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VOL. VII. - NO 13.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1906

WHOLE NO. 315

### DIRECTORY

#### Town Officers

Mayor—B. F. Godwin.  
Commissioners—A. Anderson, N. S. Peet, W. A. Ellison, J. D. Leggett, C. H. Godwin.  
Street Commissioner—J. D. Leggett.  
Clerk—C. H. Godwin.  
Treasurer—N. S. Peet.  
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 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. LASITER, Rector.

#### Methodist Church

Rev. R. 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 5 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamilton 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Hamella 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. Przel.  
REFERENCE—W. H. Edwards, W. M. Green, F. K. Hodges.  
ASYLUM—H. W. Stubbs, W. H. Robertson, H. D. Cook.  
MARSHALS—J. H. Hatton.

### Professional Cards.

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PHONE 9  
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### TRAPPING WILD BEASTS

Not Difficult if Certain Rules are Followed by Hunters  
MANY ARE WORTHLESS

Large Rewards Offered Captains of Vessels to Insure Safe Transportation of Such a Cargo As No Insurance Company will Take the Risks—Losses and Bears Not Valuable.

If we were asked why we adopted the profession we have chosen in preference to all others, writes Charles Mayer, "trapper to the King of Siam," in the London Magazine, I doubt not most of us would find it a question difficult to answer, and I can only explain that I took to the business of trapping big game because it appeared to offer a life of adventure not altogether dissociated with pleasure nor devoid of profit. Since I made my choice, eighteen years ago, I have pursued my calling mostly in the Malay Archipelago, with occasional expeditions in China, India, Siam and South America.

The risk the trapper is called upon to run does not end with the caging of the quarry. True, the actual peril of the hunt is at an end, but he has yet to get his merchandise to market or to the purchaser, which is not always a matter of ease. The variations of climate the animals will encounter during a voyage, and their liability to succumb under unfavorable conditions, make it imperative that no chance of transportation shall be lost during the favorable season.

The obvious remedy against loss both at the port and on the sea would be insurance, but it is a cargo that no insurance company will take risks on. Consequently, the best thing to do is to personally interview the captain, and give him an interest in the selling value of the cargo—say, of a third or a half. This may seem a lot to give away, but it is wiser to pocket reduced profit than to sustain a total loss.

It is because of such difficulties as these, and of the personal danger run by the trapper, that the prices of big game for live delivery run high. Tigers are worth anything from \$50 to \$100, leopards from \$50 to \$80, elephants from \$100 to \$200, while a rhinoceros or a giraffe top the list as profitable bags, selling at from \$800 to \$1,000 each. Lions, however, are a drug on the market, and worth comparatively nothing, being such good breeders in captivity; nor is there much money in bears. Snakes are a good line, when they run to any size. The largest I ever had the good fortune to handle was a thirty-two foot python, and sold for \$200.

And there is this advantage about these reptiles—they can be stuffed with sufficient food to last for months, and, being fed as shipped, will travel in a state of coma, giving no trouble during the voyage.

Elephant trapping pays well when the business is rightly managed; but if the herd that is being trapped stampedes, weeks of work may be thrown away, with the possible loss of two or three lives. Where it can be arranged the better plan is to work with a tame elephant, which acts as a decoy to induce the herd to enter the stockade; but this is often impossible, and was so on the first occasion I went hunting in the little known and unexplored state of Triggan in the Malay Peninsula.

We were in about three and a half to four miles of the trap, with the herd going so well that I was in hopes of seeing them in the trap the next evening, when toward midnight the dreaded accident took place. The elephants had got wind of us; possibly a baby elephant had seen one of the men; and, with trumpeting loud and fierce, the lot turned and stampeded, crashing through the jungle like a hurricane, and clearing everything in their way. I had just time to jump behind a tree—in fact, I was almost thrown there—away from a big bull elephant. He missed me, but, unfortunately, caught the native who had officiated at the ceremony of blessing the trap, grasping his body with his trunk. Placing one foot on the poor fellow's chest, he literally tore him in halves, splashing me with his blood. A moment later he had another man in his trunk and dashed him to death against the tree he was trying to reach for shelter. When torches were lighted and the men collected, we found twelve had been dashed or trampled to death; and the whole thing occurred in much shorter time than it takes to relate. But seven days later, having reorganized the hunt, I had forty-four fine elephants safely in the trap, including a rarity in the way of a youngster with five toes on each foot, which passed into the possession of the Maharajah of Mysore.

Small monkeys are easy to catch; they can be caught with birdlime or a bottle; and by means of the latter I have captured hundreds. The bottle must not be too wide in the neck, and it must be baited inside with sweetstuffs, or a damp rag sweetened with sugar; then it is fastened by a string to a tree. The monkey comes along, scents the sweetmeat, and promptly inserts his hand in the bottle. He gets a handful of bait, then tries to withdraw his bulging fist. This is impossible, but he would rather be captured than relinquish the tasty morsel, and he accordingly is—Brooklyn Eagle.

A shoemaker is a whole soled man and generally well heeled.  
A baker can always raise the dough.

### JACK SHERIDAN'S RETIREMENT.

Hero of Many Diamond Battles is Now an Undertaker.

"Twenty years is unprofitable, and not a scar, bump or blemish to show for it!" So said Jack Sheridan, better known as the Human Foghorn. After twenty years' continuous service in seven different leagues, dodging bricks, bottles and epithets, the veteran is about to retire to the simple life among the coflins.

There is expert testimony on tap, north, east, south and west, to prove that Jack is a bank robber, hod carrier, horse thief, second-story worker and murderer. I could work at any of those trades and make good money; but undertaking will hold me for a while.

Thus it appears that Jack has not missed any of the tips handed-out in twenty busy years. No better or squarer umpire than Sheridan ever traveled the circuit, and the American League will miss him. A continuous performance of twenty years is sufficient recommendation for any man, when you consider the nature of the business in which he was engaged. Some of the umpires do not last twenty minutes.

We were about to say Sheridan is as good as any man who ever wore the bad and indicator, but he uses neither. A twenty-five cent necktie is the only armor hung upon his broad chest, and sometimes for a bit he pecked into his empty hand. Jack has been long enough in the business to count three strikes and four balls without the aid of mechanical appliances. This is not a rap at the other umpires.

A saving sense of humor pulled Sheridan through many a tight campaign. He saw the funny side of the taunts and riots, and adverse criticisms never touched him. It was to laugh. He is a man of intelligence and education, with a well shaved head and cleanly cut features like those of the early Romans.

Here is a sample of Jack's sunny humor that stung the fanatics from Detroit. After announcing the batteries in the final game of the set, the umpire turned his solemn visage once more to the crowd and let off this little volley:

"Ladies and gentlemen: This is the fare well appearance in Detroit of Jack Sheridan as an umpire. Before departing forever, I wish to thank one and all for the many cordial receptions given me here. Never will I forget your generous treatment. I leave Detroit with but one sincere regret, and that is the rules of the game would not permit me to accept your thousand and one kindly invitations to come under the grand stand and get my block knocked off."

That anti-fun, worked up with much tender feeling and sentiment, jarred the fanatics off their balance. A dumb, deathly silence followed the last five words of the speech. Then came a tremendous burst of applause. They never did esteem him in Detroit. In the third round he gave a ruling the home team didn't like, and a voice in the bleachers howled:

"We don't care if you never come back!"

However, the umpire had handed the crowd one, and his soul was at peace.

Sheridan was born at Decatur, Ill., how many years ago he didn't state. At the age of one year he went to California, with others in the party, and there developed the robust physique and voice that enabled him to stand the gaff as an umpire. For a time he played ball on the coast, and then set forth on his travels. Some of the things that happened to the future undertaker are herewith related.

"Umpires of to-day imagine they have troubles. Forget it! Arbitrating at the present era is like picking cherries or drinking pink tea with the ladies. St. Louis used to be a swell town for the umpire. Running gantlet kept him in condition. In 1896 and 1897 Von der Ahe's combination ball park and race track was in operation. From the home plate the umpire passed through a picket fence, crossed an open space or paddock seventy-five yards in width, and popped under the stand. Well, it was crossing this open stretch after the game that gave the umpire the time of his life. I never made the dash without thinking of Munroe's dime novels, where the Indians stuck burning arrows into the fleeing white man.

"The minute the game ended the rosters poured into the open space, and formed two solid lines from the gate in the fence to the hole under the stand. That was the gantlet the poor ump had to run. The space between the living lines was about six feet. If the umpire escaped the canes, umbrellas and beer bottles on that seventy-five yard sprint, he stood a chance of having a beer keg bounced off his head while dodging into the hole under the stand. Sometimes they switched to a chair."—New York Mail.

"Road Hogs" Pay \$1,500,000 Fines.  
British motorists paid an aggregate of nearly \$1,500,000 in fines for exceeding the speed limit in the year 1904. In certain districts the police traps are so ingeniously laid and magistrates so surely convict motorists that the latter are now combining to give these places a wide berth. Popular feeling, especially in country districts, against the motor-scorchers grows fiercer daily, the offense of "road hogs" are so gross.—New York World.

A baby carriage manufacturer never fails to push his business.

### BUSINESS WOMEN IN MEXICO.

As Yet in No Line of Business Do They Outnumber Men.

In the teaching profession they predominate in numbers very much over the male professors; and in the trade of cigarette making they are almost entirely employed by the factories, but in the matter of business they have not yet reached the point where they compete with men to the extent of driving the latter out of any particular line, as has occurred in several cases in the United States.

The number of women and girls employed in the dry goods stores of this city is very much smaller than that employed in the same class of business in the cities of the United States, and while the number has been increased in recent years in the dry goods stores, it will be a long time yet before they will supplant the men to any appreciable extent in this city.

A good many American stores are now employing Mexican young ladies as cashiers, and it is probable that the number of girls who will find employment in this field will be largely increased in the near future, as they are generally found to be more suited for this work than are men.

The tendency of the Mexican girl is toward business. Not many of them care to become cooks or dress-makers. In fact, to devote their lives to any line partaking of the nature of a trade of manual service, preferring to turn their attention to commercial pursuits, where they believe that their social status will be more elevated. As a result of this idea and their inclination for so-called "real" employment, they are drifting into the field that offers the fewest obstacles, namely the field of stenographer and the typewriter girl.

While the Mexican girl cannot, as yet, compete with men in this, to the extent of performing an equal amount of work per day, it is noteworthy that they are more careful of the fine points, such as orthography and punctuation, and they are rarely absent from their places without serious cause.—Mexican Herald.

### Taking Care of the Baby.

The following rules for the care of the baby have been sent out by the Mayor of Huddersfield, England.

Always feed the baby at regular intervals, every three hours.  
Always keep the baby very clean.  
Always bathe (or sponge) all over the baby once a day in warm water.  
Always let the baby sleep in a cradle or cot; a wicker basket makes a great deal of noise when an empty packing case is used.

Always use fullers' earth to powder the baby, not starch or flour.  
Always attend to the baby when it cries. The baby cries for one of three reasons: (1) The baby is hungry, or (2) the baby is uncomfortable or something hurts, or (3) the baby is ill.

Never give the baby soothing syrups, fever powders or anything of that sort.

Never give the baby bread or soups or gruels or any other food except milk till it is more than 7 months old.

Never give the baby skimmed milk or milk that is not perfectly fresh and good.

Never use a feeding bottle with a long tube. Nobody can keep the inside of a tube clean.

Never carry the baby "sitting up" until it is 5 months old.

Never hurry to send for a doctor if the baby is ill. Babies are soon overcome and easily die.

CHILD'S LONG COAT.  
The one in the illustration designed by Max Monton, is made of dark red cloth, lined with belding silk and trimmed with silk braid.



while the buttons are exceedingly handsome ones of smoked pearl, but the model is quite simple enough to be adapted to almost everything reasonable. For the coats of play and harder usage, navy blue and brown corduroy and velveteen and cheviot are well liked, while for the more dressy ones, broadcloths, velvet and velveteen in the lighter colors are used.

Mrs. Carnegie at Home.  
Few persons outside the Carnegie household have any idea of Mrs. Carnegie's solicitude for the material comforts of her husband. In past years the laird of Skibo looked after all sorts of minor business details, but lately his faithful spouse has relieved him of much worry in that direction. With her own hands she cooks his morning dish of oatmeal, and she must do this by 7 o'clock every day, for Mr. Carnegie is always out and about by 7.30.

### MANICURING THE NAILS.

Requires Little Time and Effort To Have Well Kept Nails.

Any woman who is willing to devote a half hour once a week and five minutes every day can have attractive looking nails. Some, of course, are less responsive to treatment than others, but none is hopeless. Some nails are too brittle, which causes them to break, and others are too soft and bend in an annoying manner. This shows plainly that they need an emollient of some sort.

If you can, consult a reliable manicure, who will advise you just what will be best for your particular case. Persevere until you find a preparation that is beneficial, and then persevere in using it until your nails are in a healthy, normal condition.

After getting your nails in a healthy condition, the next step is to get them well shaped.

For shaping the nails, emery boards are the best. Run the board around the outline of the nails and shape them as prettily as possible; then let them alone.

Constant snipping with curved scissors is responsible for many a mis-shaped nail. The cuticle should not receive attention. There is no possible excuse for using scissors upon the cuticle, and the sooner the woman who is doing her own manicuring learns this the better for the appearance of her hands. After soaking the fingers in warm water, push the cuticle gently back with a bit of soft Turkish toweling. If it is slightly obstinate, use a little cold cream on an orangewood stick very gently and with much caution. This will keep the nail long and almond-shaped and cause the moons to appear. There are moons at the base of every nail, and perseverance in this treatment will make them appear.

Many wrongly believe that manual or domestic work dooms the nails to ugliness, but this is not so. The treatment advised above will bring out all the natural shell tints of the nails and preserve their beauty indefinitely. But they must have regular attention, or their beauty will disappear.

### To Clean Ivory.

Wash the ornaments well in soap and water, using a soft toothbrush to remove the dust from any fine work there may be upon them. Dry them by laying them in bright sunshine, keeping them constantly wet with soapy water for several days while they are in the sun. Finally wash and rinse them again. Never let them get dry, or the heat will cause the ivory to warp.

If the ivory is much stained, but not very deep, rub the surface with finely ground pumice stone and water, moisten well and lay in the sun to bleach, as above recommended. If this does not succeed, wash the knife handles or other articles with one part of nitric acid and ten parts of water.

Polish with very finely powdered whiting made into a paste with vinegar.

### HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

Jellies are of a finer flavor when the sugar is not boiled long with the juice.

To make boiled potatoes white let them lie (pared) in cold water for two or three hours previous to cooking.

Boiled cauliflower will be much whiter if placed in the saucepan head down, to insure their submersion.

Cooked-meat simmered gently in a good curry sauce is quite digestible, and much more tasty than cold meat.

A good way of cleaning oilcloth is to sponge it well with skim milk, as it brightens and preserves the color.

When making starch for light fabrics add one teaspoonful of borax, which not only keeps things cleaner, but puts a nice gloss on them.

Woman Suffrage in China.  
In China the fever for new things reaches even the women, says a correspondent. Schools are being opened for them; some go to Japan to study, and the empress has ordered the creation of a European school for girls in Peking. (It need hardly be added that in all these schools the teachers are Japanese.) A movement for feminine emancipation is shaking the old order to its foundation. The Chinese woman now reads her magazines, in which she finds articles on woman's rights translated from the Japanese.

Double Decker Shoe Nest.  
This will be found a great convenience where the room is not provided with a closet, as it obviates the necessity of keeping shoes under the bed to collect dust.



Chop cold boiled ham very fine and mix it with the yolks of eggs (beaten), a little mustard and pepper and spread on very thin slices of bread, buttered on the loaf.

### Bad Husband.



She—She has black eyes. Does she get them from her mother?  
He—No. From her husband.

### Imitating Real Life.



Papa—What were you and your sister quarreling about?  
Bobby—We wasn't quarreling; we was playing that we were married.

### Not the Fourth This Time.



Smith (a stranger)—I notice that all the undertakers' establishments are decorated. What's the reason?  
Brown—The doctors are going to hold a reunion here next week.

Let's Move There.  
Blossom—Italy must be getting to be a fine place to live in.  
Bloomer—What makes you think so?  
Blossom—Why, all the undesirable inhabitants of the place have come over here.—Cleveland Leader.

Then the Fight Started.



"What were de trouble over at de Jones' house last night?"  
"Why, Sarah give a watermelon party an' she wanted to save de rhines toe preserves, an' dey done eat rhines an' all."

### Many Casualties.



"Aunt Tabtha—My, what an awful game baseball must be!  
Uncle Ephraim—Why?  
Aunt Tabtha—This paper says that three men died at third base."

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