

# The Enterprise.

ADVERTISING  
Your money back.—Judicious advertising is the kind that pays back to you the money you invest. Space in this paper assures you prompt returns.

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VOL. VII. - NO. 30.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1906

WHOLE NO. 330

## My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

It is an fifty seven years old, and still so healthy and full of life. But in a few weeks Ayer's Hair Vigor restored the natural color to my hair, and now it is not a gray hair to be seen.—J. W. HARRIS, Boulder, Colo., Cal.



Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also Sole Wholesale of SARGENT & WELLES, CHERRY FIELDS, CHERRY FIELDS, CHERRY FIELDS.

## 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	\$24,897.49
Overdrafts	1,309.20
Furniture and fixtures	3,466.50
Due from banks and bankers	9,635.63
Cash items	2,868.15
	\$42,606.97
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750.00
Undivided profits	166.41
Time deposits	1,830.00
Deposits subject to check	21,410.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	789.95
	\$42,606.97

State of North Carolina } ss.  
County of Martin } ss.

J. C. ROBERSON, 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. ROBERSON, Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th 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.

OUR MOTTO

Sharp Tools

## PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS promptly obtained in all countries, no fee. We obtain PATENTS THAT PAY, advertise them thoroughly, at no expense, and help you to success.

Send model, photo or sketch for FREE report on patentability. No "free" trials. **REGISTERING REFERENCES.** For free Guide Book on Patents, send 10¢ in stamps to: **D. SWIFT & CO., 503-505 S. Washington Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

## D. SWIFT & CO.

## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

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

FOR CONSUMPTION, Price 50¢ and \$1.00. Free Trial.

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

## Rocky Mountain Tea Suggets

A Day's Medicine in Every Bottle. Serves Double Purposes: Refreshes and Invigorates. Suggests a new and delicious tea. It is a health-giving beverage. It is a delicious and refreshing beverage. It is a health-giving beverage. It is a delicious and refreshing beverage.

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.

## ODD THINGS USED AS FOOD

Animals Were Once Fattened to Make Flesh Tender.

## WHITE ANTS AS A DAINTY.

Baked Elephant's Foot Said to Be Delicious—A Salad Made of Tree Bark—Fattensakes Said to Taste Like Chicken—Serk Flia a Popular Chinese Dish.

In our own country, while there are no cities given to making a specialty of cookery and epicurean dishes. Like lark tongues and other great dainties of the Lucullian feasts in old times, yet there are two cities noted for a great variety of special dishes, or food that can be obtained readily in any other section of the Union. Germany in eating horse. A tea course dinner of Algerian lion was served by a Parisian Terarian who basely bought instead of shooting the game. Monkey is said to be excellent with a far away flavor or rabbit, but many diameters more savory. Still, monkey eating is cannibalism, if our ancestors really were arboreal in their habits.

An English traveler and game warden in Africa swore that baked elephant foot was a dainty dish to eat before a king. Dr. Livingston, in speaking of a breakfast of elephant's foot cooked for him in native fashion and which he very much enjoyed, said: "It was a royal feast and I found it delicious."

The natives of nearly all parts of Africa are exceedingly fond of white ants as a dish. When the white ants cast off their colony of winged emigrants, a canopy is erected like an umbrella over the ant hill. As soon as ants fly against the roof they tumble down in a shower, and their wings instantly become detached from their bodies. They are then helpless, and are swept up in baskets to be fried, when they make a very palatable food.

Another Englishman—why is it always an Englishman to whom these original and courageous tastes are attributed?—an Englishman averred that boar constrictor, properly cooked, was better than the best veal, being nearly all breast. And yet the boar constrictor has no mercy on the calf. This recalls some curious and cruel customs of our English forefathers, who killed animals by slow and torturing processes, in order that their flesh should be made tender by muscular agony and mental distress. It is probable that the struggles of a creature slowly killed by a torturing process are more tender than the flesh of a hare shot by a man.

Bulls were broiled with sugar, not so much for the barbarous pleasure of witnessing brutal conflicts as for the lubrication of the beef, which would have been less eatable had the animals been killed quickly with knives and a halibone. While bull baiting was still sanctioned in England as a wholesome culinary process, our ancestors entertained pigs by whipping them to death, a treatment that produced the requisite bodily convulsions and mental distress in the dying animals. Hence it was usual with the old English to fly a hawk at barndoor poultry and "cramped birds."

While the French menagerie will rave over a dozen snails served in the shell, the dainty Japanese will quietly relish her wishinako and bowl of ebichio, and the practical German hausfrau surprises her husband with the juiciest roast pork and pickled pigs' feet on the side.

Goulash with plenty of paprika is the Hungarian's delight, while the dark eyed daughters of Italy will not be happy unless they can offer their families a genuine feast, including salami sausages, olives and extra well cheese spaghetti or risotto. A fragrant after dinner cigarette accompanied by a very small glass of vodka is the usual indulgence of the Russian woman after thanksgiving dinner.

A French woman in New York finds the greatest pleasure in cooking her husband a rabbit that has been exposed to the air until it takes on a certain gaudy odor. To this delicacy she adds some cocks' combs fried in sweet butter. On Christmas Day she will serve monsieur some real tripe or a dozen big vineyard snails. New Orleans imports snails from France in barrels, protected by wire netting to prevent this succulent article of diet from creeping out.

Shark fin is a popular dish with the Chinese and a few old seamen. Goychee (shark's fin, fried or in soup) and bird's nest soup are common items on a Chinese menu card. A dish made of the stomach of a reindeer, or seal, and mixed with seal oil, is the Equiman substitute for ice cream.

The flesh of the rattler is also perfectly wholesome and toothsome, having a flavor, like the flesh of most snakes, like chicken.

Travelers in Africa have told how natives communicate intelligently over vast distances by means of dummies, some of the messages in transmission being almost telegraphic in their accuracy. The drum also furnishes the principal instrument of "music" in certain tribes.

Matthew Sawyer, aged 97 years, who died the other day in Atchison county, Kansas, had helped to make the inauguration suit worn by President Andrew Jackson. He hailed corn to Atchison in the early days, receiving ten cents a bushel, and it took an entire load to purchase a pair of boots.

In twelve marriages out of every hundred one of the parties has been married before.

## UTILITY OF WASTE MATERIALS

Modern Science Converts Worthless Articles Into Profit.

For instance, what substance would seem to be more utterly worthless than the refuse of mines and furnaces—slag, as it is called. But it is now treated in a variety of ways and converted into a number of useful things, such as paving bricks, slag glass, slag shingles and slag sand. Bricks are one of its chief uses at present and for those there is a considerable demand. Mortar for building purposes is another method of utilization, simply achieved by grinding the slag sand with about six per cent of slaked lime; artificial stone moulded into chimney pipes, window sills and sills, wall coping and other ornamental work for builders, and the latest use which has been found for it is in making wool of silicate cotton, so called from its resemblance to cotton wool. This is now white in color, and is chiefly used for covering boilers and steam pipes, and being a non-conductor of heat, is admirably adapted for this purpose.

Another troublesome waste has been coal slag. This too is being utilized for building purposes. The builders in Lyons, France, have the credit of being the first to use the waste which surrounds coal mines. They wished to find a cheap, durable and healthy material for the construction of suburban homes, and coal slag treated as concrete after being mixed with slaked lime was found to answer the purpose. The mass hardened rapidly and even after a few days the walls were found firm enough to support the frame joistings. The strength and fire-resisting properties of this new composition have been well tested, and one case is mentioned where a nitro benzene factory was burned down, the great heat even melted the machinery and yet the walls built of coal slag bricks were not consumed, their surfaces having a glazed appearance, and they sustained without rupture the ceiling and roof of the new building.

In every brass manufactory there is unavoidable waste in the scoriae of the melting furnaces, in the rolling mill department and the wire drawing. Whatever of this waste, with the sweepings, can be gathered up is put into large mortars and subjected to the impact of pivoted pestles till the whole is pounded to dust. Then it is floated in a running stream of water through a chute over riffles, which catch the heavy metal particles and allow the lighter trash to pass off. The metallic residuum, packed in crucibles with luted covers, gives back a profitable percentage of metal to be re-used.

Even the empty tin cans have at least been found to have a commercial value. A number of manufacturers are reclaiming tin cans have sprung up recently, and the business is growing. Thousands of these, more or less battered, are collected every week from the city refuse dumps, or from the hotels and large boarding houses. At the factory the solder seams are subjected to an intense heat in such a way that the solder runs into a receptacle and is carefully saved and sold. It brings twelve cents a pound, and the profits from this source alone almost pays the expense of gathering and handling the cans. The tops and bottoms of the cans are melted and turned into window sash weights. The labels on the tin cans are easily removed after being soaked in water, and the plates are rolled flat by machinery. As the inside of the plates are not much discolored by the contents of the can, they present a clean surface and make excellent coverings for trunks, the seams being hidden by the trunk braces, either of wood or sheet iron.

Sawdust has been utilized in many ways. In New York city there are about five thousand vendors of sawdust, having a capital invested of \$200,000 and doing an annual business of \$2,000,000. Forty years ago the mills were glad to pay for having the sawdust carted away. Twenty-five years ago it could be bought for fifty cents a load. Now it brings \$3.50 a load from the mill. It is used at hotels, eating houses, groceries and other places. It is wet and spread over the floors in order to make the sweeping cleaner work. Plumbers use a great deal of it between walls and floors to deaden the sound. Soda water men and packers of glass and breakable use it in large quantities, and dolls are stuffed with it. Yellow pine makes the best sawdust, as it is the least dusty, and has a pungent and healthy smell.

Another extensive field is the utilization of animal waste. In the killing establishments in this country, as in some in England and Ireland, nothing is lost. Whether horse flesh will ever become an article of food in this country is difficult to say, but in Paris there is a society for the promotion of the use of horse flesh, which claims to have provided Paris between 1864 and 1881 with nearly sixty-eight million pounds of meat.

Robert Harborough Sherard, author of "Twenty Years in Paris," tells that Guy de Maupassant despised literature as a profession, and gave to almost any other topic of conversation the preference over books. "There are so many other things of so much greater interest to talk about," the novelist would say. Of yachts and the sea he could talk delightfully, and he was rather proud of the fact that some time previously he had rescued from the waves at Stratat the English poet Swinburne, who, Byron-like, a magnificent swimmer, had for once outswum his strength.

To such an extent does religion prevail at Gonocato, in the South Sea, that every man, woman and child of that island who does not go to church at least three times a week is liable to be arrested and fined, the fine going to the King.

## MODERN CAVE DWELLERS

Natives of Cappadocia Are to All Intents Troglodytes.

## QUEER CAVE ABODES.

These Are at Least Fifty Thousand and Some Have Nine Stories. Many Are More Shells Honey-combed With Chambers—Some Rooms in Darkness Year Around.

J. R. Stillington Stretton has written an instructive article for the illustrated London News on the cave dwellers of Cappadocia. From an American standpoint, the article is interesting because of the fact that there is an organization in this country known as the Colorado Cliff Dwellings Association, whose object is to protect and preserve the historical cliff dwellings in Colorado.

It is in Cappadocia, Asia Minor, Mr. Stretton says, that the real twentieth century Troglodytes (cave dwellers) are to be found. The whole cave dwelling region of Cappadocia, he says, is of volcanic formation, composed of a deep layer of pumice stone, tufa or pefino, overlaid in some places by tuffa lava fields. The pumice or tufa is of incredible thickness, but the overlaid layer of lava is comparatively thin, and so soft that it can be dug away with the thumb nail.

The caves are formed in cones, extending in height from 50 to 300 feet. Many of them are in process of disintegration, and in some the exterior walls have been worn away to such an extent that the inner chambers are visible from the outside. Such exposed chambers, if they lie fairly toward the sun, are used for drying grapes and other fruits.

There are easily 50,000 of these cone caves in Cappadocia. The caves were bored out with comparatively little trouble. One chamber, 25 feet long, 13 feet broad and 10 feet high, was excavated by a single workman in the short space of thirty days.

On entering the doorway of any of these cone dwellings, he says, the visitor finds him-elf in a spacious chamber, about the walls of which shelves and niches for the storage of small household effects have been cut into the stone. The stairways leading to the upper stories are like wells or rounded chimneys, and the ascent from the lower to the upper stories is made by means of ladder holes cut into the rock.

The floors between the stories are usually thick enough to sustain any weight that might be put upon them, but occasionally the excavators miscalculated the thickness of a stone floor, with the result that they had to cut out one lofty chamber where they had intended to make two.

As many as nine stories are to be found in a single cone, but the usual number is two, three or four stories. The number of stories can always be indicated by the windows. The cave dwellers utilize their windows as dove cotes for pigeons, hosts of which flock to the places provided for them. The natives eat the eggs and flesh of the birds.

They are to all intents and purposes Troglodytes, but if we leave out of consideration the fact that their dwellings are at least partially underground, in no way do they differ from the ordinary Turkish villagers with ordinary human surroundings.

"Sometimes the front of the house is built of blocks of pumice stone, while all the rest of the abode is subterranean, the cone of cliff being used as an annex; but in most cases a modern dwelling is excavated, not in a cone, but in the face of the bluff, and thus becomes a cliff dwelling, properly so called. This is the business street of the town of Urgub, where the front or facade opening on the street is the only room in the dwelling into which the light comes. The other rooms are in midnight darkness all the year round. The owner of such an abode can extend his dwelling indefinitely into the bowels of the earth and no one need know aught of his enlarged residence, a feature which is not without its advantages in a land where the wise man conceals the fact that he is wealthy. The interior chambers are used chiefly for granaries and storage. Even their shaft, which is made to 'take' the place of our bay, is safely stowed away in these dry and airy chambers. In passing along the main street of Urgub the superficial observer will not detect the slightest indication that he is in the presence of Troglodyte dwellings, though he may quickly convince himself that such is the fact. The upland or plateau level of this region abounds in hummocks, hills and lofty pinnacles and they are used as the background against which modern dwellings are built. It may even happen, as in the case of the palace or castle of Udj, that the house of the owner of a vineyard is actually beneath the vineyard itself.

The date of the origin of the cave dwellings of Cappadocia is in doubt. They are ancient enough for Cicero to have made mention of them and it has been asserted that the cone caves of Cappadocia were inhabited as early as 1800 B. C.

Approas of a statement that "coal would appear a strange article of diet," a correspondent writes to the Westminster Gazette, saying that it is not only children and cats who regard it as a luxury, as he has an Irish water spaniel which makes away with a number of lumps a day unless the coal is kept out of his

## VALUE OF BODY AFTER DEATH

Importance Laid Upon This by Many People.

Men differ to a vast degree in the way they regard the value of their bodies after death. Some in their wills ask that their flesh be embalmed with the most costly essences, preserved as far as possible from the ravages of time, and made to attract the notice of future generations by being entombed under some imposing monument. Thomas F. Ryan, so prominent at present in the insurance world, has provided in his will that he be buried in a cathedral at Richmond, Va., which he is now building.

Jeremy Bentham, who is generally regarded as the founder of the school of utilitarianism, asked that his body be not only preserved, but also that it be in the festivities of his friends. He did not object to having his body dissected, so long as the surgeons, after cutting it up, put it together again, changed it and dressed it in his ordinary clothes. This, done, he wished that it should be seated in an old armchair, and placed at the banquet table of his friends and disciples whenever they met on any great occasion of philosophy or philanthropy. His directions were followed out in detail. At the dinner of his friends he appeared looked up in a mahogany case with a plate glass front, wearing his customary suit of gray and his broad brimmed hat, and grasping in one hand his hazel walking stick Dapple. As his features were shrunken they were covered with a wax mask. At last, when the ravages of time overcame every effort to resist them, the body was taken to the University College, where it rests at the present time.

On the other hand, there are men who appear to have a contempt for all that is earthly in them after the spirit has fled. They seem to reason that the body is so far inferior to the soul that, when the two are separated, the body should not even have the chance of assuming any of the credit of what the soul had achieved. Such persons want their bodies cremated, for example, and the ashes scattered to the winds or mixed with the great deep. The Teutonic race has a special proneness toward this sort of self-annihilation.

Many on the approach of death have a special horror that they will be buried before they have actually taken their departure from this life. John Blount Price, of Islington, England, for example, stated in his will that four days after he was said to be dead two surgeons should operate on his body, and should do their tasks so thoroughly that they would surely kill him if he still lived. Each surgeon was to receive \$25 for this insuring death.

Actuated by the same fears, the Viscount de Carre Lima directed that his body should be watched by his heirs until decomposition set in.

Again, there are men who seem to think that in the next world they will enjoy a joke as much as this, and can look down and have many a laugh at beholding their poor bones made sport of. Old graduates of Harvard will tell of a Mr. Sanborn, of Medford, Mass., who, on dying in 1871, bequeathed his body to the university, and especially to the manipulations of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Agassiz. In his will he asked that his skin be made into two drumheads, which should become the property of Warren Simpson, leader of the drum corps, of Cohasset, on the condition that on Bunker Hill on sunrise on June 17 of every year he should play an accompaniment to "Yankee Doodle" on the drum.

On one drumhead should be inscribed "Pope's Universal Prayer," and on the other the "Declaration of Independence."

"The remainder of my body," said Mr. Sanborn in his will, "unless used for anatomical purposes, I desire to be composed for a fertilizer, to contribute to the growth of an American elm, to be planted in some rural thoroughfare, that the wayfarer may rest and innocent children play beneath its umbrageous branches rendered luxurious by my remains."

Only that part of the will relating to "anatomical purposes" was complied with.

The First Society Newspaper. In these days of many society papers it is interesting to recall the genesis of the first one of the race which was produced in France in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It was called Nouvelles a la Main or Hand to Hand News in those days and the inventor was a lady named Mme. Doublet. Mme. Doublet received all the best society of Paris and both she and her guests loved scandal. To cater for their taste a book was kept into which every visitor wrote what he or she had picked up in the way of news or gossip since his or her last visit and these news items were afterward copied on to sheets of white paper and taken around to the houses of those of Mme. Doublet's friends who had not called that day. Eventually the thing developed into a commercial enterprise and the Hand to Hand News was sold to all who wanted it for six francs monthly or a pound a year. But the pound in those days was, it must be remembered, worth a good deal more than it is now. In 1758 when Mme. Doublet was quite an old lady, an attempt was made to stop the circulation of her Nouvelles a la Main. But they had gained so great a hold upon the public taste that the police were powerless to do so.

Listening to a scandal about people you never heard of is a waste of time.

## THE SOLDIERS' "PACK"

Governments Test to Economize Size and Weight.

## THE ALUMINUM CANTEEN.

Pack of Other Countries Compared to Our's—The English Water Bottle Is of Glass—During the Civil War Each Soldier Carried 40 Pounds of Ammunition.

With a view of lightening the "pack" carried by soldiers, the War Department has been making a study of the loads borne in the field by the fighting men of foreign armies. It has decided to adopt certain expedients for cutting down the weight of the burden which our boys in khaki during a campaign are obliged to transport. By this means their effectiveness will be augmented, inasmuch as the troops will be rendered more mobile—a most important point where military operations are concerned.

To begin, the canteen, which today is of tinned iron, is to be made of aluminum. The latter metal weighs only about one-fourth as much as iron. But it was necessary that the water vessel should be moulded in one piece, without seam or joining, and this problem for a while presented difficulties which bade fair to prove insurmountable.

One advantage of such a canteen is that it cannot possibly leak. A second is that it is rust proof. A third is that it is clean. When the receptacle of tinned iron has begun to lose its coating of tin it is not easily kept clean. The same remark applies, of course, to other articles of the same material which go to make up the soldier's "mess kit."

The all important point, however, is its lightness. Five thousand aluminum cups have just been ordered, as a first batch for our troops, to take the place of the tinned iron ones now in use. They will have iron handles, however, because that metal does not retain its heat so long as aluminum. To the latter this has been an important objection, inasmuch as the soldier does not want to burn his fingers at meals. There is still a question whether the cup when filled with coffee will not be too hot to drink out of, but hope is entertained that such will not prove to be the case.

The soldier's life is to have an aluminum handle, but his fork and spoon are to be made, as at present, of steel, because of the superior strength of that metal. As for the all important "mess can"—a small frying pan in which the man in khaki cooks his bacon—it is also to be of aluminum. The cover of the meat can serves as a plate, and its handle turns down over the cover, gripping the edge of the pan and making it tight as a receptacle for ready cooked provisions. It is obvious that for such a steatit aluminum, which is not affected by acids, possesses exceptional advantages.

In studying out the problem of lessening the soldier's load the War Department has collected many data in regard to the equipments of the fighting men of foreign armies. As might be expected, there are many and marked differences in such matters, so far as details are concerned, though essentials are much alike. Thus, for example, in every army the soldier carries a canteen, but in England the indispensable water bottle is of glass, in Italy it is of wood, and in Spain it is of goat skin. In our army, again, there is little individual cooking, but in Europe each soldier commonly prepares his own meals, carrying on that account a much bulkier and more elaborate culinary outfit.

During our civil war each soldier carried forty rounds of ammunition, but, thanks to the development of the rifle, the soldier of today carries one hundred cartridges in his belt in other words, his reduction in the size of the bullet and in the quantity of powder to throw it gives him more than twice the killing power that he had a generation ago.

Our soldiers, like those of most of the armies of Europe, are provided with stockings. In France, however, the men in the field are obliged to furnish their own stockings. If they choose to wear any, and the same is true of the Italians and Russians, who are supplied with pieces of linen to cover their feet. The Germans have stockings, but carry foot linen to supplement them.

Toilet necessities, including brush, comb and piece of soap, are provided in European armies, but not in our own, the American soldier being expected to buy them for himself. The French soldier has a towel in peace, but not in war, while the German has no towel at any time unless he furnishes it at his own cost. Other European nations supply their men with towels at all times, taking it for granted that they will wash themselves at least occasionally, and considering that in large assemblages of men the elementary rules of hygiene ought to be most carefully observed.

Origin of Prepaid Letters. The idea of a prepaid envelope originated in France early in the reign of Louis XIV., with M. de Valpre, who, in 1653, established, under royal consent, a private penny post, placing boxes at the corners of the streets for the reception of letters wrapped in envelopes bought at offices established for that purpose.

Remarkable Salt Beds. Are found extending for thirty miles along the Virginia river in Nevada. The salt forms mountains of crystal, and is so pure and clear that fine print can be read through a foot of it.

## Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Home of Swamp-Root, 385 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet. Home of Swamp-Root, 385 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name—Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

SKIEWARKEE LODGE No. 90, A. F. & A. M. DIRECTORY FOR 1905.

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Professional Cards. DR. J. A. WHITE, DENTIST. OFFICE—MATS STREET. PHONE 9. Will be in Plymouth the first week in each month.

DR. WM. E. WARREN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. OFFICE IN BIGGS' DRUG STORE. PHONE NO. 24.

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THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP. Best for Croup, Colds, Cough, Whooping Cough, Etc.

BEE'S LAXATIVE. The red letter on every bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. LaFrance, Chicago, Ill.

HONEY AND TAR. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

LADIES Compound Gives Positive Relief. Dr. LaFrance's Compound Gives Positive Relief. It is quick, Reliable Regulator. Prepared by Dr. J. C. LaFrance, Chicago, Ill.

Are found extending for thirty miles along the Virginia river in Nevada. The salt forms mountains of crystal, and is so pure and clear that fine print can be read through a foot of it.