

THE ENTERPRISE

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ALFRED E. WHITMORE, Editor.

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No communication noticed without the name of the writer accompanies it—not to be published, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903

It snowed in Cuba a few days ago, but warm times are still on tap in the neighborhood of Panama.

Rockefeller is said to be preparing to give Chicago University another million dollars. Two cents more to the price of oil.

Church people should cease sending missionaries to foreign fields. They are needed in Chicago and other American cities.

Dr. N. D. Hill is convinced that John D. Rockefeller will some day own the president of the United States. Inasmuch as the deacon owns pretty much everything else in this country, the addition of so small a personage as a president would not make matters much worse than they are.

Says the Terra Haute (Ind) Tribune: "The caustic Lachouere has advised Joseph Chamberlain to strengthen his protective measures by putting tariff on American heiresses, who are being imported for the wives of British lords and seriously interfering with the matrimonial prospects of the home-grown article. Doubtless 'Lachouere's' suggestion will be favored in America as well as among British girls, but he makes a mistake if he thinks a tariff will affect the demand of American girls, as, like diamonds, the more they cost the more they are wanted."

The epidemic of crime in Chicago, culminating in the famous car barn robbery and murders, has prompted Mayor Harrison to draw up a law for a licensing of the sale and purchase of firearms. And it would be a law that would work to the well being of society, not only in Chicago, but in any city. There is entirely too much freedom exercised in the handling of firearms, such freedom always being in the interest of the degenerate classes. It would be well if more restrictions were placed on the practice and it would be quite to the interest of society in general if every community would follow the lead of Chicago's mayor in this respect.

A New York papersays. It is not surprising that Wall street should have begun to discuss with a good deal of interest the manner in which the "Panama payoff" will be made, and the effect of such payment on the markets. A matter said our government is bound to pay, on the ratification of the treaty, \$10,000,000 to the French shareholder in the Panama enterprise, and \$10,000,000 more to the Italian state selling the canal. On the face of things, this would appear to mean the

"laying down" on a given date of \$50,000,000 at Paris and Colon. If shipment of such a sum were to be made in actual cash, the question would arise whether it would be obtained from the treasury vaults or from the money market. It might be drawn from either, for, in addition to the \$44,000,000 actual cash in the treasury's own hands, the government has \$150,000,000 on deposit in banks and subject to demand. If only the idle cash in the treasury vaults were used for the Panama remittance, no disturbance would occur in the money market. If, on the other hand, if the banks were required to send \$50,000,000 gold abroad, the money market would naturally be much upset.

RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

ASHBURNHAM, ONT., April 18, 1903.—I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so distressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample bottle, and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Raster Day. I know that this rapid and effective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a Godsent remedy.

Respectfully yours,

E. A. LANGFELDT, M. A., Rector of St. Luke's Church, To Chamberlain Medicine Co. This remedy is for sale by S. R. Biggs.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By CHAS. A. ELWARDS.

December 7, 1903.

There is going to be a whole lot of fun here on or about the 11th and 12th of the present month when the Republican National Committee meets for the purpose of selecting the time and place for the holding of the next Republican National Convention. There is going to be an attempt made at that meeting to fire the Hon. Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National Committee. The late report of Hon. Joe Bristow, Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, has thrown the harpoon into Mr. Heath with all the energy of a man who wanted to get even for some things and that report has stirred up the President to the sticking stage, and he says that Mr. Heath must go. Senator Hanna, the Chairman of the Committee, is the friend of Heath, and he is insistent that Mr. Heath must not be disturbed. This represents an issue at once between the President and the Senator from Ohio, who is the real leader of the republican party. The President forgets that he did not make up the present National Committee of the republican party, which would influence and control things until its successor is elected at the next national republican convention but that it was made up by McKinley and Hanna, and therefore is under the control of Hanna. This being the case the committee will accept the dictum of Hanna and refuse to "fire" Heath. That will discredit Roosevelt and at the same time place the republican party in the attitude of working in the interest of a man who practically has been indicted for bribing in the Post Office Department. There is going to be a warm time and much republic can dirty linen will be washed for the delectation of the general public. It will be a straight fight between Hanna and Roosevelt and Hanna is going to win. Watch the game.

The letter of Grover Cleveland absolutely declining to be considered as a candidate for the Presidential nomination on the demo-

cratic ticket is causing much comment here, and the attempt of the people who were touting Cleveland to make Judge Parker, of New York, the residuary legatee of Cleveland has had exactly the opposite effect on the leaders of the democratic party here, and they expected and hoped it would. It has shown up those people as opposed to the true principles of the party. As was stated in this correspondence some months ago, the attempt to tout Cleveland was simply an effort on the part of the reorganizing element of the party in the East to feel the pulse of the people. They had no idea that Mr. Cleveland would stand for renomination, but they wanted to see how far the people would stand for the idea. After they had worked it as far as they desired, they would bring out the real man behind the movement, a man who is entirely satisfactory to Wall Street interests. It seems that Judge Parker is the man. The democratic leaders in Congress are laughing at the efforts of these people to stampede the democratic party to a man who is the choice of the men who manipulate stocks and bonds and all the new-fangled get rich-quick games that originate in the Maelstrom of Money. They say that if that is the game of those people, they will have none of Judge Parker in theirs. They see no difference in a republican and a man who is acceptable to the Wall Street gang in the Democratic party. They say we may as well have a republican in the White House as a man who has to go to the Wall Street interests and get the money with which to elect him, and who must take ante-election promises to get it. In consequence of this feeling the stock of the Hon. William Randolph Hearst as the candidate of the democracy in the next contest, the only man so far mentioned for the nomination who is not dominated by that gang of commercial pirates, who hate him cordially, has gone up several perceptible points.

The Panama deal is still a topic of political discussion here, and the democrats are as determined as ever to make it an issue in the next campaign. If they do they will show up one of the most stupendous outrages ever attempted by this government. From the looks of things this will be supplemented by another attempt on the part of this republican administration to grab San Domingo. The recent troubles down there have made things ripe for the deal that a few men in this country have been trying for years to pull off. It is not generally known but nevertheless it is the truth, that the bonds of an Domingo the negro republic to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars are owned in this country and are controlled by Senator Matt Quay, of Pennsylvania, and his co-partners in the grafting game. If this government takes over the island of San Domingo those bonds which cost the purchasers about twenty five cents on the dollar, will be worth par they, therefore, will make some three hundred per cent profit. The game is worth the candle. Look out for developments in San Domingo.

The Sugar Trust is again in full control of Congress, and is corruptly influencing legislation now as frequently in the past. It dictates every move made by the republicans in Congress. The people do not know it, but behind the innocent proposition to take a vote in the Senate on the Cuban Reciprocity bill, stalks the Sugar Trust. The vote on this bill will occur in the Senate, under the agreement, on December 16th. The bill and treaty cannot possibly take effect before the 16th day of December, and probably not until many days thereafter. Observe now the reasons why the Senate, taking its cue from the Sugar Trust, is proceeding so leisurely. The Sugar Trust agents are now in Cuba and have been for the past two weeks engaged in the purchase of all the cane sugar, ground and manufactured, not already owned by the trust, with the view of bringing this sugar into the United States under the reduced tariff, which will be only eighty per cent of the Dingley law rates. That sugar they are purchasing from the manufacturers and growers at the market price obtaining now, when it could be imported into this country only under the full hundred per cent

rate of the Dingley law. In this way the Sugar Trust, which controls only about two-thirds of the sugar production of Cuba, will be enabled to purchase one-third of the sugar product of a rate that will give it a profit of twenty per cent more than if the bill should be passed at this time. That is the reason for the postponement of the passage of the bill. This means about \$2,000,000 in the pockets of the Sugar Trust and a gain to all the Senators who are in on the deal, and who are now engaged in buying sugar stock which has been going up steadily since the postponement of the vote on the bill. Is this not a disgrace? And this time the White House participates in the disgrace, for, while the President most strenuously insisted on the passage of this legislation, he has never even suggested the removal of the differential duty on refined sugar. How do the people like the picture?

Legal Advertisements.

County Exhibit "A"

North Carolina Office Board Martin County County Commissioners.

I, W. C. Manning, Register of Deeds of the above-named County and State, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the items and amounts for which the several members of the Board of County Commissioners received compensation for the year beginning and including the 1st Monday in December, 1902, and ending on the 1st Monday in December, 1903, viz:

J. B. Coffield served as commissioner 13 days; on bridge work 12 days; traveled 216 miles, and received \$44.00 compensation.

U. S. Hassell served as commissioner 13 days; on bridges 3 1/2 days; traveled 292 miles, and received \$46.20 compensation.

J. T. Barnhill served 13 days as commissioner; on bridges 8 days; traveled 176 miles, and received \$46.20 compensation.

Witness my hand and official seal at my office in Wilmington, N. C., This December 7th, 1903.

W. C. MANNING, Register of Deeds, and Clerk to Board County Commissioners.

Trustee's Sale

By virtue of authority of a "Deed of Trust" executed to me by J. H. Price and wife Dolly Price on the 21st day of November, 1901, and duly recorded in the Register's office in Martin County, in Book G G G, Page 326, to secure the payment of a certain bond bearing even date therewith, and the stipulations in said Deed of Trust not having been complied with, I shall expose at public auction, for cash, on

Monday, the 11 day of January, 1904 at 12 m., at the Court House door in Martin County, the following property: Two tracts of land.

First tract adjoining the land of the Helen B. Slade tract, Elisha and James A. Everett and being the same tract of land conveyed to John H. Price by W. S. Askew as is evidenced by Deed recorded in the Public Registry of Martin County, in Book F F F, Page 81, known as the "Joe Everett Farm," and said to contain one hundred acres more or less.

Second tract being the tract known as the "Mobby Mill Site" which is said to contain four acres more or less, and adjoining the first tract, Elisha Everett and others, and being the tract of land that was sold by A. H. Smith, Commissioner, on the 6th day of August, 1900.

Terms of sale:—CASH. This December 5th, 1903.

A. HASSELL, Trustee.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of Mc. D. Stalls, deceased, all persons indebted to said Mc. D. Stalls will come forward and settle at once, and all persons to whom said Stalls is indebted will present their claims for payment on or before November 30th, 1904, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This November 30th, 1903.

GEO. A. CROFTON, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice

Having qualified as administrator of Abram Sherrard, deceased, late of Martin County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 20th day of November 1904, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This November 19th, 1903.

W. S. RHODES, Administrator.

Great Responsibility.

Nodd—Your baby and your cook are both away, are they? Todd—Yes. Nobody but my wife and myself are left to run the house.—Detroit Free Press.

The Piano Next Door.

Muggins—Is that an upright piano next door? Buggins—Give it up. All I know is that it's a downright nuisance.—Philadelphia Record.

ALL OVER THE HOUSE.

Some of the Things Which Explain Why the Cake is a Failure.

When the cake is a failure it may be because, firstly, the fruit has sunk to the bottom of the cake. If so, the cake was badly mixed, or it was moved in the oven before it was set, or the oven door was heavily banged; hence the cake fell, and great was the fall thereof, because, like Humpty Dumpty, it cannot be restored to its former estate.

Secondly, the cake may be a failure because it has heavy, dull colored streaks through it. If the streaks run through the center only the cake is not sufficiently baked; if all through the cake the butter and sugar are not creamy enough or else the butter is not rubbed in thoroughly. There is no remedy.

Thirdly, the cake may have risen splendidly at first, then have sunk in, with perhaps a hole in the middle. The reason for this is that there was too much baking powder, or the cake was moved in the oven, or the oven door was banged before the cake was set.

Fourthly, the cake may be badly burned beneath. The reason for this is that the bottom heat in the oven was too fierce. To correct this evil stand the cake tin in a baking tin containing about one and a half inches of common salt or sand. This acts as a nonconductor of heat.

Laundry Pointers.

Clothes cannot be rinsed too much. The little spots of iron rust which appear in most mysterious places—in gathers, under ruffles, trimming, etc.—are due to the soap not having been rinsed out, and it united with the bluing and formed an iron compound. Rust often comes from the boiler, but one can always tell when such is the case.

The question of whether clothes should be soaked overnight or only a short time is a much discussed question; but, considering the action of soaking to be the removal of dirt, to lessen the wear on clothes, soaking overnight is too long. The first action of soap, which is alkaline, is to soften dirt and make it soluble. If the clothes soak too long other compounds are formed much more difficult to remove. One cannot always see them, but they are there.

The use of chemicals in the laundry, unless properly handled, should not be allowed. The strong washing powders and fluids, if used in moderation, will not injure the clothes. The chemicals in use are ammonia, borax, chloride of lime. All chemicals should be dissolved before the clothing is put in the tubs. These chemicals rot the goods, and they soon fall to pieces.

Cleaning Hairbrushes.

To wash hairbrushes dissolve a couple of tablespoonfuls of borax in a little boiling water and add to it a sufficiency of cold water in a shallow vessel, deep enough only to cover the bristles. In this dab the brush up and down till clean, rinse with clear water and put in the air to dry. Remember in washing brushes that hot water must not be used, and they must not be placed near a fire or in the sun to dry. Carelessness in these points will result in the bristles losing their stiffness and becoming discolored.

A Medicine Closet.

The up to date architect when planning a bath room is almost sure to make room for a medicine closet. It is high enough to be out of reach of childish hands, but low enough to be accessible to the busy housewife.

In these days of telephones the medicine closet may seem a superfluous, but experience teaches every mother that a judicious use of its contents may obviate too frequent calls for the doctor and furnish the ounce of prevention which is worth a pound of cure.

Useful to Know.

A cup of milk added to the water with which an oilcloth or oiled floor is to be washed gives it a luster like new.

The application of a bit of soap on the point of a lead pencil to a creaky hinge will cure its stiffness and silence its complaints.

Ink stains may be removed from linen by putting melted tallow on the mark and then washing the article. The ink and grease will come out together.

The mark of QUALITY. On Silver Plate can only be obtained after long years of actual service... 1847 Rogers Bros. Have been in use and given perfect satisfaction. They are sold by leading dealers everywhere. For catalogue, etc., of new designs send to the makers. INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., BOSTON, MASS. Take no substitute. Remember 1/17

REMOVAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mizell & Brown Co. WILL ON JANUARY THE FIRST MOVE NEXT DOOR TO THE DRUG STORE where we will still cater to our patrons and endeavor to still merit your patronage by giving the best... GROCERIES... at a low price. Call and give us your Christmas orders. We will have a fancy collection of good things to eat that would tickle the palate of an epicure. PHONE 42 Mizell & Brown Company

Folks Must Eat... Come and See the Shoe that's Talked About... Radcliffe \$2.50 Shoes for Women. No matter how low the price of tobacco, and we are the people to supply. Seasonable Eatables at Seasonable Prices. Fresh, Clean, Pure Goods only are offered. We don't call shoulders hams. Everything goes by its honest name.

S. H. ELLISON & CO. CLEARANCE SALE. In order to make a change in our business by JANUARY 1st, 1904, we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods and Shoes at Cost for Cash. PANTS, from 38 cents up. CALICOS, from 3 1/2 cents up. CHILDREN'S HOSE 7 cents a pair. Other Goods in Proportion. Now is the Time to make your Christmas Purchases. S. R. CLARY & CO.

JOINTS PAIN YOU THIS MORNING? First sign of RHEUMATISM. Dangerous to let it run. Easy to cure now. A single bottle of Rheumacide. Will probably do the work. But cases require more. RHEUMACIDE cures by getting rid of the cause, so that no trace of the disease lingers in the system. It purifies the blood, relieves the inflammation of the kidneys, the chronic rheumatism and the catarrh that follows such a condition of the system. Through Mrs. Mary H. Welton, of High Point, N. C., is 40 years old and had suffered from rheumatism for 20 years, she was completely cured by RHEUMACIDE, and declares she feels "years younger" and is anxious for "all who are suffering from any of the forms of this dread disease" to try RHEUMACIDE and be cured. REV. J. B. WHEELER, a noted Methodist minister, of Baltimore, Md., writes enthusiastically of RHEUMACIDE, which cured him. He is 70 years old and has been in the ministry 50 years. SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE FROM BOBBITT CHEMICAL CO., PROPRIETORS, BALTIMORE, MD. "GETS AT THE JOINTS FROM THE INSIDE."

Send THE ENTERPRISE to your friend for a Christmas Gift