

State Library

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.

VOL. VII. - NO 15.

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. Leggett.
Clerk—C. H. Godwin.
Treasurer—N. S. Peel.
Attorney—Wheeler Martin.
Chief of Police—J. H. Page.

Lodges

Skearkee 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 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. LASITHA, Rector.

Methodist Church

Rev. T. L. Kirton, 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 and 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.

DIRECTORY FOR 1905

H. W. Stubbs, M. W.; W. C. Manning, S. W.; S. S. Brown, J. W.; A. F. Taylor, S. D.; W. S. Peel, J. D.; S. R. Biggs, Secretary; C. D. Carstarphen, Treasurer; H. C. Taylor and J. D. Bowen, Stewards; T. W. Thomas, Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

CHARITY—H. W. Stubbs, W. C. Manning and S. S. Brown.
FINANCE—R. J. Peel, McG. Taylor and Eli Gurjanus.

REFERENCE—W. H. Edwards, H. D. Taylor and W. M. Green.

ASYLUM—G. W. Blount, O. K. Cowing and F. K. Hodges.

MARSHALL—I. H. Hatton.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. A. WHITE.

DENTIST

OFFICE—MAIN STREET

PHONE 9

I will be in Plymouth the first week in each month.

WM. E. WARREN J. E. SMITHWICK

DRS. WARREN & SMITHWICK PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OFFICE IN

BIGGS' DRUG STORE

'Phone No. 20

BURROUS A. CRITCHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office: Wheeler Martin's office.

'Phone, 23.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

S. ATWOOD NEWELL

LAWYER

Come up stairs in New Bank Building, left hand side, top of steps.

WILLIAMSTON N. C.

Practice wherever services are desired. Special attention given to examining and making title for purchasers of timber and timber lands.

Special attention will be given to real estate exchanges. If you wish to buy or sell land I can help you.

PHONE 70

LADIES
—Dr. LaFrance's Compound
Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Guaranteed to Stop and Start in over
200,000 Watches. Price, 25 Cents, drop
postage paid. Successes said to be over
200,000. Dr. LaFrance,
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Enterprise

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1906

ADVERTISING

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 which 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 their 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 dressmakers, in fact, to devote their lives to any line partaking of the nature of a trade of mental 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 "refined" 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 a 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 good cot (or even an empty packing case.)

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 gravy or any other food except milk till it is more than 7 months old.

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

FURNISHING A HOUSE

FURNITURE SHOULD BE USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL.

Avoid Overcrowding—Leave Spaces To Move About In—Practical Hangings and Few Pictures—Select a Color Scheme.

To furnish a house comfortably and artistically never crowd the rooms with too much furniture or adorn the shelves with needless bric-a-brac or decorations, but fit them with chairs, curtains, that are necessary to complete the whole and give a harmonious effect, says the New York Telegram. Arrange every hanging so it will be of some practical use, as well as an ornament, in the room, and put the stools, settees, etc., in convenient positions, but in places where they will leave the greatest amount of space unoccupied, so persons can easily move about without first stopping to push a chair out of the way. A color scheme should be selected for each apartment, and every bit of silk, each picture or piece of furniture should help to carry out the general tone.

Pictures should all be placed in spots where the light is good, and hang about on a level with the eyes. It is less difficult to put them in a place where the light is good than to select an appropriate subject. "Women make the mistake of hanging too many pictures on their walls," says one of the best known decorators in the city. "They should never be placed so close together that when looking at one the eyes are attracted to the next picture, giving a confused idea of both. Each should be in a position where it can be studied alone, for in this way only can pictures restful, and really decorative."

The most effective way to hang curtains, especially if they are of fine material and attractive pattern, is to draped them straight over poles and let them fall to the floor without being caught to the sides of the windows with ribbons or silk cord. The number of chairs in parlor depends entirely on the size of the room and the persons in the family who will use them. They should all be put in convenient places and near the wall and so arranged that they will be inviting and not stiff or formal looking. No tides, lace or any kind of hanging should ever be put on parlor furniture, and even the most elaborate sofa pillows are out of place in a well regulated one.

Women who delight in decorating their homes with pieces of fancy work can rightfully indulge this fad only in their bedrooms, but good taste demands that these should be in a well regulated one.

Always use fuller's 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 gravy or any other food except milk till it is more than 7 months old.

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

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Beef should be fine-grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Meat should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Beef should be fine-grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Meat should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Beef should be fine-grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Meat should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Beef should be fine-grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Meat should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Beef should be fine-grained, of a bright red color, with streaks of clean white looking fat.

The meat will be tough unless there is plenty of fat.

Meat should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Meat meat should have as little fat as possible and come from the round, and also meat intended for beef tea.

Veal should be fat.

Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not