

THE ENTERPRISE.

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ALFRED E. WHITMORE, Editor.

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No communication without the name of the writer accompanied by a return address, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1903.

WASHINGTON voted for better Schools.

HIGH POINT voted for a bond issue of \$85,000.

Judge Jeter Pritchard took the oath of office last week.

The election at Durham resulted in a victory for the anti-alcohol ticket.

The Concord Standard mentions Judge F. D. Winston as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

There are now 312 Rural Free Delivery Routes in North Carolina, and it is said that 30 more routes will be established this month.

The height of impudence is when a merchant uses rubber-stamped stationery to write to the editor of a local paper complaining about the editor accepting advertising from merchants in another town.—Greenville Reflector.

We are pleased to see that the City of Danville proposes to improve its water supply. Now that liquor has been abolished it is up to the city government to give the people pure water and plenty of it.—Times-Dispatch.

We have received from Hon. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State "Captions of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of North Carolina," passed at the session of 1903. We are under many obligations to the Secretary of State and extend our thanks for this volume.

The worldliness of the church of to-day has no stronger evidence than in the fact that at the same hour when a minister is standing in the pulpit trying to teach sinners the way of salvation, most of the church members can be found at a show. When such things are so there need be little wonder at the lack of confidence the world has in the religion of the average church member.—Greenville Reflector.

As yet we have heard nothing from Martin county on the good roads question. Other counties are agitating the question vigorously and the movement for better roads is one in which the entire people are concerned.—Robersonville News.

The Enterprise has been agitating good roads for two or more years and has heard nothing yet. Maybe by combined efforts THE ENTERPRISE and THE NEWS can awake the county within the next two or three years.

Hancock's Liquid Sulphur cures skin troubles of every nature. No one should be without it. Ask your merchant for a book on Liquid Sulphur. Sold by C. D. Carstaphen Co., Anderson, Hasell & Co., Keith & Co.

A Martin County Boy Wins Honors.

The second annual debate between the University of North Carolina and Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, took place in Gerard Hall, at Chapel Hill Saturday night. It was a large and distinguished assemblage that was present to hear and judge the young speakers as they each fought valiantly for the honor of his alma mater.

The query for debate was: "Resolved, That our government should not subsidize our merchant marine."

The affirmative was supported by Johns Hopkins' representatives, who were Messrs. Solomon Blinn, '03, and H. W. Plaggemeyer, '03, while Carolina championed the negative, Messrs. S. S. Robbins, '03, and R. O. Everett, '03, being the debaters.

The judges decided in favor of Carolina.

All the speakers acquitted themselves well, and many warm words of congratulation were showered on both the victors and vanquished.

Mr. R. O. Everett closed for Carolina with the following strong argument:

"The American people constitute only 18 per cent. of the world's population, yet they produce 25 per cent. of all the raw material, and 33 per cent. of the manufactured goods, or in other words, one-third the annual production must be disposed of in foreign markets. Is the condition of our marine adequate to the demands?"

"Our marine is dead. The American flag has been swept from the oceans. In 1861, our marine was one of the greatest in the world, carrying 80 per cent. of American commerce. To-day it is one of the puniest in the world and carries but 8.2 per cent. of American commerce. On the one hand, the American people have the problem of disposing of the greatest surplus that ever confronted any people, and upon the wise disposal of this surplus depends our happiness and future development. On the other hand the marine, the great agent for disposing of this surplus, is in a more decrepit condition than ever before—92 per cent. of this surplus must seek an outlet through channels gauged and regulated by our competitors.

"The cost and dangers to which the American people are daily exposed, as the result of those discordant conditions is manifest:

"1. The annual payment of \$306,000,000 to foreigners in freights and fares.

"2. The check to our commercial development, in the new markets, due to the greater cost and longer time of transporting American products. All the great shipping lines converge at a few European ports, which necessitates the shipment of our mails and products in triangular routes to all other than European countries—to the South American trade, our products must be taken by Liverpool. It is thus in the new market where our interests are neglected. Yet, future development must be in these very markets.

"3. The present condition threatens with annihilation our prosperity—80 per cent. of American commerce is carried by three nations, and in case of war, among these powers, the results to our commerce would be disastrous.

"The fact that we have vital commercial interests in the world's markets, forces us into the arena as a world political power. The commercial interests cannot be protected, unless there is political power behind and to have this political power, at a time when sea power is national power, requires a marine, as its basis of naval strength. But here our marine is inadequate as demonstrated in the war with Spain, when our officials had to ignore all neutrality laws, in order to secure transports.

"These four conditions create an immediate demand for a marine:

"Now, the causes which have led to the present conditions are threefold. (1.) The 25 per cent. cost of European ships. (2.) The 30 per cent. cheaper cost of operating European ships. (3.) The foreign governmental subsidies. These three advantages have made Europe the focus of the world's ship lines, and given European marines an entrenched monopoly in the carrying trade of nations. These forces, which have destroyed our marine, were in operation before 1861, but the marine was then firmly established. When the war ended 49 per cent. of the marine had been destroyed and new conditions were to be faced; the iron steamer had replaced the wooden clipper. The transition had been so abrupt, we were again in the position of beginners. The government did not again give aid, and the marine was steadily declining to the prewar condition of '66, and every indication points to its complete destruction. Against that condition every American instinct of independence and progress revolt. Something must be done.

"The logical thing is governmental aid, and the only question is, 'What shall be the form of aid?' "There are only two methods. (1.) Discriminative duties. (2.) Subsidies. Thirty-three international treaties make the first im-

practicable. The subsidy is the only remedy. By this policy each of the three foreign advantages can be overcome, and thus place the American citizens on equality with foreigners. This is all that is necessary. We have the material and labor; the capital ready to invest, and the demand, with these elements requisite, to become a maritime power, apply the subsidy to offset the foreign advantages, and the marine will soon be established where it can take care of itself.

"You will no longer then hear the cry of overproduction of cotton in the South, or wheat in the West, but as we produce for a world market, as we manufacture for a world market, our ship lines, radiating to all quarters of the circumference, will transport this material to the world's markets."

Mr. R. O. Everett is the son of our esteemed counterman, Mr. Justice Everett, of Palmyra. Martin county is proud of the records her sons are making at the University.

Quick Arrest

J. A. Gullede, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at all drug stores.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

May, 3rd, 1903.

Considerable comment has been caused in political and official circles of Washington by publication in the New York Sun of an attack upon President Roosevelt for his course against the trusts. Beginning with the assertion that the President was above all other things a politician, and was bending every effort to obtain a nomination, the editorial proceeded to say that Mr. Roosevelt had, in his attacks upon wealth, exceeded the wild threats of populism.

The attack caused the administration Republican politicians of the capital to gasp, for they were not on the inside of the game and they thought it meant war on Roosevelt and the administration from the combined capital and Wall street interests and also was on the Republican party after the nominations next year. They did not know that it was a part of the play by the tariff interests to scare Roosevelt and stop any further attack on the trusts by his administration. Although his assaults so far on the trusts have been porgan attacks and have not in the least injured them, yet the trusts want him to let them severely alone and do nothing that will in any way attract attention to them whether they are hurt or not. In order to do this they are trying to frighten him and his friends. So far the attacks of the administration on the trusts have been confined to the beef trust and to the Northern Securities merger. To show that nothing has been effective of good to the public it is only necessary to remind the people that the Northern Securities merger decision has been so modified that they are still enabled to pay dividends to the stockholders and the beef trust, after paying some fines, has advanced the price of meats from \$4 to \$5 per 100 pounds and the public will have to pay the fines in the end. Whether or not these "feeble" attacks on the trusts cease there is no disposition on the part of the illegal trusts to support a Democratic ticket. The Washington Star, a republican organ, gave that snap away when, in speaking of this attack of the New York Sun on Roosevelt and the possibility of the financial interests of the East preferring a conservative Democrat to another term of Roosevelt said:

"The only trouble would be that the election of a Democratic president might carry the election of a Democratic House and some Democratic state legislatures. The big industrial corporations are not ready to risk even half a Democratic administration soon again." That tells the story in a nut shell. The criminal trusts are not going to have a Democratic administration if they can help it. They know who are their friends and they will stick to the Republican party. The present administration may make bluffs at them that brings them into unpleasant publicity, but it will never do anything that will permanently injure their graft on the people. Knowing this they will stand pat. If the people desire to stand with them and continue to be robbed that is their look out. If they sincerely desire to curb the

aggressions of the trusts they will assist in kicking out an administration that treats symptoms but never the disease, and elect a Democratic administration.

There is an eager interest here in all circles about the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in New York in connection with the Coal Trust. The importance of the investigation is evidently appreciated, but in some quarters there is a lack of information as to the origin of the investigation. A number of papers have stated that the Interstate Commerce Commission set itself in motion at the instance of United States Attorney-General Knox. That is an extraordinary misapprehension of the situation. The truth is that the investigation is being held because Attorney-General Knox could not be induced to take action against the Coal Trust on precisely the same evidence that is now in course of being made public at the sessions of the Commission.

On October 4 last, Representative William Randolph Hearst informed Mr. Roosevelt by open letter that he had petitioned the Attorney General for permission to supply the latter with Documentary Evidence of the existence of the Coal Trust, in order that he, Mr. Knox, might be enabled to proceed against it for its disruption under Federal law. A few days subsequently Mr. Hearst was formally requested by Mr. Knox to submit his proofs to United States Attorney Burnett for the Southern District of New York, who would report thereon to the Department of Justice.

Mr. Hearst placed General Burnett in possession of evidence which established the facts that the coal carrying railroads are in illegal combination for the suppression of competition in mining, for the arbitrary regulation of supply, and the fixing of prices.

Attorney-General Knox received Mr. Hearst's proofs, with General Burnett's report upon the same, but neither brought suit against the Coal Trust nor gave Mr. Hearst's evidence publicity.

Last winter a number of United States Senators endeavored to compel Mr. Knox to reveal the nature of the evidence transmitted to him, but their efforts failed, the Attorney General's friends in the Senate, taking the ground that to force him to disclose the case against the Coal Trust might interfere with his plans for prosecuting it. And this ground was taken without any apparent humorous intention.

Representative Hearst appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant him a hearing. The Commission complied with his request, and Mr. Hearst, as the sole complainant against the Coal Trust, is, by all means, now exposing in New York the methods and practices of the monopoly which cursed the community with the prolonged miners' strike of last summer and brought on the fuel famine—to its own profit and the public's loss.

When this inquiry is ended, the people of the United States will have been made so thoroughly familiar with the devices of the Coal Trust and their unlawfulness that legal action should be taken for its dissolution.

Mr. Baer and parceners in the coal monopoly are not engaged in a legitimate business enterprise, but a criminal conspiracy. Therefore the law should deal with them for the protection of the robbed public.

If the Coal Trust is not prosecuted by the administration, we will know how empty are its professions of hostility to the combined monopolies of the country.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

Mr. Joseph Fominville, of Stillwater, Minn., after having spent over \$2,000 with the doctors for stomach trouble, without relief, was advised by his druggist, Mr. Alex. Richard, to try a box of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He did so, and in a well man to-day. It troubled with indigestion, bad taste in the mouth, lack of appetite or constipation, give these Tablets a trial, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the result. For sale at 25 cents per box by N. S. Peel & Co.

There are few things that can be more shockingly immodest than modesty when it is off its guard.—Ex.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tablets Doctors find A good prescription For mankind

The 5-cent packet is enough for most occasions. The family bottle (16-cents) contains a supply of 40 per cent. All druggists sell them.

Peabody Fund Disbursements

The following disbursements from the Peabody Fund were made last Friday through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction: Mount Olive Graded School, \$75. Selma Graded School, \$50. Ashboro Graded School, \$50.00. Guilford College Rural Graded School, \$75.00. Oxford Graded School, \$100. Enfield Graded School, \$100. Elizabeth City Normal School, to be used for Summer School for colored teachers, \$75.00. Fayetteville Normal School, for same purpose, \$150.00. Prices Mill Wesley Chapel Graded School, \$100. Sanford Graded School, \$100. Pilot Mountain Graded School, \$50.00. Roxboro Graded School, \$100. Wilson's Mills, \$50.00. East Lake Township, Dare county 25.00. Croatan Township, \$50.00. East Bend, Yadkin county, \$25.00.

Any Church

parish, institution supported by voluntary contributions will give a liberal quantity of the Longman & Martinez Pure Paints whenever they paint. NOTE: Have done so for twenty-seven years. Says: Tens of millions of gallons; painted nearly two million houses under guarantee to repaint if not satisfactory. The paint wears for periods up to eighteen years. Linseed Oil must be added to the paint (done in two minutes). Actual cost then about \$1.25 a gallon. Samples free. Sold by our Agents. Feb. 1-2 m —S. R. BIGGS

A man's best friends are his ten fingers.—Robert Collyer.

Made Young Again

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner, of Dampscytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c. at all druggists.

Promptness is the soul of business.—Chesterfield.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bismarck Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Little things console us, because little things afflict us.—Pascal.

CAUTION!

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its great popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular price 75 cents. At all druggists. S. R. BIGGS.

A Hugo Chinese Top.

Chinamen in Astoria, Ore., amuse themselves with a huge top made out of an empty white lead keg. A square opening is cut in the side, and it takes three men to spin it—one to hold the top and two to pull the string with a stick which sets it in motion. While spinning it sounds like the whistle of a steam-er and can be heard three blocks away.

From a Cat Scratch

on the arm, to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's—this is the salve that heals without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching piles and protruding piles. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Bronchitis. The cure of good brushes—and by this is not meant simply those with costly bristles, but first those of good bristles—is not always understood. When the brushes are kept in an open tray, it is a good plan to provide a little case made of water color paper to slip over the bristles of each brush. A similar one of common wrapping paper is useful to cover a silver backed brush when the metal needs polishing.—Harper's Bazar.

"A pig living on a farm near here came in a short time ago completely doubled up with rheumatism. I handed him a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and told him to use it freely and if not satisfied after using it he need not pay a cent for it," says C. F. Rader, of Paines Mills, N. Y. "A few days later he walked into the store as straight as a string and handed me a dollar, saying, 'give me another bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I want it in the house all time for it cured me.'" For sale by N. S. Peel & Co.

Be Sure You Are Right Then Go To N. S. Peel & Company.

JAP AND CHINA MATTING—IN LATEST DESIGNS. LADIES' SLIPPERS. UMBRELLAS. STRAW HATS. BEAUTIFUL LINE OF NECKWEAR.

SYMPATHY IS A GOOD THING But it don't replace that horse that was burned last night. Invest a Few Dollars in a good insurance policy and you will need no Sympathy. ED. F. HUFFINES Office in Bank Building LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

A Little Trick You Can Play With a Nickel and a Match. Get a long match, the longest you can find, and break it almost in two in the middle. If you bend it carefully, the fracture will not be complete, for the two parts will be held together by a few fibers of the wood, even though you bend them so as to form an acute angle. Now lay the bent match on top of the mouth of a bottle, and on it place a nickel coin. What you have to do now is to cause the nickel to drop into the bottle without your touching either it or the match. Apparently this will be hard to do, but you can easily find a way if you put on your thinking cap and recall what you have learned at school about the effect that moisture has on wood.

You catch the idea, of course—all you have to do is to let a few drops of water fall on the place where the match is broken and wait. Presently you will see the two parts of the match move of their own accord, trying apparently to resume their former straight form.

This motion of the two parts will keep up until they have a wide enough space between them for the coin to drop through, when, of course, it will fall down into the bottle.

The secret of the trick is that the water makes the wood swell, and the more it swells the more the two parts tend to straighten themselves. You do not require a bottle to perform the trick, for the match will try to straighten itself on anything that is smooth, like a polished table or a china plate. Of course, a smooth surface is necessary to prevent friction.—New York Press.

Notice on the Monkey's Cage.

DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS. FROM THE OUTSIDE. FROM THE INSIDE. A Young Scotch Champion. D. Flynn, the present Scottish champion cyclist at ten and twenty-five miles, won his honors in 1902, when he was seventeen years of age. He has won fifteen trophies exclusive of his two national championship medals. His height is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, and he weighs 164 pounds, a wonderful build for a boy not yet eighteen years of age. He made hacks of many notable English riders over a good distance this year in Glasgow.

Hancock's Liquid Sulphur will cure Prickly Heat in any application. Try Hancock's Liquid Sulphur baths. For sale at C. D. Carstaphen & Co., Anderson Hasell & Co., Keith & Godwin.

The two offices of memory are collection and distribution.—Johnson.

On the first and third Tuesdays of April, May and June the Frisco System (Saint Louis & San Francisco Railroad) will have on sale reduced one way and round trip tickets from Birmingham, Memphis and Saint Louis to points in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and Texas. Write W. T. Saunders, G. A. P. D., Frisco System, Atlanta, Ga., for information.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmor, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a leaflet telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this guarantee offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmor & Co., 109 N. Y. The regular fifty cent and three dollar sizes are sold by all druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, and the address, Birmingham, N. Y., on every bottle.

Growing. The oak tree's boughs once touched the grass. But every year they grew a little further from the ground and nearer to the sky. So live that you each year may be a little further from the earth and nearer to the sky. A. Peel & Co.