

THE ENTERPRISE.

True to Ourselves, Our Neighbors, Our Country and Our God.

VOL., II.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1901.

NO. 40.



WILLIE PERKINS was eight years old and Nero was only four, but when Nero walked on all fours he was nearly as tall as Willie, and when he lifted his great shaggy dogship upon his hind legs he could lay his forepaws on somebody's shoulder, and that somebody was Willie's father.

Mr. Perkins called Willie and Nero "the chums," and it was indeed seldom that the two were apart, except at school times and meal times, and when the sandman had paid Willie a visit; even at those times they were not far apart. When Willie went to school Nero "rotted along" by his side, and like the good fellow that he was, when they came to the door and Willie said, "Now, old boy, you wait for me right here in the yard and be sure not to frighten any of the children as they come in. Tell me good-by now and be a good fellow." Nero would wag his tail very hard, lick the back of Willie's hand and pat his head so lovingly all the time Willie was talking to him, and then lie down and watch his master disappear through the great door of the school-house.

"Well, you ought to have the right to give out the flags. We'll all meet here at 10 sharp," and Tom sauntered on.

When he was gone Willie began to talk to Nero again.

"Now, there it is. I have firecrackers and torpedoes enough for you an' me, too, an' you helped me burn 'em, carrying kindling, didn't you? Oh, why haven't you some hands to carry a flag with!"

Willie was excited now, and up jumped Nero, wagging his tail as hard as he could. Willie looked at him for a minute and then turned a double somersault, and came up shouting, "Hurrah! hurrah! You shall march with me. I know I can do it!"

At last the Fourth came, and at 10 o'clock all the boys except Ed. were gathered in Willie's yard and Willie was talking to them.

"Now, boys," he was saying, "you left it to me to put some one in Ed's place, an' I have selected some one that you all know an' like. He has his share of crackers and will wave his flag fine. Will you promise to give him a rousing welcome when he comes, so's he won't feel hurt at being

But the happiest time for "the chums" was when Willie put his books away for the long summer vacation and he and Nero had the whole day together. Even when Willie had cut the kindling it was Nero who carried it to the house in a basket held tightly by his strong teeth, while Willie carried a bucketful of coal.

By and by Willie began to tell Nero of a great day that was coming, when all the boys would have firecrackers and Roman candles and torpedoes, and there would be flags flying and bands playing and everybody would have a good time. Nero always listened to every word that his little master said, and now and then when Willie would give his head an extra hard pat by way of emphasis Nero would bark and set his tail going harder than ever. That tail always wagged when Nero was pleased. Sometimes Willie's mother would allow the dog to come into the sitting room, but one day the tail knocked a handsome vase off of the table and broke it, and after that Nero had to lie down very quietly if he got into the house.

Two days before the Fourth Willie bought his fireworks; there were five packages of fire crackers and five of torpedoes, four rockets, four Roman candles, two wheels and a long piece of punk. Nero went with Willie to the store to buy them, but he had to wait outside while Willie went in, and so as soon as they reached home Willie opened the package and showed Nero everything it contained.

"Now, we'll fire off a few crackers," said Willie to Nero, "but we'll have to save the most of them till the Fourth, 'cause us boys are going to have our crackers an' torpedoes together. Won't we have a fine time, marching to the commons, with our drums beating and horns blowing and flags flying! But there's one trouble about you, Nero, an' that is, you can't march with us 'cause the boys decided that nobody can march without they have one of our flags, an' there's just ten flags an' ten boys. I'm to give out the flags an'

asked to march with us at the last minute?"

They all promised, and then Willie they were asking who it was Willie ran into the house. A few moments later he came out, and who should come trotting by his side but Nero, carrying in his mouth the handle of a basket that was filled with firecrackers and wagging his tail, to which was tied a little flag, pole and all!

The boys all gave a great shout when they saw Nero, and then they formed in double column and started for the commons. Nero walking by Willie's side, the proudest dog that ever waved a Fourth of July flag. Fannie Day Hurst, in the Chicago Herald.

lish commander consented to the release on the condition that the American party should see the bombardment of Baltimore. When the bombardment was at an end the Americans looked through the smoke to see if the flag was still floating over the fort. The dawn was just breaking, and the Stars and Stripes were flying in the breeze unharmed. Then Mr. Key wrote down the words of the song that has preserved his name for all time. He died at Baltimore in 1843.

Etiquette For the Fourth.

Keep moving about on the Fourth. It is always the innocent bystander who gets shot.

The evening of the Fourth is a very auspicious time to set with your best girl and watch for shooting stars. Should you accidentally shoot somebody with your toy pistol don't add insult to injury by telling him that you didn't know it was loaded.

If you should buy a pyrotechnic cigar to hoax a friend with be sure to mark it in such a way that you won't light it yourself by a mistake.

If you give a little private display of fireworks from your front stoop it is cheaper in the end to hire an experienced man to set them off.

The cautious pedestrian will continue to walk in the middle of the street for fear the mischievous kid at the window should drop a lighted firecracker down the back of his neck.

If you own a war-rifle in the shape of a mauler rifle don't think it is a harmless weapon just because the Spaniard who once possessed it was unable to hit anything with it. J. J. O'Connell, in Pack.

A Fourth of July Nightmare.

When we feel inclined to grumble over rapid transit, and indeed all means of getting to places, we should pause: Think of traveling in 76. Then it was about "as it was in the beginning." Vessels sailed by sea propelled as in the days of the Pharaohs, and horse power served on land. Now the hurried traveler wishes two-hour trains to New York were livelier; then they were glad to make the jaunt in two days. A few stage coaches then served. Now thousands of engines stand ready to carry crowds of passengers across the continent.

THEY FORMED IN DOUBLE COLUMN.

If there was any boy that was stek you could have his place, if you could only wave a flag."

Nero dropped his head and looked very sad. Willie thought it was because Nero was so badly disappointed, but perhaps it was because the faithful fellow saw that his friend was troubled. As they sat there, Nero looking so sad and Willie with his elbows resting on his knees and his chin buried in his hands, they heard some one whistle and, looking up, saw Tom Evans coming toward them.

"Heard the news?" Tom asked.

"No. What is it?" answered Willie, forgetting for a moment his trouble over Nero.

Ed. Bishop's going with his folks to the city for the Fourth, an' so you'll have to find some one else to take his place on our procession."

Willie gave Nero a quick look. "Oh, I wish you had hands."

"Who'll you get?" asked Tom, after waiting a moment for Willie to speak.

"Dunno yet; I'll have to think about it first. See here. I've got lots of things. Twice as much as we have to have."

"I should say you had! You're lucky. All the other boys say they had a hard time to get what they had to. How'd you manage it?"

"I earned the money, getting coal and kindling," Willie explained.

As to Traveling.

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Author of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," which is sung more often on the Fourth than in any other song, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on August 1,



1779. He was a lawyer and the son of an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was graduated from St. John's College in 1798. He was afterward district attorney for the District of Columbia. Key wrote the celebrated song under peculiar conditions. In 1814, when the British attacked Washington, Key matured a plan to release his friend, Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured by the enemy. President Madison gave him a vessel and sent an agent for the exchange of prisoners with the lawyer. The Brit

FORAKER IS BITTER.

Denounces the South For Disfranchising the Negro.

MARSH WORDS ARE PREDOMINANT

In His Speech Before the Republican State Convention of Ohio—Hanna's Men Win.

Columbus, O., Special.—The Republican State convention convened here Monday afternoon with a large attendance. At the conference during the forenoon, interest centered in the control of the new State committee, the construction of the platform and the fight that the State Anti-Labor League was making against the renomination of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell. The issues on Caldwell and the resolutions are still being agitated but the contest for State committee-men resulted in what is called a unanimous victory for the Hanna men, which include the friends of Governor Nash and others. The result assures the re-election of Congressman Dick as chairman of the State executive committee.

Hon. P. W. Durr, chairman of the State central committee, in a brief speech congratulated the Republicans of Ohio on the result of the Ohio campaign last year and predicted victory for this year. Then he introduced S. Senator Foraker as the temporary chairman of the convention. Senator Foraker was most enthusiastically received and spoke in part as follows:

"Every vote cast in our State next November will be a vote for or against the administration of William McKinley, just as certainly and emphatically as though he were again our candidate this year as he was last; for we must of necessity, by the action we take, endorse his work and give him encouragement or discredit his record and embarrass his efforts. His first administration was triumphantly successful, but it could not have been so had it not been supported by a Republican Congress. His second administration can be, and will be, even more illustrious than his first if we give him that same support, but it cannot be, and will not be so, if we withhold it."

He then gave a history of the Harrison and Cleveland administrations and went through the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. Regarding the disfranchisement of colored voters, Senator Foraker said:

"Neither is it a time to show indifference to the wrong the Democratic party is committing today in the Southern States against the black man, whom it is robbing of his suffrage under the forms of constitutional amendments and a signal encroachments that are in violation of the constitution of the United States. This is worse, if possible, than the inhuman tyrannies of which we read almost daily, because it is without provocation, and is a blow aimed at a class and the government of a nation.

"Constituted authority must find a way to suppress these wrongs, or the government will deserve to lose the support of a race that has shed his blood for our flag in every war and almost every field where it has waved. Brave, heroic, gallant men were they who, side our wars, they helped us to conquer our independence, to form our Union, to preserve our national life, to carry liberty and freedom to Cuba, and to plant our banner in victory on the islands of the seas. They are entitled to the protection of the government for which they have so bravely fought. It is an inexpressible shame, that such protection is denied. As they have shared our labor and perils so must they share our rewards. In what way their rights will better be secured is an unsolved problem, but until they are fully protected, and Democratic persecutions and denials of constitutional rights have ceased, there should not be any restoration of the Democratic party to power."

Cotton Oil Company Incorporated.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—The United States Oil Company, capital \$12,000,000, was incorporated Monday. The company is to manufacture and deal in cotton and other oils and their products. Incorporators, Frank H. Lord, C. Giles, New York; K. K. McLauren, Jersey City.

Says Gage is Ignorant.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg, purports to quote M. De Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, as saying that the statement issued by Secretary Gage in explanation of the United States Treasury Department's action in imposing countervailing duties on certain Russian products, shows the question is not fully understood by Mr. Gage. De Witte says he cannot imagine that Mr. Gage would intentionally mislead the people of the United States and therefore he can only conclude that Mr. Gage is not possessed of all the facts in the case.

The Surrender of Callies.

Santa Cruz, Providence of Laguna, P. I., Special.—When General Callies surrendered here with 650 men, and 500 rifles, he entered Santa Cruz to the music of native bands, which were drawn up in six lines in the church yard. During the surrender of the arms Callies and his staff, who were outside the enclosure, wept.

The officers afterward walked to headquarters, where Callies tendered his sword to General Sumner, who gallantly handed it back.

NORTH STATE CROPS.

Rising Temperature and Copious Rains Have Helped Vegetation.

Frequent showers with cloudy, cool weather prevailed during the week just passed. Rains occurred at some place or other in the State on every day of the week, and were quite heavy on the 21st and night of the 24th, causing freshets in the smaller streams, but generally the rains were local in character, and over many counties there were favorable opportunities for farm work. The temperature averaged 80 degrees below the daily normal, but was not sufficiently low to be positively injurious to or check growth. Maximum temperature exceeding 90 degrees occurred on Sunday and Monday with increased sunshine and really summery conditions. The condition of crops has become very diversified; generally in the northeastern section and along the northern border of the State, where less rain fell, cultivation has made good progress and crops have made fairly good growth, though they are still very backward; in the southern and west portion rain has been continuous, cultivation almost impossible, and all crops are in very bad condition in consequence of grass and weeds.

Wheat harvest is nearing completion in the central-east sections, but has been delayed by wet weather in the west; lack of well filled heads indicates a shorter yield than expected, though the crop will be a good one; there is much complaint of moulding in shock and even some sprouting of ripe grain in the fields. Corn where well cultivated is generally on par with the early crop that looks well. In the east good progress in hilling has been made, and some farmers have begun to lay by early corn; elsewhere growth has been, most fields are still grassy; low lands usually planted to corn have not been plowed and will be abandoned. Cotton is making very slow growth, but looks fairly well in cultivated fields; grass continues to be troublesome; in some counties lice have appeared on cotton. Some early planted cotton is beginning to form squares. Tobacco is doing well where clean, and generally has good stand; many correspondents now report condition of tobacco as poor. Peanuts look fairly well. Spring oats are very fine and harvesting them is underway. Peaches are getting ripe but many are rotting; the apples are suffering from blight, and the fruit cannot to fall. Meadows are very fine, and a large crop of hay will be obtained.

Letter to County Boards.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued the following circular letter:

"To County Boards of Education: The new school law requires that on the second Monday of July your board shall elect a county superintendent of schools. It would seem needless for me to call your attention to the importance of this election, but the success of the public schools rests largely upon your action. The superintendent should be the leading factor in the administration of the law. From him you will get most of the information about how the schools are being conducted in your county. It therefore becomes of the highest importance that you secure for this office the services of one of your best teachers. The work under the new law will require the entire time of the superintendent while the schools are in session. We need in every county in the State a teacher for superintendent who has the confidence of the teachers in his country—a man that is a teacher in educational thought and work—a man that is competent to teach teachers how to teach—a man that will inspire and arouse the people to the importance of education at this time. The county superintendent is required to conduct educational meetings in every township. He should be a man of such business judgment and courage as to see that all the money that belongs to the school fund shall go into the Treasury, and with your assistance know that it is being wisely and economically spent for the children."

"You will see that the powers and duties of the county boards are greatly enlarged. It is important that you inquire your superintendent to visit the schools, and encourage him in every way you can. The work you have before you demands your best thoughts and most patriotic devotion. There never has been a time when so much was demanded of school officers as now. It is hoped that you will not only be careful in selecting a suitable man for superintendent, but that you will also appoint the best men you can find in your county for committeemen."

"Earnestly beseeching your co-operation in every effort to encourage and stimulate our people in the great cause of popular education."

Fatal Railroad Wreck.

Pittsburg, Special.—Train No. 23 was wrecked at Monaca, about 30 miles west of here Monday evening. Two persons are dead, three fatally injured and forty more or less seriously hurt. The dead are: J. W. Cunningham, fireman of the train, lived at McKee's Rocks, Pa.; Larry Baker, baggage man, Mount Washington, Pittsburg. From passengers it is learned that the train, while going at very fast speed, ran into an open switch at Monaca and the entire train went over an embankment some 25 feet high. Every car was turned over, two or three of them going over twice.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Employers will be moved from San Francisco, Cal., to Denver, Col.

The new electric elevator in the Washington Monument, at Washington, D. C., is being tested, preliminary to public use.

A \$12,000,000 coal combine to operate in Marion, Harrison and Monongahela counties, West Virginia, was chartered at Charleston, W. Va.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

Figures Showing the Relative Urban Population.

Analyzing the results for the United States according to the proportion of the entire population found in incorporated places of various sizes, it appears that the 161 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1900 contain an aggregate of 19,757,618 persons, and that this number of persons constitutes 25.9 per cent. of the total population considered. This population does not agree with the population given in census bulletin issued October 25, 1900, on account of the addition of two cities, namely Joplin, Mo., and Honolulu, Hawaii, and a correction in the population of Chattanooga, Tenn. In 1890 there were 124 cities which had a population of 25,000 or more, but of these cities Brooklyn and Long Island City now form a part of New York city, showing a net gain of 39 cities in 1900 as compared with 1890. These 124 cities in 1890 had a combined population of 13,989,568, or 22.2 per cent. of the total population considered at that census.

Incorporated places having between 8,000 and 25,000 inhabitants in 1900 number 356, and comprise, in the aggregate, a population of 4,946,091, equivalent to 6.5 per cent. of the entire population. Places of similar character and size in 1890 numbered 292 and contained 8,947,233 persons, or 6.3 per cent. of the total population.

There are 532 incorporated places in 1900 with a population of more than 4,000 but less than 8,000, comprising a total of 2,937,327, or 3.9 per cent. of such places in 1890 with a combined population of 1,970,752 and constituting 3.1 per cent. of the total population.

The 604 incorporated places returned in 1900 with a population ranging from 2,500 to 4,000 contain, in all, 896,795 persons and represent 2.5 per cent. of the whole population, as compared with a total of 1,472,599 persons living in 470 incorporated places of similar size in 1890, representing 2.3 per cent. of the whole population, as against 253, the entire population ten years ago.

The incorporated places containing between 1,000 and 2,500 inhabitants in 1900 number 2,130 and represent a combined total of 3,304,700 persons constituting 4.3 per cent. of the country's present population, while those incorporated places having under 1,000 inhabitants in 1900 number 6,819 and contain 23,007,075 persons, or 4 per cent. of the total population. There were in 1890 a total of 1,591 incorporated places with a population of more than 1,000 but less than 2,500, representing 2,489,194 persons in all and constituting 4 per cent. of the total population, while the incorporated places having a population of less than 1,000 numbered 4,742 with a combined population of 2,395,082, or 2.5 per cent. of the total population in 1890.

Bryan on Hanna.

Chicago, Special.—Wm. J. Bryan, in a talk with Chicago newspaper men said: "I am for Mark Hanna for the Republican candidate for president next time and hope the Republicans will nominate him, but I am not sure I can control their convention." "Who would be a good man for the Democrats to nominate?" was asked. "It is too early to talk about any man for the Democratic nomination," said Mr. Bryan. "I have taken up a line of work and believe I have twenty years ahead of me to carry it on."

No Strikers to Be Taken Back.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—General Superintendent W. A. D. of the Southern Railway district, made this statement relative to the machinists' strike: "None of the machinists who went out on a strike three weeks ago has been or will be taken back into the shops of the Southern Railway Company. The proportion of men we have put to work in their places varies at different shops. At some places more than half the positions have been filled."

Visible Cotton Supply.

New Orleans, Special.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total of visible to be 2,948,096 bales, against 2,612, 128 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,165,096 against 1,390,128 last year, and of all other kinds placed in a shoe box, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,783,000 against 1,222,000 last year. Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and continental Europe 1,457,000 bales, against 1,275,000 last year; in Egypt 148,000 against 102,000 last year; in India 616,000 against 307,000 last year and in the United States 272,000 against 328,000 last year.

A Charlotte, N. C., Special.

The gardener who works for Mr. R. A. Evans on East Fifth street, found a dead mulatta baby in Mr. Evans' garden Friday morning. The body had been covered with an old stocking and placed in a shoe box. The body of the infant was taken to the police station where an examination was made by Dr. F. O. Hawley, the city physician, who stated that the baby had been born alive. There were no marks of violence to indicate that the infant had been slain. The police have not been able to find any clue as to the mother of the child.

Greensboro Female College.

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