

H. C. SHANNON DRUGGIST, Malted Milk, Mollins Food, Under Messenger opera house

Goldsboro News

H. C. SHANNON, DRUGGIST, Robinson's Prepared Barley, Imperial Granum, Under Opera House.

This ARGUS o'er the people's rights, Doth an eternal vigil keep. No soothing strains of Maia's sun, Can lull its hundred eyes to sleep.

VOL. XVII.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

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THE CREW OF THE EVA MAE. Safe in the Harbor at Beaufort. The Inland Trip to the Sea a Success. A Little Sore, But Happy. Hearty and Brown. By our Special Reporter. Beaufort, N. C., July 27. Editor Argus:—Rowing on Neuse river and trying to do so on water that is rocking or wavy is different. However, the Eva Mae has weathered the storm, and with a few hardships, and quite a lot of pleasure, have made the trip from Goldsboro to Morehead City. We were a little behind the Eva Mae in coming into this port, and when we arrived they had made landing and scattered, possibly in search of something to eat, perhaps, however, in search of the post-office where they expected to find letters from home.

'Tis safe to say that no set of shipwrecked mariners were ever so glad to place foot again on land as were the crew of the Eva Mae. 'Tis a long pull from Goldsboro to Morehead, and you can imagine the pleasure of the crew on landing and exclaiming: "We are here at last!" The question of how to get back is the one that will be bothering their minds. The excursion of Hollowell & Peterson may prove a God send to them.

After entering Harlow creek, dark and lowering clouds began to gather in the distance and soon the shrieking wind comes rushing across the water. All was astir aboard the Eva Mae, turn after turn of baggage was dumped overboard, until the water was dotted. Knowing they would need most of it again, we picked up all that we could find and stowed it aboard our boat.

"Hoist signal of distress," commanded the first officer, and promptly a yellow flag spread itself to the breeze. We soon came along side of them. "What's up boys? Smallpox aboard?" "No, in distress; about to sink. Sprung a leak." "Well, you'd had better take down that flag or you will be quarantined," we remarked.

"Who put up that flag?" sharply spoke the commander. "I did," said the second mate. "I told you to put up signal of distress, not sick flag. None of us are sick." "Yes, we are," sung out a chorus of voices. "Home sick, sea sick, and sick of this trip, and when one is sick, if he ain't in distress, where is he?" "The flag was hauled down. We rendered them some assistance, and told them we had their baggage aboard.

We are friends now, and as the trip is nearing an end, we presume we will remain so. The wind calmed down and our presence seemed to cheer them, so they pulled away. During the early part of the harbor watch we heard a noise that sounded like someone was trying to board us, and their movements were so stealth-like that we at first thought someone was trying to scuttle our rig. In a few moments our fears were allayed by hearing a familiar voice: "Don't shoot; it's me, with news from on board the Eva Mae."

We soon hauled the midnight adurrer on board and he handed us the following, which he pronounced a true bill, but made us promise not to say which one of the crew it was. We promised. On the return of the crew of the Eva Mae to Goldsboro an inspection of the crew, and especially those lovely white pants, will reveal which one of them it was that ran away on the approach of a sandfiddler and fell into the water. The following are the lines: Far out on the white-capped water through I roam, My thoughts of thee, my own sweet sunny home, As the wind sweeps o'er the deep blue sea, Oh, mother, dear, 'twas on you glistening sand, 'Twas there we first struck camp and land; And do you know, I rushed right into the sea, 'Cause one of them sandfiddlers got after me. This isn't one half of the many scenes they had. We intend to tell how they did at the sight of a crab and how one seeing a sail vessel, thought it was a huge bird bearing down on them, which

caused the arsenal to be opened up. We want to be light on them this time. To-morrow they will all write home, or at least, we think so, because they asked us if we had any postage stamps. They are all well and send regards to friends. They received lots of mail to-day, and from the broad smiles that hover o'er their faces it's good news from home.

CONDITION OF TRADE. New York, July 26.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The most striking features of the business week are the influences of important crop prospects, and the continued large demands for iron and steel, with one of the largest makers in the market as a buyer of Bessemer pig. Most of the commercial and industrial features of the preceding week are retained. The volume of trade has not varied materially, but in instances is larger than at a corresponding period last year.

Trade in almost all lines is fairly active for the season and the general tendency of mercantile collections is toward greater ease. Commercial travellers are being sent out in all leading lines and reports from those now on the road appear to meet expectations. Among larger Eastern cities no striking changes in the condition of trade are reported with the exception of an improvement in industrial lines, and in the lake trade at Buffalo, and a rather smaller volume of business reported from Baltimore. Pittsburgh iron furnaces are sold months ahead, and at Philadelphia the strike among the textile workers remains unsettled.

Central Western cities, among them Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Louisville, report the usual volume of mid-summer business, with perhaps more activity relatively at Louisville, where the question of suspending the production of whiskey is being discussed. Fair orders are being received by jobbers and merchants at both Chicago and St. Louis, but no pronounced revival in the demand for Fall delivery is expected there until after August 1st, country merchants preferring to await corn crop prospects at that time before giving out orders. Iron and steel industries there are refusing orders except at full prices.

At Northwestern cities, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sioux Falls, there is the customary volume of mid-summer business, with prospects for a greatly improved Fall trade. The feature of the week at the South is more satisfactory, and reports from Memphis, Chattanooga, Augusta and Galveston, where orders have been received in some instances in excess of expectations, and the volume of business is larger than at the corresponding period last year. At such points as Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, no material change is reported as compared with a week ago, and the like is true at Birmingham. Atlanta reports rather less doing in dry goods, notions and groceries, but that the outlook for trade this fall is good. The volume of business has fallen off at Jacksonville. The most disturbing influence in Louisiana is the withholding of payment of the sugar bounty.

Total number of business failures in the United States this week as reported to Bradstreet's is 237. Called Meeting. At the citizens meeting, held a little while back, for the purpose of encouraging the Southern Lumber Syndicate to locate their plant in our city, it was resolved that the Mayor should call the citizens together again, when he thought it advisable. In accordance with that resolution, I now therefore, call a meeting for Monday night, at 8:30 o'clock. I urgently ask all who contributed to the fund for purchasing the site and all others who feel an interest in the welfare of Goldsboro, to attend.

We have a grand opportunity within our reach, let us not lose it by inaction. Show your appreciation and desire to grasp it, at least by your presence at this meeting. With our shoulders all to the wheel, and a pull altogether, it will surely move. JNO. H. HILL, Mayor.

Secretary Hoke, Smith Opens His Cleveland Campaign. Gaineville, Ga., July 23.—Northeast Georgia gave Secretary Hoke Smith a splendid reception this morning. The presence of hundreds of covered wagons surrounding the public square denoted the interest that the farmers feel in the financial discussion now going on. Early it became apparent that the large county court house which seats more than 1,000 would be unable to hold all the country people who had come from a distance. The committee requested, in view of this fact, that the ladies and city people would not attend. The building was crowded to suffocation, many being unable to obtain admission.

The Federal Government will not interfere to prevent the proposed exhibition of bull-fighting at the Atlanta Exposition.

RITIOUS POLES.

Creates a Disturbance at the Reopening of a Catholic Church at Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Y., July 26.—St. Adelbert's Polish church, at East Buffalo, was opened this morning for the first time since May 18th. Crowds by the thousand flocked into the edifice and engaged in worship, but it took half a hundred policemen to enable Father Flaczek, the obnoxious priest, to return to the church from which he fled, so great was the excitement and indignation of the rebellious parishioners. As soon as it was learned that the church had been opened, the Poles left their work and hurried from all directions to the spot, and soon the streets were swarming with men, women and children. Four patrol-wagons filled with police and six mounted officers dashed up and took possession of the locality and shortly after Superintendent Bull arrived. The crowds were driven away from the church for a block in every direction. Martial law was proclaimed virtually, as no teams were allowed within the lines and no pedestrians or bicyclists either. Those who persisted in driving through the cordon were promptly arrested. Meanwhile the crowd kept swelling as the time for the arrival of the priest approached.

About 10 o'clock with a cry of "Here they come," the patrol wagon, which had been sent to escort the priest, returned. From the crowds near and far, who were watching the wagon, arose a terrific howl of derision, and imprecation of the most terrible nature were hurled at them. At 12:00 o'clock the church doors were opened and Father Flaczek announced that the church was opened for all who wished to enter. A tremendous scene ensued. Thousands rushed for the entrance, while thousands of others tried to prevent them from entering the edifice. The police kept the crowd in check and the church was soon filled with worshippers. The police remained on guard all the morning and quelled all attempts at further disturbance. It is feared that when police protection is withdrawn there will be a riot at the church.

Railroad Competition. Charlotte, N. C., July 26.—A conference was held to-day between President Hoffman, Vice-President E. St. John and Director D. A. Tompkins, of the Seaboard Air Line, and President S. B. Alexander and Directors W. C. Maxwell and J. L. Morehead, of the North Carolina Railroad with reference to the lease of the State road. The Seaboard people definitely stated that they would bid for the lease, and asked that the least be deferred for further consideration. The North Carolina road is now one of the important links in the Southern system, if the Southern Railroad Company fails to get the State road, it can make a through connection over others roads it owns, by bidding about forty miles more on existing tracks. Considerable competition may develop for the control of the State road. It is supposed the Coast Line may want to bid also.

Norfolk, Va., July 26.—President Newgrass, of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad, was interviewed this morning and said that there is not a word of truth in the report that the Atlantic Southern Railway has been sold to the Southern Railway; that there are no overtures for the purchase of the road. Mr. Newgrass said the road is in good condition and paying; that his company is looking westward to the coal fields. He said if anybody wanted to buy the road he had his figures, but that the road has not been sold and is not negotiated for.

Charles Wood, attorney, of Martin, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by T. J. Harrison. The men had had trouble concerning a law suit. Harrison was arrested. The New York firm of Messinger, Colgate & Co., was dissolved yesterday. The firm has come into prominence lately as an exporter of gold. The house was in business at 29 Wall street.

D. J. Whidden and Crockett were assassinated at their cedar camp near Booksville, Fla., by a band of masked men. What induced the killing is not known. It is thought to be another chapter of the old Whidden Whitehurst feud.

What Burns Did. "It was in Perth," a traveler writes, "that, puzzling over a grimy statue, I was accosted by a barefooted newsboy, with his rancorous cry of 'Hair-raids, hair-raids!' 'I'll take one,' quoth I, if you tell me whose statue that is." "Tis Rabble Burns," replied he, on the nail. "Thank you," said I, taking the paper. "And what did he do to deserve the statue?" My newsboy scratched his head. "Parsin' his own barrament, a party of his friends down the street called out in stentorian chorus: 'Ay, 'tis Rabble Burns.' 'But what did he do to deserve the statue?' I thundered back. They hung their heads. At last my newsboy recovered himself; his face brightened. 'Well,' said I again, 'what did he do to deserve this statue?' 'He deed!' answered the intelligent little man."

Uttering the Cinders. Use has been found for the top splinder made in iron forges, which has hitherto been wasted, and large prices are paid for it. It is needed in the manufacture of basic steel. Newbern Journal: A sad accident occurred at Bay Creek, Meigs P. O., five miles below Vidonere, late Thursday evening by which a good citizen lost his life.

CURFEW IN SELMA.

St. Louis Republic. This is a free country, to be sure, but there are signs of a time coming when every law-abiding freeman will be expected to give up his t-prowling and house himself s'fely within the bosom of his family about the time that curfew tolls the knell of parting day.

The first step in the direction of this millennium were made not long ago by certain progressive towns in the Northwest, where miners are required by ordinance to be at home, if not in bed, by 9 o'clock every night. Any youngster caught abroad after that hour without a pass from parent or guardian is severely dealt with by the town beadle.

This harsh depression of juvenile liberties is very plausibly justified by the maxim which asserts as dogma that "early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Perish the thought that this ancient saw is not quoted in all sincerity! But there is just a shade of suspicion that in the towns aforesaid Young America was becoming somewhat too observant of the nocturnal diversions of his elders and betters. Possibly a pardonable curiosity led him to peer behind saloon screens or to sample the soda water sold to respectable citizens afflicted with an uncontrollable spasm of the left eyelid.

The city fathers of Selma, Ala., in enacting the 9 o'clock ordinance have purged themselves of any and all such injurious suspicions. They make the law apply to married men as well as to miners. Hereafter any married man caught out too long after dark without a permit from his wife will be run in. The "lodging business engagement" are no longer valid excuses for late hours in Selma.

Welcome as the new dispensation will be to women with truant husbands, it is not altogether without its disadvantages. The tyranny of the new woman is not tamely submitted to in the South and a restive husband who is compelled to come home with the cows is liable to become so fractious before morning that any sensible woman would wish to have him in Halifax.

But suppose the most docile husband in all Selma rushes out at midnight to fetch the doctor to his wife who is too ill to write him a pass, good a-going and a-coming, what would the town patrol of Selma be expected to do in an emergency like that?

Suffolk, Va., July 25.—William J. Urquhart, accused of murdering John E. Gay on November 8th, 1870, and who has been a fugitive from justice since that time, to-day voluntarily surrendered to the authorities and had a preliminary hearing before Mayor Brewer. The mayor after hearing evidence and strong opinion by counsel, sent Urquhart on to the grand jury and committed him without bail. Gay was found murdered near his home on the above date, with a pistol shot wound in his breast. Urquhart immediately left the community, and notwithstanding the efforts of the detectives towards his capture he always eluded them, and after wandering for nearly a quarter of a century he voluntarily re-appeared and asked for a trial. He claims self-defence. The alleged murdered man is well connected.

The accused is 57 years of age. His form is bent with travel and hardships, and his beard is long and white. Charles Wood, attorney, of Martin, Tenn., was shot and fatally wounded by T. J. Harrison. The men had had trouble concerning a law suit. Harrison was arrested.

PRODUCTION OF MEERSCHAUM.

Where Some Rich Deposits of the Queer Substance Are Found. Mr. Cumberland, British consul at Angora, in his latest report, says that rich deposits of meerschaum are found twenty miles to the southeast of Eski Shehr, an important station of the Anatolian railway. The Belgian consul in Constantinople, who recently visited the place, states that it would be difficult to determine the exact arena in which the meerschaum is to be found, as it is covered with a number of pits at considerable distances from each other, it must be extensive.

The meerschaum is extracted in the same way as coal. Fits from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty feet deep are dug, and as soon as the vein is struck horizontal galleries, sometimes of considerable length, are made, but these galleries are seldom to be found in one pit. The stone as extracted is called "ham-tash," or rough block, and is soft enough to be easily cut with a knife. It is white, with a yellowish or red tinge, and is covered with a red, clayey soil of about one inch thick. In this state the blocks are purchased by dealers on the spot, not by weight or measurement, but according to size and shape. The price either per load of three sacks or per cart load, the price varying from five to thirty pounds sterling per load, according to quality. These blocks are dried and the meerschaum is then ready for use.

When dried the blocks are well cleaned and polished, then they are sorted into about twelve classes, each class being packed with great care in wooden cases, and each block being wrapped in cotton wool. The bulk of the meerschaum is sent to Vienna, where it is worked, and dispersed all over the world. Most of the finest specimens are sent to Paris. Certain American dealers have visited Eski Shehr with the object of obtaining the raw material direct instead of through Vienna, thereby saving the higher custom duties and the cost of the meerschaum. The quantity annually exported is put down at eight thousand to ten thousand cases. The various amounts by the Turkish government amount to about thirty-seven per cent. ad valorem.

CRIPPLES WERE HEALED. An Amusing Incident of Semi-Savage Race in Hawaii. Judge Austin of Hilo relates some interesting experiences of his own while secretary to Princess Iulih in 1854. At that time she was the governess of Hawaii. He had been appointed secretary, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, but with orders from Kamehameha III., that Keelohani should never interfere with his work. In that year there was a large gathering of the natives at Kailua, commanded to assemble by her in order to explain to the people the tax laws and to collect the same. A large hall was provided, in which the meeting took place, and she proposed to address them.

It was the unwritten law that the very old and infirm, all cripples and all incurables should be exempt from taxation. The natives were unwilling to pay taxes, so they prepared for the meeting. Many who were young men and in the best physical condition came in, and before being doubled up with dis-ease. Many used staffs and walked with trembling heads. Some walked slowly, coughing at every step. Some held up a leg and appeared to be cripples. One enterprising native applied for a stretcher, carried by four of his companions. When the assembly opened it appeared like a hospital, without a well person in it, and it numbered several hundred. The princess in a brief address and was followed by her secretary, Judge Austin, who told them that all present would have to pay taxes, as there was nothing the matter with them.

At once there was a commotion. The men who were doubled up straightened themselves out. The coughing stopped. The men with "game" legs moved about quickly. The man who came in on a stretcher got up and made a speech to the crowd, showing that he had a very poor opinion of the government. The staffs were flung aside. In a few moments the men, stalwart body of men were seen taking the mountain road and moving off with perfect ease, and the hall was littered with the debris of the materials they had used in making themselves apparent cripples and infirm.

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THE VALUE OF HOT WATER.

Advice on the use of water is always timely. So many general recommendations are offered to boil water, and so few people are found to follow them, it seems hardly wise to continue with well meant platitudes which no one needs. Boiled water is always flat and insipid, and few, if any, ever enjoy water so treated, as a general beverage. In cities reasonable care is taken to have good water, and, if it is to be used plain, it had better be fresh drawn and not boiled or filtered, unless the filtering medium is replaced often or renewed. As very few persons take the precaution to recharge filters, the only safe thing is to do without one. While it is perfectly true that filtered water will show brighter than unfiltered water, it is also true that in passing through a filter which has been used for two or three months, the water will take up imperceptible germs far more deadly in their results than the matters removed.

If water must be boiled, it had better be used as hot as it can be drunk, or if drunk when cooled, be flavored with a small quantity of some mild acid to render it palatable. Visitors to summer resorts are naturally concerned about the quality of water they are to drink there. Perhaps it is not too much to say that next to the lovely scenery of the Green and White mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire the water supply is the strongest attraction. With the mountain scenery and the strong air one finds good water is nearly always associated. This double advantage is known to produce the best type of physique in man, and to yield results of equal value in domestic animals kept for profit.

The solvent power of water makes or mars the health and happiness of a community. This solvent action explains the extraordinary effects produced by the use of well-known popular spring and well waters having their sources in the New England states. When we remember the enormous quantities of earth matter absorbed in our ordinary food, which can not be avoided, it becomes a matter of supreme moment that we wash out the body as much of this as possible by a systematic use of the best of water. The quantity of earth matter stored up in the body determines in a marked way the degree of health and disease one may suffer from.

Gout, rheumatism, gravel and sluggish circulation are due in no small degree to the quality of water used. Few can estimate the value of a decreasing practice of hot water drinking before meals. Its beneficial action soothes the stomach, promotes active excretion and consequently the physiological processes. The use of pure waters in substitution for much of the coffee and tea now consumed will add greatly to the health of the community and the total of human happiness. Old age is but another expression for stiffness of joints, produced too often by an undue accumulation of mineral matter in the body.—Baltimore American.

PARENT, NOT CHILD, GUILTY. Responsibility for Children's Mischief. Where it belongs. In one of her "Talk with Parents," Mrs. Hughes discussed the case of a mother who had severely punished her four-year-old boy for drawing a charcoal picture on the parlor wall. The child being a mere baby, was innocent of all evil intent, unconscious indeed that he had done any wrong. Mrs. Hughes says: "Give your boy material of his own with which to work out his ideas, and treat him as if he were a gift to you from the center of all love and good, and not a representative of evil. If your boy had been supplied properly with black, blue, red, and colored, and with plenty of paper, in sheets and in book form, he would not have marked your wall. Printing paper is best for him. There is its cost is trifling. The cost of a cigar will supply him with paper for a month. The paper from the grocer makes excellent drawing paper and costs nothing—supply him with plenty of sand and clay and paper, white and in colors, for drawing, painting, cutting, folding and pasting; and wool for cutting as he pleases; and blocks for building; and old paper boxes and wooden boxes to form cities and mills and cars and engines; and spoons and little wheels that have come from broken machines (the works of an old clock may be worth millions to him); and at least a good small saw, and a hammer, and a pair of pinners and some small wire nails. Girls should have most of this material, too, with a slight variation, chiefly the substitution of cloth for wool. The material for constructive occupation costs far less than the material for destructive occupation."—Jenness-Miller Monthly.

This is New. It looks as if a long-felt want has been supplied. The world of toast lovers, and it is a large world, has sighed for a method to keep toast both crisp and hot. The old-fashioned toast rack conserved its crispness but provided excellent facilities for the escape of its heat, while to serve it wrapped in a napkin keeps it warm, indeed, but keeps it moist as well. An inventive genius has solved the problem, and in the production of a "toast crispener" made life again worth living. The "crispener" is not unlike a chafing dish in appearance and scheme. There is a covered pan, and a lamp; the toast goes into the pan, the lamp is lighted, and crispiness begins to last until the demand is satisfied.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

One Thing Settled. Sammy—Here's my new cart. Ain't she a beauty. Tommy—You mustn't say she. A cart it is. 'Tain't. It's she. 'I'll leave it to Dick.' Dick (inspecting it)—'Tain't either on 't's he. It's a mail cart.—Chicago Tribune.

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