The Enterprise.

DVERTISING

VOL. VI. - NO 15.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1905.

WHOLE NO. 275

DIRECTORY

Town Officers

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N. S. Peel. Clerk-A. Hassell. Treasurer—N. S. Peel. Attorney—Wheeler Ma Chiefof Police-J. H. Page.

Lodges

Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90, A. F and I . Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th uesday nights.

ioke Camp, No. 107, Woodu World. Regular meeting every 211 last Friday nights.

Church of the Advent

Services on the second and fifth Sun days of the month, morning and evening and on the Saturdays (5 p. m.) before and on Mondays (9 a. m.) after said Su days of the month. All a cordially in vited.

B. S. Lassing, Rector.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. E. Rose, the Methodist Par tor, has the following appointments Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and night at 7 c'clock respectively, except the second Sunday. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday even-ing at 7 o'clock. Holly Springs 3rd nday evening at 3 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamil and Sunday, morning and night; Hassells and Sunday at 5 o'cleck. A cordial in-

Baptist Church

Preaching on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sur days at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:30 Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30. J. D. Biggs, Superintendent.

The pastor preaches at Hamilton on the 3rd Sunday in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., and at Riddick's Grove on Saturday before every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and on the 1st Sunday at 3 p. m. Slade School House on the 2nd Suuda at 3 p. m., and the Biggs' School Hou the 4th Sunday at 3 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

R D. CARROLL, Pastor

Cr.

SKEWARKEE LODGE

No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

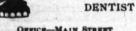
S. S. Brown, W. M.; W.C. Manning, S. W.; Mc. G. Taylor, J. W.; T. W. Thomson, S. D.; A. F. Taylor, J. D.; S. R. Biggs, Secretary; C. D. Carstarphen, Treasurer; A. R. Whitmore and T. C. Cook, Stewards; R. W. Clary, Tiler.

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WILLIAMSTON N C.

ution will be given to real estate the old year, opposite side to you wish to buy or sell land I the new year.

first New Year's Of the Pilgrims

the real beginning of the Purtan settlement of New England and the planting by the pilgrim fathers in American soil of the germ of freedom from which has grown our great republic.

rown our great republic. On Nov. 11, 1620, the good ship Maydower, with the devoted band which had braved the perils of seas almost unknown to seek in a new world the liberty of conscience denied them in the old, had anchored in the harbor of Provincetown. On that same day the pilgrims had chosen John Carver for their governor and had sent ashore an their governor and had sent ashore an armed delegation to select a spot on which to pitch the pilgrims' tents. But these pioneers, though they found no hostile inhabitants, discovered no accommodations for a permanent colony. After brief explorations an expedition was dispatched to circumnavigate Cape Cod bay and find a better haven. On Dec. 8 the scouts landed on Clark's island (so named from the Mayfower's mate, who was of the party). The next day, which was Saturday, they explored the island, on the

urday, they explored the island, on the Sabbath they rested, and on Monday, Dec. 11, they sounded the harbor and "marched also into the land and found divers cornfields and running brooks, a place very suitable for situation."

Then they returned to the ship, which by the end of the week was safely anchored in Plymouth bay.

The selection of a site for the proposed town and the proposed tow

the beginning of the first house for com-mon use to receive the pligrims and their goods, but by New Year's day house lots had been assigned and most of the company had left the ship for a home on shore and were busily at work rearing their habitations. Tra-dition divides the honey of first sterdition divides the honor of first step-ping on Plymouth rock between John Alden and Mary Chilton. On New Year's morning a solemn service was held to thank the good God who had guided them across the waters to this beautiful haven and to ask his blessing

upon the village they were building.

The "common house" was erectenear "Burial hill," on the road which near "Burial hill," on the road which left the shore just south of Plymouth nert the shore just south or Plymouth rock, and next to it Peter Brown built himself a house. About this nucleus there was soon a well ordered little town. Yet the exposures incident to the founding of the colony told severe-



THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

pon all, and before summer nearly half the band of 102 which had land ed on New Year's day had succumbed But the spirit of the survivors was un n, and when the Mayflower in sailed homeward not one of the onists went in her, so sweet was the taste of freedom even in the shadow of death. Traces of the nearness of Indians were numerous, but it was not until March that a savage visited the settlement. This savage, who announced himself as Samoset, a native of the "eastern parts," or the coast of Maine, where contact with English fishermen had given the Indians some knowledge of the English language, told them in broken speech that the name of their settlement was Pawtuget. He told them also that about four years before a pestilence had destroyyears before a pestilence had destroyed most of the natives of that region that there was now no one to dispute the pilgrims' possession of the

erritory.
They learned from Samoset that their nearest neighbors were the Wam sanoags of Narragansett Bay, whose hief was Massasoit. Soon afterward Massasoit himself came and made a treaty of peace with the pilgrims, which was observed for fifty-four

In April Governor Carver died, and William Bradford was elected his successor, under whose beneficent rule the colony progressed materially, and in the following November the ship Fortune from London brought welcome additions to their small population and the royal patent which confirmed forever the pilgrims in their occupation of Plymouth bay.

They can perform this feat for a brief period they may come to the conclusion that they are all right. Two individuals who were accused of drunk-enness at Pontefract proved that they and honorably stood the test, and the cases against them were dismissed. The great merit of the plan is that it can be put into operation anywhere and at any time.—London Tit-Bits.

Merits His Fate.

The Apple Tree Dance.

In old times the Saxons used to dance around an apple tree on New Year's eve, singing a song. This was supposed to insure a good crop. Also bells were rung to notify the people of the going out of the old and the coming in of the new year. Another ancient custom in some parts of England was the opening of the house doors that faced the west to let out the old year, while the doors on the opposite side were opened to usher in the new year.

OLD AND NEW COINS.

ting Facts About Col the Different Mints. The director of the mint is called on The director of the mint is called on to answer such a wide range of questions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has found it necessary to issue circulars covering matters of this sort. They tell some interesting facts. It appears that the mint does not buy old coins or paper money except some rare colonial soins in fine condition, which are desired for the mint cabinet. Mutilated or uncurrent United States gold and silver coin is purchased as bullion. The mint has no pattern pieces for sale. The government pays no premium for the return of any of its coins or paper money. New coins cannot be struck until authorised by an act of congress. The mint supplies United States coins only and not of any past date. The fifty dollar goldpiec and the half dollar and quarter dollar pieces in gold were struck by private parties on the California coast during the 1849 period and not by the United States government. to answer such a wide range of ques-tions concerning the values of old and new coins and medals that he has

the 1849 period and not by the United States government.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Haif and 1 cent, copper, in 1857; 1 cent, nickel, 1804; haif dime and 3 cents, sliver, and 2 cents, bronze, in 1878; 20 cents, sliver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; \$1 and \$8, gold, and 3 cents, nickel, 1880. The Columbian haif dollar was coined in 1802 and the Isabella quarter in 1883. The Lafavette dollar was struck 1898. The Lafavette dollar was struck in 1890, the date on the coin (1900) being that of the unveiling of the memorial.

There are certain markings on every United States coin that enable the place of its coinage to be located. Those struck at the Philadelphia mint have no mint mark, but those struck at all other mints are distinguished by a small letter on the reverse, near the bottom. These letters are C for Char-lotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC lotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1893; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco. The coins of the United States now authorised by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle; in silver, half dollar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, S lar, quarter dollar and dime; minor, 5 cent, nickel, and 1 cent, bronze. A person may buy a proof set of gold coins from the mint for \$88.50 and a proof set of silver and minor coins for \$1.50. When the business of the mints is slack medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public insti-tutions and incorporated societies at a charge sufficient to cover the cost o the operation and the value of the metal.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WHY DON'T YOU!

Why don't you answer your friend's Why don't you make the promised visit to that invalid? She is looking

for you day after day. Why don't you send away that little gift you've been planning to send? Mere kind intentions never accomplish

Why don't you try to share the bur den of that sorrowful one who works beside you? Is it because you are growing selfish?

Why don't you speak out the encour-aging words that you have in your thoughts? Unless you express them they are of no use to others.

Why don't you take more pains to be self sacrificing and loving in the every-day home life? Time is rapidly pass-ing. Your dear ones will not be with

Why don't you create around you ar atmosphere of happiness and helpful-ness so that all who come in touch with you may be made better? Is not this possible?—Class Mate.

Early Tebacce.
According to John Aubery, who wrote a celebrated work on "the very queere Indian weede," there was a time when tobacco was worth its weight in silver. Among other things Aubery says: "Sir Walter Raleigh was the first that brought tobacco into Engthe first that brought tobacco into England, and in our parts—North Wilts—it came in fashion through Sir Walter Long. They used silver pipes, but the commoners used a wainut shell. It was sold then for its weight in silver. I have heard some of your old yeomen neighbors say that when they went to Chippenham to market they always culled out their shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Now the customers of it are among the greatest customers of it are among the greatest that his majesty bath."

Gentlemen who have put an enemy into their mouths are recommended to try a very simple test for the purpose of finding out whether their brains have been stolen. They must stand erect with their eyes closed, and if they can perform this feat for a brief period they may come to the conclusion that they are all right. Two individuals who were accused of drunkenness at Pontefract proved that they had honorably stood the test, and the cases against them were dismissed. Gentlemen who have put an enemy

that as a matter of fact women form clubs simply as an excuse for eating and drinking between meals."

"Why?"
"Recause if he's either he doesn't de serve to be."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Jokeley—Here's a conundrum for you. Cokeley—Let's have it. Jokeley —If "time is money," what is an eight day clock worth?—Philadelphia Ledger

A LOST ART.

Fame and fortune await the lucky in Sividual who can rediscover the com-bination of metals from which the Egyptians, the Aztecs and the Incas of Peru made their tools and arms. Though each of these nations reached a high state of civilization, none of a high state of civilization, none of them ever discovered iron in spite of the fact that the soil of all three coun-tries was largely impregnated with it. Their substitute for it was a combina-tion of metals which had the temper of steel. Despite the greatest efforts the secret of this composition has haf-fied scientists and has become a lost art. The great explorer Humboldt, tried to discover it from an analysis of a chisel found in an ancient Inca silver mine, but all that he could find of a chisel found in an ancient Inca silver mine, but all that he could find out was that it appeared to be a com-bination of a small portion of tin with copper. This combination will not give the hardness of steel, so it is evident that tin and copper could not have been its only component parts. Whatever its only component parts. Whatever might have been the nature of the me-tailic combination, these ancient races were able so to prepare pure copper that it equaled in temper the finest steel produced at the present day by the most scientifically approved pro-ess. With their bronze and copper insuch as granite and porphyry, and even cut emeralds and like substances.

A rediscovery of this lost art would revolutionize many trades in which steel at present holds the monopoly If copper could thus be tempered now its advantage over steel would be very great, and it would no doubt be pre-ferred to the latter in numerous indusentists, it must have been discovere independently by the three races which made use of it so long ago.—New York

Sickening Shivering Fits

Of Ague and Malaria, can be reieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine of especial benefit in malaria, for it xerts a true curative influence on he disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be pre ferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his lite. At S. R. Biggs, drug store price 50c, guaranteed.

The First Caller.

In Scotland there is a curious supe stition to the effect that good or had fortune is brought to the house by the character of the first caller on New Year's day. In the eighteenth centur, this was supposed to take effect after 12 o'clock, and so devoted lovers would station themselves outside of the door of the houses where their sweethearts dwelt so that they could enter at once upon the striking of the hour. From midnight till morning the streets in Edinburgh were crowded with young men, all making merry in one way or another. Indeed, it is the most im-portant celebration of the year to the

Plans For the New Year.

Now man resolves to strive anew
And in the coming year win more
of that which misers fasten to
Than he has ever gained before.

His wife applauds him and sits down Considering how she will show A few new dides to the town If hubby gets his schemes to go.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN JAPAN.

Phere the New Year Has Three Days of Welcome.

Japan is the joiliest country in the subjects in the Land of the Rising Sur say, is eminently fitting at the begin-ning of the year, and that the painting may be well done they administer three distinct and separate coats right lavishly.

The bottom or foundation coat is two full weeks in putting on. Joy flows the streams along the thoroughfares, swelled by rivulets from every house. All the city folk call on each other; all the country folk come in to help them do it, and everybody gives everybody. presents. This may be called the official New Year's. It dates only from 1870, when the Japanese governmen changed its calendar to conform that of the rest of the world. On Feb. 1 there is a second coating, the New Year's of old Japan, still dear to the rural heart. All the country folk call on one another, and the city folk go out to help them. There is less formality about this and less eclat, but good

The third coating is given in good old Chinese style. Its date depends on the diet yourself when taking Kodol moon, as does our Easter featival. DyspepSia Cure. J. D. Erskine, Each household celebrates by itself in part and in part with outside friends. but this feast is more domestic, though fered Heartburn and Stomach not less sacredly observed, than the trouble for some time. My sister-The New Year season is the time to

see Japan socially at its best. It is true there are no kiku, as they call chrysanthemunis, nor cherry blossoms.

The kiku is in the fall and the sakura water. After taking two bottles of in the spring, both seasons when all outdoors is a garden party and exqui-sitely picturesque; but, with all its leveliness, it is only the outside one

of Japan one must be there on New Year's. Business generally is suspend ed, both private and public. All is wide open then, and hospitality such as is inknown in Europe or America is the

en with the cook while his fare make The geisha has her busiest season a

heart and chirrups sympathetically.

The emperor and the empress receive for three days. On the first day only those of royal blood, the highest officers of state and foreign diplomats make their bows. Then follow in turn personages of less degree. These re-ceptions are extremely formal, and every one connected with them is glad

Still In Service.

replied the hobo. "It's sold tune I am."—Pittsburg Post.

J.—So you told Mrs. Cunningham that she looked as young as her daughter. I suppose that caught the old lady? B.—Yes, but it lost me the daughter. Stray Stories

world at New Year's. It is three times roseate hue of the imperial

The bottom or foundation coat is tw

To see into the homes and the heart

rule without exception.

The jinrikisha cooly is the only one that works, but his task hardly is irk-some. Waiting, he feasts in the kitch-

New Year's, but her work is all play, which she enjoys quite as much as those whom she entertains. Her plaintive love songs are never sung more sweetly than at the beginning of the year, when the heart of the nation warms anew. The geisha is near that

they continue only three days.—Chica-go Tribune.

"Can't yer do a little somethin fer an old soldier?" whince Tired Tiffins. "Well, I don't know," replied the portly citizen. "If you can show your discharge papers, I may do something

for you."
"I hain't been discharged yet, boss,"

The Bu Talo Comme the counter in a Main street drug stor if he could take home some brushes "on approval." The son astonished young woman answered that she did not believe that the firm would allow it. "Now, possibly that strikes you as improbable," said the man in charge of the pharmacy coun ter, "but only last week I personally sold to a woman a toothbrush. Yester day she brought it back and said it hurt her mouth and asked if we would

the market is gone by.—Spanish Prov

The worst bankruptcy is

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THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

the Celestials In New York Celebrate Their Holiday.

When you meet a Chinaman on Feb and you want to make yourself particularly solid with him just remark "Gong he fat toy." This is not partiularly euphonious when spoken in pi geon English, but it means "I wish you a happy New Year." The Chinese New Year begins at 12 o'clock on the nigh of Feb. 5. The Chinese kingdom in now nearly 5,800 years old, and the customs that obtained during the life-time of Confucius are still in vogue. In fact, the present mayor of China town claims that most of the Christian ideas of celebrating New Year's day were stolen bodily from the Chinese. Around in the various houses prepara opium layouts are put aside and the fine Chinese whisky placed upon the table. Any one who calls on a China-man has to take a drink of this fiery liquid. About six calls, says the may are about all a white man ca

At midnight every Chinaman who can buy a firecracker does so. Then he touches a match to his purchase, and for a few minutes pandemonium reigns. At 1 o'clock the Chinese band begins to beat its tomtoms from the balcony of the joss house, calling all the faithful to prayer, and New Year's is really on hand. The extent of the New Year's celebration depends upon the wealth of each individual China man. A poor Chinaman is satisfie man. A poor Chinaman is satisfied
with a two days' jubilee. The rich
men in the Chinese village generally
take a week to get fully acquainted
with the New Year.—New York World.

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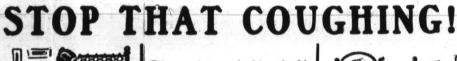
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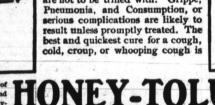
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