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The Enterprise

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VOL. VII. - NO. 26.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1906

WHOLE NO. 326

DIRECTORY

Town Officers
Mayor—B. F. Godwin.
Commissioners—A. Anderson, N. S. Peel, W. A. Hillson, J. D. Leggett, C. H. Godwin.

Lodges

Skewarkee Lodge, No. 90, A. F. and A. M. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday 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.

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.

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.

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. Carstaphen, Treasurer; H. C. Taylor and J. D. Bowen, Stewards; T. W. Thomas, Tyler.

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 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 74.

LADIES. Dr. LaFrance's Compound. Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

WEST POINT'S KITCHEN Machinery Used to Prepare the Cadets' Food.

BOYS GAIN IN WEIGHT. Devices That Enable Cook to Be K'pt Down to Sixty-Three Cents Daily.

The West Point kitchen is a food laboratory and a food factory combined. Every thing possible is done by machinery, says the New York Sun.

The West Point boys gain in weight fast the first year. Each year afterward they put on more weight, but more slowly than the first year.

When the boys march in to dinner they go to their places with precision and each one folds his overcoat on the back of his chair. A plate of soup is at each one's place.

At a certain moment the roast beef cutter, if they have roast beef, starts up. The waiters, each with his own set of dishes, stand in a row. The meat is shoved on hot plates just taken from the warmer.

The waiters, still in line, get the vegetables on the trays and before the soup is finished the first man appears through the doors that open automatically and the cadets have their solid food before them.

When they are finished they march out and certain receptacles for scraps are brought in. The scraps are classified, and through the use of machinery in preparing the food the waste has been reduced from two cartloads a day to one-half cartload.

One of the most interesting of the kitchen machines is the potato parer. It consists of a big hopper into which a bushel of potatoes is dumped. In the bottom and along the sides are what a housewife would call nutmeg graters. The skin is buried off the potatoes and a saving of 80 per cent is made over ordinary potato peeling. The eyes are removed by hand.

The potatoes glisten almost as if they had frosting on them. In the bakery shop every useful device has been adopted. By experiment it is determined exactly how many pounds of flour and water are needed to make a certain batch of bread.

The gauges are set and the flour and water flow together into a big kneading trough where rotating shafts and big wooden kneaders, that look like Indian clubs, mix and knead the mixture.

No hand touches it. Then it is put into a moulding machine where the loaves are rolled out and slipped into pans. The loaves are exactly two feet long and round with crust all around them.

The boys like crust, and the shape of the loaves is such that there is less waste in unused pieces than in any other form. So little waste is there that oftentimes the cooks have difficulty in getting enough to make bread crumbs from.

Then the bread is put into an oven. After each baking the bread is weighed, so that the relative value of brands of flour can be tested. The bread is sliced by machinery just before the boys go to their meals.

Most hotels use machines for making ice cream, but they are of the old fashioned sort, with salt and ice to finish the product. The West Point machine uses the brine from the refrigerating plant. The ice cream is pushed out when a telltale device announces that it is frozen, and then is made up into moulds.

The authorities at the Point are especially proud of their sterilizing plant for milk. All the milk used is purchased from a dairy across the river, which Capt. Franklin inspects regularly. The milk is subjected to a heat of 180 degrees at first and then passes to another tank heated to 100 degrees, and then to another heated at 34 degrees. All this is done in three minutes and the flavor of the milk gives not the slightest indication of the treatment it has received.

What makes the authorities proud is that not a single case of typhoid or any other disease that can be traced to cow's milk has occurred at the institution since this sterilizing plant was put in.

The dish washing machines consist of two parts. In the first part the dishes are washed and in the other they are rinsed. All the knives are cleaned and sharpened by a little electric machine and the silver is polished by an apparatus with a brush that makes 3,000 revolutions a minute.

In order to feed the cadets as cheaply as possible all the supplies are purchased in large quantities. The meats are brought direct to the place by the carload from Chicago. A month's supply is bought at one time.

Groceries are purchased from the wholesalers as cheaply as any retail grocer can get them. The fruits and vegetables are bought in New York and other places at wholesale prices only.

The better, a thing which does not improve with keeping, is purchased in the summer, and usually a year's supply is obtained. It has to be of the best grade.

The esteemed Dr. Wiley now says that whisky has food properties. The doctor is quite right—food for thought.

DAMAGE DONE BY ANTS.

Vast Armies Travel Over Mexico in Straight Lines.

Hordes of blank ants do much damage in the Tuxpan district, according to a report brought to Tampico by Enrique Marfil, a prominent ranchman, who lives near the town of Tuxpan. The ants travel in great columns, and seem to be controlled by leaders, who manage the great armies with military skill. The ants are known among the Mexicans as homages. Describing the depredations of the pest, Mr. Marfil said:

"Without exaggeration, there are millions and millions of ants in these droves. They are apt to come at any time, and they travel in a straight line, from which nothing will turn them. They swarm over anything in their path, and kill every living thing that does not get out of their way."

"To relate my own experience, it was along in the afternoon, and I was superintending some work near the house, when our attention was attracted by the strange movements of numerous insects and animals, which appeared to be fleeing in a certain direction. This was the first indication we had of the approach of the ants, which we soon afterward saw coming in a long line, the farther end of which was out of sight, and presenting a front of 16 feet."

"They were headed for the house, and we ran there to get things in as good shape as possible, as one of the Indians said they would go all over the house. And he was not mistaken. They went on the roof, through the cracks, everywhere, and in five minutes the house was alive with them. I saw them devour a large spider which had the temerity to stand in their way and fight them. We burned paper, used hot water and gasoline, beat tin pans, and did everything else, but all to no avail, and after being bitten once or twice we beat a retreat."

"After 10 minutes the ants began to leave the house, without having done any particular damage, and they left in the same orderly line as that in which they had approached it, each succeeding column going over the house as it came to it, and then following in the leaders off. They did no special damage. The creatures traveled with remarkable rapidity, considering their size; I should say at least as fast as a man can walk, and it took over half an hour to pass."

"This is my only experience with the ants, and so far as I could see they did no great harm, though the Indians seem to be in great fear of them, and told me that they would destroy entire crops. No one could tell me the meaning or special time of these migrations."

"A friend told me that on one occasion he tied a saddle horse on the plains while he walked some distance. During his absence a horde of ants killed the horse, stripped the bones clean, and even tore away a part of the leather of the saddle."

"There seems to be no successful way of fighting the pest."

When the Lion Cage Broke. While a menagerie was being carried from St. Etienne to Roanne, in France a lion escaped from his cage, which had been broken accidentally, and bolted to the station at Verdun-sur-Artois. He was hurt, but rushed down the line, upsetting the station master as he went, disappearing in the darkness. With four armed guards aboard, a locomotive was sent in chase. Before his pursuers got near him the lion had traveled three miles, and had come to the cottage of a signalman.

In the house the signalman lay asleep. His wife had gone out to look at the signals. She heard a deep growl and saw the animal's eyes flashing from the darkness. "I dashed the lamp from the gate and I snatched in the brute's face," she said. "Then I heard the roar of an oncoming train, some shots and I fainted." The lion had been shot.

While this was happening another lion had jumped from the damaged cage at Roanne. He was shot by gamekeepers, who killed also the two lions remaining in the cage, as no one dared to go near it. The loss to the menagerie owner was \$10,000.

The Marriage Knot. In India only, of all the countries of the world, is the much-talked-of marriage knot ever actually tied. Among the Brahmins marriage is a matter of purchase, and the would-be bridegroom is liable almost till the last moment to be ousted by a higher bidder, but, if no suitor appears willing to give the father a more valuable present, he lends his daughter to the first offer himself, saying:—"I have no longer anything to do with you; give you up to the power of another."

Then the bridegroom looses the tail, the insignia of marriage, round her neck, and secures it with a knot. The tail consists of a piece of ribbon with a gold bead suspended upon it. The knot it is that legally binds the wife to her husband and makes the marriage indissoluble, for Brahmins do not recognize divorce.

The tar that is contained in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is harmless. It is not coal tar, but is obtained from the pine trees of our own native forests. Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar is the best remedy for colds because it acts on the bowels—thus expelling all colds from the system; Bee's is the original Laxative Honey and Tar, and is best for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, lung and bronchial affections. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

UNCLE SAM'S OLD RIFLES Problem of Disposing of Those Replaced by a Million Others.

NEW RIFLE'S ADVANTAGE.

United States Never Sells Arms to Foreign Countries—Some Used in Spanish War Were Old and Inferior—Second Hand Dealers Buy and Sell Old Arms.

The auction sale at the United States army in Springfield, Mass., of nearly twenty-five thousand rifles and thousands of other small arms answers as an illustration of one of the methods the government employs in disposing of antiquated implements of warfare. This sale brought the government many thousands of dollars, the money being turned into the Treasury at Washington. The condemned stores were divided into lots and raised as serviceable or first, second and third class unserviceable, according to their state of repair.

To follow the rifles after leaving the second hand dealers would be interesting if such a thing were possible, and would take the curiosity seeker into many corners of the world. Rifles bearing the inscription, "Springfield," have been found in South Africa, while in the small South American republics, where revolutions spring up in a night, many of the natives are very familiar with the use of the old Springfield arm.

Of course the United States government never sells arms to another country, and a few of the second hand dealers dispose of them directly. The majority of rifles sold by Uncle Sam are not serviceable at the time of sale, but the parts missing from one rifle may be supplied from another, and in this manner one complete rifle obtained. Many of the second hand dealers make it their business to refit and make over old arms and the profit is generally large.

But there are other uses for the old rifles. Colonel Phipps has had thousands of them set down for the State schools and academies where military tactics are introduced. These are known as the "Springfield cadet rifle," and are made wholly from old stock.

Another use Colonel Phipps has discovered for the old Springfield is that of making them into fencing rifles. For this purpose the rifle are cut down to the length of the new magazine rifle and supplied with a bayonet bearing a rubber tip. The arms are then allotted to the different posts. Fencing is particularly hard on the gun stocks, and by using old rifles the new ones are saved considerable wear.

When the Spanish war broke out many of the companies which went to the front were supplied with old Springfield rifles, while their enemies carried up to date Mausers. There was much criticism of the Ordnance Department at that time for supplying troops with antiquated arms. Thousands of rifles which had been stored in the arsenal at Springfield for years went to the front. This was not the fault of the Ordnance Department, but was owing to the lack of a sufficient appropriation. Since then the government has awakened to the fact that the country should always be ready for war, and as a result appropriations have been made, and will be made, for the manufacture of nearly a million of the new United States magazine rifles within the next five years.

After the regulars have been supplied the navy and cavalry will be furnished with the new rifle, the militia of the many States to follow. After the militia has been supplied work will be commenced on five hundred thousand guns to be stored away for use in case of war. Most of these will be stored in Springfield.

There are many advantages claimed for the new rifle as compared with its predecessors. Prominent among the points of superiority are its simplicity of construction and facility of action. The velocity of the old Springfield rifle of 43 calibre, in use before the Krag-Jorgensen, was between 1,300 and 1,400 feet a second, and that of the Krag 2,000 feet a second, while the velocity of the new rifle is 2,300 feet. The bullets to be used with the new rifle have steel jackets. Their great velocity and power of penetration make the new weapon the swiftest and deadliest of any small arm that has been employed in the army and at the same time safer to use because of the increase in range.

Rapidity of loading is also an advantage of the new gun, and by a cut off arrangement it is possible to shut off the magazine, simply and use the weapon as a single loader when desired. The same method may be employed to remove the bolt and disable the gun in case it is about to fall into the hands of the enemy. Still another advantage is that the gun can be taken apart without the use of tools so far as it is necessary for the user to do so. The rifle will carry a bullet 4,781 yards while the bullet will prove effective at 4,400 yards.

If you ever bought a Lox of Witch Hazel Salve that failed to give satisfaction the chances are it did not have the name "E. C. DeWitt & Co." printed on the wrapper and pressed in the box. The original DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve never fails to give satisfaction for burns, sores, boils, tetter, cracked hands, etc. For blind, bleeding, itching and protruding Piles it affords almost immediate relief. It stops the pain. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

PROTECTING OUR BIRDS Audubon Society Acquires Twenty-five Islands for Hatcheries.

CAPACITY FIVE MILLION Largest Bird-Breeding Preserve in the World—Heretofore Millions of Wings Have Been Shipped from These Islands.

Wild grass-covered islands, numbering twenty-five, embracing 4,000 acres, and with a capacity for breeding 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 birds a year, have been acquired by the Audubon Society, of Louisiana, just off the Louisiana Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico.

They comprise the largest bird breeding preserve in the world. Paid wardens patrol the preserves, carefully guard them during the hatching. It is expected that over 1,000,000 terns will be raised in one year alone.

With the limited machinery of the society in operation over 40,000 birds were raised and protected in 1905. One island produced 25,000.

There are three groups of islands now dedicated to one purpose—Bretton Island Reservation, owned by the United States Government, the largest of which is Bretton Island, six miles in length, the seven-teen islands obtained from the Lake Berge Leves Board on a ten-year lease for a rental of \$40 per year, and Bastidore Island and its keys, obtained by purchase from the State of Louisiana, embracing about one thousand acres. The society paid 25 cents per acre.

The islands rise only a few feet above the sea. They are covered with sea grass and a species of salt-water reeds. They present a barren waste, desolate and dreary. No human being was ever known to live on one of them, although bird hunters have for years frequented the reservation to kill the birds for their beautiful plumage.

Getting the eggs and killing the terns and laughing gulls for large millinery houses in the East has been a thriving business on this coast until the Audubon Society finally secured possession of the preserves and protected the game. Millions of wings have been shipped from these islands, and as high as 100,000 eggs in a season have gone to St. Louis, Mo., where they are used in the manufacture of the delicate films on photographic plates.

So persistent is the demand for the wing feathers certain New York wholesale millinery establishments offered the natives on this coast the fabulous price of \$60 in gold per ounce for the plumage of the white heron and 75 cents each for the wings of the terns.

The birds bred on these islands are laughing gulls, shearwaters, white herons, Wilson's terns, Foster's terns, royal terns and Caspian terns.

They lay their eggs on the sand and shells covering whatever. The female birds set on them there, the sun having as much to do with the hatching as anything else. As soon as the young birds come from the shells they are fed along the beach, and soon catch their own supply of insect life. The millions of birds that infest the place have caused the island to become the great breeding place for raccoons, the animals burrowing in the grass and sand, as there are no trees for their dens.

The Audubon Society has just let exclusive privileges to a number of trained and professional trappers of the Louisiana swamps to catch the "coons on the islands, and assure them protection and exclusive grants. It will be the first time that any human beings have attempted to live on the islands. It is expected that fully 5,000 coons will be trapped on the islands, the process being practiced every winter until the preserves are free from them. The trappers will make big money from the furs.

About Rheumatism. There are few diseases that inflict more torture than rheumatism and there is probably no disease for which such a varied and useless lot of remedies have been suggested. To say that it can be cured, is, therefore, a bold statement to make, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which enjoys an extensive sale, has met with great success in the treatment of this disease. One application of Pain Balm will relieve the pain, and hundreds of sufferers have testified to permanent cures by its use. Why suffer when Pain Balm affords such quick relief and costs but a trifle? For sale by S. R. Biggs.

Don't lose your head if ambitious to get ahead. This is the season of listlessness, headaches and spring disorders. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is a sure preventative. Makes you strong and vigorous. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. M. Whitters & Co. Robinsonville.

Many a man's meanness is due to chronic stomach trouble. You feel the life giving current the minute you take it. A gentle soothing warmth, fills the nerves and blood with life. It's a real pleasure to take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. J. M. Whitters & Co., Robinsonville.

When a man has positively nothing to do the devil regards it as a first-class opportunity. 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.

There is, after all, only one real bone of contention in the world, and that is the jaw-bone. The most rational remedy for Coughs and Colds is Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It acts on the bowels as a mild cathartic—expels all cold from the system. Cuts all phlegm out of the throat, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. An ideal remedy for children—equally good for adults. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

A Useful Indian Tree. In northern India, close to the foot of the Himalayas, grows the mahua tree. Sugar is made from its flowers as well as a cordial and the tree proves itself useful in other ways. As a nut-bearing tree it has been known for many ages. It belongs to the sapotaceae (starapple) family. Its blooming period lasts from the end of February till April. Quickly after the pollen is formed the whitish tubular flowers swell to balls about as large as cherries, which contain a large amount of invert sugar (honey). The flower tubes fall, covering the ground in the greatest profusion. They are eagerly gathered by the natives and eaten. A tree yields from 200 to 300 pounds of flowers.

Rice is usually mixed with the fruit before it is eaten. The dried flowers have very much the taste and appearance of raisins. They are exported to Europe as curiosities, and are also used as food for animals. Distillation yields a large percentage of spirits, which diluted with water makes "daru" a native drink very much used. It comes on the market in oaken barrels and is highly esteemed by Europeans. Besides the flowers the seed is of considerable use. They contain a fat of butter-like consistency, which serves as a foodstuff. It is called "mowra" and the crude oil is known as "tilite" and is used by the Europeans largely for making candles, soaps and the like. The wood is very hard and lasting and is much used for making wheels of the native bullock carts.

Rheumatic Pains Quickly Relieved. The excruciating pains characteristic of rheumatism and sciatica are quickly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The great pain relieving power of the liniment has been the surprise and delight of thousands of sufferers. The quick relief from pain which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by S. R. Biggs.

Women seldom mean it when they kiss each other. The average woman would rather bite a piece out of the other's complexion. Don't tie a cough or cold up in your system by taking a remedy that binds the bowels. Take Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar. It is different from all other cough syrups. It is better. It opens the bowels—expels all cold from the system, relieves coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, etc. An ideal remedy for young and old. Children like it. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

Any man who would laugh at your mistakes would get angry if you should laugh at his. Is the Moon Inhabited? Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes in some form possible on that satellite; but not for human beings, who have a hard time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure Headache, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, Kidney complaints, General Debility and Female Weakness. Unequaled as a general Tonic and appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by S. R. Biggs Druggist. Price only 50c.

All women are angels figuratively speaking—and if wise they'll let it go at that. A Lucky Postmistress. is Mrs. Alexander, of Carey, Me., who has found Dr. King's New Life Pills to be the best remedy she ever tried for keeping the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels in perfect order. You'll agree with her if you try these painless purifiers that infuse new life. Guaranteed by S. R. Biggs.

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DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable. Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy. It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling you about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper, for which the publisher sends your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent bottles of Swamp-Root, dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. 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 the highest prices can be gotten at your warehouse, or from tobacco buyers if you will, a few weeks before planting. 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 substitute. 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 BOLERS AND SIZES AND FOR EVERY CLASS OF SERVICE. ASK FOR OUR ESTIMATE BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER. GIBBS MACHINERY COMPANY COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP. Bee's Laxative. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

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