The Enterprise.

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HARDWARE.

A. B. FARQUHAR'S

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Guns and Ammunition.

PAINTS

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WHOLESALE and Retail HARDWARE.

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ON INSTALLMENT.

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Farm Implements.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

IN NEW BANK BUILDING

J. PAUL SIMPSON, Manager.

Good Roads Circular No. 4.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. August 23, 1903.

The following interesting facts regarding the progress of Good Roads in Porto Rico will appeal to the sound judgment of the citizens of North Carolina:

By the end of this year the Americans will have built as many miles of good roads in Porto Rico as the Spaniards constructed during the four centuries of their occupancy. Statement is made by William H. Elliott, Commissioner of the interior in Porto Rico, who is now in this country, and it shows what American rule had done for that island, to promote its interests and adds to its prosperity.

When the Americans gained possession of Porto Rico, there was almost no good means of trasportation with the exception of the military road from San Juan across to Ponce, called the "central road," and a few stretches of good running out from some of the towns. The total length of the good road was not much in excess of 100 miles, and the only means of interior transportation was by horseback and pack animals.

With $1,500,000 of the $2,500,000 from refunded duties which Congress appropriated to the improvement of Porto Rico, the Americans entered upon a road building campaign, and today 160 miles of first-class macadam road is either completed or under construction connecting the most important towns. Porto Rico has an abundance of good stone for road building purposes and the new roads are of the same class as are being constructed in the States.

In addition to the roads built by the insular government, a law was passed at the last session of the Assembly setting aside 25 per cent of the tax levy of municipalites to be used under the direction of a supervisor who, in turn, is responsible to the interior department, in constructing roads from towns to the main trunk roads. It is hoped that later a poll tax levy may be made for the same purpose. The people may enter heartily into this plan. They take kindly to the road building idea and see in their greatly increased prosperity tangible results therefrom. Wages are increased, freight charges are reduced, transportation and communication and generally facilitated, and a revolution has taken place in the styles of vehicles used. Under the Spaniards the price of labor was 18 cents a day, gold; now the government pays 50 cents a day, gold; and private concerns are paying as high as $1 a day. It used to cost 80 cents per 100 to transport coffee by bull cart from Utrado to the coast, and now the charge is 10 cents a hundred-weight. From Arecibo to a shipping point the charge for carrying sugar was 15 cents a hundred, and now it ranges from 3 to 5 cents for the same weight. The old bull cart, a high-wheeled, slow-going affair, is rapidly disappearing, and its place is being taken by wagons and mules, and automobiles are being introduced.

This is one result of American occupation of Porto Rico, and it is a result which works almost as much for higher civilization as schools and colleges. Similar results will in time be seen in Cuba and the Philippines. Road building is emblamatic of American spirit and enterprise.

Lingering Summer Colds.

Don't let a cold run at this season. Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long siege like this will pull down the strongest constitution. One Minute Cough Cure will break up the attack at once. Safe, sure, acts at once. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, all throat and lung troubles. The children like it. S. R. Biggs.

Working With The Clock.

BY H. H. H.

I once went to no little trouble and spent considerable time in securing a good position for a boy of seventeen, in whom I was interested. The boy seemed to me to have a good deal of ability, and he was most fortunate in securing the position referred to. I was, therefore, surprised and disappointed when he came to me at the end of two weeks and wanted me to use my influence in securing him another place.

"Why, George!" I said, "why did you leave the place I secured for you?"

"Because they wanted to make a slave of me," he said sharply.

I could not believe this to be true, and when, a day or two later, I met the gentleman in whose employ George had been, I said:

"Why did George Blank lose his position in your office?

"Oh, he was one of these boys who want to work altogether by the clock, and that sort of a boy is never satisfactory."

"What do you mean by working by the clock?" he asked.

"Well he would drop anything he was doing the instant the clock struck six or twelve.

"He wrote a very good hand and I had him write a few short business letters for me, and I have known him to lay down his pen at six o'clock and put a letter aside to be finished the next morning when he could have finished it in three or four minutes. And if he chances to reach the office five or ten minutes before eight he would sit around in idleness waiting for the clock to strike eight before he would do a thing.

"That is what I call 'working by the clock,' and I have never known such workers to amount to much in life. I doubt if such workers ever achieve a high degree of success in life. The boy whose eyes wander to the clock every few minutes to see how long it will be until noon time or until six o'clock is not interested in his work. His heart is not in it. He is not anxious to do his work to the utmost of his ability. He is disposed to give as little as possible in return for the wages paid to him. Such workers will generally shirk if they can."

A wealthy man told me that he once had in his employ two boys each about eighteen years of age. One day he gave them a certain task to do. Just as the clock struck six he chanced to overhear one of the boys say to the other:

"Come, Joe; there goes the six o'clock whistle. Get your hat and let's get out 'o this."

"No," said Joe, "let finish up this work. We can do it in ten minutes and get it out of the way.,"

"Not much!" retorted the orher boy.

"You don't catch me working ten minutes over time, and not get anything for it!"

"Well, you know we were allowed to go home half an hour ahead of time because there was nothing for us to do one day last week."

"That's all right," said Harry, the other boy. "We aren't paid such great wages that they can't aford let us go home early once in a while. I'm going home right now."

"All right. Run along and I'll stay and finish this work up myself. I'd rather do it and be ready to start in on something fresh in the morning."

"I kept my eye on those two boys after that," said the gentleman who had told me the story, "and I discovered that the boy called Harry was a regular shirk, and that his work was rarely well done.

The other boy, whose name was Joe, was on the other hand, extremely careful and painstaking. He paid no attention to the clock, and he did readily and cheerfully, anything that I asked him to do. Do you wonder that he is today my right hand man, while poor shirking Harry is a clerk on a salary of ten dollars a week in a dry goods store?"

A PARSON'S NOBLE ACT.

"I want all the world to know," writes Rev. C. J. Budlong, of Ashaway, R. I., "what a thoroughly good and reliable medicine I found in Electric Bitters. They cured me of jaudice and liver troubles that had caused me great suffering for many years. For a genuine, all-round cure they excel anything I ever saw." Electric Bitters are the surprise of all for their wonderful work in liver, kidney and stomach troubles. Don't fail to try them. Only 50 cts. Satisfaction is guaranteed by all druggists.

A Patron of the Realistic School.

"Do you prefer realism or the ideal in art?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they sat down in a corner of the magnificent library of the new neighbors.

"Oh," said her hostess, "I would not have anything but realism as long as we can afford it. Of course if people ain't got much money I s'pose that them chromos are better than nothing for the poor things, but I just told Josiah when we commenced building this place that there wouldn't be anything except real paintings in it if I could have my way, and every picture here is realism."—Ex.

Appropriate Texts.

One of the restaurant men of New York who have popular eating houses all over the city likes to interpolate little literary morsals on his advertisement cards.

Here are three appropriate ones which he printed recently: "Coffee, which makes the politician wise," Pope. "Dispatch is the soul of business," Chesterfield. "Let good digestion wait on appetite," Shakespeare.—N. Y. Tri-

Why Plain Girls Win Husbands.

There are a few regular occasions on which every pretty girl feels inclined to give vent to her feelings by a "good cry," says a writer in the "Boston Journal" One is when her plain sister enters into the bonds of matrimony with an exceedingly good-looking young man.

It is very mortifying if you happen to be pretty, to be left out in the cold, and the pretty girl never has understood, and never will understand, how it is. And perhaps it is really a good thing for the beauty of the family that she is so ignorant of this matter. If she fully comprehended the brain workings of that strange creature, man, matrimony would lose its dearest charm.

The handsome marries the plain girl. Cry as we will, this is a fact, and one that we may test the actuality of every day we will.

Take up the questions of forlorn beauty. Why is it? A man who is good-looking must admire beauty. He does admire it! He cannot help himself. Then why, the pretty girl inquires, does he marry her plain sister?

The answer may be best found in the letters of twelve intelligent men on the subject of choosing a wife. Each one stated seriously what qualities he would look for in a possible partner, and set them down in order, the most important first, the less important following.

Taking an average, their ideal was to be as follows: First, kind-hearted, true, and sympathetic; third, proud of herself for the sake of her friends; fourth, a good house-keeper and a busy bee; fifth, a graceful figure and beautiful; sixth, wealthy and clever.

The plain girl scores at once with her sympathy; it is her chief and most powerful weapon against a man. The girl with good looks has no need to find friends by being sympathetic, and it is doubtful if people would believe her sympathy to be genuine. At all social gatherings the plain girl is so much alone in that manner appears at once modest and retiring. Let a handsome man give her half an hour of his company and her whole mind is bent on being agreeable. But the pretty girl has a score of men to talk to, and falls into a habit of intention. The pretty girl really has a harder time than the plain girl.

Jurors for September Court.

FIRST WEEK—JAMESVILLE TOWNSHIP.

S. J. Perry, John E. Riddick, Wm. A. Stubbs, John A. Ward.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.

Wm. A. Cherry.

GRIFFIN TOWNSHIP.

Simon D. Griffin, Wm. G. Hardison, Geo. R. Hardison.

BEAR GRASS TOWNSHIP.

John W. Bailey, H. R. Jones, Wm. J. Cowing, Wm. D. Peel, L. T. Holiday, James T. Harrison.

ROBERSONVILLE TOWNSHIP.

J. L. Everett, W. L. Everett, Abner Everett, W. T. Grimes, W. C. Powell, W. A. James.

POPLAR POINT TOWNSHIP.

J. R. Legget, J. A. Pierce.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

P. H. Davenport.

GOOSE NEST TOWNSHIP.

S. W. Casper, Alex Haislip.

WILLIAMSTON TOWNSHIP.

John D. Biggs, Jr., H. D. Cowing, W. C. Kirby' Jos. L. Roberson, W. R. White, Wm. M. Williams, S. N. Yarrell.

CROSS ROADS TOWNSHIP.

Augustus Clark, Cornelius James, Jos. B. Leggett, Jr., Mc. G. Wynn.

SECOND WEEK.

Jamesville—C. J. Askew.

Williams—R. B. Roberson.

Griffins—Geo. W. Griffin.

Williamston—Henry D. Cook, A. F. Taylor, W. J. Whitaker, K. M. G. White.

Cross Roads—John B. Burroughs, J. H. D. Peel.

Robersonville—Henry T. Brown, J. H. Whitfield.

Poplar Point—W. T. Ambrose, Redding Knox.

Hamilton—Julius H. Purvis, E. L. Perkins, Harry Waldo.

Goose Nest—B F. Hyman, J. C. Ross.

SKEWARKEE LODGE No. 90 A. F. & A. M., meets in regular communication in the hall every second and fourth Tuesday nights at 7:30. W. H. Harrell W.M., S. S. Brown, S. W., H. D. Taylor, J. W., S. R. Biggs, Sec., C. D. Carstarphen, Treas., Mc. G. Taylor, S. D.; H. M. Burras, J. D.; T. C. Cook and A. F. Taylor, Stewards, R. W. Cleary, Tiler.

IS YELLOW POISON

In your blood? Physicians call it Malarial Germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under microscope. It works day and night. First, it turns your complexion yellow. Chilly, aching sensations creep down your backbone. You feel weak and worthless.

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC

will stop the trouble now. It enters the blood at once and drives out the yellow poison. If neglected and when Chills, Fevers, Night-Sweats and general break-down come later on, Roberts' Tonic will cure you then—but why wait? Prevent future sickness. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore appetite, purify the blood, prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and Malaria. It has cured thousands—it will cure you, or your money back. This is fair. Try it. Price, 25 cents.

For sale by Eli Gurganus and Anderson, Hassell & Co.

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Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. Is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. First dose relieves. A diet unnecessary.

Cures all stomach troubles

Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size.

S. R. BIGGS.

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