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VOL. III.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1901.

NO. 13.

SCHLEY'S OBJECTION

To the Findings of the Court Before Which His Conduct Was Investigated

COUNSEL TO FILE A STATEMENT

Destroyer of Spanish Squadron Will Not Tamely Submit to the Official Declaration That He is a Coward.

Washington, Special.—Admiral Schley was in consultation Monday with his counsel, Hon. Leader Raynor and Mr. M. A. Teague, also Gen. Felix Agass, of Baltimore, and Congressman Schirm of Maryland. After the conference Admiral Schley asked Mr. Teague to make the following statement:

"We have been in consultation as to what further steps shall be taken. Nothing definite has been determined upon so far as civil or criminal action of any kind against Schley and his associates is concerned. Schley's claim that the findings of the court are a vindication for himself and his book is absolutely spurious. There are no less than half a dozen instances in the book in which, even if he were to accept the findings of the court and incorporate them in the volume and change it to suit the findings, the book would still be criminal libel."

Mr. Teague during the afternoon presented the following letter to Secretary Long:

"Washington, Dec. 18.
"Sir: I have the honor to most respectfully request that you withhold your approval from the findings of the court of inquiry recently held at the navy yard in this city of Washington of which Admiral George Dewey was president, until such time as I may have an opportunity to file a statement of objections thereto, and I therefore request that you do not dissolve the court until action shall have been taken on such objections."

"Very respectfully,
"W. S. SCHLEY,
"Rear Admiral U. S. N.,
"Leader Raynor, Counsel for the Applicant Before Said Court of Inquiry."

"To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy: Mr. Teague asked the Secretary to indicate his probable action in the premises. The Secretary replied that the request would be granted and his action in the findings and the dissolution of the court withheld until the objections were received and he has had an opportunity to consider them. He stated that he would communicate with Admiral Schley in writing and asked how long a time counsel desired to present their objections. Mr. Teague replied that they would be ready for presentation by Thursday or Friday of this week."

"We will except to the findings of the court," said Mr. Teague, "and make a demand that the majority opinion be disapproved by the Secretary as contrary to the evidence and the pertinent facts in the case, which the court has not considered nor acted upon."

While Mr. Teague would not say that such action would be taken he pointed out the fact that they could appeal from the Secretary's action to the President of the United States. Mr. Teague acknowledged, in a formal letter, the receipt of the request from Admiral Schley for permission to file a bill of objections. The Secretary's response was brief and it granted the request and allowed until Friday next in which to submit the bill.

Admiral Schley has been relieved from further duty in connection with the court of inquiry. Admiral Dewey, president of the court, was asked for a statement as to the extent to which he endorsed the findings of the majority. "I have not a word to say," he replied, "not a word."

Labor and Capital Conference.

New York, Special.—Brought together by the good offices of the National Civil Federation, leading representatives of labor and capital met here Monday to discuss plans to minimize wage and industrial disputes. Aiding them with counsel were several prominent students of economics and leading figures in the religious world and the opening session was notable for a number of striking expressions and comments upon the problem faced by the conferees.

Negro Class Day Orator.

Cambridge, Mass., Special.—The senior class at Harvard has chosen R. C. Bruce, of Indianapolis, as class day orator. Bruce is one of the few colored men in the college.

The Hancock Sails For Manila.

The transport Hancock sailed at noon Monday from San Francisco for Manila.

Sett Low Takes the Oath.

New York, Special.—Sett Low took the oath of office as mayor of New York in the Supreme Court Monday. Mr. Low will assume office at noon on January 1. Mayor-elect Low announced the following appointments: Commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, J. Hampden Dougherty, independent Democrat and Citizens' Union, of Brooklyn; bridge commissioner, Gustav Lindenthal, independent Democrat and German-American Reform Union; civil service commissioner, Willis Ogden, Alexander T. Mason, W. A. Perine and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republicans; and W. N. Dryman, Theodore Banta and Nelson A. Spencer, independent Democrats.

Obstacles Removed.

Washington, Special.—As a result of the negotiations that have been in progress between Secretary Hay and Mr. Bryan, the Danish minister, the last obstacles of substance to the preparation of the treaty of cession whereby the United States will become possessed of the Danish West Indian Islands have been removed. The decision of the Supreme Court in the insular cases has made easier the preparation of the treaty on satisfactory lines it is said.

STORM'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Wreck and Ruin in the Wake of the Hurricane.

New York, Special.—Warm weather and rain, followed by high winds, have resulted in fearful damage all over New York State. On Saturday the snows in the northern sections thawed rapidly, causing the rivers and creeks to rise and the valleys were inundated. Heavy rains followed during the night, accompanied by winds of great velocity. Trains were blocked for many hours, landslides were frequent and in the low lands and buildings are very great. Few lives have been lost. In the lowlands and buildings are very great. Few lives so far, have been reported as lost. In and around New York city the winds reached a velocity of 45 miles an hour, but beyond minor accidents no great damage is reported so far to property on land or to shipping. Corning reports that the Chemung and Canastota valleys have had the biggest food since 1859. The village of Painted Post has been under water all day and the water is two feet deep in most of the houses. The Erie, Lackawanna and New York Central roads all suffered from washouts and landslides. At Ithaca the damage is estimated at \$200,000. The food was the most disastrous experienced since 1857. The near-by creeks became raging torrents by midnight. A dwelling house was swept away and Sunday the traces of it could be found. The power and lighting plant was washed out and two trolley line cars were swallowed up in the flood. All street car traffic is suspended and the city is in darkness. Lumber yards and buildings suffered immensely and the wreckage, blocking the channel of Six-Mile creek, turned the stream from its course and the whole lower part of the city was overflowed. Miles of the Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna Railroad tracks were washed away and no trains reached Ithaca. Several bridges were washed away. Percy field, at Cornell University, was turned into a lake and the University power plants were abandoned. The lower floor of the city hospital was overflowed, and no heat or light was available in the institution. Reports of destruction of bridges and bursting of dams along all streams in this vicinity continue to come in.

Minority Report by Dewey.

Washington, Special.—The most prolonged, interesting and important naval tribunal ever held in this country came to a close Friday having in open and secret session lasted three months short of one week, when Secretary Long was handed the finding of the court of inquiry which examines into the conduct of Rear Admiral Schley during the Santiago campaign. For seven weeks the court heard testimony and for fully a month it deliberated upon the mass of evidence, finally reaching the conclusion announced Friday. The result was a complete surprise and it is probable that no probability has approached the truth. Instead of one report there are two. Both are signed by George Dewey, president, and by Sam. S. Lemy, as judge advocate. This is a form to be recognized in all courts of inquiry, the signatures of the other members not being necessary, but it is explained that Admiral Dewey signed the second report, a minority report, to express his qualification of or dissent from the views expressed by the court, comprising besides himself Admirals Behm and Ramsey, in the first report. It is said at the Navy Department that there will be no further proceedings in this celebrated case on the Department's initiative. Secretary Long and Judge Advocate Lemy positively decline to discuss the facts in any phase. The Secretary received the reports at 5 o'clock Friday evening and he has not yet acted upon them. It is probable that he will simply append his signature with the word "Approved" to the whole record. The court itself recommends no further proceedings, owing to the lapse of time.

After reviewing the conduct of Schley during the whole campaign, the court gives the following:

"OPINION:
"Commodore Schley, in command of the flying squadron, should have proceeded with the utmost dispatch off Cienfuegos and should have maintained a close blockade of that port."

"He should have endeavored on May 23, at Cienfuegos, to obtain information regarding the Spanish squadron by communicating with the insurgents at the place designated in the memorandum delivered to him at 8:15 a. m. of that date."

"He should have promptly obeyed Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba with all dispatch, and should have disposed of his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy in any attempt to pass the flying squadron."

"He should not have delayed the squadron for the Eagle."

"He should not have made the retrograde turn westward with his squadron."

"He should have promptly obeyed the Navy Department's orders of May 25."

"He should have endeavored to capture or destroy the Spanish vessels at anchor near the entrance of Santiago harbor on May 29 and 30."

"He did not do his utmost with the force under his command, to capture or destroy the Colon and other vessels of the enemy which he attacked on May 31."

"By commencing the engagement on July 3 with the port battery, and turning the Brooklyn around with port helm, Commodore Schley caused her to lose distance and position with the Spanish vessels, especially with the Viscaya and Colon."

"The turn of the Brooklyn to starboard was made to avoid getting her into dangerous proximity to the Spanish vessels. The turn was made to ward the Texas and caused that vessel to stop and to back her engines to avoid possible collision."

"Admiral Schley did injustice to Lieutenant Commander A. C. Hodgson in publishing only a portion of the correspondence which passed between them."

"Commodore Schley's conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign prior to June 1, 1898, was characterized by a vacillation, dilatoriness and lack of enterprise."

"His official reports regarding the coal supply and the cooling facilities of the flying squadron were inaccurate and misleading."

"His conduct during the battle of July 3 was self-possessed and he encouraged, in his own person, his subordinate officers and men to fight courageously."
"GEORGE DEWEY,
"Admiral U. S. N., President."
"SAM C. LEMLEY,
"Judge Advocate General U. S. N."

"In the opinion of the undersigned the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos was made by the flying squadron with all possible dispatch. Commodore Schley having in view the importance of arriving off Cienfuegos with as much coal as possible in the ship's bunkers."

"The blockade of Cienfuegos was effective."
"Commodore Schley, in permitting the steamer Adula to enter the port of Cienfuegos expected to obtain information concerning the Spanish squadron from her which she came out."

ON TWELVE COUNTS

Admiral Schley Convicted By Court of Inquiry.

MINORITY REPORT BY DEWEY.

Majority Report Finds Twelve Counts Against Schley, But Praises His Conduct.

TREATY IS RATIFIED.

The Senate Confirms the Hay-Pauncefote Canal Agreement.

THE HOUSE.

Eighth Day.—The session of the House was brief and devoid of interest. Nothing will be done now until after the adjournment.

Ninth Day.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, and Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, the ranking Democrat of the committee, were engaged in preparing the majority and minority reports, respectively, on the Philippine tariff bill.

Mr. Payne's report will not be of an argumentative character, and will be confined to an explanation of the new bill. The need of revenue for the islands, because of the extensive work of development and the establishment of schools, is set forth.

The minority report promises to be quite extensive, taking up the general subjects of colonial policy, imperialism and protection.

Tenth Day.—The House held a session of but thirty minutes duration. No important legislation was entered upon.

Eleventh Day.—At the close of the session the committee designated by the two houses of Congress appointed to investigate the Hay-Pauncefote canal agreement, submitted a report to the late President McKinley, called upon Secretary and secured his consent to perform this service. No time for the ceremony was fixed. The House adjourned without accomplishing anything.

SENATE.

Eighth Day.—For twenty minutes the Senate was occupied with routine business and then went into executive session to consider the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Ninth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Allison favorably reported the concurrent resolution adopted by the House providing for a holiday recess from December 19 to January 6, 1902, and it was agreed to Thursday.

Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution, directing the committee on printing to consider the expediency of providing free distribution of the Congressional Record to libraries throughout the country.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on manufacturers, submitted a favorable report on a bill relating to the adulteration of food products and addressed the Senate, briefly criticizing certain products which had come under the observation of the committee.

The Senate at 1 p. m., went into executive session and at 4:40 adjourned until Monday.

Tenth Day.—The day was spent in discussion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The Senate adjourned at 1:20 p. m.

Eleventh Day.—The Senate ratified the Hay-Pauncefote canal treaty by the decisive vote of 72 to 6. The vote was held after 5 o'clock, after almost five hours' discussion behind closed doors. There were no sensational incidents during the entire time. The debate was confined not exclusively to a discussion of the merits of the agreement, but the policy of its provision. The principal speech was made by Senator Teller in opposition to the treaty and he was followed in rapid succession by 12 or 15 other Senators, who spoke briefly either for or against the ratification of the treaty as follows:

Yeas: Aldrich, Allison, Bard, Bate, Berry, Beveridge, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carmack, Clapp, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Deboe, DeWitt, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dubois, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, of Louisiana, Foster, of Washington, Frye, Gallinger, Gable, Gibson, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Helfferich, Hoar, Jones, of Arkansas, Keam, Kearny, Kittredge, Lodge, McComas, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, of Mississippi, McLaurin, of South Carolina, McMillan, Martin, Mason, Mitchell, Money, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut, Platt, of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Scott, Simmons, Simon, Spooner, Tallaferris, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—72.

Nays: Bacon, Blackburn, Culberson, Mallory, Teller, Thomas—6.
Baker paired with Dewey and Elkins; Rawlins paired with Hanna and Sewell. Those who did not vote and for whom no pairs were announced are: Daniel, Jones of Nevada; Patterson and Quay.

Alabama Sinks a Tug.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—As the Bay Line steamer Alabama was putting off from the Seaboard Air Line terminal station, on the Portsmouth side of the harbor, he ran down the tug Alliance, striking that vessel just abaft the starboard bow and stove in a large hole. The tug began to settle at once. Captain Bohannon, of the Alabama, lowered his life boats and by quick work rescued Captain Miller and all eight of the Alliance's crew just as that craft sank. The Alabama was uninjured.

Articles Filed.

Trenton, N. J., Special.—Articles of incorporation of the Southern Securities Company, capital \$100,000, were filed here Thursday. The company is authorized to purchase, hold, sell, exchange and deal in stocks, obligations or securities of any corporation, government or municipality. The incorporators are: C. F. Smith, John R. Turner, E. B. Hawkins, E. B. Moggoff and W. B. Bond, all of East Orange.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL.

New Enterprises That Are Enriching Our Favored Section.

A Sheet-Steel Mill.

Additional impetus will be given the increasing industrial importance of Cumberland, Md., and its vicinity by the equipment of the steel-plate mill which has been definitely announced during the week. The new plant will be established by the Maryland Sheet & Steel Co., just incorporated under New Jersey laws with capital of \$100,000, and the mill's annual capacity will be 5,000 tons of sheet. The Crucible Steel Co.'s plant in South Cumberland has been purchased at \$65,000, and will be remodeled and improved with modern machinery to comprise the new plant. Howard H. Dickey, president and manager; Harry E. Weber, secretary, and A. F. Baumgarten of Pittsburgh, Pa., is vice-president and purchasing agent.

Using Transfer.

According to a dispatch from New York, the Norfolk & Western Railroad Co. has made arrangements to cooperate the interests of the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co. and will purchase the property of the company for \$20,000,000, paying this amount in 4 per cent. bonds of the Norfolk & Western system. The Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co. represents a combination of mining properties in West Virginia, recently referred to in the Manufacturers' Record. It is understood that the Norfolk & Western will conduct its operations through a subsidiary organization. The property is estimated to contain about 300,000 acres of coal land.

To Enlarge Plant.

A dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., states that the Parkersburg Iron & Steel Co. has contracted for the erection of an important addition to its large steel mill, now nearing completion. The addition is to be a large mill to involve the expenditure of about \$100,000. Messrs. Wm. B. Scaife & Sons of Pittsburgh, Pa., have contract to manufacture and erect structural frame building for the plant.

Textile Notes.

Mr. George B. Hiss of Charlotte, N. C., has been elected chairman of the board of governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association in place of Mr. D. A. Tompkins, who has occupied that position since the organization of the association. Mr. Hiss has been identified with it as secretary, and has rendered valuable service as such to the association and the textile industries generally of the South.

A similarity of titles caused an error in our recent mention of the consolidation of two knitting mills at Chattanooga, Tenn. It was the Ocoee Hosiery Mills of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rosville, Ga., two miles from Chattanooga (and not the Richmond Spinning Co. of Chattanooga), that consolidated.

The court has ratified the sale of the cotton-mill property of the Great Falls Manufacturing Co. at Rockingham, N. C., to D. L. Gore, recently reported as having bid \$37,245 for the property. Mr. Gore is of Wilmington, N. C., and it is said that he intends to expend about \$40,000 for improving the plant, and is to then put it in operation. The spindles number 4500 and the looms 134.

Atlanta (Ga.) Knitting Mills has decided to double the capacity of its plant by duplicating the present equipment of machinery. This action was taken at a meeting of stockholders during the past week. The mill now has fifteen knitting machines, thirty sewing machines, etc., in operation, and finds its capacity inadequate to demands for the product.

It is announced that a contract has been definitely closed securing for location at Huntsville, Ala., the cotton mill recently mentioned as proposed. This will be the tenth mill in the city, and land for a site has been purchased. Particulars will be announced soon.

Lavonia (Ga.) Cotton Mills will double. It is reported, its plant of 10,000 spindles, which was in operation some weeks ago. The present building would accommodate the increase.

Endeavors will be made for the erection of a cotton factory at La Porte, Texas, and H. E. Kepple will lead the movement.

Messrs. D. C. Giddings, Jr., R. A. Schureberg and F. W. Wood of Irenham, Texas, will organize a company for the erection of a cotton mill.

Clayton (N. C.) Cotton Mill has decided upon an increase of capital from \$100,000 to \$120,000. This company is operating 5000 spindles on yarn production.

Messrs. J. Irwin Bitter and H. J. Crosson of Hagerstown, Md., who leased the Valley Hosiery Mills at Mechanicsburg, Pa., will remove their machinery to Hagerstown, there to erect and machine added to increase capacity daily to 500 dozen pairs of hosiery. Lace goods and fine hosiery will be manufactured.

William J. Magee of New Iberia, La., has addressed the Chamber of Commerce at El Paso, Texas, relative to establishing a knitting mill at El Paso. A \$15,000 plant to work both cotton and woolen yarns is contemplated.

Dwight Manufacturing Co. of Alabama City has commenced the erection of a one-story brick clove room 100x150 feet and a cloth-storage room 50x90 feet.

It is stated that a cotton manufacturer of Prussia is conferring with the W. T. Weaver Power Co. of Asheville, N. C., relative to the establishment of a mill to be supplied with power from that company's plant, now building.

John Mulholland and others of Kansas City, Mo., contemplate erecting a cotton factory in their city. It is stated that cotton-growers of Oklahoma Territory will be among those interested, and that cotton from that country will be used in the mill.

LABOR WORLD.

The miners' strike at Rochester, N. Y., has been settled.

Ten thousand employes of Armour & Co. at Chicago, will receive higher wages after January 1.

Connecticut's State Employment Agency in five months found work for 2000 women and 1075 men.

The membership of the Order of Locomotive Firemen is now nearly 40,000 in the United States and Canada.

Under the new Industrial Arbitration law of Australia, a court is created having remarkable powers to enforce its decrees, even to creating a standard wage.

The union scale of wages in the job printing offices in New York City will be \$20 a week after January 1, and if it is necessary, Typographical Union No. 6 will strike to enforce this scale.

Fifty-three milkmen of Bridgeport, Conn., have formed a union and joined the Federation of Labor. The union will pass on questions raised between the milkmen and dealers as well as consumers.

Denmark is said to be the best organized country in the world from a labor standpoint. Statistics show that 16.7 per cent. of the workmen and 21.7 per cent. of the working women of that country are members of trades unions.

Starvation threatens all striking workmen in St. Petersburg, who henceforth may be exiled to Siberia. In the case of these offenders the Government will not allow sums of from \$2 to \$5 a month, ordinarily given to avert death by hunger.

At a meeting held at San Juan, Porto Rico, the Federation Libre, having 500 members, approved the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, and received President "Compters" diploma. This is the first labor organization of the island to join the American Federation of Labor, and marks the beginning of an extended movement there.

Bill Against Anarchists.

Washington, Special.—Chairman Ray of the House committee on judiciary, has appointed the special committee to draft an anti-anarchy measure as follows: Ray of New York; Jenkins of Wisconsin; Overstreet of Indiana; Littlefield of Maine, Republicans; and Lanham of Texas; Elliott of South Carolina; Smith of Kentucky; Fleming of Georgia; Democrats. The special committee will meet after the holidays and in the meantime the chairman will introduce a measure which will be the basis of committee action.

Pleading in Bonine Case.

Washington, Special.—The first arguments of counsel were begun Wednesday afternoon in the trial of Mrs. Bonine, charged with the killing of Census Clerk Ayres, Assistant District Attorney Taggart opened for the government. The entire morning session was devoted to the submission of the prayers for the government and the defense, followed Assistant District Attorney Taggart. The arguments probably will be finished Thursday and the case may go to the jury late in the afternoon.

A Heavy Shortage.

Wilson, N. C., Special.—E. L. Powell, manager of the brokerage business of Murphy & Company of New York, has disappeared from Wilson \$49,000 short in his accounts. He left a note saying he would commit suicide and mailed it in Rocky Mount. It is supposed he is in New York. Wilsonians lose heavily on his deal. He claims in his note that he lost the amount on Union Pacific and cotton deals.

Artificial Ice in Arizona.

A company has just been formed at Phoenix for the unique purpose of making ice by electrical currents and storing it in artificial glaciers in high altitudes, for purposes of irrigation. The inventors claim that their scheme will not only solve the water problem, but will tend to greatly reduce the summer temperature in the arid regions. They declare that while, heretofore, only heat has been produced by electricity, they, by a simple process, reverse the method and secure the opposite result, producing intense cold.

ALEX. H. SMITH.

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