

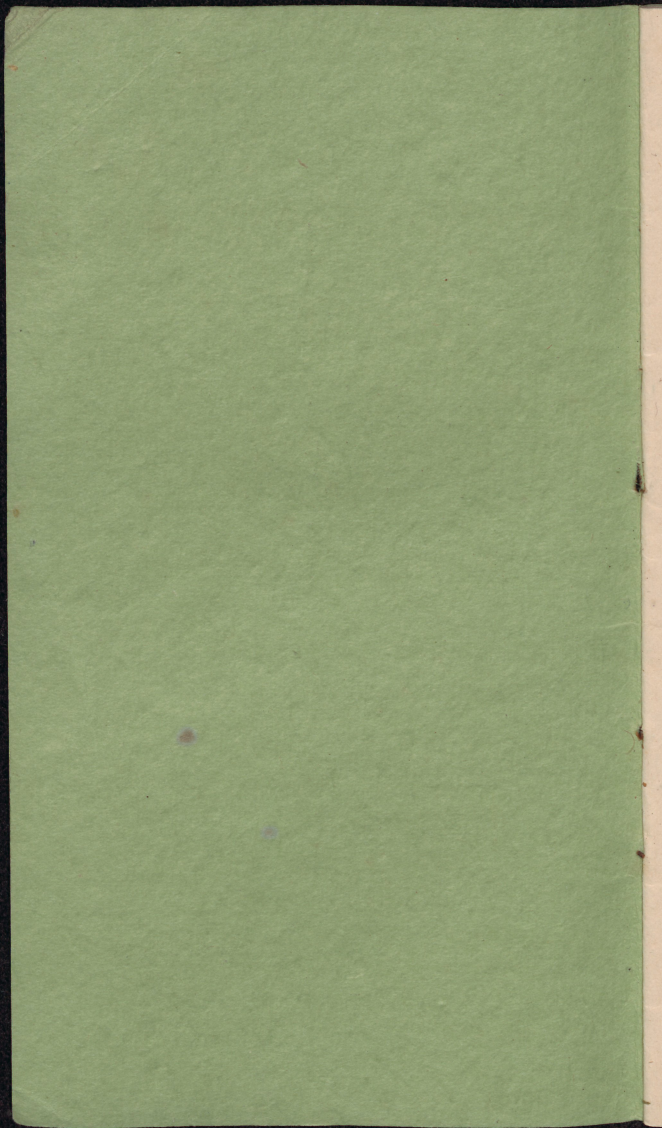
COASTAL PLAIN REGION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.



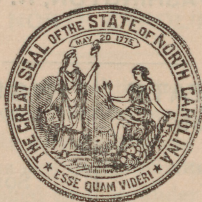
Agricultural,
Trucking and
Fruit Lands.



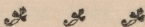
COMPLIMENTS OF
GRIMES REAL ESTATE CO.,
WASHINGTON, N. C.



COASTAL PLAIN REGION
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.



Agricultural,
Trucking and
Fruit Lands.



COMPLIMENTS OF
GRIMES REAL ESTATE CO.,
WASHINGTON, N. C.

J. BRYAN GRIMES.

WM. DEMSIE GRIMES.

JUNIUS DANIEL GRIMES.

GRIMES REAL ESTATE CO.,

WASHINGTON, N. C.

REAL ESTATE

BOUGHT AND
SOLD ON
COMMISSION.

TITLES
INVESTIGATED
AND ABSTRACTS
FURNISHED.



INVESTMENTS MADE
AND
PROPERTIES
MANAGED
FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

INSURANCE.



SOME OF THE
STRONGEST AND
SAFEST
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANIES
IN AMERICA
REPRESENTED.



CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



REFERENCES:

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

THE AGRICULTURAL, TRUCKING AND FRUIT LANDS

OF THE

COASTAL PLAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In presenting to the public the many advantages of this most favored region, we offer sober statements, copied in many instances verbatim, from "North Carolina and its Resources," a work compiled and published in 1896 under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, by its Secretary, Mr. T. K. Bruner.

The unusual opportunities offered to the farmer, trucker, stock raiser and fruit grower, in fact, to almost every enterprising business man by the Pamlico section of North Carolina, is almost incredible, but we present it uncolored by personal bias.

The training, traditions and inheritance of semi-feudal ideas, make it almost impossible for our people to readjust themselves to the new agricultural conditions, which no longer render lucrative a one-crop system, but they are just beginning, though stubbornly and reluctantly, to renounce their allegiance to King Cotton, and learn the lesson of smaller farms and diversified agriculture.

North Carolina is included between the parallels of 34° and $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North latitude. Protected on the west by the Appalachian range, and warmed on the east by the waters of the Atlantic, we have almost semi-tropical climate and vegetation. It lies

in "the same parallels of latitude as the central Mediterranean basin, that climatically most favored region of the globe. Though this position in the warm temperate zone determines the chief climatic features of the State, these are modified by various causes, most important of which are the proximity of the ocean on the east and the mountain system in the west. The effect of the prolongation of the coastal plain (eastern portion) into the Atlantic, is to give the climate of that region a more insular or marine character; the effect of the presence of the sea being to lessen the changes in temperature, both diurnal and seasonal, and to increase the amount of precipitation." The annual mean temperature of Eastern North Carolina is: 61° Fahrenheit—the average as follows:—Spring 58° , Summer 77° , Autumn 62° , Winter 45° .

The famous geologist, Dr. Kerr, writing in respect to North Carolina's temperature said: "Middle and Eastern North Carolina corresponds to Middle and Southern France; Western North Carolina to Northern France and Belgium, and all the climates of Italy, from Palermo to Milan, are represented."

The average precipitation of rainfall in Eastern North Carolina is for the year 55.23 inches as follows: Spring, 12.85; Summer, 17.04; Autumn, 13.10; Winter, 12.24. The largest amount falls in July, 5.44, and August, 6.09; the smallest in October, 3.66, and November, 3.40.

By the census of 1890, the population of North Carolina was 1,049,191 whites; negroes 567,170; Chinese and Japanese 15; Indians 1,571. Of these, 3,742 were foreign born. It is now nearly 2,000,000.

The climate of North Carolina is exactly suited to health and longevity, being neither too hot nor too cold. It has been fully demonstrated that even in the most swampy sections one can practically secure for himself immunity from malaria by drinking water from cisterns, or deep bored or driven wells. According to the State Board of Health, we find that "in the so-called malarial section, the death rate is actually less" than the average for North Carolina, which is 11.38 per 1000. This is lower than the average for the United States. By the last census we see that Pennsylvania is 13.98, Ohio 13.57, Virginia 14.03, Illinois 13.88, Georgia 11.52, District Columbia 25.85, Delaware 18.44, New Jersey 21.00, Tennessee 13.50, South Carolina 13.46.

North Carolina, until the great manufacturing boom of the past few years, was strictly an agricultural State. Nowhere else in the Union do so many field crops and fruits grow in such luxuriant profusion.

Here can be profitably cultivated almost all the products of the temperate zone, and especially does this section excel in the production of early vegetables, fruits, etc. We are a few weeks earlier than Norfolk, and but little behind Charleston. The growing of early vegetables has become a great industry, and fruits are beginning to receive attention.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FARMING.—To the intending farmer, the man who desires to do general farming, no region offers more inducements than this coastal plain. Whether

his operations are to be on a large scale or on forty or fifty acres, the conditions favorable to success are here most lavishly bestowed by dame nature. The farmer has nine months in the year available for out-door work; he has splendid facilities for marketing his products, for educating his children, and for worshipping his God under his own vine and fig tree. He may adopt any specialty in agriculture he may fancy and he will find a most congenial climate and a soil easily responsive to proper treatment.

TRUCKING.—This region is the home of the market gardener; its immunity from early and late frosts; its abundant and well distributed rain-fall; its bright sunny days and not too cold nights; its mellow and easily cultivated soil, all conspire to make ideal conditions for the truck-grower and market gardener. When he takes into consideration the ample facilities, by both rail and water, for transporting his trucks to the northern marts, it seems that his desires have all been met. But it may be added that with proper and careful cultivation two and three crops may be grown each season, and this climatic advantage allows an industrious man of small means to easily make "ends meet" on from twenty to forty acres.

FISHING.—Should the man who is trying to get away from the frozen regions to one of sunshine and flowers, and have a better knowledge of fishing for market than of farming or market gardening, then he will make no mistake by locating here. The business of shipping iced fish is steadily growing, but perhaps the most lucrative venture would be in

tinning fish for the grocery trade, such as shad, shad roe, smoked or kippered herring, etc.

FRUIT AND BERRY GROWING.—No where else do pears attain such perfection in size, color and flavor as in this region, and nowhere can the culture of this fruit be carried on more profitably with intelligent culture. It is a sure crop and offers remunerative work to those who make a business of producing them for market ; they may be shipped green until the crops nearer the great marts are harvested ; then they may be evaporated and sold at paying prices, or they may be canned. In either shape they are always marketable.

Here is the great home of the Scuppernong grape. In all the coast region this grape attains greater perfection than anywhere else. It is in fact the native home of this grape and the place from which it has been disseminated. Seedling varieties of the same class of grapes have originated in this favored region. But while the Scuppernong is a russet grape, the other varieties are almost invariably black. The finest of these grapes of the rotundafolio class is the "James," of Pitt county, a grape of the largest size, fully as large as a good sized Damson plum, and decidedly the finest of its class. But it is the strawberry that has made for itself a greater place in the horticulture of the coastal plain than any other fruit. The soil seems particularly adapted to the growing of the strawberry in the greatest perfection and the earliness of the climate makes the crop of particular value for northern shipment. The persistent bearing of the strawberry in this section is a source of wonder to all who see it for the first time. In the north the strawberry season is a short one and soon

over, but in this favored region the plants seem to never know when the season is over. Strawberries are commonly found in abundant supply on the tables of growers there in the middle of July from fields which sent the fruit to market the first week in April. Of course the shipping season for the northern markets closes when the supply north of us becomes plentiful, but strawberries can be had most of the summer in this region. "Blackberries, Dewberries, Whortleberries etc., grow wild in luxuriant profusion."

CANNING AND PRESERVING.—No region offers better facilities for the canning of vegetables, such as tomatoes, peas, beans, okra, snaps, corn and asparagus; and the same is true in regard to many fruits. The cannery must come to the trucking and fruit fields for successful operation. A more profitable branch of a kindred industry would be the preserving and pickling of fruits and vegetables, conserves, or preserves in sugar, such as pears, strawberries, whortleberries, blackberries, grapes, etc. These may also be made into jellies. There is constant demand for honestly packed conserves and pickles, free from adulteration and substitution.

Other opportunities are presented in lumbering and wood-working shops of all kinds, including furniture factories, staves and helves, cypress shingles, tanks, etc.

These are but a few of the opportunities presented in this region for the home-seeker and investor, but they point the way.

In the heart of this Coastal Plain is located Pitt and Beaufort counties.

PITT COUNTY.

Pitt county was formed 1760, and named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

“This county lies west of the county of Beaufort, and is penetrated its whole length by Tar river, which is navigable at all seasons for light draft steamers. The soil is extensively varied, probably more so than in any other county of the Pamlico section. In the eastern part, on the south side of Tar river, adjoining Beaufort county, the soil may be characterized as a light sandy loam, with a greyish clay subsoil. In the upper part, or rather the northwestern part, the soil is generally underlaid with a stiff red clay; immediately on the left, or north side of Tar river, the lands lying along the river the entire length of the county east and west, are of a more distinctive character, of a light sandy loam. There are also bodies of swamp lands cleared, that partake of the fertility characteristic of that class of lands in eastern Carolina. Farther north, toward the Martin county line, they assume a different character, and are what may be classed as a heavy loam.

The soil of the county is generally fertile and yields excellent crops of cotton, corn, oats and rye. Cotton is at present the most important crop, the annual yield being from 12,000 to 16,000 bales. The land is productive in every other subject of culture—corn, wheat, rice, peas, potatoes—and the whole soil being underlaid with marl, perpetual fertility is assured. Fruits thrive luxuriantly, and nowhere is the grape more prolific or more certain in its yield. The finest varieties of native grapes have originated here, among them that new choice

variety of *Vitis Vulpina*, the James grape, a black variety of the Scuppernong, but larger and better flavored, and bearing transportation better.

During the last five years, Pitt county has enjoyed a material development that is most encouraging. Since 1890, many latent industries have sprung into existence and there are today manufacturing enterprises of various kinds which give profitable employment to our people. Exclusive cotton growing has been abandoned, and instead of the one crop system, the farmers are diversifying their agriculture. The soil is particularly adapted to trucks, and the soft, genial climate, with a general immunity from disastrous frosts in the spring, has led to considerable fruit growing. About five years ago the culture of tobacco began to interest our farmers, and during this time it has been amply demonstrated that Pitt county produces the choicest bright tobacco. As a result, farmers whose lands a few years ago were incumbered and mortgaged, have by the production of fine tobacco, cleared themselves of debt, and are to-day in a prosperous condition. The crop reaches into the millions of pounds annually. Recently an impetus has been given to stock raising, and our farmers are introducing better cattle, and are utilizing the richer soils in the production of clover and grasses. The outlook for this industry is most promising.

The farmers have more money, produce more of their supplies, and are more generally content than for a long time; and with the superior advantages of climate and soil, they look forward to a still greater prosperity.

Pitt county is supplied with transportation by Tar river, which passes through its center, and by Moccasin river, which washes its southern border, the navigation of which has been opened by the General Government. A railroad from Weldon via Scotland Neck, a branch of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad passes through Greenville, with its present terminus at Kinston."

Greenville, the county seat, is situated on Tar river, has the benefit of steamboat navigation, and has a population of about 4,000.

The shipment of bright tobacco for the past season, (1898), is over 8,000,000 pounds.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

"Beaufort was erected into a separate county in 1741, and named in honor of the Duke of Beaufort, one of the original Lords Proprietors of Carolina.

Beaufort county lies south of Washington county on both sides of the Pamlico river, which in this part of its course, is an arm of the sound of the same name, from two to six miles wide, and throws off several wide projections or bays into the county on both sides. It is bounded on the east by Pungo river, another broad arm of the Pamlico sound, whose waters also penetrate the county in numerous wide navigable bayous.

In the last two or three years it has been discovered that a large part of these lands will produce the fine bright tobacco so much sought for by manufacturers, and already a considerable number of farmers from the old tobacco counties of Granville, Vance and others in that section, have come to this county and engaged in tobacco growing.

The lands near Pamlico river, on both sides, are also well adapted to the production of early vegetables, and the trucking interest is already quite extensive and growing—and as many as 50,000 barrels of early potatoes have been shipped from this county to northern markets in a single season.

Fishing is an industry of considerable importance. The catch of herrings and shad is second only in importance to the catch in the Albermarle section. Great quantities of these fish are shipped fresh, packed in ice, to the northern markets, and are also sent into the interior of the State. The same conditions exist in this county as are found in other counties for the raising of cattle. The Scuppernong grape and all of its varieties are indigenous. The celebrated Meish grape, named in honor of its discoverer, Mr. Albert Meish, a native of Westphalia, Germany, has its origin in this county.

Outside of farming and trucking, the manufacture of lumber is the largest interest. In the town of Washington, the county seat, are four large saw mills, two large planing mills and five or six small mills engaged in wood-work of various kinds. There is also one large rice-mill, one grain elevator and one foundry and machine shop, and many other smaller manufacturing works. There are four trains a day, on the railroad that connects Washington with the Coast Line System, besides numerous steamers running to Norfolk and other points on the river and sounds.

To those seeking a home, there is no more important factor than a good healthy climate. In this particular, Beaufort is especially blest. In the

winter months there are few cold spells, lasting from two days to a week, and during which the thermometer shows a general average of about 32° Fahrenheit. These cold spells soon give way to the warm exhilarating sunshine, and the thermometer rises again to its normal average for the winter, which is between 50° and 65° Fahrenheit. In summer the thermometer seldom records a temperature of over 90° Fahrenheit in the middle of the day, and even this is tempered by the gentle breezes which come from the broad expanse of salt water to the east. The general average for the summer months about 80°.

The average depth of the channel of the Pamlico river from its mouth to the western line of the county is about ten feet, and any vessel drawing not more than eight feet loaded, can easily go to the extreme western end of the county. The county is divided by it nearly into equal parts, and, with its numerous tributaries, it serves a most useful purpose as a means of getting to market the results of labor. By means of it a large commerce is carried on, both by steam and sailing vessels, with the ports to the north, and some foreign commerce. Its banks are lined with farms and steam-mills.

The swamp lands are considered to be among the best in the world, being equal in fertility to the bottom lands of the Nile, though, unlike them, not depending upon an annual overflow for their fertility. These lands are, in all cases, found at the head of the numerous streams, which rise in the county and feed Pamlico and Pungo rivers. Washington is the county seat, and is a place of considerable commercial importance."

WASHINGTON, N. C.

Washington, on Pamlico river, an arm of Pamlico Sound, is at the head of deep water navigation. It is a rapidly growing town, now estimating its population at 6,500.

Its facilities for water transportation are unequalled, and its geographical position is unsurpassed. It is now about (18) eighteen hours by rail from New York, and is a most delightful winter resort. Sportsmen find quail and game abundant.

It is one of the great lumber manufacturing towns of North Carolina. Its fish and oyster interests give support to thousands of people in the town and on the adjacent waters. An oyster cannery is in operation, and fish packed in ice are shipped at all seasons of the year.

Here are several fine private schools, and a graded school that is the pride of our citizens.

Its people are noted for their geniality, culture and hospitality.

Its health record is unusual, and in all respects it is a most desirable place for homes and investments. In the center of a rapidly developing, tobacco growing, trucking and berry producing district, the steady certain growth of Washington is assured.

In the counties of Pitt and Beaufort are also many growing towns with good schools and abundant churches where choice lots can be bought cheaply.

One of these towns, Grimesland, a beautiful and healthy location, offers exceptional inducements to home seekers.

In this section are rare opportunities for small farmers with some means.

The depression in the price of cotton has made necessary the sub-division of large plantations and the cultivation of smaller areas. General and diversified farming and stock raising are becoming more common, and in this reduction of acreage many productive fields have been abandoned or left to become natural pastures. These abandoned lands can be bought cheaply from \$3 to \$30 per acre. Worn and exhausted fields can be easily restored by the cultivation of legumes. As a striking illustration of this we remember several years ago seeing an old impoverished sandy loam field after being "sown down" in cow peas produce the following year (150) one hundred and fifty barrels, or (450) four hundred and fifty bushels of Irish potatoes as a first crop on one acre by June 10th, and as a second crop by Nov. 15th same year (50) fifty bushels corn and a luxuriant crop of cow peas.

This yield of potatoes is exceptional, but two truck crops and often three are raised on same land in one year. Land can be bought at reasonable prices and easy terms according to improvements and proximity to shipping points.

By constitutional limitation taxes do not exceed $66\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the \$100.00 valuation.

The financial condition of the State is excellent and fast improving as is evidenced by the fact that North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds are now quoted at 130 and North Carolina 4 per cent. bonds command 108.

In every civil district in North Carolina free pub-

lic schools are maintained for (4) four or more months in the year by public taxation.

It would be advisable when possible for a number of families to come to this section together as we can often buy cheaply large plantations embracing from 2,000 to 5,000 acres on the railroads which could be sub-divided among immigrants—they establishing their own villages, private schools, churches, etc. The civil authorities will always establish free schools where there are a sufficient number of children to justify it and the railroad will gladly make depots and give shipping facilities.

We trust that this imperfect description of our section will invite a more thorough investigation of our surroundings by the home seeker into whose hands it may chance to fall, confident that the conditions found will show the within statements to be underdrawn.

They will be impressed with the cheapness, desirability and value of our lands, the conservatism and hospitality of our people—the diversity of our advantages, the immensity of our opportunities, the justness of our laws and the light taxes, fertile soil and magnificent climate which all go to make Eastern North Carolina the most favored agricultural and residence location in America—an Ideal Home.

For information relative to farms, town lots, timber, investments, agricultural, trucking and fruit lands in this section, address

GRIMES REAL ESTATE CO.,

Washington, N. C.

Hon. Elias Carr, ex-President of the North Carolina State Farmers' Alliance, ex-Governor of North Carolina, a wealthy planter and successful business man, writes :

OLD SPARTA, N. C., Feb. 23, 1899.

COL. J. BRYAN GRIMES, Grimesland, N. C.

DEAR SIR :—I understand it is your purpose, together with your brothers, to enter into a land and improvement company with Grimesland as a central point. You have my best wishes and I predict for you success. While the immigrants and capitalists are at last turning their attention Southward, it behooves us to set forth some of the advantages we are offering, and I confidently assert that Grimesland and its surroundings offer more inducements to the home-seeker than any spot of my knowledge. Its accessibility to market and exemption from frost makes it especially desirable as a trucking country. The climate of Eastern North Carolina is often said to resemble that of Southern France and Italy. The average annual rain-fall for this section being 53-29. Notwithstanding this large amount of rain-fall, the humidity tables show that the climate is as dry as that of France and other countries having a smaller rainfall. This dryness of our atmosphere is found to be decidedly favorable to the prevention of, and recovery from consumption and similar diseases which develop in more rigorous climates. Notably is this being called to our attention by the dwellers on the long-leaf pine lands every where in our State. There are areas in this section, densely inhabited, where consumption is said to be unknown. The

reports of the presence of malaria are greatly exaggerated. Speaking from an absolute knowledge where it is met with, it is due more to impure surface drinking water than to any peculiarity of the atmosphere of the region. In a number of cases where it has long been common, I have known it to disappear as soon as cistern water was used for drinking purposes. It is a well known fact that in *North Carolina alone* are all the divisional columns of the census reports completely filled, so varied are her agricultural products. This great variety of products is due to the existence of great diversity in soil and climate. The eastern part of the State (Grimesland) is pushed out into the ocean and derives much of its modifying breezes from the gulf stream.

In addition to the field crops usually grown of corn, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, peas, wheat and rye, trucking for canning and shipment to the northern markets has assumed vast and almost fabulous proportions. The whole of this (Grimesland) section lies within the trucking section, being in less than twenty-four (24) hours by fast freight of a 10,000,000 urban population. It is destined to be literally, as it is figuratively the garden spot of these United States.

Grapes and small fruits of all kind thrive there. The scuppernong grape, a native, thrives here as nowhere else, perfectly hardy, and the most prolific of all grapes. With best wishes for your success,
I am,

Sincerely yours,

ELIAS CARR.

Prof. W. F. Massey, C. E., Horticulturist and Botanist of the N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Raleigh, N. C., who is a noted agricultural writer and "the best living authority on all matters pertaining to Southern agriculture" writes :

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22, 1899.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, ESQ., Washington, N. C.

DEAR SIR—I am in hearty sympathy with your efforts to bring a good class of farm immigrants into Eastern North Carolina. I know of no section where the nature of the soil and the character of the climate are more suitable to high farming than in your section. Taken in connection with the facilities for transportation, and the adaptability of the soil and climate to the production of small fruits and vegetables for the early northern markets, all can be suited, no matter what the specialty is which he wishes to pursue. It is said that Eastern North Carolina is not a grass country like the mountain country, and to a certain extent this is true. But the wonderful yield of natural grasses that follows the enrichment of the soil aids greatly in the feeding of stock, and the facility with which the best of forage can be grown there from cow peas and the great corn crop, indicates that Eastern North Carolina can become a great beef feeding and exporting section. Nearness to the ports from which cattle are sent abroad will give your section a great advantage in this business when the right kind of cattle are raised. Stock feeding is the great need of the cotton country, and nothing will so rapidly free the cotton farmer from the slavery to

the fertilizer mixer and the money lender than the rational feeding of stock in connection with a rational system of rotating crops. I have long been impressed with the idea that it will be found that your soil and climate is adapted to the production of cigar tobacco, such as is being so profitably grown in Florida, and that hereafter by careful experiment it will be found that this class of the leaf is better for your lands than the yellow tobacco now grown. Of course I may be mistaken in this, but I believe that I am right. So far as health is concerned, while it is true that your section has a reputation for malaria, there is no reason why new comers should suffer from any such thing, if they live right and avoid the water from shallow wells and the morning dews before breakfasting. I should not fear to live and farm there at all, and should not fear that the air is not as pure as anywhere. In Columbus county, a colony of northern people have been settled on just such land for three years, and they report perfect health. They have drained the land and driven deep wells and never think of malaria. Whatever I can do to encourage your enterprise I will be glad to do, for that section of the State should be a great garden.

Yours truly,

W. F. MASSEY.

Letter of Hon. S. L. Patterson.

I have been requested by Col. Grimes to give my impression of that section of Eastern North Carolina in which lie the counties of Beaufort and Pitt. Though having no practical experience in farming there, I have visited both counties at times and under circumstances which gave me fine opportunities to study the conditions affecting the business and operations of the farmers.

I found some things that surprised me; I found a soil so easy of cultivation that one mule and plow can tend from 30 to 40 acres a season in corn or cotton.

The soil naturally is not so fertile as our alluvial bottom lands, and yet is so generally responsive to kind treatment that yields of 8 to 10 barrels of corn, 1 to 1½ bales of cotton, 600 to 800 pounds of yellow leaf tobacco, 300 to 400 bushels of potatoes, both kinds, and a like proportion of other crops are not unusual.

I found the finest fields of tobacco I had ever seen in a country that, until a few years ago, didn't know that it could raise tobacco.

I found abundant opportunities for trucking and small fruit industries, the climate, soil, season and market facilities all being propitious.

I found a nursery growing lucious peaches, pears, grapes and other fruits, besides a bewildering array of ornamental trees and shrubs and flowers to beautify and adorn the homes of the people.

I found hospitable homes which gave the stranger a cordial welcome. I found a salubrious climate and pure water, and a healthy, long-lived people. And

among all these favorable conditions, I found the most surprising thing of all—much good land for sale, and at prices so low that frequently one crop yield would pay the price of the land.

It is not worth while to speculate here why this is so, to go back to the time "before the war," when great fortunes were made on these same lands and handsome estates accumulated, to consider the changes wrought by the war, the slow recovery of the people from the uprooting of their social and industrial system.

It is sufficient that the country has recovered, but with a resulting feature of a surplus of farm lands, at very low prices, and another result, that it is the small farmer with industry, energy and brains who reaps a harvest now instead of the big planter with his broad acres and many hands.

In my judgment, the conditions for profitable farming in Eastern North Carolina, of which Beaufort and Pitt counties form one of the best sections, are unexcelled, perhaps unequalled, in any portion of the United States, of which I have information, for the investor with limited capital, seeking a congenial home.

S. L. PATTERSON.

Hon. S. L. Patterson was State Commissioner of Agriculture for some years, and as such, held Farmers' Institutes in Eastern North Carolina. The last Legislature re-elected him to this position, and he resumes the duties of this office June 15th, 1899.

GRIMES REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

We have received from the Grimes Real Estate Company, Washington, N. C., their prospectus of "Eastern N. C., as a Home for the Farmer and Investor" descriptive of the section.

This company is organized to do a general Real Estate and Insurance business. It is what has long been needed and will be an important factor in advertising the great advantages and assisting in developing this highly favored section.

The firm is composed of three brothers (all University men) sons of the late distinguished Maj. Gen. Bryan Grimes.

Col. J. Bryan Grimes, of Grimesland, senior member, is a practical business man, a large and successful farmer, a practical surveyor and a fine judge of land and property values. He is one of the most prominent of the younger men in North Carolina, well known and popular and could have had the Democratic congressional nomination last fall if he would have had it.

William Demsie Grimes is a young man of ability, character and enterprise. He has recently commenced the practice of law in Washington and is rapidly advancing in his profession and has a bright future. He is public administrator of Beaufort county and enjoys the confidence and respect of all. He is the business manager of the new firm.

Junius Daniel Grimes is just graduating from the University of North Carolina, where he has taken a high stand, being especially strong in Mathematics and its branches. He is the junior member of the firm.

The firm is splendidly equipped for their work and in North Carolina their name is a sufficient guarantee of good faith and square business.

They are all Pitt county boys and we wish and predict for them great success.—*King's Weekly*.

Greenville, N. C., March 3, 1899.

The Gazette Messenger has just issued from its press the prospectus of the Grimes Real Estate Company of this city. The purpose of the company is to transact a general real estate and insurance business, and by extensive advertising bring the great possibilities of Eastern Carolina into notice. The members of the firm need no encomiums from us, they are all the sons of the late lamented Gen. Bryan Grimes, and of their fair dealings the public may be assured. Col. J. Bryan Grimes, the senior member of the firm, is one of the largest and most successful farmers in this part of the State, was prominently spoken of as a candidate for Congress before the last campaign, and his very name is the synonym of integrity and fair dealing. Mr. W. Demas Grimes, who is another member of the firm, and who has just located in Washington to practice his profession, is a young lawyer of promise and ability, and will have the immediate oversight of the business. Mr. J. D. Grimes is still at the University taking a special course in surveying, and on the completion of his course will enter upon the active duties of the firm well equipped for his life work. He will graduate in June next with honors. Altogether, the members of the Grimes Real Estate Company are well equipped for their duties, and we predict their labors will make an epoch in the development of Eastern Carolina.—*Gazette-Messenger*, March 4th, 1899.

