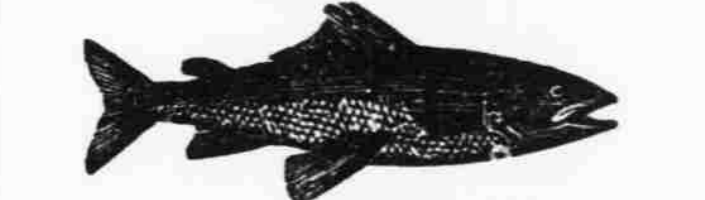
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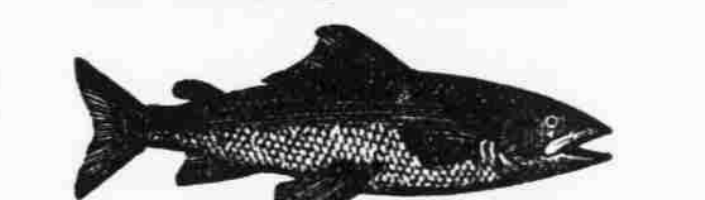
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