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The Enterprise.

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VOL. VII. - NO. 21.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1906

WHOLE NO. 322

DIRECTORY

Town Officers

Mayor—B. F. Godwin.
Commissioners—A. Anderson, N. S. Peck, W. A. Ellison, J. D. Leggett, C. H. Godwin.
Street Commissioner—J. D. Leggett.
Clerk—C. H. Godwin.
Treasurer—N. S. Peck.
Attorney—Wheeler Martin.
Chief of Police—J. H. Page.

Lodges

Shewarkee 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. LASSITER, Rector.

Methodist Church

Rev. T. L. Kirtan, 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 4 o'clock; Vernon 1st Sunday evening at 3 o'clock; Hamilton 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Hasells 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 Cedar Branch 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.
H. W. Stubbs, M. W.; W. C. Manning, S. W.; S. S. Brown, J. W.; A. F. Taylor, S. D.; W. S. Peck, J. D.; S. R. Biggs, Secretary; C. D. Carstairs, 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. Peck, M. G. Taylor and H. Gurganus.
REFERENCE—W. H. Edwards, H. D. Taylor and W. M. Green.
ASYLUM—G. W. Blount, O. K. Cowing and F. K. Hodges.
MARSHAL—J. H. Hutton.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. A. WHITE.
DENTIST
OFFICE—MAIN STREET
PHONE 9
I will be in Plymouth the first week in each month.

DR. Wm. E. WARREN,
PHYSICIAN
AND SURGEON.
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
Office open 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, call on me.

LADIES

—Dr. Lafranco's—
Compound
Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Superior to any medicine sold at any price. Cures constipation, indigestion, and gives 300-500 Wagon, Price 25 Cents, or sent by mail. Write to Dr. Lafranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE KAISER'S CONCERN

No Other Monarch Surrounded by So Many Flunkies

FREAKS OF ETIQUETTE

Admittance to Court Calls for Good Birth or High Position in Army, Navy or State—When Strangers are Introduced Their Antecedents are Investigated.

Some 350 noblemen are chamberlains of the imperial household and 40 men of the highest birth are gentlemen of the household.
Apart from this vast array of aristocratic satellites the emperor has an exclusive military suite, a naval suite and a secret military cabinet of two generals, two colonels, five majors and 43 other officers. Another department is the secret civil cabinet of the emperor, headed by His Excellency Dr. von Lucanus. The medical suite of the emperor consists of three physicians. The empress has her own household, consisting of a chief mistress, a chief mistress and a half a dozen mistresses, all of whom are princesses and countesses, besides a chief mistress of the household, a master of ceremonies, a vice master of ceremonies, and a medical suite. Each one of the Kaiser's six sons has also his own household and his own suite of attendants, though on a much smaller scale.

These high noblemen, of course, are not permanently in attendance, but the Kaiser is always surrounded by a large group of them wherever he goes and whatever he does. When he rides out they follow him in the order of their ranks. One of them assists the Kaiser to mount his horse and another affixes the stirrups. A third carries the Kaiser's overcoat and a fourth a spare handkerchief for his majesty. The emperor is thus continually in an environment which tends to increase his haughtiness and imperial pride and his sense of his own supreme importance.

Ladies who are admitted to the presence of the Kaiser must curtsy so low that they almost lie upon the ground at his feet. All persons, men and women alike, must kiss the hand of the empress when they are presented to her or when she addresses them. When the emperor desires strangers to dine with him he does not invite them, but the marshal of the court informs them that his majesty commands their presence at dinner on such and such a date and at such and such a time. The guests assemble and are escorted into the dining room where the vice-marshal of the court shows them their places. They must not, however, take their seat until the Kaiser has taken his so that they have to remain standing round the table until the Kaiser enters the room. The Kaiser invariably compels his guests to wait for him on such occasions, frequently as long as 15 or 20 minutes. Two heralds then advance from the direction of the Kaiser's private apartments and take up their stand on either side of the door through which the emperor will enter. The master of the ceremony then appears in a gorgeous braided uniform and bearing his wand of office with which he strikes the floor three times. This is the sign that the emperor is at hand and a moment later his majesty becomes visible, marches briskly into the room, acknowledges the profuse bows of his guests with a slight inclination of his imperial head and takes his seat. Close upon his heels follow those of his military, naval and personal suites who are doing duty for the occasion.

No one at the imperial table may begin to eat or drink until the Kaiser has set the example. No one is allowed on any pretence whatever to leave the table while the emperor remains sitting. When the dinner is over the emperor rises, bows slightly and disappears through the door by which he had entered and after his departure his guests are free to disperse.
There are very stringent regulations regarding the dress which must be worn in the presence of the emperor. Officers of the army must invariably appear in full parade uniform with their swords dangling at their leeward sides and wearing on their breasts all their orders, decorations and medals. Ministers of state, high administrative officials, and gentlemen who move in court society are obliged to appear in civilian dress consisting of the black knee breeches, silk stockings and buckle shoes. All male persons who do not belong to high society, but who happen to be in the presence of the emperor for any particular occasion, are compelled to wear a full dress suit, with silk hat, patent leather boots and white tie.
Women are obliged to appear at the imperial court in extremely low cut dresses, displaying the largest possible proportion of their bodily charms. The cut must not be round, but must be square, and the shoulders must be absolutely bare, with the exception of two supporting bands.—Boston Post.

A Servian Custom.
In Servia an old institution called the Zadruga still exists. It is the living together of a whole tribe, numbering about 150 persons, under the absolute authority of one chief, who keeps all the money, makes all purchases and decides every detail of family life.

HOW CELLULOID IS MADE.

Process Not Hard, But Injurious To Health of Workmen.

Celluloid is a chemical substance made mainly of paper and crude camphor to imitate ivory, tortoise shell, coral, amber, glass, etc. Considerable secrecy is maintained by the makers of celluloid as to their respective methods of manufacture, says a writer in Fabrics, Fancy Goods and Notions, but apart from dye-stuffs and acid it may be said to consist of about equal quantities of paper and camphor.

The process of its making is not a complicated one, although it is one that is highly injurious to the health of those employed in handling the ingredients. The workmen are compelled to wear clothing of rubber, and invariably bear traces of the strong action of the chemicals used, their faces appearing corpse-like and ghastly. The first operation in the manufacture of celluloid is the preparation of the paper, which is composed of cotton and larch wood.

This made it is wound upon a bolt spindle holding several hundred yards in length. A roll of the paper is slowly unwound, being saturated with a mixture of five parts of sulphuric acid and two parts of nitric acid which falls upon it in a fine spray. This changes the cellulose of the paper into pyrolytic gun cotton. The excess of the acid is expelled by pressure and the paper bleached.

After thoroughly drying the pulp there is added to it a due proportion of camphor. This is done by carefully weighing, mixing the two ingredients thoroughly and pressing in canvas jackets between plates. It is at this point that the dye matter is added to make the celluloid any desired color. In the next operation the mixture is subjected to the grinding and pressure of masticators. The machines are simply heavy iron rollers about four feet long, geared together to turn inward. As the grinding continues the mass becomes more and more homogeneous and nearer to the finished appearance of celluloid.

It is then taken from the masticators in the form of huge sheets, eight feet by four feet in size and one inch thick. These sheets are piled one on top of the other until they fill a heavy iron box, which later is run under a steam heated hydraulic press, where it remains under enormous pressure for about two hours. This is done for the purpose of welding the superimposed sheets together in the form of a solid cake.

On removal the big celluloid cake is cut into sheets of the desired thickness. This may vary from one-thousandth of an inch to a full inch or more according to the variety of goods into which the material is to be worked. After cutting, the sheets are hung up in drying rooms six or seven months to "season," celluloid having the peculiar warping qualities of wood if worked up without due regard to this fact.

From the seasoning rooms the sheets go to the various departments of the factory. Those taken to the novelty department are cut, turned and pressed into any number of fancy articles. The smaller articles are cut out of the sheets of celluloid while cold, then dipped into hot water, bent and shaped and plunged into cold water again to retain their shape. The coat manufacture is simpler than the hard rubber. The teeth are stamped out with dies, either by hand or machinery, and are then polished with cold water and pumice stone. Combs are cut from sheets of "amber," "tortoise shell" and "ivory" celluloid. All three of these compositions are carefully made and the imitations of the genuine substance are so faithful as frequently to pass through the hands of experts undetected.

Shoes as Thief-Takers' Aid.
"Shoes have played an important part in the capture of criminals," says Detective William Barrett, of Buffalo. "Had it not been for the footwear of certain thieves they would never have been caught. It is not so long ago that I and two others were detailed on a case, and before we caught our man another shop had been burglarized.
"We looked at the marks about the windows and noticed they were scraped by nails. We went back to the other place and found the same conditions. Later we went to a well known resort and found a man sitting in a chair. He had his feet incased in a neat fitting pair of shoes, but for some reason he had nails put in the heels. We jumped him at once, and searching his rooms we discovered enough loot to start a store. He later explained that the nails were put in his shoes to aid in roof climbing.
"Bogus shoes have caused the arrest of several thieves right in this precinct. The other night a thief bought a pair of cheap shoes and they were very musical. The man got into a place and before he got anything his noisy shoes gave him away and he was caught. All clever criminals have a penchant for buying good, soft shoes. They pay a good price for them and they are repaid sometimes by getting off with the swag to pay up for what they spent."
Italian prisons got so full this year that the government had to pardon some of the occupants in order to make room for delinquents crowded out. Since last August 1,586 prisoners have been pardoned and 3,072 have had their sentences reduced.
The bignaga plant, a cactus, has saved hundreds of wanderers in American deserts from dying of thirst. The cactus cactus emory forms a natural reservoir always full of water, which it draws from the earth, and which is kept cool by evaporation.

WHEN ROYALTY TRAVELS

Traffic Suspended for Hours on Roads Used by Edward VII.

GUARD AGAINST MISHAP

Block System of Signalling Suspended as Being too Dangerous for Monarchs—Royal Trains Proceeded by Pilot Engines at All Times Guarded by Railway Officials.

Royalty on the railroad presents to the busy American some very amusing aspects. Every time King Edward goes from one part of England to another the mercantile community of Great Britain loses something like \$5,000. This is due to the fact that English railway officials use most extraordinary methods in safeguarding royal trains. Even in performing so simple a journey as going from Windsor to London—a distance of about 25 miles—traffic is suspended for hours when the king travels that way.

On longer journeys, the loss to business houses along the line of royal route is something enormous. When the king last journeyed from Scotland to London it was estimated that the direct loss to tradesmen was something like \$15,000 on account of the tying up of traffic and delay to perishable goods.

When King Edward travels along a certain line all passenger and freight traffic—even including the fast express service—is suspended. Most elaborate precautions of every description are taken to insure royal safety. For instance, for 15 minutes before the departure of the royal train from any station all trains are held up.

The ordinary block system of signalling is suspended, as being too dangerous for monarchs. Railway officials do not seem to consider this a reflection on their own methods for safeguarding the public. They know, however, that if any of the royal party should be injured when traveling on any special line, that particular line would "see its finish," so far as the British traveling public is concerned.

Each portion of the line on which the king travels is guarded from section to section by railroad men with flags. They direct the movement of the train. There are two signalmen to every quarter of a mile. For instance, in signalling the train from Folkestone to London, upward of 388 men are required.

When his majesty is about to travel the railway station is cleared of all ordinary passengers, and only a favored few are allowed on the platform. Just before the royal carriage drives up a roll of crimson velvet carpet is carefully laid along the platform between the king's carriage and the train.

Usually the king's carriage is preceded by a few outsiders—men on horseback who clear the way—and is not infrequently by a small body of cavalry, the Horse guards being the favored regiment, as the king himself is a colonel-in-that-regiment. Railway officials line the platform and make a low bow as his majesty passes by en route to his carriage. Usually the president of the road—or "managing director," as he is termed in England—accompanies the king; though, of course, in a separate carriage. It would not do for a mere railroad president in England to ride in the same compartment with the king himself.

THE DECLINE OF APPLEJACK.

Pacing of a Beverage Once Famous in York and Jersey Towns.

Applejack has always been popularly regarded as a tipple for the production of which New Jersey was particularly responsible. As a matter of fact, says the New York Sun, Orange county, N. Y., from the earliest history of applejack making and until the last year or two, was a larger producer of the liquor than any one district of New Jersey, and at one time distilled as much of it as all New Jersey.

The oldest applejack distillery in the United States is at Warwick, and in that town alone a few years ago there were twenty-three of the distilleries. The pioneer still at Warwick has been operated continuously by the Sayre family since 1812. The worn used in the still was brought from England years before the revolutionary war, and was used at Newburgh until purchased by the original Sayre in 1812 and removed to Warwick, a royalty being paid to the English government for its use up to the time of the revolution.

The capacity of the old Sayre still when the demand for apple jack worked it to its full was 20,000 gallons for the season. Formerly whisky was made in all parts of Orange county, and the county paid to the government an annual tax of \$125,000 on its production, more than twice as much as any other district in the union paid on the distilling of spirits from fruit.

A few years ago a number of the largest makers of the former distillers of applejack in Orange county became converts to temperance during a crusade and abandoned their stills, refusing also to sell their apple crop to any purchaser who intended it for distilling. Time was when a farmer's hospitality was gauged in Orange county by the readiness with which he produced the jug of 'apple,' and the alacrity with which he replenished it when its contents ran low.

But for years past the demand for applejack has grown less and less, not only the local demand, but in the trade generally. The reasons given for the decline in the demand for applejack are various. One is that the large and growing consumption of beer has supplanted the taste for strong liquor, and that applejack has had to suffer with the rest of its kind, but the fact is that there is more rye drunk in the applejack country today than there ever was of applejack.

But the chief and all-sufficient reason for the passing of applejack is that the internal revenue tax on apple whisky is the same as it is on rye or corn whisky, and that to make a gallon of whisky out of grain costs the distiller about one-fourth what it costs to make it from apples.

A Lively Tussle

with that old enemy of the race, Constipation, often ends in Appendicitis. To avoid all serious trouble with Stomach, Liver and Bowels, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfectly regulate organs without pain or discomfort. 25c at S. R. Biggs', druggist.

The elevator trust, of course, is not exempt from the danger of falling with a dull thud.

The best safeguard against headache, constipation and liver troubles is DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Keep a vial of these famous little pills in the house and take a dose at bed time when you feel that the stomach and bowels need cleansing. They don't gripe. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Moro infants, we understand, are tough enough to make pretty fair shields for their size.

A Scientific Wonder

The cures that stands to its credit make Bucklen's Arnica Salve a scientific wonder. It cured E. R. Mulford, lecturer for the Patrons of Husbandry, Waynesboro, Pa., of a distressing case of Piles. It heals the worst Burns, Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains and Salt Rheum. Only 25c at S. R. Biggs' drug store.

Judge Andy Hamilton will appear till further notice in his celebrated comical skit, "Pot and Kettle."

A liquid cold cure for children that is pleasant, harmless, and effective is Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. Superior to all other cough syrups or cold remedies because it acts on the bowels. An ideal remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all curable lung and bronchial affections in child or adult. Pleasant to take. S. R. Biggs.

The President went to the theatre the other night, as much as to say that the Senate wasn't giving him any sort of a show.

Indigestion is much of a habit. Don't get the habit. Take a little Kodol Dyspepsia Cure after eating and you will quit belching, puffing, palpitating and frowning. Kodol digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

A Cutthroat's Club.

"The Five Points," the meaning of whose name is unexplained, are a cheerful gang of cutthroats just discovered. Their dark deeds read like gory stories of pirates of old. A young fellow of twenty, arrested for having shot down and half killed a woman whom he had never seen before in the Boulevard de Clichy, where the now fashionable Montmartre music halls are, told the police, "All I meant to do was to qualify." On further inquiry it was found that he was a probationary member of the "Five Points" gang. He had been accepted as a candidate for full honors five months before, and had gone about with the gang on business. But he lacked the necessary qualification for complete membership. The first rule of the cutthroats' club is that "every full member must have at least one killed or attempted to kill some man or woman." Robbery, burglary, arson, and other minor crimes qualify you for only the probationary stage, that reached by our hero.

For five months he vainly tried to screw his courage to the sticking place and was despaired as being too full of the milk of human kindness by the band of brothers, for whom he acted as a mere tag, not on a footing of equality with them. At last, taunted by them to desperation, he said, "I will bear it no longer; I will kill somebody this instant," and a woman passing by him as he spoke, he added, "Here goes!" and fired his revolver point blank at her temple. She fell, he ran, but was caught by the police. The gang got off and cried as they disappeared around the corner, to the novice who had just qualified: "You should have used the knife instead of a revolver."

Torture by Savages

"Speaking of the torture to which some of the savage tribes of the Philippines subject their captives, reminds me of the intense suffering I endured for three months from inflammation of the Kidneys," says W. M. Sherman, of Cushing, Me. "Nothing helped me until I tried Electric Bitters, three bottles of which completely cured me." Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Blood Disorders and Malaria, and restores the weak and nervous to robust health. Guaranteed by S. R. Biggs, druggist. Price 50c.

Some people maintain, curiously enough, that the practice of keeping eggs in cold storage for year after year is rather fresh.

A dose of Pine-ules at bed time will usually relieve backache before morning. These beautiful little globules are soft gelatine coated and when moistened and placed in the mouth you can't help from swallowing them. Pine ules contain neither sugar nor alcohol—just gums and resins obtained from our own native pine forests, combined with other well known bladder, kidney, blood and backache remedies. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Absence from the islands, however, prevents Datto Bryan from taking part in the "brilliant feat of arms" near Jolo.

The gums and resins obtained from pine trees have long been recognized as highly beneficial in the treatment of backache, kidney and bladder troubles. Pine-ules is the name of a new medicine, the principle ingredients of which come from the pine forests of our own native land. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Mr. Richard Mansfield, who says that every man is an actor, must admit, however, that some of them are bum ones.

Don't frown—look pleasant. If you are suffering from indigestion, sour stomach, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Hon. Jake Moore, of Atlanta, Ga., says: "I suffered more than twenty years with indigestion. A friend recommended Kodol. It relieved me in one day and now I enjoy better health than for many years." Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Reveres tend to destroy loquacity. Nowadays we have a less General Grosvenor than of yore.

The best way to rid the system of a cold is to evacuate the bowels. Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar acts as a pleasant yet effectual cathartic on the bowels. It clears the head, the bronchial tubes, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough etc. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Many a suit is based on the simple fact that one man has the money and another one needs it.

For an Impaired Appetite

Loss of appetite always results from faulty digestion. All that is needed is a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will invigorate the stomach, strengthen the digestion and give you an appetite like a wolf. These Tablets also act as a gentle laxative. For sale by S. R. Biggs.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevalent in this country most dangerous because so unsuspected. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney patients blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away call by call.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized—it stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the wonderful effect of Swamp-Root. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Head High Tobacco

can easily be raised with regular, even stands and of the very best grade, for which the highest prices can be gotten at your warehouse, or from tobacco buyers, you will, a few weeks before planting, liberally use

Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers.

Use them again as a top dressing, or second application. These fertilizers are mixed by capable men, who have been making fertilizers all their lives, and contain phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen, or ammonia, in their proper proportions to return to your soil the elements of plant-life that have been taken from it by continual cultivation. Accept no substitutes.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

Richmond, Va.	Atlanta, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.	Savannah, Ga.
Durham, N. C.	Montgomery, Ala.
Charleston, S. C.	Memphis, Tenn.
Baltimore, Md.	Shreveport, La.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & \$1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

SAW MILLS.

LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY FOR EVERY KIND OF WORK ENGINES AND BOILERS AND SIZES AND FOR EVERY CLASS OF SERVICE. ASK FOR OUR ESTIMATE BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER. GIBBES MACHINERY COMPANY COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc.

BEE'S LAXATIVE

The red letter 'B' is on every bottle. Prepared by Frank B. Rowland, New Orleans.

HONEY AND TAR

Sold by S. R. Biggs.