

THE ENTERPRISE.
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
 AT
 WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
 ALFRED E. WHITMORE,
 EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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 Copy for Advertisements, or change of Advertisements, must be in this office not later than Wednesday noon.

SUBSCRIPTION \$100 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the Post Office at Williamston, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1902.

Work on the Bertie road will commence about Monday. We understand that Sheriff Hardison has charge of the work. The road will run up the river on the Martin side to a point opposite Spellers Ferry landing. This we think a better route than formally planned. Every effort will be made to have the ferry in operation by August 1st.

A white woman was killed in Rowan county, brutally murdered with stones, in a field where she was at work alone. Two negro boys, brothers, were arrested charged with the murder. It seems bad blood existed between the white family and the negro family, and it was supposed that the boys came into the field, that the woman ordered them out, and so a quarrel began with the above results. There was positive evidence that no crime except murder was committed. The boys were arrested and placed in Salisbury jail. A speedy trial was in prospect. But the wheels of justice move too slow for some fiendish people when there is a chance to shed blood, when a mob of seventy-five men can combine to slay two absolutely helpless negro boys. At night a mob, said to number seventy-five, went to the jail and took the boys, hanged them in a public place on the railroad where passengers on the passing trains next morning from their seats viewed the bodies dangling at the ends of the ropes. Governor Aycock has now offered a reward of four hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any one or all of the men who were engaged in the lynching, and it is said that the solicitor of the district is on the ground making investigations.

Up to the offering of the reward by the Governor the whole affair is such as might have more properly have occurred in the heart of Darkest Africa or in Heathen China, rather than in Christian America, where thousands of preachers are supposed to be engaged in preaching the gospel. It now turns out that there was no proof whatever to connect the younger negro with the crime except his black skin; that he died protesting his innocence and trying to sing a hymn. There is absolutely no such thing as black justice for the black man and white justice for the white man, and if any man believes there is such a thing, he believes a lie. The hanging of the negro boys at Salisbury, one of them innocent, the other already in the charge of officers of the state, was the work of fiends and not of men jealous of the honor of anything or any-

body, the work of men drunk with the thirst for blood, and filled with mean liquor doubtless; and was an assault upon the rights of every man and child of tender age within the bounds of North Carolina. Let the people uphold the Governor in his efforts to punish the men guilty of this awful crime, —Rural Visitor.

College Extravagance.

One of the greatest advantages of college training is the development of the individuality of the student. For it is the personality which differentiates one student from another—and for that matter, one man from another. The real end of education, therefore, should be to develop that character and abilities of each man to the highest pitch, and this cannot be done in an atmosphere of luxury and idleness. The tendency towards extravagance in college life is a fact which the recent and great growth of wealth in America has made possible, and on this tendency the self-indulgence of youth has laid a firm hold.

The daily papers frequently give accounts of this or that young millionaire automobilist at one of the great Northern universities, who has run down some wayfarer pedestrian. The item only differs from the news paper reports of Oxford and Cambridge life a century ago by the fact that then the rich drove tandems instead of automobiles, and there were fewer of them.

Young Reginald Vanderbilt, who achieved a certain notriety by his automobiling exploits at New Haven, has just failed of graduation at Yale, because he gave too much time and thought to chauffeurs and roulette and too little to mathematics and history. His experience is like that of many other rich young men who was unable to withstand the temptations which his wealth offered and so lost his chance in life. For the fruits of labor are to the laborer, and the world's honors are in the long run for those who have earned them. No young man can achieve anything worth having except by his own efforts, and these efforts are too often made useless or worse than useless by the possession of great riches. The exercise of power—be it moral or muscular—is the only thing that gives power, and the college student who fritters away three or four times in extravagance and self-indulgence has lost an opportunity that all eternity cannot restore.

The future and its prizes are for the earnest and faithful toilers of to-day, and to-day and to-morrow are all that we can hope for. Yesterday is as much lost to us as the other seven thousand years. — Richmond Times.

The Electrical Engineer.

To many a boy of sixteen or seventeen who is beginning to ponder what part in the world he can play best or what part is the best to play, the convention at Great Barrington of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers must have seemed the great and most interesting thing of last week. To men, also, the new profession is fascinating, and it draws irresistibly to itself much of the best talent of the time. It is not too much to say that no other profession is likely to do so much for the material progress of mankind in this century. Electrical science is still in its swaddling clothes. Wonders beside which the tales of SINDBAD and ALLADIN

are but last year's almanacs may be and are expected of it. Transportation, manufacturing, domestic economy are yet to be revolutionized by it. The age of steam should seem slow, moss backed and dull in comparison with the age of electricity.

And that, in its turn, may have to yield the palm of some discovery of later and wiser ages. The world has crept and crept long. Now it is a lightning express. —N. Y. Sun.

Restrict Immigration.

The contention of the American Immigration Restriction League, that was at first ridiculed, and there is and has been a growing necessity for applying educational and other tests to immigrants from Europe, is now generally regarded as sound. This fact is becoming clearer every day. The food gates are wider open than ever before, and the tide of undesirable immigrants sweeping in is at greater height and of stronger current than ever before known. In the five months ending May 31st, according to official figures, there landed at the port of New York 267,104 immigrants. Of these, 88,500 came in the month of May, and we are told that the great mass of them are unskilled and are non-producers; that they are people who are unlikely to ever become skilled workers or producers of any kind. It is asserted by those in position to know that a decided majority of the immigrants landing on these shores at present are from the lowest social level of Europe; people who are unambitious, incapable and in the main absolutely illiterate.

It is absurd to suppose that such immigrants will assimilate with Americans or adapt themselves to their new environment. The Shattuc bill applying an educational test has passed the House of Representatives and it is to be hoped will pass the Senate before the adjournment of Congress and become a law. The test is not a severe one and it is just, fair, and absolutely necessary. It merely establishes a standard to which any man worthy of the protection of this government may easily attain. —Richmond Times.

Congressman Small's Speech on North Carolina.

In the house of representatives on Saturday last Hon John H. Small, congressman from the First district of this state, under the privileges of general debate delivered a speech of some length on the resources, progress and possibilities of North Carolina. The speech shows careful preparation and research and is full of facts and figures regarding the state of interest to the citizens, as well as to non-residents who contemplate becoming citizens. When speaking on the subjects of population, agriculture and manufactures he gives figures of different periods, showing the rapid progress in these branches of the subject made by the state.

Under the head of climate Mr. Small takes three points in the state, Asheville in the mountains, Oak Ridge in the central section, and Hatteras on the coast, and gives the highest average and lowest average annual temperatures for the last eleven years. The three points chosen range in height above the sea level from eleven feet at Hatteras to 2,250 feet at Asheville.

He next shows that during the last census decade the white population increased 19.7 per cent, and the colored 11.3, the latter forming 33 per cent of the entire population. A considerable proportion of this difference in increase he ascribes to emigration of the negroes. As to the distribution of population he says:

"Mineral and timber wealth, a generous and fertile soil bestowed by nature's lavish hand, do not necessarily make a state great and rich, but if in addition to these things nature has provided that power which enables man to trans-

form these raw materials into finished products, then that community or that state offers exceptional advantages to enterprise and industry. With perhaps one exception, there is no state in the union bordering on the Atlantic ocean that is so rich in the number and extent of water powers as is North Carolina. It has been estimated by an authority that the water power of the state is 3,500,000 horse power if the streams of the state can supply an energy equal to 20 per cent. of this estimated horse power there is no measuring her industrial possibilities. The electrical transmission of energy is becoming so general that it is only a question of time when more than 300,000 horse power, which is now going to waste in the streams of the state, can be made available for industrial growth. With the exception of Niagara, the greatest water power in the United States east of the Mississippi river is found at the famous Narrows of the Yadkin river. It requires today in round number a little less than 60,000 horsepower to run all the cotton mills of the state. About one-third of this energy now in use is water power. At the famous power just mentioned on the Yadkin river there is available and capable of development nearly as much power as is now necessary to operate all the cotton mills of the state. This great power is now being developed and will make all that region perhaps most economical manufacturing center in the United States. But this is but one, and while it is the greatest not only in North Carolina, but as already stated, except Niagara, the greatest in this country east of the Mississippi river, there are scores of other points in the state at which tremendous powers are awaiting development."

Mr. Small devotes much of his speech to our forest resources, showing the vast extent and great variety of hardwood trees and pines. On this subject he gives the following figures: "Twenty-four oaks occur in this state, which are 3 more than occur in any other state in the union. Of the 9 hickories in the United States, all 6 are found in North Carolina. All 6 of the eastern maples, and all the 3 lindens occur here, as do all 6 of the magnolias. The 3 most important timber species of the birch are found in North Carolina; 8 of the 11 pines; both species of hemlock and balsam fir, and 3 of the 5 cypresses. The cypress is a tree of great commercial value. It occurs in the coastal plains along streams and swamps, and the timber is especially good for shingles and is used extensively for construction and for interior finishing. In the year 1900 31,345,000 board feet of this timber were cut and 63,467,000 shingles were made. White cedar is also found in great abundance in the coastal plains. The shingles manufactured from this timber in 1900 were 28,880,000. The yellow poplar is perhaps the most important of

the hardwoods. It occurs all over the state, but is most abundant, attaining its greatest size, and produces the finest timber on the lower mountain slopes west of the Blue Ridge. In this region the poplar sometimes grows to 8 to 10 feet in diameter and trees are more than 150 feet high. In the year 1901 about 197,000,000 feet of merchantable yellow poplar was standing in the mountains of Western North Carolina. The lumber product of poplar in 1900 was 51,686,000 feet."

Mr. Small also shows the value of the mining industry in gold, copper, iron and coal. In the variety of gem minerals "the state exceeds perhaps any other territory so similar extent on the face of the globe."

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AT THE MENAGERIE.
 Mr. Tiff—That must be a female elephant.
 Mrs. Tiff—Why must it?
 Mr. Tiff—See what a large trunk it carries.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
 Digests what you eat.

THE HOME GOLD CURE

An Ingenious Treatment by which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Sifts of Themselves

NO NOXIOUS DOSES, NO WEAKENING OF THE NERVES, A PLEASANT AND POSITIVE CURE FOR THE LIQUOR HABIT.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not a weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by pathological or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at some without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "HOME GOLD CURE" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

WIVES CURS YOUR HUSBANDS! CHILDREN CURS YOUR FATHERS! This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but is a specific for this disease only, and it is skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "CURE" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe to-day that they discontinued drinking of their own free will. DO NOT WAIT. Don't be deluded by apert and misleading "improvements." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "HOME GOLD CURE" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effective than others costing \$25 to \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice from skilled physicians when required by this wonderful "CURE." Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept 499 EDWIN B. GILES & CO., 2330 and 2332 Market St., Philadelphia.

All correspondence strictly confidential.

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Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
 Digests what you eat.

THE DENNIS SIMMONS LUMBER CO.,
 Manufacturers of
 Kiln Dried North Carolina Pine Lumber,
 DENNIS SIMMONS BRAND CYPRESS SHINGLES
 WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
 137 Orders and Correspondence Solicited

Another Big Lot of Fine Iron Just Received
 AND I AM MAKING AND SHIPPING DAILY
Tobacco Flues
 See that your orders are placed in time to get your flues. All orders filled from WILLIAMSTON or from my Country Residence.
 Wagons and Carts Made to Order.
 Season is Now Open or Cultivators.
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J. L. WOOLARD, - Williamston, N. C.

W. M. WILSON
 We have just finished painting our store, and are able to supply you with the best line of Groceries in town.
 Tomatoes 10 cts. can
 We have all kinds of Can Goods
 A few lot of Glassware
 Gold Dust 25c pkge
 Fresh Lot of Candy.

A Large Line of Jewelry Going at Cost.

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 A Branch School for Boys and Young Men. Thorough preparation for College. Certificate awarded to many of the leading Colleges. Special classes, High school work, Military training, development of strength, health, character, and habits. Address: Debnah, N. C. For catalogue and other information address: COL. J. E. DEBNAH, Sup. La Grange, N. C.

A. C. L.
 ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. COMPANY.
 CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
 TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED	No. 43 Daily	No. 45 Daily	No. 47 Daily	No. 49 Daily	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
May 29th, 1902.						
Leave Weldon	11:30	1:00	2:30	4:00	5:30	7:00
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Fayetteville	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Florence	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Goldsboro	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Goldsboro	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Magnolia	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30
Ar. Wilmington	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00	7:30

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 43 Daily	No. 45 Daily	No. 47 Daily	No. 49 Daily	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Ar. Florence	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Fayetteville	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Rocky Mt.	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Fayetteville	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Florence	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Goldsboro	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Goldsboro	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Magnolia	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00
Ar. Wilmington	1:00	1:30	3:00	4:30	6:00

Yadkin Division Mail Line—Trains leave Weldon 9:00 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10:30 p. m., leave Fayetteville 11:45 p. m., arrive Weldon 1:15 p. m., leave Weldon 4:30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 6:00 p. m., leave Fayetteville 7:15 p. m., arrive Weldon 8:45 p. m., leave Weldon 11:30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 1:00 a. m., leave Fayetteville 2:15 a. m., arrive Weldon 3:45 a. m., leave Weldon 6:30 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 8:00 a. m., leave Fayetteville 9:15 a. m., arrive Weldon 10:45 a. m., leave Weldon 1:30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3:00 p. m., leave Fayetteville 4:15 p. m., arrive Weldon 5:45 p. m., leave Weldon 8:30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 10:00 p. m., leave Fayetteville 11:15 p. m., arrive Weldon 12:45 a. m., leave Weldon 3:30 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 5:00 a. m., leave Fayetteville 6:15 a. m., arrive Weldon 7:45 a. m., leave Weldon 10:30 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 12:00 p. m., leave Fayetteville 1:15 p. m., arrive Weldon 2:45 p. m., leave Weldon 5:30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 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