

# ADVERTISING

Your money back.—Judicious advertising is the kind that pays back to you the money you invest. Space in this paper assures you prompt returns.

# The Enterprise

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VOL. VI. - NO 15.

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

WHOLE NO. 275

## DIRECTORY

### Town Officers

Mayor—Joshua L. Ewell.  
Commissioners—Dr. J. B. H. Knight,  
N. S. Peel, Dr. J. D. Biggs, A. Hassell,  
F. K. Hodges.  
Street Commissioners—F. K. Hodges,  
N. S. Peel.  
Clerk—A. Hassell.  
Treasurer—N. S. Peel.  
Attorney—Wheeler Martin.  
Chief of Police—J. H. Page.

### Lodges

Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90, A. F. and A. M.  
Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday nights.  
Ranoke Camp, No. 107, Woodmen of the World.  
Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Friday nights.

### Church of the Advent

Services on the second and fifth Sundays of the month, morning and evening, and on the Saturdays (5 p. m.) before, and on Mondays (9 a. m.) after said Sundays of the month. All are cordially invited.  
B. S. LASSITER, Rector.

### Methodist Church

Rev. E. E. Rose, the Methodist Pastor, has the following appointments: Every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and night at 7 o'clock respectively, except the second Sunday. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Holy Springs 3rd Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamilton 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Hassell 2nd Sunday at 5 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all to attend these services.

### Baptist Church

Preaching on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays 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 Sunday at 3 p. m., and the Biggs School House on the 4th Sunday at 3 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.  
R. D. CARROLL, Pastor.

## SKEWARKEE LODGE

No. 90, A. F. & A. M.  
DIRECTOR FOR 1905.

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

### STANDING COMMITTEES:

CHARITY—S. S. Brown, W. C. Manning, Mc. G. Taylor.  
FINANCE—J. D. Biggs, W. H. Harrell, R. J. Peel.  
REFERENCE—W. H. Edwards, W. M. Green, F. K. Hodges.  
ASYLUM—H. W. Stubbs, W. H. Robertson, H. D. Cook.  
MARSHALL—J. H. Hutton.

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Bank Building, Williamston, N. C.

S. ATWOOD NEWELL

### LAWYER

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### WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Practice wherever services are desired. Special attention given to examining and making title for purchasers of timber and land. Special attention will be given to real estate exchanges, if you wish to buy or sell land I can help you.

## First New Year's Of the Pilgrims

NEW YEAR'S day, 1621, marked the real beginning of the Puritan 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.

On Nov. 11, 1620, the good ship Mayflower, 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 armed delegation to select a spot on which to pitch the pilgrim's 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 Mayflower's mate, who was of the party). The next day, which was Saturday, 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 diverse 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 preparation of materials delayed until after Christmas day the beginning of the first house for common use to receive the pilgrims 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 busy at work rearing their habitations. Tradition divides the honor of first stepping 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 erected near "Burial hill," on the road which left the shore just south of 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-



ly upon all, and before summer nearly half the band of 102 which had landed on New Year's day had succumbed. But the spirit of the survivors was unbroken, and when the Mayflower in April sailed homeward not one of the colonists 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 Pawtuxet. He told them also that about four years before a pestilence had destroyed most of the natives of that region, so that there was now no one to dispute the pilgrims' possession of the territory.

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

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.

Interesting Facts About Coinage of the Different Metals.

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 coins 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 authorized by an act of congress. The mint supplies United States coins only and not of any past date. The fifty dollar gold piece 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.

The coinage of the following coins ceased in the years named: Half and 1 cent, copper, in 1857; 1 cent, nickel, 1864; half dime and 3 cents, silver, and 2 cents, bronze, in 1873; 20 cents, silver, 1878; trade dollars, 1883; \$1 and \$3, gold, and 3 cents, nickel, 1889. The Columbian half dollar was coined in 1892 and the Isabella quarter in 1893. The Lafayette 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 Charlotte, N. C., discontinued in 1861; CC for Carson City, Nev., discontinued in 1888; D for Dahlonega, Ga., discontinued in 1861; O for New Orleans and S for San Francisco. The coins of the United States now authorized by law are: In gold, double eagle, eagle, half eagle, quarter eagle; in silver, half dollar, 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 \$68.50, and a proof set of silver and minor coins for \$15.50. When the business of the mints is slack medals may be struck from dies furnished by individuals, public institutions and incorporated societies at a charge sufficient to cover the cost of the operation and the value of the metal.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## WHY DON'T YOU?

Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once?

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 any good.

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

Why don't you speak out the encouraging 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 everyday home life? Time is rapidly passing. Your dear ones will not be with you always.

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

Early Tobacco. According to John Aubrey, who wrote a celebrated work on "the very queer Indian weeds," there was a time when tobacco was worth its weight in silver. Among other things Aubrey says: "Sir Walter Raleigh was the 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 walnut 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 Chippingham to market they always carried out their shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Now the customers of it are among the greatest that his majesty hath."

A Test of Sobriety. 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. The great merit of the test is that it can be put into operation anywhere and at any time.—London Tit-Bits.

Merrits His Fate. "I see that an eastern editor says that as a matter of fact women form clubs simply as an excuse for eating and drinking during meals." "Horrid thing! Is he married or single?" "Why?" "Because if he's either he doesn't deserve to be."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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

## A LOST ART.

The Mosaic of Metals Which Certain Races Used For Tools.

Fame and fortune await the lucky individual who can rediscover the combination 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 them ever discovered iron in spite of the fact that the soil of all three countries was largely impregnated with it. Their substitute for it was a combination of metals which had the temper of steel. Despite the greatest efforts the secret of this composition has baffled 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 out was that it appeared to be a combination 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 might have been the nature of the metallic combination, these ancient races were able to prepare pure copper that it equaled in temper the finest steel produced at the present day by the most scientifically approved process. With their bronze and copper instruments they were able to quarry and shape the hardest known stones, such 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 so its advantage over steel would be very great, and it would no doubt be preferred to the latter in numerous industries. It is a curious fact that, though this lost secret still baffles modern scientists, it must have been discovered independently by the three races which made use of it so long ago.—New York Times.

## Sickening Shivering Fits

Of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred 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 life. At S. R. Biggs, drug store; price 50c, guaranteed."

## The First Caller.

In Scotland there is a curious superstition to the effect that good or bad fortune is brought to the house by the character of the first caller on New Year's day. In the eighteenth century this was supposed to take effect after 12 o'clock, and so devoted lovers would station themselves outside of the doors 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 important celebration of the year to the Scotch.

## Plans For the New Year.

Now man resolves to strive anew and in the coming year win more of that which mingles fasten to Than he has ever gained before. His wife applauds him and sits down, Considering how she will show A few new ideas to the town. If hubby gets his schemes to go, —Chicago Record-Herald.

## IN JAPAN.

There the New Year Has Three Days of Welcome.

Japan is the jolliest country in the world at New Year's. It is three times jollier, in fact. Each Jan. 1 43,000,000 subjects in the Land of the Rising Sun begin to paint the mikado's empire the glorious roseate hue of the imperial emblem. This deep red harmony, they say, is eminently fitting at the beginning 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 in 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 government changed its calendar to conform with 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 fellowship abounds and joy is rampant for a week.

The third coating is given in good old Chinese style. Its date depends on the moon, as does our Easter festival. Each household celebrates by itself in part and in part with outside friends, but this feast is more domestic, though not less sacredly observed, than the two preceding.

The New Year season is the time to see Japan socially at its best. It is true there are no kiku, as they call chrysanthemums, nor cherry blossoms. The kiku is in the fall and the sakura in the spring, both seasons when all outdoors is a garden party and exquisitely picturesque; but, with all its loveliness, it is only the outside one seen then.

To see into the homes and the heart of Japan one must be there on New Year's. Business generally is suspended, both private and public. All is wide open then, and hospitality such as is unknown in Europe or America is the rule without exception.

The Jirikisha coolie is the only one that works, but his task hardly is irksome. Waiting, he feasts in the kitchen with the cook while his fare makes a call.

The geisha has her busiest season at 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 heart and chirrup 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 receptions are extremely formal, and every one connected with them is glad they continue only three days.—Chicago Tribune.

## Still in Service.

"Can't yer do a little something" for an old soldier?" whined Tired Tiffin. "Well, I don't know," replied the portly citizen. "If you can show your discharge papers, I may do something for you." "I hadn't been discharged yet, boss," replied the hobo. "It's soldier of fortune I am."—Pittsburg Post.

## Wasn't Wise.

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.

## STOP THAT COUGHING!



If you value your health, or health of your children, do not allow a cough, croup, or whooping cough to go without giving it prompt attention; there is no telling what might be the result; such conditions are not to be trifled with. Grippe, Pneumonia, and Consumption, or serious complications are likely to result unless promptly treated. The best and quickest cure for a cough, cold, croup, or whooping cough is



I have five children, and all of them have had severe colds and croup, and I find that Honey-Tolu is a most excellent remedy, and would not be without it in the house. It has always been satisfactory, and gives prompt relief in croup and coughs with the first two or three doses, loosens their colds and improves them in every way.

Mrs. WM. McCOLLISTER, Swainsboro, N. J.

This old reliable and efficient remedy has stood the test of years, and is recognized and prescribed by leading physicians as the one cough cure that is sure to cure, and safe to administer to adults or children. It is never-failing in results, is pleasant to take and always cures. We have thousands of testimonials to these facts. Some unreliable dealers in their greed for profit, at the risk of your health, may prevail on you to try something else, but if you want a cure, insist upon having Honey-Tolu—fake no substitute.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT—25c.

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