The Enterprise.

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DIRECTORY

Town Officers

Mayor—B. F. Godwin.
Commissioners—A. Anderson, N. S. Peel, W. A. Ellison, J. D. Leggett, C. H. Godwin.
Street Commissioner—J. D. Leggtt.
Clerk—C. H. Godwin.
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.

Roanoke Camp, No. 107, Woodmen of the World. Regular meeting every 2nd last 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, Holly Springs 3rd Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamilton 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Hassells 2nd Sunday at 3 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.

DIRECTORY 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—Jos. D. Biggs, W. H. Harell, 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. Hatton.

CAPITAL'S NEW SYSTEM

Interborough Strike Demonstrated its Effectiveness.

NON-UNION RANKS GROW

Employes Were Kept Informed as to Every Movement of the Union by Secret Agents—Strike Breakers Massed Beforehand Ready to Meet All Emergencies.

Those who followed closely the development and conclusion of the recent strike on the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's lines are aware that a new order of things has been established in handling labor difficulties, says the New York Herald. This system, which has been perfected largely within the last year, is comparatively unknown to the general public. The rank and file of the vast army of organized labor do not yet appreciate how perfectly the system has been organized. An excellent evidence of that fact is the sudden and bewildering defeat that followed the strike of the Interborough's men. It was the new method that defeated them and they did not know how it was done until it was all over and they had an opportunity to examine the moves that had been made.

The general amalgamation and co-operation of employing interests, the placing of shrewd secret agents in every union and the enlistment of a standing army of strike breakers under able commanders are the three fundamental principles upon which the new system is built. In reality employers have taken a leaf from the union book. They are working secretedly. They know when a strike is going to be ordered and are prepared to break it before it begins. The old way was to fight it out. Frequently the result was a prolonged and disastrous struggle, with no particular victory on either side. The new method brings a quick and decisive finish.

Since the summer of 1903 extensive organization of employing interests has been going on all over the United States. Only employers themselves know how extensive and how closely allied these organizations are. It is not merely a movement for the formation of builders' associations of transportation managers' associations, but for the general welding together of all men who have to deal with trades unions, and they are working together just as the carpenters' union might help the bricklayers' union, each having behind it the support of the American Federation of Labor. Business competition for the time is put aside, and when war is threatened by organized labor organized capital is ready to meet it.

The formation of the New York Building Trades Employers' Association two years ago gave the new system a marked impetus. The destructive fight with the union here in 1903 demonstrated the necessity of closer relations of employers. The New York association was established, the mechanics' union was defeated, and then quickly followed the establishment of similar organizations in Pittsburg, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and in nearly every city in the country. Supplementing these organizations came national secretaries' leagues and national employment bureaus and a system of correspondence and co-operation so well arranged that the employing builder or the employing garment maker in New York knows precisely what is going on in his line of business in Chicago, and if a strike is threatened he knows within a few hours just where, when and how he can get workmen enough to fill all the places in his own shop.

Under the new system a new calling has been created, which requires men of superior ability and which commands good pay. It is that of local of traveling secret agent. The New York Building Trades Employers' Association is said to have six of these agents, constantly moving about from city to city, and a much larger number who are employed as regular workmen in the various unions. Not a move is made in any of the unions that the employers do not know about at once. Ever since unions got a foothold in this country employers have had "spotters," but the secret agent is an entirely different sort of man. The old spotter was always sure to be spotted sooner or later, when his usefulness was ended, and frequently he went to the hospital for repairs. The modern secret agent is of necessity a very capable style of person, as important to the employer as his superintendent, and not infrequently as well paid. Usually, too, he is unknown to the superintendent and to every one else connected with the business except one person to whom he secretly reports when it is necessary.

Secrecy and co-operation are the agencies of strength in organized labor, and employers have learned the lesson. With the added advantage of unlimited capital many employers believe they have absolutely found a way to put an end to strikes in most trades and a method whereby they will be able to force the unions into a more businesslike relationship, doing away entirely with violence and enforced idleness on the part of the men.

Germany's Ambassadors.

The eight ambassadors of the German empire at Rome, Madrid, Washington, Constantinople, Paris, London, St. Petersburg and Vienna are noblemen. Their emoluments are $25,000 yearly in the first three cities mentioned, $30,000 in the next three and $37,500 in the last two.

PAPER MILK BOTTLES.

A Sanitary Reform Which Promises Much.

Consumers of milk who have come to appreciate the value of purity and freedom from infection will be interested in an idea that originated in Philadelphia, says the New York Tribune. Every one who has studied the matter carefully knows that there are several ways in which milk may become contaminated. If the dairy farm is an ideal one, if the fluid is promptly cooled, if its temperature remains low during the period of transportation, if the city dealer into whose hands it passes on arrival is both honest and intelligent, there still remains a source of possible mischief. Some of the milk which is bottled before distribution may be injured by a lack of thoroughness in cleaning the glass receptacles after previous use. It is against that particular piece of carelessness that it is now proposed to guard by discarding the present style of bottle altogether and replacing it with another, which, like the cheap wooden plates sometimes provided for picnics, shall be used only once. The new bottle is to be made of heavy paper or pasteboard, manufactured out of spruce pulp. Dr. A. H. Stewart, bacteriologist of the Board of Health in Philadelphia, conducted a series of tests with it, and reports approvingly upon its qualities.

The bottles are stamped out of heavy three-ply paper, and a conical shape is given to them to facilitate packing for shipment in nests. The bottoms have a double thickness, and their edges are locked in such a way that pressure from above adds to their strength. It is said that a weight of two hundred pounds may be put on a bottle without crushing it. The cover is stout, and has protruding lips for convenience in removal. Glue is used in fastening the overlapping edges of the body, but a coating of paraffine prevents it from affecting the taste of the milk and renders the bottle waterproof. Sterlization by exposure to a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit is the final operation to which the receptacle is subjected. It is intended to have half pint, pint and quart sizes.

Advocates of the new scheme insist that it possesses many minor advantages. A paper bottle weighs two ounces, whereas the glass one holding a quart weighs twenty-four or more.

The carrying capacity of a delivery wagon would be greatly increased—almost doubled, they say—because the driver would have no old bottles to collect. The dealer would be subjected to no loss through breakage or the stealing of empty bottles. The wholesale cost of glass bottles is about three cents for pints and five cents for quarts. It is estimated that the paper bottles will cost not more than $8 or $10 a thousand, or not to exceed a cent apiece. In view of the compensations which are expected to attend their use, Dr. Stewart thinks that milk dealers would not be warranted in raising their prices in consequence of substituting the new bottle for the old. However, one important effect which he anticipates from the innovation, is that the operation of bottling will be transferred from the headquarters of the city dealer to the dairy farm. Heretofore the danger of breaking during shipment has been a formidable obstacle to such a change, which is extremely desirable from sanitary considerations, and possibly that obstacle may now be removed.

The operation of washing returned milk bottles is today conducted with various degrees of thoroughness. In instances, no doubt, it is well done. Nevertheless, many shocking stories, which probably have good foundation, are told about the carelessness of lazy drivers of city milk wagons. It is said that they often refill dirty bottles without cleaning them at all. Even when the bottles are brought back to the milk shop to be refilled, the task of preparing them for fresh service is often performed so negligently that they might as well have been left alone entirely. Obviously, if a milk bottle is discarded forever after doing duty once, there cannot be any risk to health from this source.

When You Drink Tea.

"The scientific justification for adding milk to tea," says The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, "comes from the facts that the tannic acid contained in tea combines with the albumen of the milk to form tannate of albumen, which is practically leather. By drinking tea alone the coating of the stomach is made leathery. But when milk, which contains albumen, is added, the molecules of tannic acid select their affinity of albumen from it, and, as a divorce is unknown to tannate of albumen, the lining of the stomach is less liable to be affected by the tannic acid than it would be if the tea were taken alone."

A Mascot in Bridge.

The favorite mascot of women bridge-players is said to be a gunmetal blackberry studded with turquoise. They believe that it insures them against loss. What would happen of four owners of mascots played together we do not know. The mascot would have the busiest time of its life trying to insure them all against loss.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Novel Postal Service.

In Milan letters are now collected from the street pillar boxes by an electric travelling postoffice over a journey of fifteen miles; sorting and stamping are done during the run from one box to another; and at the end of each circuit the letters are handed over for immediate delivery.—Exchange.

CONDITIONS IN JAMAICA

By Recall of Soldiers Jamaica Would Become American.

MERCHANTS CONCERNED

Whites Not Worried by "Black Uprising" Bugbear But Their Pockets Suffer—Negroes in the Island Object to Becoming Citizens of the United States.

The announcement that the British government has decided to remove the white troops from Jamaica and other West Indian islands has been received here with feelings of deepest concern, says New York Herald. But only in one respect, the financial one. The European troops stationed here number about five hundred, and between $300,000 and $400,000 is annually spent by the home government in their keeping. The loss of this amount will be keenly felt by merchants and cattle dealers, all white men, as practically the whole of the money went into their pockets.

The whites, although standing in the proportion of about fifteen thousand to seven hundred thousand, have absolutely nothing to fear from the blacks, and the removal of the European troops will in no way tend to affect their personal safety. It would take a great deal of provocation on the part of a white for a black man to assault him. In fact, such cases the as rare as a "green" moon—about one in ten years is a fair average. And this relationship between the whites and the blacks is certainly not brought about by the presence of European troops in the island.

This state of affairs is hard to account for, none the less it is here. There is an inherent feeling of something akin to affection in the breast of the Jamaica black for his white neghbor, and a white woman can walk throughout the length and breadth of Jamaica without fear of molestation by the natives. There is no race prejudice here, and perhaps this has something to do with it.

Apart from the monetary standpoint, the removal of the European troops has been received here without much comment. The element of personal safety has never entered into any of the letters written to the newspapers on the subject, and practically all these letters are written by white men. The closing down of the naval station at Port Royal is viewed in the same light. The monetary loss will be great, and a large number of men have already been thrown out of employment, but this is the only concern that has been caused. The reports published in English and American newspapers that the withdrawal of the white troops, when carried into effect, will make the white population anxious about its personal safety has no foundation in fact.

In addition to withdrawing the white troops, the War Office has also under consideration a scheme for disbanding the black regiment stationed in the West Indies (the West India regiment.) Should this be done it will cause huge monetary loss to the island, but apart from this consideration the people in Jamaica do not view the proposal with disfavor. The black troops instead of keeping the peace, are generally the worst law breakers. Nine years ago they caused a riot in the city, running amuck through the streets and slashing at the citizens and policemen with razors tied to the ends of sticks. Not even their own officers could control them while the riot was on. But it was their own color who suffered, for the soldiers took care not to interfere with the whites—except in the single instance of a police officer, who was rather dangerously wounded.

The disbandment of the black troops, if it is carried out, will be gradual, covering a period of several years. About a thousand black soldiers are now kept in the island.

The island is thus threatened with a total denudement of troops and the local government has already been called upon by the home authorities to take steps to immediately increase the militia force—which now numbers about 650 men—to a thousand strong. Some years ago the rank and file of the militia was composed of very respectable young men. But they got disgusted with their treatment, the result being that the standard of the present force is not a very high one. The force is practically of little or no use, and many people are in favor of its disbandment and the strengthening of the police with the money thus saved. But in view of the recent development—the removal of the troops—this will not be done, and efforts will be made to put back the militia to the standard it held some years ago. There is absolutely no danger to the whites from the Jamaica militia.

In the remote chance of there being a black uprising here, the mulattoes, whose numbers are considerable, would undoubtedly take sides with the whites.

An important question which has been revived by the announcement that the troops will be removed, which is now receiving a great deal of discussion in the press, is what effect the change will have on the loyalty of the colony. The consensus of opinion among educated people is that the withdrawal of the white troops is the first move on the part of Great Britain to hand over the West Indian Islands to the United States. This would suit the whites right down to the ground. They would have everything to gain and nothing to lose thereby, and in the event of a plebiscite this section of the community would certainly vote at once in favor

LYNCHINGS FEWER.

Recent Movement in South Educates Public Sentiment.

"There have been fewer lynchings in the South during the last four months than in twenty years previously," said Booker T. Washington before the League for Political Education. "Last month there were only four, in February there was one and in November none. This is the direct result of a movement started eight months ago by a few colored men and a few white men. They have sought to influence public sentiment by means of pulpit, press and platform, and the result is now being felt throughout the South."

There is in the south a large body of the kind of white men represented in this movement, Mr. Washington said, but also a great many white Americans, both North and South, who would rather drop a coin into the contribution box at church for the benefit of the heathen in Africa than for the nearer duty of being just and generous to the African at home.

Most white Americans Mr. Washington said, "know more about English life, or Russian life, or Italian life than about the life of the ten million black people among them. They see only our worst side and they judge us by that. The best colored life they never see. I know of one man who has published a book and a good many magazine articles on the colored problem who to my certain knowledge has never entered a colored home, church or school."

The speaker told something of work being done by individual Tuskegee graduates, and having used the word "self-sacrificing" in speaking of one of them, he recalled it, saying:

"Any man who gives himself in the service of his country is not making a sacrifice. Anything I have been able to do for my race I count the rarest opportunity. I have never made a sacrifice."—New York Tribune.

Lew Wallace and Lincoln.

The few uneventful years he spent in Covington were distinguished by one important event. It was there that he saw Abraham Lincoln for the first time. The Indiana bar had even then some brilliant and notable men among its members, and a case of extraordinary interest had called them together at the fall term and the circuit court. In relating the circumstance, General Wallace said: "During the session we were in the habit of gathering at the old tavern in the evening, after adjournment. It was a brilliant company, whose talk was well worth hearing. One evening there appeared suddenly within our midst a tall, ungainly man, homely of visage, and rather shabbily dressed. He did not intrude himself but sat on the outskirts of the company, neither proffering opinions nor taking sides in the controversies that, occasionally, became pretty warm. No one seemed to know anything about him, and when I asked a friend who he was he replied, carelessly, 'Oh, that is some third-rate lawyer; a man named Lincoln from somewhere in Illinois.' One evening, however, after he had been there some time," General Wallace continued, "something moved him to speak, and then he began to talk. We all sat spellbound.

"I have never," General Wallace said, "heard anything that approached it; the logic, the wit, the pertinent anecdote that poured out in an unceasing stream. He talked thus for three solid hours. Some one said, 'Whoever that fellow is, we shall hear from him again some day.' It was my first meeting with Abraham Lincoln," he said, "and the prophecy that we should hear from him again, it must be admitted, was abundantly verified."—Harper's Weekly.

Bookworms Are Not Worms.

The name bookworm is made to cover an army of little creatures of various sizes, shapes and kinds which can be found in books. Really no one of them is a worm, though perhaps the "fish moth" or "silver fish" comes nearer to it than any of the others. There are the book scorpions and mites, which are not insects, but are primarily carnivorous. Their presence in books may be due to the fact that they find there animal as well as vegetable food. This is certainly true of the scorpions, which feed on mites, book lice and other small insects. The book lice, cockroaches, "silver fish" and "fish moth" can have no reason for infesting books except their liking for farinaceous substances such as are used in and about the labels and bindings of books. The damage done by them is largely confined to their exterior or interior of the bindings themselves. The "white ants" feed principally on wood, and in aud about books there is more or less wood fibre, which is to the liking of these voracious feeders. The moths and betties are the bores and burrowers. They seek retired places to lay their eggs, where the larvae will have plenty of food at hand when hatched. They will sometimes tunnel from one cover to the other.

The Czar's Title.

The general allusion to the ruler of Russia as the "czar" is, strictly speaking, incorrect. His official title is "emperor and autocrat." "Czar" is the old Russian word for "lord" or "prince" and was abandoned by Peter the Great on his triumphal return from Poltava, his crowning victory over Charles XII of Sweden. Since then the Russian monarch has been officially entitled "emperor" and at the congress of Vienna, in 1815, his right to the imperial term was admitted by the powers, with the proviso that, though he was emperor, he had no precedence over the kings of western Europe.

MRS. STANFORD'S FAME

Wealthy but Endured Privation for Leland Stanford College.

MONUMENT TO THEIR SON

When Central Pacific Brought Suit Against Her Estate—She Sold Jewels and Works of Art, and Lived on $100 a Month in Order the University Would Not Suffer.

A writer in "Collier's Weekly" under the caption of "A Romance of Philanthropy," reviews the work of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford and her famous husband, who died a dozen years ago. Among other things the writer says:

"In the early 80's Leland Stanford and his associates, Crocker, Huntington and Hopkins, were classed together in the public mind of California as 'soulless plutocrats' and tyrants. Stanford was nominated by the governor as Regent of the State University. The Senate, controlled the nomination. It is generally believed that but for this action there would have been no Stanford University, and eventually a great part, if not all, of the Stanford millions would have gone to the University of California.

"The Stanfords had a son whom they idolized. He seems to have been really a remarkable boy, one of those fine souls oppressed by the burden of the world. He wove plans for the benefit of other boys and girls, and on his deathbed he begged his parents to carry them out. He died in 1884 at sixteen, leaving his father and mother crushed by a loss whose magnitude almost unsettled their minds. The world was blank to them; wealth had lost its savor, and they had no thought but to devote themselves and their fortune to the realization of their boy's wishes and to the immortalization of his name. They canonized his memory, and when the Rev. Dr. Newman in his funeral sermon compared the dead boy to Christ among the doctors, the parallel which scandalized reverent strangers seemed to the bereaved parents only a just appreciation of his merits.

"The next year the Leland Stanford, Jr., University was born. Its queer name was a touching reminder of its real founder. In its museum, as in a shrine, were displayed odd little relics of the worshipped boy—his clothes, his intimate personal belongings—incongruous little things that made casual visitors laugh. The whole university was his monument. Its welfare became the absorbing passion of Stanfords' life. A substantial endowed was deeded to it at the start, but for the bulk of its support it depended on the continued generosity of its founders. Leland Stanford was elected to the Senate, and in 1893 he died. Although it has been unerstood that his fortune would ultimately go to the university, the greater part of it was left unreservedly to his widow. This marked no change in the original plans. The two had worked out their ideas together, their desires were one, and Stanford knew that there was no way in which their execution could be so thoroughly assured as by leaving everything in Mrs. Stanford's unchecked control. There had been a board of trustees from the beginning, but its functions had been purely ornamental. As long as a Stanford remained alive there would be no other governing body.

"The Central Pacific Railroad owed the government over $600,000,000. For many years the corporation, under the guidance of Collis P. Huntington, attempted to evade the payment of that debt. While this contest was going on it occurred to the government that an advantage might be gained by bringing suit against the personal estates of the men who had incurred the debt, and by an inspiration of genius, the estates selected for the test case was the particular one that had been devoted to public purposes. A suit for $15,000,000 was brought against the Stanford estate, the whole property was tied up in the courts, and Mrs. Stanford was left to bear the entire expense of defending an action in which Huntington and his partners were the chief parties in interest.

"She told President Jordan that she could live on $100 a month, as she had done before, and that the university could have all the rest. She shut up her great houses, discharged most of her servants and lived in one wing of her Palo Alto home. The professors were asked to wait for part of their salaries and did so. They were still getting more than the woman who furnished their money. The university scraped along. Mrs. Stanford sold some personal effects of her own to meet this deficit, and prepared to sell her valuable jewels and works of art. At last the suit was decided in her favor, and times became easier.

"Thus one of the richest women in the world voluntarily reduced herself to the position of a person of modest means. But in doing so she won a distinction all her own. There are plenty of rich women, but there is none, or any man either, who has deliberately given others a fortune comparable with that sacrificed by Mrs. Stanford."

Eastern capitalists are preparing to construct an electric line which will traverse the entire Grand Valley, which is one of the most important agricultural and horticultural districts in Colorado. The line will carry both passengers and freight.

The Chesapeake, famous for her encounter with the British shop Shannon, in the war of 1812, is still in existence.