

Mr. Small Writes Concerning The Federal Building

At Washington, N. C.,
June 26, 1915.

Mr. W. J. Leary, Sr.,
Edenton, N. C.

Dear Mr. Leary:—

Acquisition
of site for Postoffice Building in
Edenton, N. C.

I have your two letters of the 21st, and 25th, inst. My chief anxiety is for the Government to secure a site in order that Edenton may be in line to secure legislation authorizing the construction of a post-office building and fixing the limit of cost, when the appropriate time shall arrive. I wish the site selected in a manner agreeable to the citizens of Edenton and the Treasury Department, but I am exceedingly solicitous that the matter shall not continue inactive indefinitely.

Very sincerely,
JOHN SMALL.

Edenton, N. C.
June 18th, 1915.

To The People Of Edenton:

The above letter written by Mr. Small on the 26th, inst. speaks for itself; and its contents to you: with his explanation, it is now with you and it seems to me to be your duty to act in the matter, and with reasonable promptness.

A gentleman said yesterday, that it (referring to the Federal Building) would be quite an ornament to the town. The money that is paid for the site and later for the building will be placed in circulation and to that extent be useful to our community. Then shall we hesitate to work for something that will, at least, be of material benefit to our community. We have several very fine locations and one especially fine; the only trouble is that it is a little out of the way, but acting upon the facts as stated by Mr. Small we had better take it and get the matter settled; so, that proper legislation can be secured for the construction of the building when the time arrives.

Every citizen in Edenton is interested in this matter, for we all want a convenient place for the Post Office Building, whether we consider other things or not. Now if you (and I mean the citizens of Edenton) do not take enough interest in this question to see to it that we get a suitable and convenient location then the BLAME of it WILL REST WITH YOU, AND YOU ALONE; for Mr. Small by his active interest has shown that he is anxious to do what he can to promote YOUR best interests and welfare in this matter, and I am sure that I have done all I could, or could be expected of me. I will venture the statement that there is not an intelligent man or woman in Edenton who cannot appreciate the advantages which will follow the construction of this building, and therefore a failure to act and act promptly cannot be justified by pleading ignorance. I am glad to say that our women have in other matters shown civic pride, for which they deserve our thanks, and I believe if they were to take

up this matter great progress would be made and promptly. I wish I could do more, but I feel with regret that I am unable to do so, and must leave our people to act as they may deem best.

Respectfully,
Wm. J. LEARY, Sr.,
Postmaster.

Sabbath Reflections

Another Sabbath wave has reached the doorsill, the work of the mechanic, the artisan and especially the farmer is suspended (at least for the time being) and may we add, all hands are enjoying a brief holiday.

This is, if you please, Sir, a beautiful Sabbath morn. The brilliance of the sun is not the least affected by the tidal waves set in motion, and which usually presages a porteast storm; nor is its influence for good the least impaired by the absence of ominous clouds. The Sabbath, day of days, what fragrant memories its weekly advent recalls! In spirit we betake our way through the airy space, unencumbered by the mere trappings of our material form, which the spirit of man must leave behind in its spiritual flight. At the stroke of recollection, we pause, in order to renew in the great spiritland the friendships of great souls whose identity in the material is all but too sacred to reveal to the common minds of ones fellows. The old Sabbath Home, the thrusting place of our early days, when real friendship was in its prime, when real knighthood was in flower, and where true gallantry towards the ladies was enhanced by the combination of the intellectual, the spiritual and the sweetheart quality beside. The Sabbath is intended as a day of rest. Set apart by the command of God, enforced by the legislatures of all civilized powers; not only as a token of esteem and adoration for the "Prince of Light," for the universal glory of His Reign, but, the day, and the nature of the dieties which all good people are cognizant of should be religiously observed. Strange as the declaration will sound to those of antireligious sentiment, still it is not the less true, that the necessity for spiritual rehabilitation is more urgent in these strenuous times, when a large percentage of our modern peoples are eagerly pursuing the very things which when once possessed, seldom if ever, bring the measure of satisfaction or profit, which the initial effort so gloriously promised to the over zealous material mind. Why go out of the way in quest of the Absolute, the Oneness of Him who reveals His glory, even to a worm of the dust? Atomists hold that there is apparent difference and separateness in things "Where then," they ask, "is the oneness of things, the monism, for which the Vedants argue?" It is replied that it is only superficial thought that fixes itself up on the manifoldness of things, losing sight of their oneness. Deeper thought sees underneath the many a oneness which binds

them, and of which they are only the outward expressions. The great ocean is one, but its waves and ripples are many. All at bottom is but one: the Universal Being. A now intelligent first cause, however, (Prakriti) such as the Sankhyaists postulate, could never call into being an orderly world, for how can unreason produce reason? Nor could atoms set in motion produce a planned or intelligent universe, as the atomists falsely say. There must be an intelligent power controlling the atoms and contemplating the result to be attained. Moreover, the view put forth by the Sankhya philosophers, that an external and internal world exists in mutual independence, is contrary to thought and experience, is, in fact, unthinkable. We know no external world: we have never had any experience outside the region of our own consciousness; yet what is regarded as external to the individual consciousness is not Maya, as is taught in some of the Wpanishads, and maintained by later philosophers. The truth is evident to the senses, that "this external world as a fact of consciousness is as real as that consciousness, and as the individual mind which makes mental experience possible, and is the Agent, in essence, at least, of the great All, of which the individual mind is the working and manifestation. Therefore as all things in nature are divinely ordered, and that all men are born with the spark of the divine burning within: We should seek for the beautiful and lovely things, not for the mere lustre of their shining, but for the ever present, imperishable substance of the ideal, as the ideal is revealed to man in glimpses, otherwise hidden in hearts of gold.

Lively Summer For Morehead

Visitors and Resort Seekers Take the Summer Seashore Capitol

Morehead City is practically over run with resort seekers, is the report of a visitor just from this lively "summer capital by the sea." There have been a third more cottagers this summer up to this time than any summer previous and already there are more summer visitors there than have been there in five years during the same month.

It was reported that on last Sunday so numerous were the week-end guests that all accommodations were taken and many were turned away. The bookings for July and August are exceptionally large and boarding facilities are steadily in demand.

Morehead has made it plain that she proposes dealing fair with her summer tourists in health matters and has left no gap unguarded at this point. There has been prepared an ordinance requiring every house to connect up with sewers as soon as the latter are completed and accepted formally by the town. This is the final word and action sewers effective and safe.

VICK'S Prescription SALVE

Marion Law Firm Winner of Interesting Case

(The following will be of interest to Chowan County readers especially for the reason that the Winborne of the Marion is Mr. J. W. Winborne, a Chowan County boy.)
Asheville Citizen, 16.

Governor Locke Croig, who is now a guest at Battery Park hotel, received a telegram last night from former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey announcing that the United States supreme court has handed down a decision in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Pless and Winborne against McDonald, which was tried here in a hotly contested suit before Judge J. E. Boyd of the Federal District court, about four years ago.

Governor Craig appeared for the plaintiffs and Martin, Rollins and Wright appeared for the defendant. The issue in the case was an attorney fee, which Pless and Winborne of Marion, one of the leading law firms of Western North Carolina were trying to collect.

The defendant set up a plea that the verdict in the case in which he was represented by the plaintiffs was arrived at in an improper way. He alleged that each jurymen put down what he thought the verdict should be and the aggregate was then divided by twelve. To prove the foregoing, counsel for the defendant had one of the jurymen called to the stand and asked him in what way the jury arrived at its verdict. Objection was made by the plaintiffs' counsel that this was an incompetent question, as a jury could not be permitted to impeach its own verdict. The counsel for the plaintiffs was upheld in the objection and the full amount of the fee demanded, \$2,940, was allowed in the verdict against the defendant.

The defendant appealed to the circuit court of appeals at Richmond on the ground that the question asked the jurymen was permitted by the authorities under the rules of evidence, and on appeal the plaintiffs were represented by A. Hall Johnston, as Mr. Craig had been elected governor.

Without a decision ever being reached in this court the case was taken to the supreme court of the United States on a writ of error by Martin, Rollins and Wright. Senator Bailey argued the case for the plaintiffs before the supreme court, whose decision thus settles the question by holding that methods by which a jury arrives at its verdict cannot be impeached.

Keep Eggs Fresh

Eggs May Be Kept Fresh For Eating and Cooking in Waterglass.

I want to keep some eggs for months. Please tell me how to do it. Will they be fresh enough for me to use in cake later?

Answering your last question first, yes, they will be fresh enough for cake or boiling and baking, too, if you preserve them properly. When cooking them in the shell it will be necessary to pierce the shell with a fine needle to let out the air, as the pores of

the shell have been sealed by the preservative.

One way in which eggs may be kept indefinitely is by being immersed in water glass. This may either be purchased in powdered form and dissolved by yourself, according to the directions you will receive with the water glass, or it may be purchased in syrup form. This costs about 50 cents a gallon, or \$2.50 in five gallon lots. It may be used over and over.

There is a commercial commodity which is believed to be somewhat better than the plain water glass. The advertisement has appeared in these pages.

In keeping eggs for months, as you suggest, there are several points which may be considered. There must be no roosters running with the flock, the eggs must be perfectly clean, which means that nests must be kept looked after well. The egg must be placed, when perfectly fresh, small end down, in the jars and then covered with the fluid. The jar of eggs must be kept in a dry place.

There is no use trying to keep eggs for some time that have been collected by children with dirty hands, from nests that are stolen by the hens in damp places under the house, or dirty places under the bins.

I am being very particular about emphasizing this last point, for the reason that I recently found a woman blaming the preserving fluid for the spoiling of her eggs when really it was her own carelessness.—The Progressive Farmer.

Of Interest to the Fishermen

Edenton, N. C.,
June 24, 1915.

On yesterday pursuant to notice Captain S. E. Humphries, accompanied by Mr. L. E. Lyons and F. D. Beckham, representing the War Department, in looking after the navigable waters the obstruction of these waters by net stakes and other obstructions, held a meeting at the Court House in Edenton. Quite a number of our people were present, and among them the fishermen were well represented; and some of them entered into quite a spirited controversy, as to the distance the net stakes and pounds should be from each other. Some holding that there should be distance enough to permit motor boats to pass without any danger of being caught by the nets or net stakes and damaged, or the persons who managed the boats thrown into the water, and their lives endangered if not lost; others thought and gave evidence of the fact that the nets as at present located did not endanger the boats, nets or lives of the motor boatmen. That these boats were used in fishing these nets, and could pass over the lines and the nets without harming either. That to place an opening between each net meant putting the pounds and pound net fishing out of commission, as some one expressed it: for the reason that it would entail such costs upon the "Dutch Net" fishermen that could not stand it. It seemed this side of the contention had the better of the argument, and seemed most

reasonable. This is a valuable industry, and we think should be fostered and protected in every possible way. The questions propounded were: First: That no fish nets shall be placed within certain distances of any bouy, at what distance shall they be placed? Second: At what distance from the approaches to the mouths of the rivers and their tributaries shall be left free and unobstructed by fish nets? Third: What length shall a single line of fish nets stakes have including the pound and lead thereto; and shall they be greater than one thousand feet, and shall an interval be required of two hundred feet between successive pound or gill nets clear of all obstructions? Fourth: What net stakes shall be withdrawn after the fishing season is over? Fifth: How shall the pound net owners indicate their ownership, so that they will be easy discernible, and identified? The discussion of these and other questions that may have escaped us, or any regulations made by the Government through the War Department on the reports made in this connection will give exclusive rights or privileges to those who may take advantage of them; nor do these regulations relieve them of the state laws or restrictions under our state laws; in other words no exclusive rights of fisheries is granted in navigable waters in our sounds and rivers; and, that all parts of our navigable streams are considered to be navigable under the rules of the Government. As we understand it the Government retains the right to say what is or shall be considered navigable streams and what shall be considered obstructions thereto. We think all disused and rotten net stakes should be pulled up, or withdrawn from all navigable waters as soon as the season for fishing is over, as they are a menace to navigation; and that solid net stakes should be left for further use, for the reason that if taken out of the water they dry out and become hard to handle, if they can be handled at all. We think where net stakes are solid that it a reasonable thing for such net stakes to be left in the water for future use, particularly where they extend well above the surface of the waters. In such cases they cannot be a menace to passing boats or navigation; it is only when the tops are gone or they are covered by water and cannot be seen that they are dangerous. We do not believe that the Government desires anything but the good of those who are connected with the navigable waters or the fishing interests. We think it would be well for our fishermen to draft a paper covering their views and the facts and reasons why they hold these views, and send them in to the gentlemen above named. We are informed that Captain Humphries is the chairman or leading man on the commission to get at the facts desired by the War Department; we think he is the party to address and to whom the facts should be submitted.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
Signature of