

The Enterprise

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VILLAGE LIBRARY.

SOME SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO CONDUCT ONE.

Of Great Value if the Right Kind of Books Are Chosen--Constitution and Bylaws to Start a Library Upon a Right Basis.

The village library is growing more and more an indispensable adjunct to American village life, writes L. Stevenson in the New York Times. It comes into existence and thrives naturally, almost spontaneously, in the large towns or even in the smaller towns. Intelligence and public sentiment appreciate its work.

Even a small library must be on a practical working basis. Its written constitution must not merely contain rules for its work and the duties of those concerned in this work, but hints that are practical and judicial beyond any such letter of the law.

The writer begs to submit the following constitution, which may be modified to suit the needs of any village, but about some such village work even on a very modest footing to begin with, but who are not quite sure of what definite regulations and admonitions ought to be included in its outset.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TOWN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Article I. This association shall be incorporated and known as "The Town Free Public Library."

Art. II. Its object shall be the diffusion of useful and otherwise beneficial literature within the community of town, in the state of --

Art. III. All residents of the place named of proper age, either temporarily or permanently, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, provided such temporary residence be not less than two weeks, but to the reading room of the library all such residents and visitors for such a shorter time than two weeks shall be welcome.

Art. IV. In the character of the books and periodicals which the library means to put at the service of this community a preference shall be given to other works than those of the fiction, either in the present. A very limited amount of fiction shall be accessible to the library as it grows, and the special functions of this library shall be educational, particularly in the connections of history, biography, travel, popular science, higher books letters and art.

Art. V. The practical control of this library shall be vested in the hands of a committee of five persons, to be known as "the committee of the Town Free Public Library," who shall take cognizance of all its affairs. This committee can include at least two non-resident members. The committee shall be selected by a vote of the residents annually. The chairman of the committee shall be chosen by a vote of the committee.

Art. VI. The selection of the books and periodicals and their purchase shall be made by a committee of three members chosen from the above library committee and known as the book committee. In their hands shall rest the responsibility of adding all the literary material for the library, either purchased or acquired by gift or otherwise.

Art. VII. The library shall occupy the most convenient and suitable quarters possible to it under the year control.

Sec. 2. Its daily custody and practical functions shall be committed to a librarian chosen by the full library committee by a majority vote of its members. The librarian shall be entitled to such assistants as from time to time may be found expedient, such assistants to be elected by a vote of the full library committee.

BYLAWS. 1. The librarian shall receive such compensation as the annual meeting of the committee shall sanction by vote.

2. The librarian shall be on duty on each day of the week as the library committee shall select, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening or for such other hours as the committee shall set, and if in time the library can be beneficially kept open for the greater part of the day and evening the librarian must give all his or her time to the work of the library.

3. The librarian shall keep a register of all books in the library.

4. The librarian shall be personally responsible for the care of the aggregate amount of all books in the library at the end of each six months, no collected except by special sanction by the library committee.

5. The librarian shall make a written report each six months to the library committee in which shall be set forth the number of books in loan, the number of books in use, the number of fines due, their aggregate amount and any other medical matters concerning the library.

6. Books can be loaned to any residents of this place of suitable years, including those persons residing here for not less than two weeks and to those temporarily residing near the town's limits, but not actually in them, having no other library privileges.

7. Only one book can be loaned to one person per week. In the case of works in several volumes only one volume is to be loaned at a time to one person.

8. Patrons looting the town on longer than a week must not take away books loaned to them.

9. A fine of five cents shall be imposed on the detainer of any book for one day beyond the due date of its return and a fine of one cent for each day after the first day's default on fine of ten cents.

10. The librarian shall be immediately responsible for books or periodicals loaned through his or her fault.

11. The library committee of the whole shall hold a meeting every six months to adjust any business, unless there be absolutely none but that for which the book committee only need come together.

12. This constitution and these bylaws can be altered or added to only by a majority vote in the full library committee, taken at a special meeting called for the purpose of considering and acting on the matter.

Such is the working model of the village library's organization. With a few lines for any shortcomings in it the frame of it offers it for use, with all its needed improvements that others may make in it. "We are a reading people," proudly declares one of Mr. Dickson's Americans in "Martin Chuzzlewit." We are such indeed, and we must such each year and generation. It is to be hoped that even our small towns with very small public libraries, may help on the process.

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

Effect of Highway Improvement in New Jersey.

The importance of good roads and their value to each district having them have long been advocated, but not until recent years has the public been awakened to their full significance. After all, it was not by argument that the public was convinced, but from necessity in the beginning and then by example. The state of New Jersey is wedged in between New York and Pennsylvania, with one of the great cities of the country on its eastern borders and the second largest city on its western borders. Its farmers are mainly engaged in raising truck for the millions of people living in those two cities. To do this thousands of them drive to each city daily with a load of truck, starting in the morning anywhere from 12 to 4 o'clock to get to the markets early enough for the hucksters.

" Jersey truck," a clay loan, is proverbial for its stickiness and disagreeable nature to travel through when wet, says the Putnam (Conn.) Patriot. The Jersey farmer knows the value of a dollar and is opposed to taxes, but he could reckon the difference between what he lost daily by reason of bad roads and the tax he would have to pay for building a smooth road rock.

That having been worked out, one good road was built, and those near it got to market regularly and easily, rain or shine, saving enough each trip to pay the road tax. "Seeing is believing," and farmers in other parts became convinced of their economy, and the example was followed, slowly at first, but gradually going on more rapidly.

Last year 100 miles of new roads were built in that state at a cost of about \$500,000. This year the demand for them is so great that the state will, the coming year, venture to put \$1,000,000 into 200 miles of macadam. The state commissioner of public roads declares that this movement has increased the taxable property of the state by \$27,000,000. Just think of that!

BAY STATE ROADS.

Some Facts About the Highways of Massachusetts.

It costs on an average \$9,000 per mile to build a state road in Massachusetts, says the Boston Globe, but the actual cost depends on locality and conditions, hardly two cases being alike. One-fourth of the cost of a state road is borne by the county in which it is situated, the balance being contributed by the state.

The work of the highway commission has developed a number of high class professional roadbuilders. Many of the younger and more ambitious have entered the employ of the national government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in the same line of work. Most of the state roads are of broken stone, but a few are of gravel. The type of road built is determined by the engineer, who makes careful examination of soils, drainage, gravel, stone, grades and traffic.

The thickness of stone on state roads varies from four to sixteen inches, the lesser being placed over good gravel or sand, the greater over heavy clay. The broken stone used on state roads passes through half inch, inch and a half and two and a half inch screens. The largest size is placed on the bottom, the second size on top of this and the crown is made with half inch material. All are railed separately and thoroughly.

The cost of trap rock for roadbuilding varies from \$1.10 per ton to \$1.60 per ton. The state owns seventeen steam rollers, which are employed in state roadbuilding. The standard width of stone roadways in Massachusetts built by the commission is fifteen feet. There are some only ten and twelve feet wide, but they are not deemed economical to maintain.

When a state road is constructed, it remains under the control of the state highway commission. The local authorities are taxed an amount not to exceed \$50 per mile for maintenance.

FOR BETTER ROADS.

Men of Wealth Interested in Highway Improvement.

Men of wealth are evincing a practical interest in road improvement for the benefit of their fellow men. George Gould has offered to bear one-third of the entire cost of the improvement of the public highways in the vicinity of Lakewood, N. J., and Colonel J. A. Forster has spent large sums on the roads near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Recently Harley T. Proctor, a summer resident of Williamston, Mass., offered to give the town \$10,000 for the improvement of the roads, providing the latter raises \$20,000 for the same purpose. Mr. Proctor makes the gift because he believes that better roads would increase the popularity of Williamston as a summer resort. He recently had the stone hill road put in excellent condition at a cost of \$200. The town furnished the drainage pipes and permitted Mr. Proctor to use the road scraper.

The Secret of a Good Road. A hard surface, well rounded so that the water will run off quickly, is the secret of a good road. Attention after a road is once permanently built is imperative so that the washed out places and depressions where water stands may be repaired. A little timely work will keep a road in good shape.

Civilization and Good Roads.

There is perhaps no better test of the life of a civilization than that to be found in the extent and character of its public highways. The degree of perfection of country roads corresponds closely to the degree of civilization where the roads are situated.

A Bachelor's Cost of Living.

If the average bachelor, with a millionaire's income, not the fellow who goes in for extravagant fads, but the man who maintains good social position and who entertains liberally, were to balance up his personal account for the year, it might contain these charges without comparative extravagance:

Table listing expenses: House or apartment and services \$2,000, Valet 500, Clubs 1,000, Restaurant and entertaining 12,000, Clothing 2,000, Automobile 5,000, Chartered yacht 5,000, Cards 2,000, End loans 2,000, Horses, coach, groom, etc. 2,000, Total \$29,000

These are the more or less fixed items of expense, and any one who has ever attempted to keep a personal account knows that when you have put down the necessary expenses you may add almost as much for the thousand and one things that may be grouped conveniently under the head of "incidental expenses." In a general way it may be said that the millionaire bachelor who spends from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year is living his life in accordance with the demands of the time on men of wealth. -Alaska.

A Cash Bet.

Turn round, and, with your back to the table, ask somebody to throw the dice. Then tell the person who threw them to double the number of the spots on the die on the left, and have the number to himself. Tell him to add five, then multiply by five. To this five you have him add the number of spots on the die in the middle and multiply the product by ten.

Then ask him to multiply the number of spots on the third die and give you the aggregate sum. From the amount subtract mentally 250, and the remainder will show in the three figures the number of spots on each of the three dice. For instance, take three dice. Their numbers are three, five and two. Double the one on the left--five plus five equals ten. Add five, equals fifteen. Multiply by five, equals seventy-five. Add the number of spots on the die in the middle, three, equals seventy-eight. Multiply by ten, equals 780. Add number of spots on the third die, two, equals 782. Subtract 250 and 532 remains, which are numbers on the dice.

Why the Audience Laughed.

At a public entertainment recently a conjurer had an experience which was highly comical, though quite disastrous from a professional point of view.

Having produced an egg from a previously empty bag, he announced that he would follow up this trick by bringing from the bag the hen that laid the egg. This little arrangement he left to his confidence to carry out. He proceeded to draw the bird from the bag, but what was his surprise on finding that the alleged hen was an old rooster, which strutted about the stage with ruffled feathers and offended dignity and set up as vigorous a crowing as if it had just awakened from its nocturnal slumbers.

The whole audience shrieked with laughter, and the unfortunate conjurer made a bolt for the dressing room.

The Tumbleweed.

The tumbleweed is a curious plant, indigenous to the western prairies. It grows in all directions from a central stem, making a large flat head, close to the ground. In the fall, after being touched by the frost or dried by the weather, the stem breaks off, the head becomes the sport of the wind and is driven across the prairie, scattering seeds as it goes and finally bringing up against some obstruction which arrests its progress. These weeds have been seen piled ten feet high against a fence, driven there by the wind.

Jack Tar as a Critic.

At an auction sale the other day a marine view was about to be knocked down at a handsome figure when a bluff sailor, who had happened to wander in, exclaimed earnestly:

"My stars, if there ain't a vessel drifting on to the rocks with a strong breeze blowing offshore!"

The artist took his work home to rearrange the view.

See What Surprised.

Mrs. Neighbors--What's that awful racket in the next room?

Mrs. Brouder--Oh, that's only my husband dressing to go downtown.

Mrs. Neighbors--Indeed! I've heard folk say he was a loud dresser, but I had no idea it was anything like that. -Chicago News.

So Our Made a Motion.

"Kin any one make a motion?" asked one of the audience. "Gents," said Alex. Hill, chairman of the meeting, as he held his revolver on the table, "over to the general custom of weapons in these parts I trust no one will make a motion." -Philadelphia Record.

A Woman Defense.

Magistrate--It's very disgraceful that you should beat your wife.

Prisoner--Well, your honor, she aggravated me by keepin' on my'n's hold 'ave me up afore that bald-headed 'umling, meanin' my honor.

Magistrate--You're discharged.

A Comparison.

"How'd ye like the lecturer at the town hall last night, Sir?"

"Great! He was a Boston feller, an' I s'wan, I never laughed so hard in my life. He knew more long words than a negro minstrel." -Baltimore American.

A Little Game.

"I had married a rich wife, didn't you?" asked Jones of his friend.

"Yes," he asked, "but she's not so kind any more, is she?"

The Repeated Charge.

At the man's service in a Yorkshire parish the vicar tried to convey the lesson that the truest heroes and heroines are those who do noble deeds in the secret corner of the home, where none can see or applaud.

"Few of you seem to think," he concluded, "that your wives staying at home unconspicuously to mind the children and prepare the meals are heroines, and yet their abiding devotion to duty proves them to be so."

"It certainly hadn't struck one old farmer in this way before, and as soon as he got home he promptly told his wife that the vicar had called her a heroine."

"Whatever does that mean?" asked the good lady.

"Oh, it means a woman who stays in 'er house instead of goin' out to show around knowin' the farmer vaguely."

"Then I'm not a heroine, an' I'll thank 'er vicar to mind what he's sayin'," snapped the wife. "I go to his church as much as 'er other women do, an' he must be blind if he can't see me. Why, I'd five different colors in 'er bonnet I wore last Sunday!" -London Answers.

Mark Twain's First Marriage.

Mark Twain was once asked by a friend if he remembered the first money he had ever earned.

"Yes," answered Mr. Clemens, puffing meditatively on his cigar, "I have a distinct recollection of it. When I was a youngster, I attended school at a place where the use of the black rod was not an unusual event. It was supposed the reason to mark the desks in any manner, the penalty being a fine of \$5 or public chastisement."

"Happening to violate the rule on one occasion, I was offered the alternative. I told my father, and as he seemed to think it would be too bad for me to be publicly punished, he gave me the \$5. At that period of my existence \$5 was a large sum, while a whipping was of little consequence, and so--here Mr. Clemens reflectively knocked the ashes from his cigar--"well," he finally added, "that was how I earned my first \$5."

His Man Service.

"Well, my man," said the visiting physician of a Dublin infirmary to a patient, "how do you feel this morning?"

"Furry well, sorr," was the reply. "That's right. I hope you like the place?"

"Indeed and I do, sorr," said the man. "There's only wan thing wrong in this establishment, and that is I only get as much mate as wud feed a squaw."

"Oh, you're getting your appetite, are you?" said the doctor. "Then I'll order an egg to be set up to you."

"Arrah, doctor," rejoined the patient, "would you be so kind as to tell them at the same time to send me up the hin that laid it?"

The Privilege of Postrum.

A Georgia dandy arrested for stealing a possum from a white man said to the judge:

"I don't warrant it no stealin' 'tall, yo' honor, lane de possum was rize fer de nigger, des lak de mule was. Let de white man take de turkey va leave de possum fer de nigger is what I say."

"But," said the judge, "the negro frequently takes the turkey too?"

"Not dis season, sah," was the quick reply. "Icy roostin' too high." -Atlanta Constitution.

A Black Eye.

Provided there is no abrasion or cut of the cuticle, a black eye can be removed in one night by an application of an ointment of black hellebore.

Rub some black hellebore powder up with some lard and apply, leaving it on all night. In the morning the discoloration has all gone and the swelling also, only leaving a slight wrinkle, which soon disappears by cold water applications.

Bring Her In.

"And when you marry," she softly said, "I hope you'll remember to invite me to the ceremony."

He looked thoughtful. "It will be awfully crowded, no doubt," he said, "but I think I can ring you in somehow."

And a moment or two later she declared the ring was an astonishingly good St. Cleveland Pain Destroyer.

Not Worried by Them.

Mamma-Johnny, when you told me that that fever boy threw stones at you you did not tell me that it was after you had thrown stones at him.

Johnny--I wasn't afraid of the stones I threw at him, ma. It was only the ones coming my way that I was scared of. -Boston Transcript.

One of the Intelligent.

"Have you any scruples," inquired the prosecuting attorney, "against inflicting the death penalty in a case of willful murder?"

"Oh I do 'em," coolly asked the talkman, "or not to 'em 'em, if I don't want to set on the jury?" -Chicago Tribune.

A Phenomenal Artist.

"He is the only true magical phenomenon I ever saw or heard."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because he acknowledges that he tours the country for cash first and art second and that this isn't his farewell appearance." -Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

An Extreme Case.

Baines--And you say Ebers is absentminded?

Brown--Absentminded! Why, man, he's so absentminded that when he's asked to have a headache his cure lasts. -Baltimore News.

County Statement "B."

July 1902.

Table listing county statement items for July 1902, including R. H. Rogerson lumber for bridge, H. T. Stallings supplies to poor, B. S. Cowin taking tax list, Bear Grass, N. A. Getsinger, J. A. Whitley, Poplar Point, J. D. Bowen services as keeper county home, Z. M. Whitehurst taking tax list, Goose Nest, R. A. Bailey, Robersonville, L. B. Wynn, Cross Roads, J. G. Barnhill supplies to poor, Jane Hassell, Dr. W. H. Harrell service as Co. Supt. Health, C. H. Roberson services and fees as sheriff, The Enterprise stationery, Capital Printing Co. stationery, Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. record book, Edwards & Broughton, S. R. Biggs medicine and supplies to poor, J. C. Crawford sheriff fees, Anderson, Hassell & Co. supplies to county home, Slade, Jones & Co., N. S. Peel & Co., J. A. Hobbs services as clerk of court, W. C. Manning, J. Z. Brown 2 days com., and 60 miles @ 5c, Latham Thrower for building Herring Gut bridge, W. T. Crawford taking tax list, Williamson, F. S. Johnson, Hamilton, J. C. Smith, Jamesville, Conyere Bridge Co. balance due on Gardner's bridge, C. D. Carstarphen & Co. supplies to poor, S. R. Biggs, J. B. Ayers, N. S. Peel & Co., M. L. Brunting, Jane Hassell, S. W. Mizell, J. D. Bowen services at county home, J. W. Allen lumber and repairs on Butler's bridge, L. W. Roberson taking tax list Williams township, Edwards & Broughton tax books, The Enterprise blanks, paper and county order books, J. A. Hobbs stationery, J. C. Crawford sheriff and jail fees, Anderson, Hassell & Co. supplies to county home, jail and nails, poor, Dr. W. H. Harrell services as county physician, S. L. Wallace supplies to poor, J. B. Coffield 2 days com., 2 1/2 days bridges, 36 miles, J. Z. Brown 2, 60, O. K. Coaving 3, 42, W. C. Manning services as clerk see bill.

September 1902.

Table listing county statement items for September 1902, including S. L. Coicy repairs on Mobley's mill bridge, Frank Griffin supplies to poor, Slade, Jones & Co., S. W. Mizell, G. W. Griffin, Anderson, Hassell & Co. supplies to poor, jail, county home, Z. M. Johnson conveying prisoner to jail from Hamilton, L. W. Hyman, Coose Nest, C. N. Bellamy, J. D. Bowen services as keeper of county home, J. C. Crawford jail fees, S. R. Biggs supplies to poor and medicine to co. home, Keith & Godwin, N. S. Peel & Co., Jane Hassell, Dr. W. H. Harrell services as Co. Supt. Health, S. H. Spruill services on County Board Election, N. S. Peel, B. R. Jenkins, clerk board commissioners, W. C. Manning clerk board commissioners.

October, 1902.

Table listing county statement items for October 1902, including C. C. Daniels solicitor fees Sept. court 1902, J. C. Crawford Sheriff, J. R. Harris, W. M. Warren, J. L. Ewell J.P., F. S. Johnson, J. L. Davenport, J. C. Roberson mayor, J. H. Williams J.P., S. W. Harrell constable, T. J. Latham, Robt. Harris, D. R. Perkins, C. N. Bellamy, J. T. O. Hyman, L. H. Hyman, R. P. Satterwhite court cost advanced, J. H. Bryan witness fees Sept court, J. D. Powell, John Mayo, Sherrod Carson, Z. V. Jenkins, J. S. Stallings, Lincoln Bond, S. H. Newberry, Turner Williams, J. G. Staton, A. T. Crawford, C. D. Roberson, Will Staton, J. S. Wynn, J. C. Mc Kaws.

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

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