

# TAR



# HEEL

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### From a Congressman's View Point.

The Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon entertained a distinguished visitor, in the office of Dr. Pendleton, the President of that body. This visitor was the Hon. John H. Small, the congressional representative from this district.

Mr. Small arrived on the 2:30 train, and was greeted at the depot, by the most prominent citizens of this city. His manner, was, as it always is, courteous, affable and unassuming. One of Mr. Small's characteristics seems to be the ability for remembering faces and names.

Thus it is that he familiarly nods and calls by name citizen after citizen, with a handshake here, and a tip of the hat brim, there. Is it this, or is it his zealous, earnest, effort in behalf of his district, and party, that has drawn John Small so very close to the hearts of those who know him?

Dr. Pendleton called the meeting to order, with Mr. Harry Greenleaf, the regular secretary of the chamber, acting in his own capacity.

The introduction of Mr. Small was brief—he needed no introduction; and the congressman went to the point with delay rehearsing the efforts made to put a handsome public building here, and pointed out the various phases of the situation. The Hinton property was discussed, and the chamber asked Mr. Small what delay would be necessary to condemn the land. The reply was that condemnation proceedings might be carried to the Supreme court, which would meet in Richmond in the fall, and that work would likely be delayed on the new building until this suit had been finally decided. This delay might possibly postpone work until the spring of next year. This statement, of course threw a damper on the desire (which up to this time had been quite strong to have the Hinton square at all odds. At this point, therefore, the chamber turned its eyes to other sites, and the Greenleaf square, now occupied by H. T. Greenleaf Sr. as a residence lot, was brought to the attention of the assemblage. This square is, and has been, in the opinion of many, a far more desirable situation than the lot of Mr. Hinton. On query Mr. Greenleaf, who was present at the meeting, stated that he would sell the lot for \$25,000, and remove the house therefrom. He was then urged to compromise the price at \$22,000, and he finally consented to do this. Mr. Small stated that the government would, if desired, under the existing bill, swap the old courthouse site, in part exchange for the new site. Resolutions were then passed endorsing the government purchase of Mr. Greenleaf's lot at the compromised price, which provided for a purchase at the equivalent of \$22,000, either by a cash payment of \$22,000 and the title to the present government site, Mr. Greenleaf to remove his residence, from the square desired, or an equivalent of \$20,000, the government to remove the Greenleaf residence.

In commenting along the line of the effort made in the senate and house towards the increased appropriation, Mr. Small paid a compliment to Senator Simmons, who

had so ably interested himself in the higher legislative branch, in the interest of this bill and the increased subsidy. Resolutions were therefore passed, extending thanks to Mr. Simmons.

Mr. Small verbally acknowledged the receipt of the recent resolutions passed by the chamber, extending thanks to him for his very able efforts, which have been the real key-note of the increased subvention.



HON. JOHN SMALL.

After the practical settlement of the new government building matter, Mr. Small turned his remarks and attention to the Inland Waterway bill, which he declared to be of the greatest commercial importance to this section. Commenting thereupon Mr. Small said, that he understood there had been some dissatisfaction in Elizabeth City, at the possibility of the proposed channel's coming within a radius of only eighteen miles of this City. He was surprised he said, that any one should be set back by this. If the channel could even come that near, he pointed out, it would be the greatest event in the history of the town. Edenton, Newborne and Washington, only drew eight and nine feet of water, while Elizabeth City had twelve feet minimum. The new Inland Waterway would have a minimum of sixteen feet, and this channel would bring here the yachts, of the millionaires, larger than those which occasionally stop here, as well as the heavy vessels of commerce, and the government's many vessels. An appropriation he thought, could easily be made to extend our own channel eighteen miles out, and this would put Elizabeth City in touch with the commerce of the entire world. It means more for this place said Mr. Small, than for any of the other ports along the river and sound, and yet there are those who can not see it.

To construct this waterway would, it had been estimated, cost the government from seven to ten million dollars. The government had other water-ways to consider and although the report of Col. Haynes, who was the chief government agent along these lines, showed that from the stand-point of an engineering possibility, or as a benefit to the government, for naval and military tactics, the water way would be a great thing; yet the question now uppermost was, what is the commercial benefit to accrue from this thing. Another thing was by what route it should be run. It might be necessary to purchase one of the swamp canals or to cut a new canal if they did not sell at a reasonable figure.

To make the water way of service to this section every effort must be made to bring it into commercial prominence. In order to accomplish this the coast cities from Baltimore Md. to Jacksonville Fla. must interest themselves and seek the construction of this channel. The Baltimore chamber of commerce had already made an appropriation, he said. Richmond, had also become interested, though her interests were small.

Norfolk and Newport News were greatly interested, and Norfolk's chamber of commerce has already taken the matter up, and made an appropriation. Charleston S. C. was stirred, and actively alive to the situation. Savannah and Brunswick were also falling in line, and Jacksonville alone was dead. The chamber of commerce of the latter place had replied to letters addressed them on the subject, that they had never heard of the Inland Waterway matter and did not see where it could benefit them. Mr. Small was greatly amused at this, and said Col. Haynes, had informed him that the President of the Jacksonville Chamber must be, to use that gentleman's words, a "fool," since there was not a city above mentioned that would receive half as much benefit from the Inland Waterway channel along this coast.

The matter of greatest importance therefore is to get these cities worked up to see what their own interests must be. In this connection Mr. Small will start out next week, accompanied by a government officer. These gentlemen will take in the coast cities and will undertake to get them into line, while at the same time they will investigate the various features of the proposed new route.

Mr. Small closed his remarks by urging the chamber here to draw up papers to be set forth in the report of Col. Haynes, showing why the new water-way will benefit this place. He will, he said, look to Newborne, Washington, and Edenton for similar action, and he placed great emphasis on the importance of prompt action. It would be better to pay some one to draw up the paper than not to have it done, even if a man had to be sent for, to come here and draw up this paper. If such a man did not draw them up properly, Mr. Small said, he would assume the responsibility of throwing the paper back on the draftsman's hands if no one else cared to assume it. The congressman also stated that he would mail much valuable information to such party as might be elected to do the work.

A motion was made to extend an invitation from the chamber to Mr. Small to remain in the city Monday night as the guest of the colored association but this, Mr. Small declined, with thanks, saying that when things had been properly adjusted, he would come back here, and, with the chamber, have a big jollification.

The chamber then adjourned, and Mr. Small left the city on the evening train, still surrounded by a body of business men, who literally shook his hand "tired," and showered congratulations in such profusion as to actually embarrass the modest man, who seems to enjoy the labor of office more than the subsequent praise which most men strive for.

#### The Haywood Trial.

Raleigh, N. C. March 20—A charter was granted to the R-d springs

Oil and Fertilizer Company, to manufacture cotton seed oil and fertilizers. The capital is \$20,000 with leave to increase to \$50,000, Mark Morgan and others being stockholders.

Today Dr. Murphy of the Western hospital and Dr. McKee of the Central hospital inspected the criminal insane department at the penitentiary. By special invitation; Governor Aycock, Treasurer Lacy and Auditor Dixon accompanied them. Dr. James R. Rogers prison physician took part in a very thorough inspection. Everything was found in very fine shape. The quarters were in admirable condition neat, well arranged and with observance of best sanitary regulations.

A gentleman who visited Ernest Haywood in jail today said he found him very collected in manner, but pale and thinner than usual, though he was always of very slight frame. He said Haywood told him he expected his trial would begin next week. Today Walter E. Daniel one of the counsel for the prosecution was asked if his side was ready for trial, and replied "yes, we are entirely ready."

#### The Chinaman's Rights.

The Gaston Literary Society gave an interesting entertainment Friday night at the Atlantic College Institute. The program was well arranged and consisted of an imitative darkey character sketch, in the form of a debate and mock trial. Those who took part in the entertainment were; Walter Small, and Tyndall Brothers for the affirmative; Charlie Gray and Forrest Liverman for the negative.

The subject of debate, as set forth in the affirmative, was, Resolved "That the Chinese should be admitted into the United States."

The judges were Anne Boushall, a teacher of the graded school, Mr. Wiley Grandy, a well known young lawyer, and the Rev. Mr. Grier, pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

The judges, after duly and carefully listening to the argument, gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

#### A Change of Clerks.

Miss Bulah Ambrose has accepted a position with E. S. Chesson & Co. owing to the resignation of Miss Sawyer, who goes with Rucker and Sheeley. Miss Ambrose is an accomplished saleslady and is fully qualified to carry out the work placed in her hands. In addition to this the young lady is popular and will no doubt carry with her the good wishes and support of a number of friends.

Rev H. J. Collins, pastor of the colored Methodist church is the prime mover in the establishment of a newspaper in this city. He says he thinks it will do more for the people of his race than any other agency. The Tar Heel believes with Rev. Collins that the newspaper in proper hands will be a great thing for the colored folks, and our own subscription books have been benefited by the liberal support and prompt pay of the colored subscriber. We wish Rev Collins success.

#### For Rent.

Desirable residence—New house 8 rooms situate No. 30 Church St., near business center Possession given April 1st. Apply to J. M. BELL.

C. W. Stevens & Co.

### Mr. A. C. Hathaway on the Water Works.

Water! Water! Water! Water! We Must Have Water.

For many years we people of Elizabeth City have been clamoring for water. We have talked over and considered the advantages. To our regret we have learned it's necessity. We have listened to any and all propositions and used our efforts to interest some one to supply this necessity. Our aldermen after due consideration granted franchises which came to naught. Afterward these people who are hustling things to our satisfaction were invited to come, and have come among us and intend giving us a complete system of water works, sewerage, electric lights and street cars all of which are needed and it is our duty to bow our welcome to them.

These capitalist first looked into things. They learned that our people were drinking surface water. They learned that our people had no sewerage. They learned that our outhouses were within 10, 20 or 30 feet of our pumps. They knew that no people could keep strong healthy and robust drinking such filth. They knew that the hundred of cases of typhoid or slow fever which our people so often and easily contract are directly caused from drinking this poisonous polluted fluid which percolates from our outhouses and gutters to our wells and pumps. These people knew that many of our people were poisoned unto death by being compelled to drink such sickening and oftentimes bad smelling stuff. Some good had directed them to our doors and they saw and were convinced that we needed good wholesome water and prepared to give it to us. They openly and publicly informed us that they had the cash and would do business if we wanted them.

Our people knowing the situation did want them. Our people wisely gave them every encouragement, not a dissenting voice was heard. To a man our town was solid that we needed water and sewerage and if possible we must have them, and to prove we meant business these capitalist were given the glad hand of welcome. They appreciated this and proved their appreciation by properly securing franchises and our people who had the interest of our town at heart kept pace with their actions, watching closely their every move and to day are convinced that our town is indeed fortunate in securing their service. We see an immense power house being erected and many pieces and kinds of machinery are being daily installed therein. These people are not puffing and blowing, whooping and hollowing about what they or some one else can, could or would do. They are satisfying our people that they are doing. They have even bought and had shipped many thousand dollars worth of pipe and in a few days if let alone we will see hundreds of men laying this pipe down our streets preparing to furnish us with good, pure wholesome water in time for the sickly season of 1903. We know these people mean business. They have confidence in our people and feel that we will do by them as they are doing by us.

tem of water works supplying good wholesome water, that their will be less sickness, less deaths (and less doctors bills;) which means more health, more happiness and more money saved for a rainy day.

Of course this water is going to cost us money and that the people would not put it in unless they thought they would make something. Of course our taxes will be a little higher but with all the cost it does not equal your being sick two days and your wife or child one.

Just count your labor at \$1.50 per day, two day \$3.00, doctors bill one visit \$1.50, medicine 50. Now only charge the doctors visit and medicine to your wife or children at \$2.00, we find you loose \$7. There are many of our citizen who for months and years toil faithfully their occupation and by close at-economy manage to get together a little money or property to find it swept away by fire or spent in a few days for doctors bill, medicine and lost time.

Now count the thousands of buckets of water your wife saves from pumping and convenience to her, costing you only 50 cents a month. Count then the fire plugs on almost every corner standing ready to throw a stream of water on your house when a fire, you simply connecting the hose time and saving hundreds of dollars, in a few minutes. Don't you think this worth 2 cents on every hundred dollars taxation.

We are all convinced that Elizabeth City needs water works.

Sewerage is necessary to carry off the surplus water. Therefore we also need sewerage. Besides giving us water these people intend putting in sewerage and they are the only people that our alderman have ever found who could be induced to do this.

For many years our alderman have been willing to give franchises to any company desiring to furnish us with these necessities and at last after having given other franchises, which came to naught, our alderman recommend us to accept the proposition of this present company.

Who are our alderman? what is their business? why do they recommend?

Our aldermen are the choice of the people elected in the different wards to represent that ward, and their business is to promote the best interest of the town and to look into and study the best interests in detail all matters of importance, and to act or advise our people whatever they may learn to be best.

Our aldermen have certainly studied the water and sewerage question. They have looked thoroughly into it, and we should appreciate the days and months they have spent considering the merits or demerits of every little detail pertaining to the water and sewerage question.

They have found and know that these people are making the best proposition ever made to our town and upon these facts they recommend us to accept the proposition.

We cannot say. Why you don't know what you are talking about. Some-one says they will do so and so.

A. C. HATHAWAY.