

THE ENTERPRISE.

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ALFRED R. WHITMORE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1902.

What a lot of trouble and delay would be saved if Dame Nature used one of her earth quakes, so frequent in that neighborhood, to split the Isthmus!

The son of the King of Korea lost \$30,000 on Wall street, proving two things; that the "game" is no respecter of persons; and that it does not pay to get civilized too fast.

Paris has voted \$60,000,000 for municipal improvements. The French capital does not want Washington with its new plans to carry off the palm as the most beautiful city in the world.

Although many of the old retainers will be represented at the coronation, the office of "court jester" has not been revived. The English poets are thought to be sufficient cause for laughter.

Since Rudyard Kipling's recent utterance on the Boer war, which stirred up so much comment in England, a brother poet has called him in a parody "a spectacled fool at the ink-pot and a muddled brain at the pen."

Several months ago, there was a red rain in the south of Europe caused by particles of volcanic dust in the air. It is now proving of value to science because it has covered the surface of glaciers so that their movement can be readily traced. Scientists planned to do this coloring artificially over limited areas but the natural phenomenon accomplished it in a more thorough manner and on a grander scale than could have been done by the hand of man.

Estimates of the mineral products of the United States for the past year show that in nearly every particular they exceed those of any previous year; and more than that, they exceed the products of any other country. In gold, silver, iron, steel, copper, coal and mineral oil this country leads the world, and in all but copper the production of former years is surpassed.

The census report of the cotton-seed industry shows that what was formerly a waste is now almost as great a source of wealth as the cotton itself. The industrial world is learning the value of utilizing so-called "waste-products" and the latest example comes from Germany where sugar-beet tops, formerly worthless, are now being artificially dried to form a nutritive food for cattle

THE NEED FOR RECIPROCIITY WITH CUBA.

(By Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba)

"The relations of the United States with Cuba are not for to-day alone; they are for the near future, and for the distant future as well. They are the relations between two people, near to each other hitherto in location, but only recently brought close to each other in thought and in interests. The sentimental as well as the material relations which these two people bear to each other now, and will bear in time to come, should be taken earnestly into account and should be considered with not only a wise, but with a kindly solicitude, if we would arrive at conclusions and if would form decisions which shall have consequences worthy of our traditions and be of genuine advantage to the people of the continent on the one hand and of the island on the other. I lay stress upon the considerations of sentiment as well as upon the material aspects of the question of reciprocity with Cuba, because at this juncture there comes the fortunate possibility of removing much that has been misapprehension, and the more that has been intentional misrepresentation.

"In Cuba the personal relations between Cubans, as Cubans, and Americans, as Americans, have never been better than they are today. The references which have been frequently made to the existence of ill feeling have no foundation in fact. Reference may be made—merely in order to adhere to the strict letter of the truth—to the existence in Cuba of a radical element very weak numerically, whose members are approached by some politicians that made bids for votes on the score of declaratory opinion that is intensely anti-American. The declarations of these politicians are not considered in Cuba, and are not worth considering here; everyone on the island understands thoroughly that they are designed for campaign purposes merely, and no one on the island pays any attention to them. In effect they amount to appeals, for election purposes, formulated for the ears of the totally illiterate class, and they are summed up in the oft repeated phrase, "The Americans are not going to leave."

"Throughout the island all social intercourse and all personal acquaintance are on a very excellent footing. The Cubans as a people have a very natural desire to form their own government and to see their flag fly over Cuba's fortresses. So far as the question of independence is concerned, the national spirit of Cuba is a pronounced one, yet there are many who believe that at some future time annexation will not only be desirable, but will be the most effective form of solution for the several problems which the young country finds of vital moment. It must always be understood however, that the Cuban national spirit feels that an independent government, free to deal with the island's affairs according to the will of the majority, is their right.

"The tranquility and good order that have existed during the term of Cuba's occupation are remarkable when it is remembered that the occupation brought into contact two peoples distinctly different—different in religion, in traditions and in ways of thinking. For the first two years perhaps neither party to the occupation—Cubans and Americans—understood the other thoroughly. But courtesy, and tact invariably bring from Cubans ready response to any reasonable demands or request.

"There has been too much coloring of the reports of Cuban sentiment through the instrumentality of men whose knowledge of the Cuban people has been obtained through the medium of disgruntled adventurer in Havana, especially, we find great numbers of disappointed American, Cuban and other of the adventurer type who are bitter toward both the Cuban people and the military government. It is the way of human nature very often. Instances can not fail to happen where men are checked in their greed for some concession which is irregular, or undeniably fraudulent. Disappointed, chagrined and, perhaps in some small degree hopeful of retrieving lost enterprises, they make it their special purpose in life to denounce as tyrannical and oppressive the authorities of the island—Cuban and American. The same special

reason for existence seems also to actuate every man who has been dismissed from government employ because of incompetency or dishonesty. The views of men like these are no criterion. The actual feeling of the Cubans can be ascertained only by meeting them, associating with them, in all parts of the island. I have yet to meet the Government officer or the reputable citizen who has any complaint to make on the ground of discourteous or unfriendly treatment.

"One aspect of the Government, bearing directly upon the attitude of the Cuban people toward the United States and upon commercial and other relations between Cuba and this country in the future is the complexion of the government itself as it stands at present. Probably not more than one and one-half or two per cent. of the employees of the island Government as a whole are Americans. The Government of Cuba has been so established and developed that it can be turned over to the Cuban people with hardly a perceptible change in its personnel. The feeling of the Cubans toward the United States is evidenced in no more unmistakable way than in the constant and ever-present expressions of good will for American officers and the American representatives of the military government which are met with throughout the island.

"There are few people in the United States who will dispute the premise that a stable government must be maintained in Cuba. We have promised as a nation to establish such a government, and must see to it that our promises are made good. A stable government is an expensive thing, it involves the maintenance of a good system for the administration of justice, from judiciary to police, school, public works, charities and hospitals, which are necessarily government institutions; and above all an elaborate system of sanitation which is imperatively required if North America would keep under control the dreaded yellow fever, so many times transported from Havana and other Cuban cities to the communities of the Southern States, with such enormous losses of life and expenditure of money. A government that is to perform the functions I have here to briefly given can be organized and maintained under those conditions alone which guarantee a reasonable income for all its great and varied needs. Its establishment and its maintenance are predicated primarily upon the establishment and the maintenance of business confidence among the producers and traders of the island. And if a government of this type be established—and well established—we shall speedily find the conditions in Cuba in all that pertains to public education and to public health, reverting to what they were when first we went there. The objectionable and dangerous conditions for the removal of which we intervened, must return in full force and vigor and we shall be constrained to do one of two things, either permit them to continue as a menace to the public health and as interferences with our commerce, costing us thousands of lives every summer and millions upon millions of dollars; or we must intervene, to do afresh the great work we are now completing.

"Cuba purchases at present material from foreign countries amounting to nearly seventy million dollars per year. Under conditions that will encourage her planters to more extensive operations and will give capitalists confidence in the resources of the country and in the ability of its inhabitants to sell their products at a profit, the purchasing capacity of Cuba within a few years will rise to hundreds of millions. That trade we should have, and will have if we formulate plans for dealing with Cuba which are just and intelligent. It would be dishonorable and in bad faith to attempt to force political opinion in Cuba for the purpose of changing her relative position in reference to the United States by maintaining obstacles to trade relations, which will result in producing a condition of ruin and disorder through failure of her two industries, sugar and tobacco. Such an attempt would be in direct contradiction to our promise to establish a stable government. It might produce a result which would necessitate another intervention, but it would destroy Cuba's confidence in us as a people and would put us in a very undesirable light before the world.

"We have only partially completed our obligations toward Cuba. We must now give her an opportunity to build up such trade relations as will render a stable government possible.

"Her two principal products are tobacco and sugar. She purchases from abroad everything her people wear, much of what they eat and use in their households. She actually imports a large proportion of her building material. There is little, except among those articles classed as luxuries, which she purchases that she does not produce. She is not thirty miles removed from our coast and such has been the destruction wrought by wars and a bad government that for generations to come Cuba will continue to be a purchase to the full extent of her ability to buy. There are town and country residences, almost entirely destroyed, which are to be rebuilt and restored to their former beauty that are numerous which must be reconstructed, and huge amounts of structural iron and machinery of all kind to be imported. From our situation and by reason of the sincere and earnest friendship her people have for us, we should control practically all of this trade of Cuba. The island to day has a population of only one and one-half millions. It can vary easily twelve millions. This large population of the future should be, and will be, if proper means be now employed, composed of industrious and enterprising planters and developers.



MOTHERHOOD

The greatest ambition of American men and women is to have homes blessed with children. The woman afflicted with female disease is constantly menaced with becoming a childless wife. No medicine can restore dead organs, but Wine of Cardui does regulate derangements that prevent conception; does prevent miscarriage; does restore weak functions and shattered nerves and does bring babies to homes barren and desolate for years. Wine of Cardui gives women the health and strength to bear healthy children. You can get a dollar bottle of Wine of Cardui from your dealer.

WINE OF CARDUI

143 Market Street, Memphis, Tenn., April 14, 1901. In February, 1901, I took one bottle of Wine of Cardui and one bottle of Theodor's Black-Draught. I had been married three years, but never given birth to a child until I took Wine of Cardui. Now I am mother of a fine baby girl which was born March 15, 1901. The baby weighs fourteen pounds and I feel well and happy and I never will be without Wine of Cardui in my household. Mrs. J. W. C. SMITH.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, to The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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A WORTHY SUCCESSOR.

"Something New Under The Sun."

All doctors have tried to cure CATARRH by the use of powders, acid, inhalants and drugs in paste form. Their powders dry up the mucous membranes causing them to crack open an bleed. The powerful acids used in the inhalants have entirely eaten away the sensitive membrane that their makers have tried to cure with their "pastes" and ointments cannot reach the disease. An old and experienced practitioner who has for many years used a close study and specialty of the treatment of CATARRH, has at last perfected a Treatment which when fully used, not only relieves at once, but permanently cures CATARRH, by removing the cause, stopping the discharges and curing all inflammation. It is the only remedy known to science that actually reaches the affected parts. This wonderful remedy is known as "SNUFFLES" the only PERFECT CATARRHIC and is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, each package containing internal and external medicine sufficient for a full month's treatment and everything necessary to its perfect use. "SNUFFLES" is the only perfect CATARRHIC ever made and is now recognized as the only safe and positive cure for that annoying and disgusting disease. It cures all inflammation quickly and permanently. It also wonderfully quick to relieve ALLY BRONCHITIS or COUGH in the BRONCHI. CATARRH when neglected often leads to CONSUMPTION. "SNUFFLES" will save you if you use it at once. It is no ordinary remedy, but a complete treatment which is positively guaranteed to cure CATARRH in any form of Stage if used according to the directions which accompany each package. Don't delay but send for it at once, and give full attention to your condition, and you will receive special advice from the discoverer of this wonderful remedy, regarding your case without cost to you beyond the regular price of "SNUFFLES" the GREAT CATARRHIC CURE.

Sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of One Dollar. Address: EDWIN B. GILES & CO., 232 Market St., Philadelphia.

a large proportion of whom will probably come from our own country. With time a strong, prosperous people will be built up in the island. It will be a people who will not be a menace to us, who will not be a tax upon us, it will be one whose trade and whose good will should be of the greatest value.

"Cuba's geographical position is such that she practically controls the entrance to the Gulf and the approaches to the projected isthmian canal, and she stands in the line of trade between North and South America. It is most important that her government shall be stable; that her population, financially and politically, shall be sound and self-sustaining, and the disposition and the spirit of her people continue friendly to us as a nation. The wise provisions of the Platt Amendment have done much to guarantee a stable government and I believe that what is needed to bring about the desirable conditions referred to is to make it possible for Cuba's two great industries to live and to return a reasonable profit to their promoters. The United States will gain as much by developing its trade with Cuba as Cuba will gain by the increase of its trade through more favorable relations with the United States. We can send her everything she requires to maintain, clothe, and feed her people. We can admit her products with a reasonable reduction on the present duty without injuring the interests of our people who are now at work on similar lines. And, in doing it, we shall greatly benefit our people as a whole, and we shall have carried out our promises in good faith."

A PROMINENT CHICAGO WOMAN SPEAKS.

Prof. Roxa Tyler, of Chicago, Vice-President Illinois Woman's Alliance, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says "I suffered with a severe cold this winter which threatened to run into pneumonia. I tried different remedies but I seemed to grow worse and the medicine upset my stomach. A friend advised me to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and I found it was pleasant to take and it relieved me at once. I am now entirely recovered, saved a doctor's bill, time and suffering, and I will never be without this splendid medicine again." For sale by N. S. Peck & Co.

A. C. L.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. COMPANY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Table with columns: BATED, Jan 31st, 1902, and various train routes and times.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

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Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Williamston 9:10 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12:20 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12:40 p. m., arrives Newberry 3:30 p. m., arrives Lenoir 5:30 p. m., arrives Washington 7:30 p. m., arrives Tarboro 9:30 p. m., arrives Goldsboro 11:30 p. m., arrives Raleigh 1:30 a. m., arrives Norfolk 3:30 a. m., arrives New York 5:30 a. m.

Mexican Mustang Liniment advertisement featuring an illustration of a man on a horse and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Dr. John D. Biggs, Dentist, located at Rear Wheeler Martin's Law Office, Main Street.

Large advertisement for \$2,500.00 Cash Prizes Free, featuring a contest for the Weekly American newspaper.

Advertisement for Maltby House, featuring 100 Sheep and a pointer for inventors.