

METROPOLIS OF THE PAMLICO

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

It is difficult to choose for special mention just a few of the many excellent business houses; but there are three that should be alluded to. The firm of S. R. Fowle & Son was established in the early part of the century and has had a large and successful career in general merchandise. In the palmy days of Washington's shipping "before de wuh," they sailed several vessels between the West Indies and this port; and they still run one, importing West Indian products. E. Peterson Company is a large wholesale grocery firm—exclusively wholesale. They have a commodities store on the water-front, and keep a salesman constantly on the road, travelling the Eastern countries. N. S. Fulford Hardware Company, is both retail and wholesale; they sell all kinds of hardware, leather goods, mill supplies, etc., and do an immense volume of business. They employ a travelling salesman and cover a large territory. Washington enjoys exceptional transportation advantages, having that by water in addition to that by rail. It is the water transportation that makes the freight rates lower than at any other North Carolina point, and enables the merchants to undersell competitors in other places. The Old Dominion Steamship Company runs steamers up Tar River to Greenville and Tarboro, and down the river to Bell Haven, where they connect with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad and others of their boats. Then there is another line of up-river boats that on account of their lighter draught can reach higher points.

A very important factor in Washington's present prosperity and future progress is the system of graded schools, maintained by a special town tax. These schools were established two years ago, but an adverse decision of the court upset the tax and postponed their opening until this year. The chairman is Congressman J. H. Small, who led in the fight for the establishment of the schools; and on the board are two of the largest property-holders, which show how that class of citizens regard them. The schools are under the management of Superintendent Harry Howell and thirteen teachers; they have enrolled 829 pupils. Already the material benefit to be derived from such an institution is seen in the large number of families that have moved into the town so as to place their children in the schools. Prof. Howell is justly held in high esteem as a man and an educator. It may be truly said that no graded school in the State has a better faculty. The school buildings are being enlarged to meet the needs of the growing population.

Transportation facilities here are of the best. The Atlantic Coast Line runs two trains to Washington and out of Washington daily, giving close connection to the North. This road has done wonders in the development of the trucking and lumber interests of all this section of country by its net-work of railroads which honeycomb all this section with Pamlico as the hub. It has given new life to Washington. The shippers here have every advantage, having the choice of three routes, either all rail by the Atlantic Coast Line, by steamer (and a fine line makes two trips daily) to Bellhaven and then over to Norfolk and Southern road to Norfolk, or by the line of steamers and railway vessels to Northern and Southern points. This water competition in freight rates is a great factor in Washington's development, and now that it is reaching out, as in the older time, for wholesale trade it will help to expand that trade.

This has always been the home of a strong and able bar, and its public men have from its earliest settlement ranked with the State's greatest leaders. It is the home of ex-Chief Justice Shepherd, Hon. George H. Brown, Superior Court Judge, and Hon. John H. Small—three of the State's first men. There is heredity in legal brains here, as is seen in the fact that two of the leaders of the Washington bar are sons of great lawyers—Hon. Charles F. Warren, son of Judge Warren, one of the biggest men the State has known, and Col. W. B. Rodman, son of Judge Rodman, who as Supreme Court Judge showed his great ability. These sons are worthy of their sires. The younger members of the bar promise worthily to wear the mantle of the men who have made the Washington bar famous for a hundred years.

Washington is about the only large town in the cotton country that has no cotton mill. While other towns have been building cotton mills, Washington capital has been employed in the lumber business and other interests that have given employment to many. The lumber interests are so profitable and active now that capitalists see bigger profits in lumber than in cotton mills, but the time will come when lumber will grow scarce. Far-seeing business men see this and a movement is now on foot to organize a company with a capital of \$200,000 to build a cotton mill. Some parties have been in correspondence with a Northern firm controlling a million of dollars who wish to invest from one to two hundred thousand. Local capital is fully alive to the wisdom and even the necessity of a cotton mill, and will not allow the opportunity to slip. Foreign capital is already largely interested in Washington. The most recent investment is that of some Boston men in the Washington planing mill. They work not only with pine, but the hard woods as well. The business advantages of the town are so great that they are bound to be recognized, and the place undoubtedly has ahead a great industrial life.

The fish and oyster business of Washington is one of its large items. There are four shippers of fish: E. B. Moore, W. E. Swindell, C. H. Sterling, and J. M. Gaskill. They sell annually 20,000 boxes of fresh fish and from a million and half to two million sals worth \$100,000. Mr. Sterling operates his own steamer in bringing up fish from the fishing-ground.

The oyster cannery is owned by J. S. Farrow & Co. They steam the oysters, "shuck" or open them, pack them in cans and ship them to Baltimore. Their plant has a capacity of 4,000 bushels per day, and gives employment to 250 hands during a season that lasts from three to five months. The

recents storms have been so destructive of the oyster beds that the outlook for this season is very discouraging.

Washington can hardly be called an industrial town; yet in addition to those already mentioned there are other industries that should be known. Besides the lumber mills, there are the Moss Planing Mill and the Washington Planing Mills that plane the lumber and do any kind of turning work.

The Crystal Ice Company finds a steady business in supplying the fish-houses. Mr. E. T. Stewart owns a well-equipped machine shop and foundry. Jonathan Haven's grist mill sells meal over a wide territory. There are two carriage shops, that of Ed. Long and that of Miles & Corey, and a marble-yard owned by B. F. Sugg & Son. The two ship-yards, operated by T. H. B. Myers and J. A. Farrow, are always rushed with work. During the past year, the latter has built eight large freight barges.

Sunday was a great day here. The up-country folks, who visited the wharves, were surprised at the handsome steamers that brought the people here to attend Conference. There were not less than twenty-five of these steamers—great and small—loaded with people. The traffic up and down the river and sound that can support these steamers must be large. I was told that the trade and commerce of this place require 43 steam craft and 50 barges and a large fleet of sailing vessels.

I had always supposed that this town was named for "the father of his country" until today when Dr. J. M. Gallagher (he keeps the drug store established by his father in the forties) told me that it was named for a native whose grave can be seen at the foot of Main street.

Growing tobacco is a new industry in this section. Washington has two large and commodious warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco. Though the market is yet young, there is the certain promise of great things.

It is believed here that the Norfolk, Newbern and Wilmington railroad will be completed to Norfolk and will pass through here, making a true coast line road. The only gap from Columbia, S. C. to Norfolk, Va., is 80 miles.

There is one thing about this place that distinguishes it in a way that ought to be emphasized. It is the spirit of courtesy of the people. They take delight in extending courtesies to strangers and visitors. It is universal and permeates public, railway, and corporation officials. A striking example that came under my observation was the courteous treatment I received from Mr. E. J. Houtt, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and agent of the Southern Express Company. In some places I know the telegraph operator seems to feel that he condescends to accept a telegram from you and that he owes no duty to expedite business or give information. I had business every day during my stay with Mr. Houtt, and it was a pleasure to do business with a gentleman who showed me so many courtesies.

The people here are deeply interested in the passage of the constitutional amendment. They have had a taste of Republicanism and Republican rule, and want no more of it. The business men are desirous of conditions that put business in such a position that it cannot be put in jeopardy by negro rule. They want a political situation that will take the sword of bad government always over their heads away forever. This is not only true of this county, but also of the surrounding counties. "I hope," said a prominent citizen, "that the amendment will carry for I dread another campaign like the last one through which we passed. We want peace. Some folks tell me that if the amendment carries, the Republican party will win. I do not believe it, but if it is a white party I prefer to risk Republican rule to the dangers that we know confront us now under Republican success. Anything is preferable to that."

No campaign has been made here yet about the amendment, but the people are beginning to talk it. The Republican bosses and Pritchard's Populists are telling the people here the same lies they are telling them in other parts of the State—that it will disfranchise white folks and the like. One man here, who mingles freely with all classes, says that at present the rank and file of the voters are having little to say about the amendment, and because they are not talking the anti's think that they have their ear, "but," he added, "when the lines are drawn the Democratic voters will be solidly in line. You can't fool a Beaufort county Democrat into believing that the Democrats will disfranchise a single white man, and they want as many negroes disfranchised as possible. They are of the true sort who will not only vote for the amendment, but do so gladly."

The Democrats are in control here. Mr. W. M. Channey is mayor and under his wise administration the streets are being made as good as asphalt streets by the use of oyster shells. Second street, macadamized (so to speak) with oyster shells, is as fine a street for driving as you will find anywhere. A contract has been made this to pave all the streets. The county is also in Democratic hands. From 1894 to 1898, the Fusionists had the court house with the exception of Sheriff Hodges, who has been high sheriff of Beaufort so long that the people wouldn't think it was court week if he were not in charge, and as to paying taxes—why if Sheriff Hodges's name wasn't signed to the tax receipts, they wouldn't feel that they had actually paid their taxes and would go to see the sheriff to get his assurance that it was alright. That's the kind of permanent, abiding popularity that Sheriff Hodges enjoys in his native county. He enjoys it because his motto is "Public office is a public trust," and he lives up to it. The other Democratic officials are making a good record and the party is stronger than ever in Beaufort county.

This is a city of churches—there are six representing the chief denominations. They are all handsome structures, creditable to the town.

There are two sterling Democratic papers here—the daily and weekly Messenger-Gazette, edited by Mr. J. A. Arthur, and the Progress, edited by Mr. W. K. Jacobson. They preach the faith, are loyal to Washington's every

interest, and are counted among its truest educational and political institutions. The fact that it sustains a daily paper shows that Washington is in the van of live towns.

A new industry here is the chemical plant for distillation of spiritine from pitch pine.

A modern city hall with town clock, jail, and a stately court house, and a fine market house are the public buildings which grace the town. Speaking of the market house: this is an ideal place to live. This season of the year at the market the housekeeper finds the best fish and oysters at prices so moderate as to surprise the "land-lubber," with game and sometimes venison and wild bear. An up country man who has a limited market would be delighted with the market here and the visitor is delighted with the fare that is set before him.

Washington's strong point is its health record. Here is the record of the climate: Average temperature, 61 degrees Fahrenheit, as follows: Spring, 58 degrees; summer, 77 degrees; autumn, 62 degrees; winter, 45 degrees. Rainfall—average precipitation, 55.23 inches, as follows: Spring, 12.85; summer, 17.04; autumn, 13.10; winter, 12.24. It has a salubrious, healthy climate; no extremes at heat or cold. The death rate here is 15 per 1,000.

As I was walking up Market street yesterday I met a lovely little girl, whose parents live in Raleigh, who is visiting her grandparents. She was not very well in August and came here for a change. She hasn't had a sick day since. A lady, wife of a leading citizen, said: "Not a member of my family ever had malaria until this fall when my daughter went up the country to school and had malaria."

I have written hurriedly and with limited information about this good town—its industries and its growth. I wish I had the power to give a faithful picture of what makes it one of the most delightful spots in the world—its people. They are among the elect of this hemisphere; "a peculiar people" in their high ideals; a generous and warm-hearted people in their mutual helpfulness and regard for one another; a cultivated and refined people, dispensing an unostentatious hospitality that was as gracious in the poverty that followed the war as when their dinners are served in courses; an appreciative people, honoring their own citizens and not observing the maxim "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country"; a religious people, holding to the "faith once delivered;" and having no welcome for the "isms" that afflict portions of our land; a progressive people, entering actively in all lines of progress that look to the material prosperity of their town and section; a catholic people, giving the widest limit to all faiths and beliefs, and maintaining among the churches a brotherly love and cooperation that tend to better things; a patriotic people, honoring the dead who gave up life for principle and standing for civic patriotism; a noble people, giving glad welcome and assistance to all new comers and making visitors feel that they are truly at last in "God's own country." These are some of the attributes of the population of this good town, and the better I know the people, the gladder I am that I was born here and I advise every one who wishes to be born in a town of which he will always be proud and among a people who have as many graces as man can possess, to be born here. He will never regret it, even if the town should have cause to do so.

A SURE CURE FOR COUP.

Without a Failure.

The first indication of croup is hoarseness, and in a child subject to that disease it may be taken as a sure sign of the approach of an attack. Following this hoarseness is a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. It is used in many thousands of homes in this broad land and never disappoints the anxious mothers. We have yet to learn of a single instance in which it has not proved effectual. No other preparation can show such a record—twenty-five years' constant use without a failure. For sale everywhere, Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co. and H. T. Hicks, Druggists, Raleigh.

WILSON-GERALD.

Dunn, N. C., Dec. 9.—The M. E. church here was a scene of loveliness last night when to the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March skillfully rendered by Miss Nettie Barnes, Mr. Carl Leslie Wilson, a popular young operator on the A. C. L., led to Hy-men's altar Miss Ethel Gerard, one of our most attractive young ladies.

The marriage vows which joined these two young lives together were solemnized by Rev. W. Forbes, the pastor of the church.

The happy young couple leave today for Richmond and Northern cities, attended by the good wishes of their friends who are numbered by their acquaintances.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her last fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from Pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of Consumption. After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles 10c. at all drug stores.

Some people spend a lot of their time in explaining things they know absolutely nothing about.

My son had been troubled for years with chronic diarrhoea. Sometimes ago I persuaded him to take some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using two bottles of the 25-cent size he was cured. I give this testimonial, hoping some one similarly afflicted may read it and be benefited. —Thomas C. Bower, Glencoe, O. For sale everywhere, Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co. and H. T. Hicks, Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

STRIDES OF WIDE AWAKE TARBORO

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

This is not so important for the new counties like Wilson, Pamlico and Pender, but in an old county like this the loss of the records would be a public calamity. Judge Phillips tells me that in the long hot days of last summer he devoted many hours to ransacking the old papers that make up the records in the Edgecombe court house and found them absorbing and interesting. The history of the county is a glorious one in peace and war. It has given to the State, beside many others, two great soldiers—Louis D. Wilson in the Mexican war and General Pender in the War Between the States. A monument to the first, who left his large estate to the poor of Edgecombe county, stands in front of the court house. General Pender is buried in the beautiful Episcopal church yard and his grave is marked by a pile of cannon balls—eloquent story of his grim bravery and heroism in war. The verdict of history is that he was one of the first generals the war produced, and it ought not to be long before an admiring and loving State mark shall last resting place with a handsome monument. Some day a son of Edgecombe will search the records in the court house for material for a history of Edgecombe county, and no perfect history of the State will ever be written until we have complete county and town histories. There is not a town, village or county in Massachusetts that has not its local history from its early foundation tracing its growth step by step from the first inhabitant to the present. What a tale of industry, patriotism and noble achievement such a history of Edgecombe would make!

One of Tarboro's best institutions is the Pamlico Insurance and Banking Company, an old institution that grows in strength as in years. Mr. H. L. Stanton is president and Mr. Job Cobb, cashier. Its high standing as a banking institution is well known, but I think comparatively few people know of its success in its insurance department. I desire to emphasize the success it has made of local fire insurance in the hope that the business men of other communities will follow its good example. Mr. Orren Williams, who is at the head of the insurance department, knows everybody in Edgecombe county, and as the company confines itself to local business, Mr. Williams sees to it that no dangerous risks are carried. It will not insure property belonging to any man who is not believed to be an honest man. The moral standing of the insurer is taken into account and risks are written so carefully that the company has suffered no great losses. The people here have demonstrated that well managed local companies can do much of the home insurance business. It is an object lesson that ought to be helpful in the new impetus toward faith in home men and in home institutions that is notable today in North Carolina as never before. It has a successful career of twenty years and is as solid and safe as the rock of Gibraltar.

The series of local building and loan stock conducted here by home folks has been instrumental in building many new homes and is regarded here as among Tarboro's best institutions.

It has not been so many years ago when the cotton seed was not deemed of much value. Now it brings a good price and has many uses. Tarboro has a successful cotton seed mill under the management of Mr. W. Newton Smith. It does a fine business. There are three other cotton seed oil mills in the county, one at Swift Creek, one at Shiloh and one at Harrells—all in the country and owned by farmers. They have literally brought the mill to the farm and the day is near at hand when this great cotton county will have to ship cotton into it to supply its cotton seed oil and cotton mills. It is nearly here and will be upon us if the increase of the past ten years is continued, and there is every reason to believe the growth from now on will be greater than up to this day.

Solid brick buildings are the order of the day. The fire about a year ago that consumed a row of wooden stores was regarded as a calamity. Today the vacant places have been built up in handsome brick stores—fine enough for a city of 100,000 inhabitants.

For some time Tarboro has been agitated over its system of water works. A private company erected water works and public sentiment was strongly in favor of public ownership. There was a contest between the town and the company very much like that in Raleigh—the town insisting that the water company had not kept its contract and refusing to pay the amounts claimed by the water company. The last Legislature passed an act establishing a water commission, and a few weeks ago this commission concluded arrangements with the water company by which the town of Tarboro bought the water works and the city now owns its own supply of water. How did the city win in the fight? In the first place the wise men here who were representing the citizens made what they thought was a fair proposition to the water company. It was declined. Then they employed Prof. J. L. Ludlow to give plans for an independent system of water works and began to dig a great artesian well. When they had gone about four hundred feet, the water company and the water commission agreed on terms, and the artesian well is uncompleted. It is proposed, however, to complete it, though some geologists do not think water can be reached. Some thought the same about the artesian wells at Halifax and Selma, but the people kept on going deeper and deeper until they found abundant supply of pure water. It is believed that the same experience will result here. Plans have all been made for putting in a system of sewerage which will be completed in 1900, and plans are now making for a system of electric lights—all to be owned by the city. Tarboro is a strong believer in municipal ownership of such modern necessities as water and lights.

Tarboro has fine schools. The graded schools under the management of Prof. Davis are succeeding finely; Tarboro Female Academy, conducted by Mrs. D. G. Gillespie, Prof. Brooks and other competent teachers is doing fine work and

growing in popular favor; and Prof. F. S. Wilkinson, the veteran school teacher of the county, who stands among the best in the State, has a splendid school.

Tarboro has the best railroad facilities, being a central point on the Atlantic Coast Line.

Mr. Henry Clay Bridgers, son of Col. John L. Bridgers, and nephew of the late Col. R. B. Bridgers, a railroad giant, is building a new railroad called the East Carolina Railroad. It has been completed eight miles and is now running a regular schedule to Daviston. Mr. Thos. H. Gatlin, Jr., son of Mr. Thos. H. Gatlin, one of Tarboro's largest and best merchants, is chief engineer. This road is being rapidly pushed to Snow Hill. It will open up one of the finest agricultural sections of the State, as well as a well timbered country waiting for transportation facilities to add to the wealth of the people along its line. The building of this road is the result of great energy on the part of Mr. Bridgers and he deserves to be rewarded.

Tarboro is not dependent on railroad transportation. It was a commercial town of some importance before a railroad reached it because it had water transportation. Steamers ply the Tar river between Tarboro and Washington and this competition keeps freight rates down.

One of the biggest things Tarboro has done in this decade is the purchase of first class road machinery and six fine horses. Under competent management all the roads leading into Tarboro are being worked and the improvement is marked. No progressive town can afford to neglect improving the public roads that lead to it. The roads in this county are naturally good—very good in fact when compared to those in the hill country—and the expense of making and keeping excellent roads is comparatively small. The Tarboro people are of one mind on the subject and the improvements so happily begun will be continued until all the roads in the county will be put and kept in first class shape.

I could write a whole page in this paper about Tarboro if I had time or the paper had space. I did want to say something about the churches, the Edgecombe Club, the Hotel Farrar, the cotton trade, general business, professional men and politics, but time is up and these must be deferred till another visit to this good capital of this fertile county inhabited by patriotic and progressive sons.

"One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy I ever used for coughs and colds. It is unequalled for whooping cough. Children all like it," writes H. N. Williams, Gentryville, Ind. Never fails. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, pneumonia, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. Bobbitt & Wynne Drug Company, W. H. King, Adams & Luce, William Simpson.

When a busy man has leisure he always does some other kind of work.



Gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles, and richness to the blood. It is a promoter of good health and longevity.

MARIANI WINE is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It soothes, strengthens and sustains the system.

Sold by all Druggists. Beware of imitations. MARIANI & Co., 51 W. 15th Street, New York. Publish a handsome book of endorsements of Emperors, Empress, Princess, Cardinals, Archbishops and other distinguished personages. It is sent gratis and postpaid to all who write for it.

Coupon Notice.

Mechanics and Investors Union.

Stockholders who own FULL PAID COUPON CERTIFICATES in the MECHANICS AND INVESTORS UNION, can have their semi-annual coupons, paid on presentation at the COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK, on and after Saturday the 23rd day of December.

Owing to the large demand for loans on residence property, the Directors of the Company have authorized the further sale of Full Paid \$100 shares of Dividend paying stock at eighty dollars per share, cash. This gives the purchaser an eight per cent investment, of which \$4.50 is paid in cash each year and \$20.00 is paid at maturity. This stock is amply secured by first mortgage on residence property in Raleigh and other prosperous Cities and Towns in North Carolina. Dividends are paid promptly in June and December. For further particulars address

B. S. JERMAN, Treasurer.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary Pullen Building, Raleigh.

Shaw's Detective Agency. Investigations of all kinds. Thefts, frauds, black-mail, mysterious disappearances, habits of employees, reports on persons under bond, arson, murder, etc. A large staff of experienced operators. Address either office: P. O. Box 77, Raleigh, or P. O. Box 99, Charlotte, N. C.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

For DECEMBER

Contains the opening chapters of a NEW LIFE OF CHRIST

By IAN MACLAREN (Rev. John Watson, D. D.), author of "The Mind of the Master," "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," etc. In this work the editors of McClure's Magazine realize the fulfillment of a plan which they have had at heart a most from the foundation of the magazine—to present the divine story in a progressive, vivid narrative, based on the best scholarship, and marked throughout by reverence and faith. No man is better able to do this work than Dr. Watson.

The "Life of the Master" will be illustrated by a Great Gallery of Pictures Painted in Palestine

by Corwin Knapp Linson, who has spent several years in the Holy Land in the making of these pictures. Many of them will be

Printed in Color

reproducing with marvellous fidelity the brilliant coloring of paintings, from plates made by Angerer and Goschl, of Vienna, a house that stands at the head of all firms that do color reproduction. Besides the pictures in color, there will be many more in black and white, making in all

Over 200 Pictures

presented in chronological order The "Life of the Master" begins in McClure's for December, which is now on sale at every book store and news stand in the country at

10 cents for a Single Copy \$1 for a Year's Subscription

THE S. S. McCLURE CO., 141-155 East 25th St., New York