

# The Daily State Chronicle.

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## THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

### A GREAT BILL FOR LAND-OWNERS.

It Proposes to Permit them to Borrow From the Government—One-Half the Value of Their Lands—A Breezy Tariff Day in the House.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—[Senate.]—Mr. Stanford, of California, today introduced a bill which permits land-owners to borrow from the government one-half of the assessed value of their land. A fund of \$100,000,000 is provided for this purpose.

The Senate to-day after routine business took up the bill reported from the judiciary committee, subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States. The bill provides that "no state shall be held to be limited or restrained in its power to prohibit, regulate, control or tax the sale, keeping for sale, or the transportation, as an article of commerce or otherwise, to be delivered within its own limits of any fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquors by reason of the fact that the same have been imported into such a state from beyond its limits, whether they shall or shall not have been placed thereon any tax, duty, import or excise to the United States."

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Howr, and opposed by Messrs. Vest, Gray, Hiseock, Reagan, Edmunds.

Enlogies were then delivered on Representative Kelley, and the Senate adjourned.

### House.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the chair.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violation of the internal revenue law. Rejected.

Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Rejected.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton ties or hoops for baling or other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, favored the amendment.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in opposition to the cotton tie duty.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, said that if the amendment were not voted down the colored laborers of the South would know who their real friends were.

Mr. Hare, of Texas, argued that the high duty proposed practically amounted to an export tax.

Mr. Clarke, of Alabama, spoke in favor of the amendment and Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, against it.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, thought that if the cotton tie industry was established in this country, the Southern planter would soon purchase his ties cheaper than he did now.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said that the bill only proposed to treat cotton ties precisely as it treated hoop iron.

Mr. Sayer's amendment was lost—96 to 124.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas offered an amendment to make the duty on cotton ties 45 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. McKenna, moved to amend the sugar schedule so as to provide that all sugar not above No. 13, duties standard in color, shall pay duty on their polariscope test.

Mr. McKenna said that his amendment made a reduction of about 33 per cent on the existing duty, and retained the dividing line at 13 instead of 16, and secured to the refiners of this country the refining of sugar between 13 and 16.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said the position of Mr. McKenna was specious and dangerous.

Mr. Price, of Louisiana, favored the amendment.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, thought the bounty should be extended to maple sugar.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said he did not believe a Democratic Congress would ever make an appropriation to pay the proposed bounty.

Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, wanted sugar struck from the free list. The government could not abolish the duty on sugar and at the same time reduce public debt.

After further miscellaneous debate, Mr. McKinley closed the discussion with an agreement against the McKenna amendment. He said that the committee fearing that the Democrats, when in power, would refuse to appropriate money for the bounty, had provided that the appropriation should be permanent.

The McKenna amendment was rejected—115 to 134.

### Weather Report.

Raleigh yesterday: Maximum temperature 76; minimum temperature 62; rainfall 0.18 inches.

Local forecast for Raleigh and vicinity for to-day: Fair weather, stationary temperature.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Forecast for Virginia: Warmer, variable winds; fair weather, warmer and fair Thursday.

For North Carolina: Fair weather, stationary temperature, variable winds; warmer and fair Thursday.

### Screening the Bars.

(By United Press.)

BOSTON, May 20.—The liquor dealers in accordance with the provision of the new excise law have screened their bars and to-day liquor is being quite generally served on tables.

**THE DAILY STATE CHRONICLE** has twice as many subscribers in Raleigh as any other newspaper. Advertisers make a note of this. Our books are open for inspection to advertisers.

## AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

Yesterday at Charlotte the people of North Carolina celebrated the 115th anniversary of the adoption of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. It was a great day and it was commemorative of the greatest event in the history of this State and Union.

There has been much controversy about the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. A few North Carolinians have questioned its genuineness. Their published doubts have tended to throw discredit upon the instrument in the past. But their arguments have not been able to stand a rigid scrutiny, and there is now little doubt in the minds of well-informed men in regard to the genuineness of the Mecklenburg Declaration.

The following letter from PRESIDENT POLK, which explains itself, throws additional light upon the question. We have never seen it in print. It was read in Charlotte yesterday, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21, 1847.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA;

SIR.—Mr. Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to Great Britain, has recently procured and transmitted to me copies of several documents found in the British archives relative to the Revolutionary history of North Carolina. Shortly after receiving them I submitted them to the perusal of Hon. R. I. Daniel, of the House of Representatives, who informs me that he addressed Your Excellency on the subject, and he learns from your answer that documents referred to are not among your public archives and that possession of them would be interesting to the people of North Carolina. As a native of the State, I take a very natural interest in whatever may add to the just renown of that honored commonwealth, and it affords me pleasure to present to your Excellency the accompanying bound volume containing the manuscript copies from Mr. Bancroft. These official papers, as your Excellency will perceive, were transmitted to the British government, in June 1775, by the Colonial Governors of Georgia and North Carolina, (Wright and Martin) and confirm and establish beyond all question (if indeed there could be any doubt) the fact that the county of Mecklenburg, formally renounced all allegiance to the British Crown and established a provisional government for themselves in the month of May, 1775. These papers establish further facts that the same patriotic spirit and love of liberty which prompted the proceedings in Mecklenburg, shortly afterwards animated the people of New Hanover and Bladen and other parts of the colony.

Your Excellency's obedient Servant,  
JAMES K. POLK.

## AN OBJECT LESSON IN EDUCATION.

The loveliest picture the people of Raleigh ever looked upon was the beautiful little girls and the many little boys of the graded schools. The concert was a great success and charmed all present.

It was the best object lesson of education that could be seen, and it did every patriotic heart good to see the bright-eyed and happy children who are receiving the best instruction, and being prepared to make good and useful members of society.

The CHRONICLE does not believe that any man could have witnessed the exercises without rejoicing in the success of our excellent public schools, and being willing to do all in his power to promote their efficiency.

All honor to the teachers and the children!

## WATERWORKS AT HENDERSON.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Vance Court in Session.

(Special to STATE CHRONICLE.)

HENDERSON, May 20.—Articles of incorporation were filed last evening in the office of the clerk of Superior court, incorporating the Henderson Water Supply Co. The incorporators are the parties to whom the town recently granted the franchise.

Vance Superior court is in session, Judge Boykin presiding.

## Fire at Danville.

(By United Press.)

DANVILLE, May 20.—Fire early this morning gutted A. McCoy's grocery and Rectors' saloon. Damage on buildings and contents about \$4,000, fully covered by insurance. The quick work of the fire department kept the flames from spreading and prevented a serious conflagration, as the burned buildings were located in the heart of the city.

## THE RACE QUESTION.

It is Causing Trouble in the G. A. R. Posts.

(By United Press.)

NEW YORK, May 20.—A special from Louisville to the Herald says the color line is causing trouble in the Louisville posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

## Disastrous Dynamite Explosion.

(By United Press.)

CITY OF MEXICO, May 20.—In Tepac yesterday a deposit of dynamite exploded, causing considerable damage to property. Four persons were killed and six wounded.

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Northern Church Denounces the Practice of Lotteries—And Charges the Publishing Board With Extravagance—The Southern Body is Turbulent—And Fails to Decide a Knotty Question.

(By United Press.)

ASHEVILLE, May 20.—The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly was a turbulent body all day to-day. Two interesting questions were debated—Tithes and Temperance.

The temperance committee's report said that prohibition was a State and not a church question; further, that wines referred to in the Bible were intoxicating, and it is blasphemous for temperance men to say if Lord Jesus Christ used intoxicating drinks He can be no Savior for them. The Bible condemns the abuse, not the use, of wines.

As to tithes, the report of the committee showed, of sixty-eight presbyteries replying to questions on tithes, fifty regarded tithes not binding, ten regarded it binding, one was not clear, and six declined to express opinions. The majority report favored referring the matter to a special committee to report to the next assembly. The minority favored action now.

After a turbulent discussion and a tie vote, the moderator deciding by voting for the minority report, the assembly decided to only spread answers of the Presbyteries on the assembly record without any definite action.

## THE NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

SARATOGA, May 20.—This morning's session of the Northern Presbyterian assembly was occupied in hearing the committee reports and listening to addresses. The reports with a single exception, were promptly adopted without debate, and the assembly displayed more impatience than at any time since it convened. With regard to the overture from the Presbytery of Bismarck, on lotteries, the committee reports that the Presbyterian church denounces the vicious influence of lotteries and all other forms of gambling, etc. Adopted.

A memorial of ministers and elders in Oklahoma, asking to be placed in the Presbytery of Chickasaw, was approved by the committee. Rev. H. S. Little, D. D., of Texas, read the report of the board of home missions. The board has organized two Sunday schools per day during the past year, and every second day a church. This was accomplished at an average cost of \$450 per minister. In New Mexico and Texas, many Roman Catholics are joining the Presbyterian church.

The work of the women's executive committee during the year was especially effective. It raised the sum of \$286,632 as against \$245,550 raised by all the churches.

Two reports were submitted by the board of publication, one of which, made by a special committee, charges gross extravagance on the part of the board. Dr. Crosby is chairman of the board, and R. R. Simmons, of New Jersey, chairman of the special committee.

The question of revision is still in its preliminary stage. The committee on methods of changing the constitution will come in with its second report Thursday morning, when the debate will be renewed, and it is expected will be more to the question direct than the debate already had.

The committee was in session several hours this morning, wrestling with the knotty adopting act problem.

## THE METHODISTS.

Church—Opposed to all Forms of License.

(By United Press.)

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—In the Methodist Episcopal general conference today, the committee on temperance presented a lengthy report in favor of prohibition. It says: "We are emphatically a prohibition church. We stand out squarely and before the whole world, certain in theory, and for the most part in practice, for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic. We are opposed to all forms of license for the iniquity whether the same be 'high or low.'"

## The Ballotting for Bishops.

Dr. B. F. Dixon, of Oxford, was one of the leaders in the election of Bishops. There are 293 delegates in the conference, but only 272 votes were cast in the first, which was announced as follows: A. C. Haygood, 171; O. P. Fitzgerald, 53; David Morgan, 32; H. C. Morrison, 29; P. A. Peterson, 26; R. M. Sledd, 25; B. M. Messick, 20; W. A. Candler, 17; E. E. Hoss, 16; J. D. Barbee, 16; E. M. Brands, 12. Scattering votes were also cast for about 20 other persons. The announcement of the vote was received with hearty applause.

The second ballot was as follows: O. P. Fitzgerald, 171; David Morgan, 40; R. M. Sledd, 35; H. C. Morrison, 28; P. A. Patterson, 18; E. E. Hoss, 18; B. M. Messick, 14; W. T. Harris, 8; W. A. Candler, 7. There were also quite a number of scattering votes cast.

As it required 137 votes to elect the third ballot was taken which gave Mr. Fitzgerald 135 votes, still not enough to elect, and the fourth was taken as follows: O. P. Fitzgerald, 169; R. M. Sledd, 91; David Morgan, 15; W. T. Harris, 3; Morrison, 1. Applause followed the announcement of the ballot both for Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sledd.

## Division of the Conference.

There has been much discussion over the cession of territory that lies in North Eastern North Carolina by the Virginia Conference, and territory in Western North Carolina by the Holston Conference, to the North Carolina Conference. The committee on boundaries has agreed to report favorably, making the transfer of territory upon condition that there be two conferences in North Carolina, and that the dividing line be on the Eastern boundary of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Anson. This is acceptable and it almost certain that the General Conference will adopt the report.

## EDENTON.

### ONE OF THE SOUND AND RIVER CITIES.

Its Beauties and Its Resources—Something of Its Industries and Its Great Possibilities.

Edenton, the county seat of Chowan county, is situated in the Northeastern part of the State and is one of the most beautifully located little towns we have ever seen in our travels throughout the State. The county is bounded on the North by Gates county, on the East by Perquimans, on the South by the Albemarle Sound and the Edenton bay, one of the prettiest little sheets of water which the eye ever beheld, and in the West by the Chowan river which separates it from Gates and Hartford counties.

### A Historic Church.

The first church ever built in North Carolina was built in Chowan county. History has it that it was 1705, but the old church records which are yet preserved, prove that it was 1706.

### Origin of Names.

The county was once a part of Albemarle county, and derives its name from the tribe of Indians, Chowanokes, who once owned and inhabited this territory. Edenton gets its name in honor and as a compliment to Charles Eden, the Royal Governor of the Province in 1720. There was a settlement here as early as 1716 and it was called Queen Anne's Creek. Our object, however, is not to write a recapitulation of the history of Edenton and Chowan county, but to tell something about what the town is to-day, in 1790, and to endeavor to let the outside world (as well as a good many people living on other sections of this State) know something of the many vast resources that exist in this section, and of what a convenient and pleasant situation this town of about 2,500 good people can boast.

### Industries.

The town can boast of two of about the largest industries in the South, to wit: Its lumber and fish interests. There are two large mills here. The Branning manufacturing company, consisting of a plant which is said to be the third largest in the United States. This enterprise has put out thousands of dollars in erecting saw mills, planing mills, dry kilns and all kinds of machinery to prepare lumber for market. It is tongued and grooved and prepared right here for all kinds of building purposes, and shipped mostly to Northern markets. The timber mostly used is pine and cypress. The Brown mill is not so large as Branning's, but they are doing a big business, and both of these mills, ship daily an immense quantity of timber.

### Fishing Interests.

The fishing industries has been for years and years back the largest business carried on here, (except farming,) and we doubt not but that Edenton as a fish market, and the many fisheries in its vicinity, are about as widely known throughout this and other States as any other industry from other countries. There are about fifty fisheries, including the Dutca nets in the vicinity of Edenton. Among some of the largest fisheries are those of John G. and F. Wood, Benj. Thacker, W. H. Page and W. H. Hampton. Besides these, across the Albemarle Sound, are the two large fisheries belonging to Dr. Capehart. These fisheries are situated on the Albemarle Sound, the Roanoke river and other tributaries emptying into the Sound. Shad, herring and rock are the principal kinds of fish caught, and millions of these fish are shipped from here during the season. This business gives employment to hundreds of people. The fishing season lasts about seventy-five days in the spring of the year, beginning about the first of May. It is a beautiful and interesting sight to be at one of these fisheries and witness what is called a "haul." The seines sometimes extend out about two miles, and they are pulled in. You sometimes see as many as from seventy-five to one hundred thousand herring and shad fluttering in the seine, and on the banks are great piles of all kinds of the fish tribe that inhabit these waters. The cutting and packing operation is also another very interesting sight. It is wonderful to see with what rapidity men and women perform this work. An expert will cut, so we are told, as many as three thousand in one hour.

### The Churches.

There are four churches in Edenton for white people—the Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. St. Paul's Episcopal church is a brick structure, and is the oldest church in town. The erection was begun as early as 1736, and it is said that the bricks were brought from England.

Mr. Edmund Smithwick gave one acre of land upon which to build the church. Rev. Robert Brent Drane is the well-known rector of this old church. The seating capacity is about three hundred and fifty.

The Baptist church is a frame building, forty by sixty feet. The present building was erected about ten years ago. It will seat about 400. The membership is about 250. Rev. R. T. Vann, formerly of Wake Forest, is the pastor.

The Methodist church is also a frame building. The one now standing was built in 1870. There was a building here, however, as early as 1808. It is still standing but it is not used. The present building will seat about 500. Rev. Ernest Stevens, from Petersburg, Va., is the pastor. Rev. Pleasant Thurman, the father of Allen G. Thurman, was once pastor of this church, and married Miss Mary Allen, an accomplished lady of Edenton.

Beside the churches mentioned there are four colored churches.

### The Schools.

The Edenton Academy has been a seat of learning for about one hundred years. The building is a two-story frame house with four compartments—two below and two above. It is the same building in which the grandfathers of some of the present

pupils were taught, and is in good repair; it is well patronized and is in charge of a thoroughly competent teacher, Prof. L. A. Williams.

There is also a primary school taught in town.

There are also two free schools, one for the whites and one for the colored people, taught about four months during the year.

### Newspapers.

The Fisherman and Farmer is the newspaper of the town, Mr. A. H. Mitchell editor and proprietor. He is a young man, working hard to develop his section, and we hope that the business men of the town will patronize him well, for there is nothing of more benefit to any town than a live newspaper.

### Mercantile.

There are about fifteen general merchandise stores, two drug stores, three furniture stores, a number of groceries, a coach shop, one harness shop, a tin shop and a good many other small lines of business to be found in a town of 2,500 inhabitants.

### Climate and Health.

People from the upper country are apt to think that this section is the home for malarial and chills and fevers, and that the citizens of this section are a thin, sickly people. Why, there never was a more fallacious or exaggerated idea, as the appearance of the citizens will prove. They are a healthy, robust people. The record, so far as the death rate shows, is 14 deaths per month during the year. The winters are mild and pleasant. It is unusual for the thermometer to register 10 to 15 below freezing point, while 85 is considered to be a fair average for the summer; ninety-four being considered very high. Main Edenton has eight or twelve miles water front on the south side of the town across the sound, and seldom ever fails to have a pleasant fresh breeze blowing. It is but reasonable to say that with the steam and smoke arising from the mills and this breeze, it is almost impossible for a chill to tarry long here. It is very unfortunate for anyone to grasp at exaggerated reports about a place being sickly. We think the better plan would be to do a little more investigating and pay less attention to what others say.

### Some Possibilities.

There are a great many enterprises that could be started here on a paying basis. For instance a greater diversity of the main business of any country, farming, could be engaged in. The soil and climate both have an advantage over a good many other sections, and can put into market a good many articles of produce much earlier than some other sections. Trucking could be increased to a much larger extent if people would come here and purchase land. Fruits and vegetables of all kinds flourish here. Grapes of all kinds do as well as in any country. This has been demonstrated by practical experiments, and in this connection let us ask why would not a canning factory be a very profitable industry? There would be no trouble to get any quantity of all kinds of material to can. All that is needed is for some one to come here and start it who understands the business. We are told that truck which is shipped from here can be put into Northern markets from 24 to 36 hours after leaving, and while the trucking business is carried on here now to a considerable extent, the business could be very greatly increased.

A gentleman who is in a position to know, told us that Edenton is accessible to 12,000 bales of cotton during the season. This does not mean from Chowan county alone, but from the adjoining counties that ship through this town to Northern markets. So why would it not pay to build a large cotton mill here as well as in other places. There would be no lack for raw material. This is a business that is needed and we don't think that the citizens of the town would be slow to entertain a proposition from some capitalist or corporation with a view to starting such a business.

With so much timber here of as many different kinds as grow in any section, it does seem to us that many kinds of workshops and factories could be started that would pay those who would make the investment. A sash, blind and door factory is needed here, and the home demand would pay the proprietor of such a business, for everything of that kind needed for house building must now be ordered from abroad, and in a good many cases it is manufactured out of the very lumber that is shipped from here.

### Timbers.

There is any amount of gum timber. Now why would it not be a profitable business here as well as it is in some other parts of the country, to turn this timber into wooden plates and dishes? Certainly if it will pay where the raw material grows. This same timber could also be used for a good many other purposes. There is also in this section a plenty of oak, hickory, cypress, and other woods, which grow in these sand-loam and river bottom lands, as well as other timbers, that could be worked up on the spot into the many hundred useful and necessary articles and implements that are used on a farm and in work shops. All that is needed is capital. A large coach could be profitably established here from the fact that so much material could be prevented at such a small cost.

A barrel factory would also pay, and if some one would put up a factory of this kind, we venture to say that it would be marvelous to see, in a short time, the number of casks and barrels of all sizes that would be shipped from it.

Let's see now who will be the first enterprising man to take time by the forelock and go into this business. There could also be established in Edenton a tub and bucket factory. All of these articles are needed within the borders of our State and we do not understand why it is that men with money, looking for a location to invest, can not or will not see at a glance, the inducements offered them in this section.

Our main object in writing this communication is not to mislead any one, but to tell as plainly as we can, of what

we have found and heard from responsible parties, of the resources of this part of our good old North State. Our intention is to honestly set forth to the outside world who we are and what we have got.

### A New Enterprise Suggested.

During the fishing season there are masted here hundreds of pounds of a good article of food as well as a very wholesome article.

It is the roe from the herring that are cut for salting and packing down. It is thrown away and wasted. Now, the suggestion that we are going to make about this roe might appear to some to be ridiculous; but we don't care. We are going to make it, and just let us go for what it is worth. It is this: Why could not this roe be taken and put up nicely in cans or boxes, and bring a marketable price sufficient to pay for the trouble? It would become, we believe, in the course of a short time, just as popular for lunch and picnics as numberless other things that are put up. This might appear as a very little thing to suggest, but remember that there are a good many little things that are engaged in to-day that pay a very handsome profit; so we do not see why it would not pay some one to put up this herring roe. It would not take much capital to engage in the business.

### Fertilizer Material.

Then again, just take into consideration how much offal is thrown on the lands around here. It is true that it is of a great deal of benefit to the land, for it is considered as one of the finest kinds of fertilizers. But could it not be used in a fertilizer mill to a very great advantage? And would not this place be a good location to put up a mill of this kind?

### Oyster Business.

We are told that it is only about fifteen miles further for the oyster boats to bring oysters to this place than it is to take them to Washington, New Bern and other points. Now, would it not be a profitable business for some one to start an oyster business and shipping house? If it were known to oystermen that there was such a house here, we have no doubt that a sufficient quantity of oysters would be brought here to supply the demand.

### Ice Factory.

Another thing that it seems to us is needed here is an ice factory, and to say nothing about how much ice it takes to supply the town, it is but reasonable to say that it would take several thousands tons during the season for shipping fish; and there are several towns all around here that could be supplied.

### Transportation Facilities.

Edenton, so far as transportation facilities are concerned, is far more fortunate than a good many of her sister eastern towns. This is the terminus of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. The distance to Norfolk, Va., is seventy-four miles. The steamer Plymouth, which runs from Williamston, Martin county, to Edenton, leaving Williamston in the morning, connecting with the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, is now owned (so we are told) by the Norfolk & Southern, and returns to Williamston in the evening, there connecting with the Albemarle & Raleigh road. It also touches at Plymouth, again tapping the A. & R. road, and at Jamesville it connects with the Jamesville & Washington road.

Besides this line there is the Albemarle Navigation Steamship line running from here to Franklin, Va., connecting with the Seaboard Air Line running from Norfolk to Weldon. This line of steamers goes up the Chowan river into Black Water river, stopping at all the landings on the way. The distance is eighty-two miles. Steamers and vessels also go and come from Norfolk and Baltimore through the Albemarle Chesapeake canal, and out through the Albemarle Sound, so it will be seen at once that Edenton is in full communication with most any point convenient for travelers.

### Electric Lighting.

The question is being somewhat agitated here whether or not the town shall put in an electric light plant. There is no doubt that one is needed, and we do see how Edenton can afford to be behind other towns in the State that can boast of anything like so many well fitted up business houses as Edenton can, and yet they have these lights.

We hope the citizens of the town will keep agitating this important matter, and that the next time it shall be our pleasure to visit this beautiful little town, we shall see this bright electric light throwing its brilliant rays all over the streets.

### The Hotels.

Another very important factor to this town we would not neglect to mention, is the hotels of Edenton. She is by far ahead of many towns in the State, twice her size, in having two of the best and neatest hotels to be found anywhere—the Bay View and the Woodard House. Both of these houses are under the management of clever hospitable gentlemen who thoroughly understand how a hotel should be kept and know how to look after the comfort of their guests.

### The Town.

Edenton covers about one square mile. Years ago the forefathers of the town certainly had an eye to adorning and beautifying the place, for nearly every street is lined on both sides with large, beautiful shade trees, and down on the edge of the pretty little bay are green plats of ground where may be seen sporting in the afternoons, the little folks. There are here, some as handsome residences as can be found in any town in the State.

Now reader, if you have never been to Edenton, take the time to come here and see for yourself what kind of a place it is. You will see a kind, congenial people, easy to get acquainted with and when you take your departure you can say honestly that you did not meet a single stranger during your stay here.

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