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Fourth of July.
 What time our patriot fathers spoke
 The oath on freedom's altar sworn,
 To wear no more the tyrant's yoke,
 This mighty nation then was born.
 The thunder of that lofty vow,
 To distant ages sounding loud,
 Has shaken throats, is shaking now
 And shall yet shake till all are bowed.
 The flag of freedom, then unfurled,
 Was hailed by millions from afar—
 The conquering standard of the world,
 Sublime alike in peace and war!
 It proudly floats on every sea,
 Is honored now on every shore;
 It whispers to the oppressed, "Be free,"
 And kindles hopes unknown before.
 God of our fathers, since thy hands
 In benediction stretched above,
 Have us advanced above all lands,
 Knit us in amity and love.
 Let not this brotherhood of states,
 By vital bonds made firmly one,
 Be ever rent by hostile states,
 Or fratricidal rage undone.
 But emulous of things that make
 The high example more complete
 Teach nations how their chains to break
 And soar sublimely to thy feet.
 —Boston Transcript.

A Duel With Hansom Cabs.
 There have been duels with pistols and with broadswords and with pike staves and with stiletos and with tarantulas and with bocking bronchos, but it has remained for Willie Wilde and the Marquis de Leuille to fight a duel with hansom cabs and cab horses. This is the only reasonable explanation of the lamentable incident upon the streets of London Friday. These two men have been more or less intimate with a well known woman. One of them, in fact, has been her husband for a few months. Their relations to each other became so strained that honor demanded that blood should be shed. So the duel was arranged. To avoid police interference hansom cabs were selected, and each man was to ride in the cab selected by the other.
 The marquis entered Willie's cab, and so wisely had the kinsman of the sunflower prophet chosen that his rival was soon thrown to the pavement. The stones broke the bridge of his nose, and the horse kicked him in the side and broke one of his ribs. Willie escaped unharmed. This incident illustrates again the ingenuity of the English. Duels in France never end except with the best feeling on both sides. There is no desire to hurt any one. If we must have duels, let us follow the example of the Parisians. The hansom cab is too dangerous and erratic a weapon to be handled carelessly.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Season of Shame.
 This is the season of shame. Houses are closing, but in how many of them are there back rooms where the family will live for the next two months and in the fall tell of social triumphs at Bar Harbor or Newport. Then again, small boarding houses in remote country towns will be filled to overflowing by those forced to economize, who upon their return to town will tell of their stay in large and fashionable hotels, thinking that their status depends upon making others believe the fibs they tell. Why can't every one be honest and come right out with the truth? If you are not going away, say so, and if you are and you cannot spend your time and your dollars at a big caravansary, don't be ashamed to say that you cannot afford to summer at a \$5 a day hotel. You will in the end be far more respected than if you make up palpable falsehoods that deceive no one.—Philadelphia Times.

If you desire a luxuriant growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A Problem That Is a Problem.
 A group of gentlemen were gathered about the desk engaged in earnest endeavors to figure out a mathematical problem brought over by a prominent young member of the New York bar, who stands to lose \$100 on a wager if his own solution is wrong. Here it is:
 A column of troops 25 miles long is ordered to a point 25 miles distant. A courier starts simultaneously with the rear of the column and reaches the head thereof. Returning, he meets the rear of the column at the point where the head originally was. Both the troops and the courier are to travel at a uniform rate of speed. How many miles does the courier traverse?
 It looks simple. The young New Yorker said it was simple and that it didn't take a mathematical sharp to figure that the courier journeyed 50 miles. The man who made the bet with him was a Philadelphian, and he called in Professor Thunder, a teacher of mathematics, said to be the greatest expert in the Quaker City. The professor figured at it awhile and said it was plain that the courier covered over 50 miles, but just how much more he wouldn't undertake to say off-hand.

The man from Gotham was not satisfied with the Philadelphia professor's conclusion, so on reaching Washington he hunted up Professor George Hill, the clerk to the house irrigation committee and expert in mathematics, who in turn referred him to Professor Woodward of the coast and geodetic survey. His answer was sent in and appeared at the bottom of a long sheet of algebraic equations. It was 60.3 miles. And still the New Yorker is not satisfied. Before giving up the \$100 he is going to have the opinion of the professor of mathematics of Columbia college. It will take no less an authority than that to shake his belief in the correctness of his own ciphering, which, he admits, was not done with the help of quadratic equations.—Washington Post.

The Derby as a "One Horse" Race.
 For a fortnight or more before the Derby everybody who talked or read about the subject must have become wearied of the expression that it would be a "one horse race." It may be well, however, to realize the fact that the Derby appears to be becoming a one horse institution, for at the start for the last eight Derbies odds have been laid on the favorite with the single exception of last year, when the merest shadow of odds (11 to 10) was laid against La Fleche. Before the race of Wednesday it seemed reasonable to inquire whether backing these so called favorites for the seven previous Derbies had proved profitable. The reply was that if the sum had been invested on the favorite in every instance the gains would have about counterbalanced the losses, so that the bettor would have "had his fun for nothing," although he would only have earned that unsatisfying reward for his arduous labors. On the other hand, if he had put the same sum on each of the favorites for the seven Derbies immediately preceding the one horse Derby period he would have been a considerable loser. So after all there is something to be said in favor of the one horse race.—London Saturday Review.

An Odd Insurance Policy.
 Last year a firm in the illumination line were heavy losers through the death of the Duke of Clarence, as they had made very extensive preparations for the celebration of his marriage. In order to guard against any repetition of their loss the firm has just made an insurance at Lloyd's "against the marriage of the Duke of York," the premium paid being at the rate of 5 per cent.—London Letter.

Loyalty by Intimidation.
 There is a growing opinion in the provinces that the wedding present business in connection with the royal marriage is being carried too far. Regarding voluntary gifts, there is nothing to be said, but more than one case has come to my knowledge where a large employer of labor has been putting pressure on his workpeople to contribute toward some local fund for presenting the royal couple with a piece of plate. However ill the employees can afford the shilling or two which is squeezed out of them, they have no option but to comply. Now this is obviously not the way to engender respect for the monarchy. It is a complete reversal of the ancient custom of feasting the people on the occasion of a royal marriage.
 The nation pays quite heavily enough now for the luxury of an ornamental royal family without being indirectly taxed in this manner. If the Duke of York and his bride elect wish to gain the respect of the people, they will some day be called upon to rule, they cannot do better than to refuse to accept all presents except those which come from private individuals, corporations or similar bodies. It is time to put a stop to these disgraceful attempts by plutocrats to curry favor with the royal family and so obtain knighthoods, baronetcies and what not.—London Figaro.

Delaware's Finances.
 Little Delaware's state finances are in a thoroughly thrifty condition, her assets exceeding her liabilities by nearly \$200,000. Her debt could be entirely wiped out at once but for the fact that some long term bonds cannot be advantageously called in. The state many years ago chartered several farmers' banks, all of which are now prosperous, and in these the state has considerable capital invested. The par value of the state's holdings in bank stock is just short of \$390,000, and the market value is a trifle over \$475,000. The state expenses, not including school appropriations, fall a little short of \$200,000 per year.—New York Sun.

A Mistaken Trip.
 During the recent slump in all the industrial stocks two young salesmen of Boston were talking of the enormous shrinkages. One of them had made some money in buying and selling the stock of the sugar company, and he said to the friend, "Buy sugar; it is cheap, and I think you'll make some money on it." Acting on his advice, his friend purchased several dozen barrels of sugar and is holding it for a rise.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Holy Land Open to Jews.
 A correspondent in Jerusalem informs us that the sultan's government has again licensed Jewish real estate brokers and purchasers to acquire landed property in Palestine without being Mussulmans and secures to all settlers the protection of the high porte and equal rights with the natives of the land. This opens that country again to foreign immigration and will attract thousands from Roumania, Russia and Morocco.—American Israelite.

Converting the Jews in England.
 During last year no less a sum than £36,487 was subscribed in the country by infatuated enthusiasts toward the Utopian object of converting the Jews to Christianity. The annual report states that 12 "converted" Jews were confirmed during the year, of whom, however, only five were adults. It appears therefore that it costs about £3,040 to convert each Jew, but this is far too low an estimate, inasmuch as 7 out of the 12 were "infants."—London Truth.

Some Words to a Preacher.
 God himself cannot make a world in which the saurian exists side by side with man. Saurians are the best possible forms of life at one stage, yet impossible at the next.—Baconian-Route Sermon of Rev. Dr. Rainsford of New York Before the Harvard Graduating Class, June 18.

Here is an error. For man can exist side by side with the saurian, and there is scientific ground for believing that he was a contemporary of saurians which became extinct ages upon ages ago.
 What we chiefly desire to say at this moment, however, is that we object to the habit in which many preachers, including Dr. Rainsford, indulge of telling their hearers that "God himself cannot" do something or other. There is no mortal who knows of the divine power or who can form any conception of it. It is infinite and eternal, words which are beyond the comprehension of the human intellect. By looking through a telescope Dr. Rainsford may behold some of the works of God which he cannot compass with reason or imagination, and he need not look beyond the earth upon which he treads to behold others more than can be numbered. But even with those instruments that search the heavens and the earth man can form no idea, gain no knowledge of the divine power. It was Zophar, the Naamathite, who, in ancient times, put to Job that solemn question, "Canst thou by searching find out God?" And again: "High as heaven, what canst thou do? Deeper than hell, what canst thou know? Vain man would be wise, though he be born like a wild ass' colt."

We regard it as irreverent in the extreme for any man to say, "God cannot." The words are blasphemous.—New York Sun.

National Bureau of Health.
 The move of the New York Academy of Medicine for the establishment of a national bureau of health is a matter of more than ordinary interest and importance. The view taken by this representative medical body of the metropolis is that the public health is a national affair, to be dealt with by the nation rather than the several states, and a matter which calls for the services of physicians rather than politicians.
 This view has been embodied in a bill which takes quarantine entirely out of state control, and politics and vests it in a federal administrative board of medical men. The bill is to be presented to congress when it next meets, and its enactment will be urged, not only by the academy of this city, but also by co-operating medical societies throughout the country.
 Menaced as the nation may be at any time by cholera or some other epidemic, it would seem to be but the part of common prudence to have the most efficient and effective quarantine system that can be devised. It cannot be claimed with any force that we have such a system now. The law passed last winter was a compromise. The quarantine established by it is a hybrid affair.—New York Herald.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor
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