

# The Enterprise.

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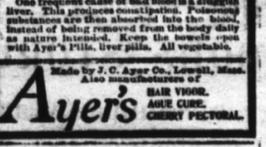
VOL. VII. - NO 20.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906

WHOLE NO. 329

## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes, 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.



**Ayer's**

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

## The Bank of Robersonville

At Robersonville, N. C.

In the State of North Carolina, at the close of business April 6, 1906.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$24,887.49
Overdrafts	1,809.20
Furniture and fixtures	3,466.50
Due from banks and bankers	9,635.61
Cash items	2,868.15
	\$42,666.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750.00
Undivided profits	166.41
Time deposits	1,550.00
Deposits subject to check	21,410.56
Cashier's checks outstanding	789.95
	\$42,666.97

State of North Carolina, County of Martin, I, J. C. Robertson, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. ROBERTSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of April, 1906.

S. L. ROSS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. H. Roberson, Jr., A. S. Roberson Directors.

You have tried the rest

now try the Best

AT

CRYSTAL

Shaving Parlor

Bank Building, Smithwick St.

W. T. RHODES, Prop.

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Sharp Tools

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## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

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

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

## HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Dose of Pine-ules at bed time will usually relieve headache 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.

## PALMY DAYS OF HAZING

Conditions as Existed at West Point in the Early Eighties. RESORTED TO CRUELTY.

Defenders Claim It Develops Young Men to Control Their Temper and Think Before Acting—In One Case a Sentinel Drove His Bayonet into a Cadet's Leg.

Hazing has prevailed at West Point from the time the Military Academy was established. Whenever we find three hundred or four hundred young men, all physically strong, scientifically straightened up and sharpened to meet the demands of physical life there necessarily we also find a superabundance of spirit and vitality, says Col. J. Blake in the New York Herald.

In the ordinary hazing as soon as candidates for cadetship passed the physical examination they were relieved of their money and other contraband. Their names, places and dates of birth were recorded and they were then conducted to a certain room in cadet barracks where specially selected cadet officers awaited them. The opening of the door of that room marked the beginning of the candidates' trials and tribulations.

A squad of five of us were led into a hall and stopped in front of the roasting door. The sounds of a roaring "Come in!" bombarded our ears. I was somewhat stunned, but gently turned the knob, opened the door and stepped inside, holding my hat in my hand. Behind a small table sat a cadet officer about six feet four inches in height, who, on catching a glimpse of me, leaped over the table, jammed his nose in my face and yelled out: "What do you mean by entering my office with your hat in your hand? Get out, leave it in the hall and come back at once."

As I again stood before the giant man he seemed to calm down a little, and I so far recovered myself that I could see two more cadet officers sitting against the wall behind him, both staring at me in such a vicious way that I feared they would make a sudden dive and attempt to swallow me, boots and all. The giant now commanded me to take the position of a soldier. I put my hands together, swelled out my chest, straightened myself up and looked straight to the front. "That is very well, sir, but you do not look like a soldier. Now put your little fingers on the seams of your trousers, close your fingers together, turn the palms of your hands square to the front, lean slightly forward on your hips, draw in your stomach and throw back your shoulders till the blades lap over."

With much difficulty I finally succeeded in satisfying him and he resumed his seat behind the table. I felt very much out of gear and terribly twisted up, but I had regained complete possession of my senses. After getting out of me all he wished to know, he made me thoroughly understand that obedience was the first duty of a soldier, and then directing my attention to a certain fly crawling on the wall he commanded me to keep my finger pointed at it and under no circumstances to lose it if I did not wish to land in the guard-house. The fly was very restless. I concentrated my attentions upon it and tried to follow it, but in doing so I stirred up other flies and in the mix-up I lost my charge.

Harmless hazing materially assists in bringing raw young men within the influence of that discipline so necessary in military service. It develops the character and teaches the young man to control and curb his temper and to think before he acts. From a military point of view it does more, in my opinion, to teach the meaning of obedience to orders than any text book ever printed, for it punishes in such a way as to leave a lasting, but after all, not an unpleasant impression.

If carried to the dangerous extent of tossing up in the blanket or to a brutal or indecent extent in any way the sultry should be dishonorably dismissed and forever debarred from holding a commission in the United States army. It is true that fights do sometimes result from hazing. Nations do not settle their troubles every time by arbitration, then why should we expect it of young men? Why forbid young men to fight in a school where they are educated and trained to fight? When nations fight nations it is man against man, and, though the practice is discouraged, yet it is safe to say that it will never be abolished. I would make a rule of conduct something to the effect that after the fight the participants should shake hands, declare all differences settled, and that the one who draws first blood shall be given the victory. Under some such rule all fights resulting from hazing or other causes could be easily and satisfactorily settled without serious harm to the contestants. I say, continue decent and harmless hazing, but condemn and punish severely when it descends to the level of football.

He Couldn't Believe It. "Gosh!" said the artist's uncle from the country, as he was looking through the studio, "it's wonderful, dar, my buttons if it ain't!" "I am very glad you find my work so impressive," replied the ambitious young painter.

"But, my Henry, tell me, honest, do you make enough out of your painting to buy all them frames?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Providence smiles on the just, but sometimes because it is a joke.

## LESSENING ARMY DESERTIONS

Methods Adopted at Fort Leavenworth With Good Results.

The serious problem that is now confronting the War Department is how to prevent desertions from the army. The enlisted men are coming more to regard the oath of allegiance which they take upon entering the service as not binding, and on this subject the Secretary of War in his annual report speaks as follows: "The loss to the government on account of desertions is roughly estimated at about \$400,000 for the year 1905; it (desertion) has been called the 'bane and disgrace of the army'—see excerpts from the Secretary of War's annual report recently submitted."

The report of the Inspector General of the Army for the fiscal year 1905 shows that there were 6,513 desertions from the army during the year, or 11.07 per cent of an average enlisted strength of 58,975. The report of the Military Secretary for the same period shows that the desertions were 68 per cent of the whole number of enlisted men in the service during the year. That was 96,246.

What is the War Department doing to prevent wholesale desertions? In Fort Leavenworth, where desertions are fewer than at any other army post, despite the fact that it is the largest in the United States, having an enlisted force of 3,000 men, ninety per cent of the privates have better sleeping quarters and better food than they ever had in civil life; their barracks are models of sanitary construction; they have porcelain-lined baths, lavatories of slate, with running water, and nickel plated fixtures; electric lights in their bunk, lounging and dining rooms; warm bedclothing, the best and warmest of outer clothing for winter, good light and heavy underwear, fur gloves and fur caps and heavy overshoes for winter marching; steam heated quarters, a reading room and a good library. In all barracks are pool and billiard tables, and the gymnasium, which is also used as an entertainment hall for the enlisted men, having a large stage, drop curtain and scenery in it, has in connection a big swimming pool, where the men may swim both summer and winter. This building is considered the largest used for this purpose in the United States army.

All these conveniences are for the mental and moral welfare of the enlisted men, but until recently the War Department had been neglecting the physical. It provided gymnasiums, but did not show the men what use to make of them. All men, it was suggested by a high army officer, are interested more or less in athletics. The soldier has had his "setting up" exercises to give him a good carriage for years, but this form of exercise becomes tiresome to him.

At present an effort is being made at army posts to have the men interested in athletics generally, and while it has been tried at some with indifferent results, Colonel Hall, commandant at Fort Leavenworth, and Captain E. L. Butts, Eighteenth Infantry, author of "Butts' Manual of Calisthenics," which is in use in the army, have aroused quite a rivalry among the enlisted men of the many branches of the service represented at the fort. The commandant has set aside days for athletic contests and time for men to practice.

During the fall of 1905 a series of athletic contests was held and a silver cup presented to the winning team. Cash prizes from the post exchange fund were also offered to the best individual contestants. First field meets were held and the different companies in each battalion represented. The company having the best athletes was then placed in competition with the best company of some other battalion. The final events were among the best individual athletes of each company, and the enthusiasm aroused was sufficient to convince the authorities that these athletic contests should be held every year.

It was no unusual sight to see from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men out daily practicing for the events. An athletic field near the main parade grounds was constructed with a quarter mile running track encircling it. Here such contests as wall scaling, tent pitching, mule packing and the usual college athletic events were arranged. Excellent time was made in all. The wall scaling proved the most exciting and interesting. Twelve men would scale a ten foot wall in thirty-three seconds. All army records were broken by these athletes, and nearly every man of the three thousand either took part or stood about the field to cheer his favorite.

The authorities at Fort Leavenworth think they have, in a measure, at least, hit upon a plan to keep men from deserting—in keeping them interested. The athletic feature, they feel, should be introduced into every army post in the United States, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska.

The New Naval Officer. It has been noticed that the newer school of naval officer has been educated out of his old bluff style, and the Admiralty has now instructed the officers "to give their words of command in a loud, distinct and declamatory manner."

The Japanese language contains no fewer than eighteen synonyms for the personal pronoun "I," one for each class of people; and etiquette makes it unlawful for a person belonging to one rank in society to make use of the pronoun pertaining to another.

## THE ENGLISH FOX HOUND

Is More Courageous and Stronger Than the American Dog. HUNTS MAINLY BY SIGHT.

English Hunters Have Developed Species to Suit Conditions in England—American Has Tongue and Scent His Game to Perfection—System of Interbreeding.

It is not surprising to learn that the best-made in Virginia to-day are the fox-hounds, the American or English, served no practical purpose and left the question which has been discarding hunters for twenty-five years just where it was before.

There are many men in the vicinity of Philadelphia who know a great deal about American soil and those of old England, the homes of this magnificent sport of hunting Reynard, with a bay and black pack, a splendid hunter who will take a hedge like the wind, and while they watched the test with interest because it was the first time America had been pitted against England in that way, they laughed when it was over, and like the woman some philosopher wrote about who was convinced against her will, remained of the same opinion still.

Although the immediate result of the two packs from different countries was a decision in favor of the American animal, the adherents of the "hound Americanus" took no glory from it, while the lovers of English dogs, after pointing out the various difficulties which handicapped their favorite breed, were prone to declare that up to the last day of the test nobody knew which set of dogs had won because of the good showing of both.

Many Americans assert that the English hound does not give tongue when on the trail of a fox, so as to be heard any distance, while the American hound has a voice like a fog horn and he uses it. English hounds are not as good on the scent they say, as the American dog, and they have many traits which are the developments of the country in which they live when rendered them useless for use in this rugged country.

He may do very well in the gardens of England, where they hunt foxes by sight, but he will not do here because he is naive.

A well known hound trainer says: "Eighteen years ago we brought over to Richmond County, Staten Island, forty of the best English hounds from Meadowbrook and Hathaway Kennels, and they proved worthless. They ran over the ground and we lost them in the woods."

Charles E. Mather, who loves the English hound, was delighted with the outcome of the "test" in Virginia, although it was not won by his favorite breed.

"They were working in a different climate from their own. The English climate is moist, and the Virginian climate is dry. Now, everyone knows that a pack of hounds trained to follow a heavy scent, such as haags in a moist soil, will not do as well in another pack trained in the pursuit of a light scent in our dry climate."

"In the old country they have no thick woodland which they cannot ride through like we have here, consequently they have for hundreds of years bred dogs without respect for their voices, and when we import the English dog and work him in America we find that their voices are too light. When they go through the woods after the fox and we make a detour of miles to ride around that woods we lose the hounds because we cannot hear them."

"Over in England, owing to the land conditions, they hunt foxes differently. The country, for the most part, is open, and one can see the fox as he runs. When the fox loses the pack, as he does very often, the hunters have trained their animals to run back to the horses and have the riders tell them which way to go.

"We cannot do that in America. We cannot see Mr. Fox at all, and it is strictly up to the dog. We want them to spread out and look for the trail, and not come trolling in looking for us. So you see we have to develop our own kind of dogs in this country. The English dogs will not do. Yet, there are a great many fine traits about an English pack. They are more courageous than our hounds, and stronger in build and legs. We import good blood every year, but not from the middle country of England. We get our stock from Fife, in Scotland, because there the climate and landscape, with its ruggedness and woodland depths, more nearly approaches our own country. The best stock, of course, is the original American hound. He has the sense to spread out when he 'loses,' and his voice is stentorian. What he needs is strength and courage, and the dogs of 'his' have that."

The fact remains, it would seem, that since a pack of hounds are bred to do the same work—trailing the fox—and since they do this work under different conditions in England and in America, that the only reasonable answer to the question is that English hounds are best for English hunting and American hounds are best for America.

Interesting Scenery. "Been across the continent, eh? And what sort of scenery did you like the best?" "The kind we had from St. Louis to Denver. Violet eyes, brown hair, and a stunning tailor-made gown."—Pittsburg Post.

If the rich were not envied there would not be much fun being rich.

## MEXICO'S FEAST OF SOULS

Celebration by Mexicans in Honor of Dead Spirits.

The Feast of the Souls is celebrated by the mestizos and Indians of Old Mexico each year as regularly as Americans celebrate Christmas and the Fourth of July. They give presents to the children on this day, but presents that would horrify an American child, for most of them are reminders of death.

The Feast of the Souls lasts two days, during which the spirits of the dead are supposed to come back to the world and visit their bodies in the graves, and their friends and relatives. The souls of children come on the first day and the souls of the older folk on the second.

A week before the coming of the dead such cities as Puebla and Cholula, where the people are largely mestizos and Indians, begin to put on a holiday appearance. Everybody cleans house and gets out his best clothes. The public markets, plazas and street corners are thronged with gift sellers.

Standing behind the board on which the stock of toys is displayed the hawk calls out his wares. Some of their invitations to buy are: "Here are the best chickens in the row." "Our dead people are the sweetest of all." "These are the skulls you want." "A whole funeral procession cheap."

The throngs go from place to place buying what they can afford, the wealthier getting the most elaborate muertos, and the poor peons satisfying their children with a candy skeleton or picture. You can buy birds and animals made out of plaster, pewter and wood as well as candy, but the ordinary half breed boy or girl would rather have a real muerto, so most of the mestizo gifts are of this kind.

On the morning of the first day of the feast every child expects toys. On the getting out of bed he clamors, "Papa, mamma, give me my death!" Children go from house to house, and after a polite exchange of greetings, casually say, "Mi afrenda, senior" (my present, sir), and receive fruit, bread, a cup of chocolate or a toy.

Usually every one visits the cemetery in the forenoon of the first day. Sometimes in the cemetery a line of tables is set against the wall; upon each are placed a human skull, a bowl of holy water and some money to pay for prayers. The priest passes from table to table repeating prayers and sprinkling holy water.

Everywhere in homes candles are burned for the family dead, small candles for the little children, large ones for adults. Tables are spread with afrendas—food for the dead, such as bread, cakes, fruit and wine or pulque. These tables are more simple and attractive among the Indians than among the mixed population.

Most curious and crudest of all are the quaint pottery toys made in human and animal forms and censers in a coarse ware of red, yellow and white colors, the colors being due to vegetable substances. These are purely Indian and their use and manufacture have been handed down for generations.

Through all the bustle and movement of this market the Indian purchasers wander, usually in family groups. They buy one or more of the large baskets, some of the small baskets, rattles, bunches of the death flower, candles, copal, pottery, brooms and the beautiful flower mats.

These purchases are distributed among the members of the family, who, thus loaded, joyously set out for home to prepare for the coming of the souls. The village streets are cleaned and swept; trails of the yellow flowers of death are strewn from the road to the house to guide the souls.

They suppose that the souls of the children begin to come at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so the mother lays out a clean flower mat upon the floor; on it she arranges the toys, baskets and rattles, breads, foods the little one used to love, a cup of chocolate, etc. The father places the copalum in the censer, lights it and fills the room with the sweet incense.

The mother calls the little souls in turn: "My Juanita, here is your feast; here are your toys." "My little Maria, come, take your things." The doors are left open in order that the little souls may not find themselves shut out.

No one would disturb or touch the gifts until after the feast. The Indians have a legend that one time a little child stood looking longingly at a dish of sweets. Finally he yielded to temptation and touched one to taste it. Immediately the fingers stretched out to rob the dead were destroyed.

350 Year Old Turtle. About the time the Galapagos Islands were discovered a young turtle was born there. He died the other day in the Zoological Gardens, London. He was at least 350 years old. When he was feeling well he would eat as much grass as an average cow.

## CHINA'S NEW MILITARY

Promises to be as Perfect a Machine as the Japanese Army. USED FOR DEFENSE ONLY.

Amazes Experts of Western Nations in the Thoroughness of Its Manoeuvres—Cavalry Shows Weak Points Due to Small Horses—Troops Smart and Intelligent.

When about thirty military attaches accepted an invitation from the Chinese Government to go and witness some military manoeuvres at a place called Hochien-Foo they looked forward to a pleasant journey up the river, a ride to the walled city of Hochien, and then an amusing exhibition by a few hundred Chinese soldiers dressed in new uniforms of Western style.

There is nothing in a military organization that foreign experts watch more closely than its transport. The efficiency of that branch is regarded as the index of the efficiency of the army as a whole, and new armies almost invariably display weakness in this respect. For the Chinese manoeuvres the troops had been drawn from widely separated districts. They were concentrated at a point over fifty miles away from the nearest barracks, and in some instances hundreds of miles away from their home stations.

The scheme thus necessitated the employment of a great deal of transport to provide tents, bedding, and food. Under similar conditions many an organization in Europe or America would have broken down. Even in Germany there have been instances in recent years of troops engaged in manoeuvres marching all day and bivouacking at night without food or shelter.

The Chinese had therefore set themselves a task at which many a commander in the West would have quailed. Yet everything worked perfectly. The commissariat was efficient to so high a degree that nothing had to be bought in the villages in the neighborhood of the manoeuvres. As proof of how well handled the troops were the foreigners remark that throughout four hot and trying days hardly a man fell out.

At the Ho-chien manoeuvres the excellence of the organization surprised the foreigners, but the discipline and appearance of the troops surprised them even more. The London Times had at Ho-chien its correspondent who was with Gen. Nogi during the siege of Port Arthur, a man who, having seen some of the finest displays of heroism in the history of warfare and some of the most wonderful soldiers, could not be accused of having a low standard to judge by. Yet this is what he says of the Chinese Army:

"Between a European and a Chinese regiment on the march there is nothing to choose. Physique, equipment, and department impress one as being much the same. A Western soldier, perhaps, is inclined to look bored, whereas the Chinaman seems more keen, and appears to take a greater interest in his work. As attention the Chinese infantry stand like heroes, rigid and impassive, yet in attitude instinct with life, the expression of their faces firm, often suggestive of strong character. Skirmishing is conducted in orthodox fashion, the men showing great attention to the work in hand, carefully following every order with regard to sighting rifles, &c. They avail themselves of every scrap of cover when advancing, while the control of each subunit over his section of the line and of the company commanders seems absolute.

The Chinese engineers have modern equipment, and it is even said that some of the foreign military officers at Ho-chien observed new methods which they advised their Governments to adopt. The bridging work is described as equal to anything the Japanese did in Manchuria, and it is declared that the celerity with which a regiment was embarked and disembarked could have been surpassed nowhere in the world. The foreigners saw a telegraph section at work, and it was evident that the men knew perfectly well what they were about. Finally, a field hospital followed each brigade, and every battalion was accompanied by a batch of stretcher-bearers. The medical branch of the service had very little to do, because hardly a man fell sick or needed attention, but it was there, up to date, and seemingly quite efficient when it was needed.

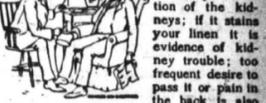
What does it all mean? The European Governments—and, from all indications, the American Government—think they know only too well what it means. They expect an awakening in China compared with which the effect of the awakening of Japan on the world will be as nothing. It is a matter of arithmetic. The population of Japan is about 50,000,000. That of China is between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000.

It means Asia for the Asiatics—the end of Occidental conquest and control, the end of policies of grab and aggression. In the not very far distant future it may mean a new dominant civilization.

The Lu-Chun, or new Chinese army, as distinct from the old inefficient provincial bodies, now consists of six divisions completely organized, two divisions nearing completion, two provincial divisions being formed. By the end of the present year the army will consist of at least ten divisions, each of 12,000 men. Everything is being done with quite as much thoroughness as Japan ever displayed.

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also



convincing proof that the kidneys are laboring under a load of trouble.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidney passages. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, 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 the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and \$1. sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Home of Swamp-Root, Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. 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.

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Best for Cough, Cold, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc.

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