

Goldsboro Weekly Argus.

\$1.00 a Year.

"This Argus o'er the people's rights
Doth an eternal vigil keep;

No soothing strains of Maia's son
Shall lull its hundred eyes to sleep."

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VOL. XXII

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1908.

NC. 72

VALE, SILAS HERRING

An Old Fire Fighting Landmark Goes Up In Last Night's Flames.

A Chapter of Local History and Personal Interest Strung Out to Complete The Story Here Told.

From Thursday's Daily.

Of course all the older citizens—Goldsboro is growing in population so rapidly these days we have to qualify when we speak of things even of the recent past—remember Silas Herring, whose daily occupation was hanging around the station and calling "Rail road" at the first sight of approaching trains in either direction. As a "side line" Silas would pilot colored transients to the "Great Eastern" boarding house, of those days, near where the beautiful City Hall now stands. Justice Hoke, of the Supreme Court, then a Superior Court Judge, and who is pronounced "brunette," tells us on himself that, on his first official, judicial, visit to Goldsboro, to preside over Wayne court, he in some way fell into the hands of Silas Herring, who, mistaking him for a colored man, started off with him and his grip for the Great Eastern. On passing the crossing at Walnut street and bearing off up East Centre Judge Hoke stopped him, saying, "hold on there, porter, I want to go to this hotel" pointing to the Kenon. "Oh," said Silas, "you can't stop there. They don't take colored folks." Appreciating the joke to the fullest, Judge Hoke said, laughing heartily, "Well, give me my grip and I'll try it, anyway."

But this is only the prelude to our story of the hour. In the early days of Goldsboro's peerless volunteer fire department, that always does such superb and effective work at fires, and that eclipsed itself even at last night's fire, the first fire fighting apparatus was a hook and ladder wagon, which, while it was yet new, was itself burned in a fire, away back in the 70s.

After a lapse of years another fire company was formed, about 1880, and it was furnished by the city with a double tank chemical engine, which did most effectively work in extinguishing fires, provided it got to the scene at an early stage of the conflagration. Subsequently, as the town progressed to city proportions, a modern steam fire engine was purchased, nickel-plated and beautiful, and it was named "Mary Alice," in honor of the lovely little daughter of Mr. Charles Dewey.

A spirited rivalry sprang up between the two companies—the chemical boys always making desperate, and often successful, effort to get to the fire and put it out before the "Mary Alice" could get up steam. This rivalry, with some of the more zealous members, waxed so strong as to sometimes border on personal conflict, and, to tantalize the chemical boys, some of the steamer boys, the chemical engine having no name, dubbed it "Silas Herring," and this name stuck to it until it went out of commission with the inauguration of water works and fire hydrants at the street corners and the advent of hose wagons.

In last night's fire the "Silas Herring" was destroyed, together with the city's street sprinkler, garbage carts and harness, that were under the shelter in the rear of the fire house, adjoining Grantham's stables.

Vale, "Silas Herring!"

PASTOR SUES CONGREGATION

Unique Case Tried Before Justice of Peace Peterson Tuesday Evening.

A unique case was tried yesterday evening before Justice of the Peace Joseph E. Peterson, when "Rev." J. H. Love, pastor of St. James African Methodist church brought suit against his congregation to recover \$218, the salary due for this year. Many members were present and testified. The pastor was awarded judgment for \$200, following which an appeal was taken. The case will be heard at the January term of Superior Court, and undoubtedly will create much amusement.

HOMICIDE AT DUDLEY.

Mr. Ira Hatch Shot and Instantly Killed at 2 O'clock This Morning.

Mr. B. J. Bowden Charged With The Deed, and He is Wounded From a Shot Gun in The Hands of the Dead Man's Son.

From Thursday's Daily.

Early this morning the news was heralded that in the night Mr. Ira Hatch, living at Dudley, had been shot and killed by Mr. Badger J. Bowden, a young man of that place, son of Mr. W. B. Bowden, and mayor of Dudley. Bowden is in bed from wounds received immediately after from a shot gun in the hands of the dead man's son.

The dead man was a brother of Mr. J. R. Hatch, Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, who went early this morning to the scene of the tragedy, as did also the coroner and the sheriff, and at this writing an investigation is being held.

No one at Dudley seems disposed to give a statement for the press, the Agents having used the phone freely in an effort to secure the facts.

From what we could gather, however, it seems that Bowden and Hatch were at variance, and about 1 o'clock this morning some one passed Hatch's house and shot his dog. Whereupon Hatch and his son got shot guns and went out to reconnoitre and, some distance on the streets, met Bowden, whom the elder Hatch immediately accused of shooting his dog. Hot words ensued and Bowden shot Hatch through the heart with a pistol, from which death resulted instantly, and thereupon the younger Hatch shot Bowden with his shot gun, both loads, but inflicting only flesh wounds, from which Bowden is confined to his bed.

Bowden gives as his reason for being on the streets at the above unusual hour, resulting in the death of Hatch, that he had a negro in the lock-up, and, as mayor of the town, he had gone to look after his prisoner's comfort, it having turned cold during the night, and that he was on this errand when encountered by the Hatches.

Money and Business.

Charlotte Observer.

The annual report of Director of the Mint Frank A. Leach shows that during the past fiscal year \$197,296,377 gold was coined in the United States. Subsidiary silver coinage reached \$6,530,477.25, the largest total since 1877. The minor coinage was \$1,946,008.22. Gold coin in the United States on June 30th last was estimated at \$1,535,106,328 and silver coin (including 568,298,812 silver dollars) at \$715,615,555.

Figures like these are not without interest for him who considers them in their relation to the commerce of the country and the world. It may be observed, first, that the metallic or basic element in our currency plus all other elements scarcely reaches the third of our bank deposits, whose billions run well into the 'teens. All the estimated money in the world—gold coin, silver coin and uncovered paper—is less than one-seventh of the property valuation of the United States alone.

From this it will be evident that the humble dollar does an amount of work almost incredible. Any one can see that money, unless incidentally, does not constitute value but is simply a token of value to facilitate the world's work and avoid the primitive necessity of barter.

The more a nation has the banking habit the less circulating medium it requires; thus England, the most actively trading nation in the world, contents itself with only about \$18 per capita. The supply of money, even of gold, the ultimate money and that which directly operates on a world-wide scale, need have little relation to prices except when greatly under or above the actual requirements of trade.

PINE-ULES for the Kidneys
28 DAYS' TREATMENT FOR \$1.00

Business Block Threatened By Flames.

Fire Which Originated Last Night in Stables of John M. Grantham Proved Menace To Many Buildings.

FIRE BELL TOLLED ITS OWN DOOM.

Heroic Effort of Firemen Saved Several Homes, Odd Fellows New Building and Engine House and Constrained the Flames Within Narrowest Possible Limits.

From Thursday's Daily.

A fire which originated in the hay storehouse of Jno. M. Grantham's stables and threatened to destroy much valuable property in the thickly settled business district, bounded by Centre, Walnut, John and Mulberry streets, was finally mastered by Goldsboro's excellent volunteer fire service, after destroying and damaging property to the extent of between \$15,000 and \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

When the alarm was sounded, pedestrians, who had passed in the vicinity of the fire, a few minutes before, were startled to see the sky illuminated in crimson and flames leaping skywards in bounds. The spectacle created much excitement and many residents at a distance for the fire district, thought that the entire business section was being consumed by the flames.

THE FIRE IN DETAIL.

The alarm was sounded from the corner of Walnut and John streets about 8:30 o'clock, and a few minutes later the large stables and store room containing a carload of hay, was like a furnace, smoke was issuing from the windows on the brick stables on John street and the engine house.

The trees in the rear of the home of Mr. Louis Guiley were afire, and it seemed for some time as if all the buildings surrounding the stables would be consumed.

No one seems to have an idea how the fire originated. About twenty minutes before the fire a man from the country had placed his mule in the stables. One of the suppositions today was that probably he had inadvertently lighted a match to find his way inside the stable. However, there is no tangible clue as to the origin.

A sad feature of the blaze was the tolling of the fire bell as the fire-tongues fought their way up the tower, foretelling its own doom and downfall, and many spectators watched this time honored signal as it fell from its lofty perch, where for twelve years it has served the residents of Goldsboro faithfully. It dropped with a loud thud, and today is a total wreck.

The total loss will not exceed \$15,000, divided as follows:

John M. Grantham, stables, stored vehicles, feed, hay and one horse, \$3,000 above all insurance.

City of Goldsboro, street sprinkler, carts, drays, \$1,600, no insurance.

Fire Department, on tower and apparatus in the lot in the rear of the engine house, \$1,400, with no insurance.

Louis Guiley, out houses, barns and damage to residence, \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Odd Fellows, damages to their new building, \$300, covered by insurance.

L. F. Fearsall, city driver, damage to furniture, \$50, insured.

T. N. Waters & Bro., damage to the boarding house occupied by Mrs. Horton, \$50, insured.

SIDELIGHTS ON FIRE.

Every window on the north side of the Odd Fellows building was broken by the intense heat.

Streams of water were played upon the postoffice to protect this fine structure.

A wonderful escape—Mr. Guiley's house. Excellent work! Firemen.

Vehicles of all kinds and several bales of cotton taken from nearby buildings by willing hands.

Hundreds of persons visited the scene last night and this morning. The city electric plant shut down to

prevent any damage from live wires, connected to the bell tower.

No fire anywhere and by a regular professional paid department could have possibly been handled with greater skill and efficiency than was this fire last night. The flames were restricted absolutely to the narrowest possible confines, and everyone is outspoken and generous in their commendation of Mr. Horace E. King, Chief of the Fire Department, for the fine judgment with which he marshalled his forces and of the prompt and untiring work of the volunteer firemen in carrying out his directions.

We have, surely the best fire department in the world. There could be no better.

ALDERMEN MEET.

Special Called Session this Morning.

At a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen this morning, Chief of Police Freeman was authorized to make purchase of new street carts and harness and such other equipment in this department as may be needed to supply last night's losses by fire.

The Fire and Water Committee were instructed to secure bids for the repair of the electric fire alarm system and for the construction of a new bell tower and report as early as possible.

Mr. Horace E. King, the so efficient chief of the Fire Department, was invited to act with the Fire and Water Committee, and already he is at work, and hopes to have even a more complete system soon in operation than was the former.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We tell them all about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Ask your own doctor.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
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Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secret! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

DO YOU WANT FRUIT?

If so have your orchards and vineyards properly cared for at the right season. November, December and January are the proper months to prune, trellis and arbor your vines. I am at your services for the work, and at reasonable prices. See me or drop me a postal and I will see you.

Respectfully,
W. G. HOLLOWELL.

LATIN-AMERICAN MARKETS.

Some Statistics and Movements That Should Especially Interest the South.

President Finley of the Southern Railway Writes Interestingly and Impressively of Great Opportunities That Are Open to the South and Urges Co-operative Action.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1908.
EDITOR ARGUS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with requests from editors of newspapers published in the Southern States for occasional letters on commercial and economic topics of interest to the people of our section, I take the liberty of writing to you on the great importance of the expansion of our export trade with the Latin-American countries.

This is a matter of special importance to our section, not only because of our geographical advantage with reference to this trade, which, as to the Pacific Coast countries, will be still further increased by the completion of the Panama Canal, but also because a large portion of the commodities which the countries to the south of us import can be produced and manufactured advantageously in the Southern States. A few statistics will show the great present importance and future possibilities of these markets. In round figures, the area of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West India Islands is 9,000,000 square miles, and their combined population is 65,000,000. Their population is rapidly increasing. In the year 1907, 329,122 immigrants arrived in Argentina alone. Among South American cities, Rio de Janeiro will soon have a population of 1,000,000, and Buenos Aires, the largest city in the world south of the equator, has approximately 1,200,000 inhabitants, and the progressive character of its people is shown by the fact that they are now arranging to put in a system of under-ground electric railways.

The past ten years have witnessed a marked change in political and economic conditions in the Latin-American countries. Political upheavals are now of rare occurrence, and these countries are making rapid strides in material development. In former years they were seriously hampered by lack of transportation facilities. Their needs in this respect are being rapidly supplied. Navigable streams are being improved, wagon roads are being constructed, and the Latin-American governments, generally, are pursuing an enlightened policy of encouragement to railway construction.

Political stability, increasing population, and improved means of transportation are resulting in material progress and in an increase in the purchasing power of the Latin-American peoples, the extent of which, I believe, is not generally appreciated in our country.

The importance of the Latin-American markets is indicated not so much by the present value of the imports into those countries as by the rate at which their purchases from other countries is increasing. In 1898 the total value of their purchases from the United States was \$85,861,857. Comparing these figures with those for the last fiscal year, shows an increase in ten years of \$150,770,274, or 176 per cent. In the same period the total value of our exports to all the rest of the world increased a fraction less than 42 per cent. Gratifying as this increase is, it does not represent what might have been attained if our people had given more attention to these markets, for many of the countries have increased their purchases from Great Britain, Germany and France even more rapidly than from the United States, and, notwithstanding our geographical advantage, they purchase more than three times as much from other countries as from us.

The demand of the Latin-American markets is chiefly for manufactured goods and largely for commodities the raw materials for which are produced

in our Southern States, and which are already being manufactured in our section.

While it is a fact that the imports in the Latin-American countries consist almost entirely of manufactured articles, it does not follow that Southern manufacturers would be the only ones benefited by an increase in exports from our section to those countries. On the contrary, the benefits would be shared by all our people. For instance, if an establishment in one of our Southern towns engaged in the manufacture of stoves or furniture can build up an export trade to Mexico or one of the Central or South American countries, it means that it will give employment to more men who will buy more goods from the local retail merchants and who will give to the farmer a larger home market for his products.

It is to the interest, not only of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, but of our inland communities as well, that our Latin-American trade—both import and export—should flow through Southern ports. A large proportion of the commodities which the United States imports from Latin-America are consumed in the South. Southern manufacturers can supply a large proportion of the commodities which the Latin-American countries buy abroad. It would, therefore, be to the advantage of all concerned in coffee, nitrates, tropical fruits, mahogany timber, rubber, and other products of Central and South America and the West Indies, could be brought into Southern ports in ships which would return laden with the products of Southern manufacturing establishments. For this reason I believe that, in seeking to develop this Latin-American trade, the merchants and manufacturers, not only of our seaboard cities but of the interior as well, and Southern transportation lines should all co-operate, as far as practicable, in systematic efforts to guide both imports and exports through Southern ports.

The International Bureau of American Republics, to the support of which the United States is the largest contributor, is devoted exclusively to the work of drawing the republics of North and South America into closer social and commercial relations. As a result of suggestions made to him by citizens of the South, Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau, is now contemplating a trip through the Southern States for the purpose of delivering a series of addresses on the general subject of trade with the countries south of the Rio Grande, with special reference to the interest of the South in that trade. These addresses will doubtless be of great practical value to our section.

It, however, we are to obtain the full benefit of the work that is being done by the Federal Government and by the Bureau of American Republics, we must make practical use of the information which they gather and disseminate. This is a matter in which, I believe, we should all take an active interest, and I am writing to you on this subject because I know of no agency that can contribute more to the bringing about of a broad and intelligent public interest in the development of this trade than can the press of the South.

Yours very truly,
W. W. FINLEY,
President.

The Christmas Dinner.

In spite of the fact that the word dyspepsia means literally bad cook, it will not be fair for many to lay the blame on the cook if they begin the Christmas Dinner with little appetite and end it with distress or nausea. It may not be fair for any to do that—let us hope so for the sake of the cook! The disease dyspepsia indicates a bad stomach, that is a weak stomach, rather than a bad cook, and for a weak stomach there is nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the stomach vigor and tone, cures dyspepsia, creates appetite, and makes eating the pleasure it should be.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage made by James E. Barnes to F. B. Aycock, J. A. Hooks and J. M. Stone, dated March 21st, 1905, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Wayne County, North Carolina, in Book 88, Page 161, the undersigned will sell by public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock m., on Friday, January 22nd, 1909, the tract of land in Great Swamp Township, said County and State, in said mortgage described as follows:

Beginning at an Ash on the run of Juniper Swamp and runs thence North 97 poles to a stake, then East 70 poles to a pine, then S. 49 E. 69 poles to a stake, then South 91 poles to the run of Juniper Swamp, then up the run of said Swamp as it meanders to the beginning, containing seventy-four acres, more or less, being the lands described in the deed from J. W. Aycock and others to James E. Barnes, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County, in Book 78, Page 55.

This 18th day of December, 1908.
F. B. Aycock,
J. A. Hooks,
J. M. Stone,
Mortgages.

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