

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. 31.

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906

WHOLE NO. 331

We Trust Doctors

If you are suffering from impure blood, thin blood, debility, nervousness, exhaustion, you should begin at once with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the Sarsaparilla you have known all your life. Your doctor knows it, too. Ask him about it.

You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headache, biliousness, nausea, depression, and thus preventing the Sarsaparilla from doing its best work. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. Act gently, all vegetables. The dose is only one pill at bedtime.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sole Agents for the South:
W. T. Rhodes, Prop.,
100 N. W. Corner,
C. S. B. Bldg.,
W. T. Rhodes, Prop.,
100 N. W. Corner,
C. S. B. Bldg.,
W. T. Rhodes, Prop.,
100 N. W. Corner,
C. S. B. Bldg.

Ayer's
SARSAPARILLA
AND
AYER'S PILLS
FOR
BILIOUSNESS
AND
DYSPEPSIA

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	1,809.30
Furniture and fixtures	3,496.50
Due from banks and bankers	9,535.53
Cash items	2,888.15
	\$42,606.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$15,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750.00
Undivided profits	106.41
Time deposits	1,550.00
Deposits subject to check	21,410.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	789.95
	\$42,606.97

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 15th day of April, 1906.
S. L. Ross, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: J. H. Roberson, Jr., A. S. Roberson Directors.

FIELD FOR CARD SHARPS

They Have Turned of Late to the Pacific Steamships.

OLD METHOD PRACTICED.

During Recent Years Pleasure Voyaging on the Pacific Has Greatly Increased—Los Angeles Youth Lost Forty-two Thousand—Company sued for Barring Professional Travel from San Francisco to Japan and Hawaii has been particularly heavy during the year just passed, and there is a large tourist drift toward Australia, which includes, on the steamship trip from San Francisco, stops at some of the picturesque island groups on the South Pacific," says an attaché of this line. "The victims of the card sharps fall much easier on the Pacific boats than they ever did on the Atlantic liners, for up to within a very few years the Pacific boats had the reputation of being entirely free of traveling gamblers, so that the victims on the Pacific liners rarely suspect until it is too late that they are being done by professional sharks.

"Some great sums have been crooked over already by the Pacific boat sharks—much larger sums than I ever heard of being dropped by the victims of the sharks on the Atlantic boats.

"The first gun in our anti-shark campaign was fired a couple of months ago, when a company operating a line of steamers to Honolulu refused to sell transportation on one of its boats to a well-known shark, who, after working in the gullies on the Atlantic liners for more than twenty years, took to the Pacific boats about two years ago. This man is said to be worth half a million dollars.

"When this shark applied, about two months ago, for a cabin on one of the Honolulu bound steamers, the agent of the line was summoned to the desk by the clerk, who recognized the professional gambler. The shark was politely informed by the agent that he had taken his final ride on any of the steamers of the company.

"Fine," perkily replied the shark.

"But why?"

"Because," replied the agent, "with all the civility in the world, you're a professional manipulator of the cards. This company knows all about you. We've had a great many private complaints about you. The company is no longer going to furnish accommodations to fellows of your kind. We're going to wipe your tribe out, so far as travel on our line is concerned, if it costs us a million dollars to do it. That's hard talk, isn't it?"

"Great talk," replied the shark, undaunted, "but it's also defamatory. I'll sue you, you see. You can't, as a common carrier, legally refuse to furnish me with transportation. I'll sue and let the courts decide the matter. You'll have a miserable case on your hands, and I'll promise you that I'll beat you out."

"Go ahead and sue, and win, you can," replied the agent. "We want you to sue. That's why I'm refusing you transportation—because the company expects and hopes that you will sue. And if we don't lick you out of court it won't be for the lack of trying."

"That nerry shark was as good as his word. He entered suit against the company for refusing to sell him transportation to Honolulu on one of its steamers without 'good and sufficient cause,' and he put in another suit against the steamship agent for defamation of character.

"When the professional gambling evil on the Pacific boats first became manifest a number of more or less feeble efforts were made to shut off the sharks, but none of those efforts embodied the idea of refusing transportation on the boats to the swindlers. The companies were afraid of that method. One of the schemes to knock the operations of the sharks on the Pacific liners was to instruct the higher officers of the steamers—captains, pursers, first and second officers and surgeons—to pass the word quietly around among male passengers when a known shark turned up as a passenger or one of the steamers.

"This scheme was never fully successful, for new sharks, hearing about the richness of the Pacific steamer graft, were showing up all the time, and were, of course, unknown. It takes considerable watchfulness on the part of steamship officers to get one of these newcomers down so pat as to be able to tab and label him as a professional shark.

"So it happened that that class of foolish male voyagers who permit themselves to be inveigled into card games with men they don't know, got it bad before the steamship companies realized how great the evil had become. Of course, the victims themselves rarely suspect, but often their friends and fellow voyagers who don't play cards themselves do the squealing for the soft marks.

"Perhaps the largest sum ever dropped on a steamer to a shark was lost by a profligate young chap from Los Angeles to a professional on a ride from San Francisco to Yokohama. The story of this gouge never got into the papers. The young spendthrift, who, until his relatives got hold of him and put him in a rum cure institution, hadn't on his own admission, been quite sober for eight years, lost \$42,000 to the shark in the course of the voyage.

Mr. Oliver Lodge, whose name is famous in connection with electrical research, was put into business at the age of 14.

ARKANSAS' BLOODY RECORD.

This State Carried Out Greatest Number of Legal Executions.

The bloodiest record of legal executions ever known was that of Fort Smith, Ark., up to September 1, 1896. In just 20 years 98 men were hanged in that little town, and they were the worst characters the West ever had. One judge sentenced all of them. Besides these he sentenced 53 others, who escaped the death penalty from various reasons. He sat in the trial of 354 men charged with murder. He was so stern in his handling of the black-hearted men who overrun the Indian Territory from 1875 to 1895 that he grew to be known everywhere as "the man without a heart."

This man, whose record is preserved in the Department of Justice, was Judge Isaac C. Parker of the Western district of Arkansas. He went to Fort Smith in 1875 to sit in the cases arising in the Indian Territory, at that time infested with the hardest, toughest men and the worst women the West ever knew. Nothing but the sternest law, rigidly enforced by the Government of the United States, had the least effect upon them. Congress had provided that all cases from the Territory should be tried at Fort Smith. This arrangement continued until September 1, 1896, when Congress gave jurisdiction of Indian Territory cases in various judicial districts created within the Territory.

Judge Parker was sensitive to the general belief that he was so strict as to be inhuman.

"Few people have said to me: 'You are the judge who hung so many men.' But my answer has been: 'It is not I who hung them. It is the law. I never hung a man. People who say I am cruel do not understand how I am situated. I am the most misrepresented of men. I am, however, proud of the record I have made. I believe it has checked a flood of crime."

"I think the courts of the country are somewhat to blame for the thousands of murders yearly committed. In the past five years (he was talking in 1896) 43,000 persons have been murdered in this country. This fearful condition does not exist because our laws are defective. We have the most magnificent legal system in the world. The trouble is that the bench looks to the shadow, in the shape of technicalities, instead of to the substance, in the form of crime. There is too much technicality."

Judge Parker's court held session lasting from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark. There was so much criminal business the court had to work overtime. The jailer and hangman were naturally busy men. The jailer was J. D. Berry, a brother of United States Senator Berry of Arkansas. The hangman was George Lawson, a deputy marshal. Between the two they had bought hundreds of yards of rope for executions and knew the kind that would do the gruesome work without breaking.

"We buy ropes that are ropes," said Jailer Berry. "Those officers who try to hang men and let the ropes break at the trap falls ought to be indicted. It is their business to see that the ropes are strong enough, and the only way they can do it is by testing them with dummies, as we do. We don't run any risks. The ropes are softened with lard oil before being used on a man, in addition to the test they get from the dummies."

George Lawson, the Fort Smith hangman, had pulled the iron pin that dropped nearly one hundred men to death. He was known far and wide as the coolest man who ever pulled a trigger from under a criminal. He said that the first time he did it he dreamed about the dying man for weeks afterward, but he soon got over that and cared nothing for assisting in putting away the hardened characters sentenced at Fort Smith. He really thought he was doing them a favor. He had hanged five men at one time and never flinched as they shot through the trap and struggled a few minutes until relieved by unconsciousness. It was Lawson who pulled the trigger on the Buck gang, the toughest set of men in the Southwest. Five of them were strung up at one time. They were part Indian and part negro, and their leader was Rufus Buck. Nobody knows how many people they did kill or how many robberies they committed.

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.

No true woman ever begins to grow old until after her marriage.

Why take a dozen things to cure that cough? Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar allays the congestion, stops that tickling, drives the cold out through your bowels. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

It is easy enough to please the woman if you know how, but the trouble is in knowing how.

See that your druggist gives you no imitation when you ask for Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar, the original Laxative cough syrup. S. R. Biggs.

FORTUNE IN LUXURIES

New Yorkers Expend Enormous Sums for Trifles.

SHOWN BY RECORDS

Epicures Willing to Pay Unreasonable Prices For Food—Seven Dollars a Dozen For Egyptian Quail—Asparagus Twelve Dollars a Bunch.

Here are the figures for a single week's supply at the Waldorf kitchen. St. Louis Republic: 3,000 roast chickens, 3,000 broilers, 5,000 squab chickens, 50 dozen squabs, 5,000 guinea hens, 750 dozen sweetbread, 150 loins of beef, 150 ribs of beef, 100 racks of lamb, 500 racks of mutton, 100 spring lambs, 2,500 dozen eggs, 2,000 pounds of butter. This for a single week in a Fifth avenue hotel shows that the Greater New York appetite is a matter of serious business proportions.

The head of a big importing game and poultry establishment in Washington street, says:

"During the last five years our business has increased to a wonderful extent. Where formerly a bill from a dealer in a hotel amounted to \$3,500 a month, today this same hotel orders anywhere from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per month. The reason is that the American people, after leaving the theater, instead of going home, go to the hotel or restaurant for supper. What is used largely in these suppers is poultry and game.

"In domestic game, while in season, we have quail, partridge and grouse, and in wild ducks, ruddys, white canvas-backs, redheads and mallards are used very extensively.

"Everybody who takes supper at these large eating-places is familiar with the fancy birds which come across the Egyptian quail, canard au Rouen, lapwing, redlegs, Scotch grouse, French pheasants, because, etc., the game delicacies served them while abroad.

A large amount from Germany recently consisted of seventy-five wild boar, weighing from 50 to 150 pounds each, and the large hotels put them on their bills of fare at once.

New Yorkers are the most overworked people in the world. They make money easily and with our finest restaurants and hotels, life is removed of its greatest burdens. Then there are thousands unable to give dinners costing from \$10 to \$20 a plate, so they take advantage of table d'hote restaurants, where they can get six or seven courses for a dollar and a half per head, served as only millionaires are served, with music and flowers in their own homes at twenty times the expense.

All this explains why the increasing demand for food products grows from day to day. Now a word in regard to products for the table: The favorite imported cheeses during the last few months, from November to April, are Swiss (gruyere). Six million pounds are consumed, averaging 30 cents a pound; Camembert is consumed at the rate of 2,500,000 boxes a season, of which 2,000,000 boxes are imported. There is no reason why America should not manufacture a larger part of the cheese. One-fifth of the Camembert only is of American origin.

Every pound that the country could produce might be sold at high prices here at home if the manufacturers used cream entirely, as they do in France. But the thrifty Yankee, having been educated from boyhood in the process of saving the cream and making cheese of skimmed milk, cannot get over his early habits.

Roquefort is another favorite, and a million pounds at 40 cents a pound is the record for six months.

Russian caviar (made of sturgeon's eggs and canned) might be produced in America if we only had the Russian secret of its manufacture. The demand for this delicacy has increased amazingly. From 45,000 to 50,000 pounds, selling at \$7 a pound, is consumed during the winter season in New York, not counting the 200,000 pounds of domestic caviar, selling at \$1.50 a pound. Truffles—this is another life-restoring product found in certain soils of France—several hundred thousand pounds of canned truffles are sold at an average price of \$2 per can.

The artichoke is still another favorite imported vegetable, and recommended by the medical fraternity for its beneficial effects on the system. About 3,000,000 artichokes, costing from 25 to 25 cents each, are sold in a season. About 20,000,000 boxes of French sardines have been consumed in the last six months, also, an equal number of canned peas, string beans and mushrooms. The demand for pate de foie gras (goose liver) has increased to extraordinary quantities.

Only the wealthy can afford the best of the asparagus in the market during the winter season. Although it sells as high as \$2 for six or seven stalks, the demand for it is increasing, and the man who knows how to raise asparagus up to the New York standard has a good business before him. The best asparagus comes from France in bundles of from eight to ten pounds each, selling from \$10 to \$12 a bunch.

King Christian was one of the greatest anti-race suicide enthusiasts who ever lived. He had no use for baccheters. Everybody over 30 years old he besought to get married. It is related that one bachelor was pressed so hard by King Christian on this point that he fled to the West Indies to keep from being persuaded.

BOUNTY ON WOLVES

Man Pits Nerve and Ingenuity Against the Pest.

Wyoming pays a bounty of \$5 a head on wolves, but this is not enough to pay for the trouble of killing them. The stockmen propose to increase the wolf bounty to \$20 a scalp, and this, it is anticipated, will set the "wolfers" at work ridding the range of its greatest pest.

In Montana, which pays a heavy wolf bounty, there are several "wolfers" so expert that they are known all over the Northwest. On the Crow Indian reservation, in the southwestern part of the state, are two "wolfers" who are probably the most skilled of their class. One of them is Lee Farish, and the other is known simply as Jim. He is able to catch wolves when, in the vernalcure of the county, "there ain't anything but coyote tracks in sight."

His outfit is up-to-date in every particular. The traps form Jim's most effective way of disposing of wolves. A trap may be skillfully planted near a "bait," but unless the odor is killed the chances are the wolf will keep at a safe distance from the lure. A coyote may be caught in the trap but not a wolf, for the more savage of these prairie marauders is also the most shrewd.

"Until I found a secret compound," said Jim the wolf, "I used to poison the wolves. I have lost thousands of dollars by having the wolves eat the poison and then get away and die where I couldn't find the bodies. There is no poison that will act quick enough to kill a wolf right away. He has a chance to make a run for it, and then it is up to you to find the body and get the pelt. I tried all the poisons that man ever invented, I guess, but nothing would get Mr. Wolf in an instant.

"So I tried fixing up my traps. I tried all sorts of methods of burying them, but that wouldn't work, as a wolf can smell a trap far underground. Then I thought of getting something that would kill that smell of steel. So I worked and worked, and finally got it. Now I just smear it over my traps, and plant them, and Mr. Wolf, if he happens to be in the neighborhood of the bait, hinders into the steel and his pelt is mine."

Next to trapping the wolves comes trailing them to their dens and slaying them literally in their own castles.

"I don't take any firearms into the den with me," said Jim. "Why, man, it would kill you to fire a revolver in a little place like that. I take a hatchet to enlarge the sides of the den as I go along, and I carry a long rod to kill the wolf with. If Mr. Wolf shows fight I simply jam that rod down his throat, and then finish him with the hatchet. Sometimes if I forget the rod I just jam the hatchet down the wolf's jaws until I can get in a good blow with it. But a wolf hardly ever shows fight, unless it is to snap at you once or twice. Generally there is a little recess at the end of the den, and the wolf will stick his head in this. Think if he has his head hidden in it, safe, I guess. Well, I just reach into the den when I have got to the end of the passage and grab the wolf by the hind leg and yank it out and kill it. Or maybe I tie a rope to its hind leg, if it is a big fellow, and then pull it back up to the mouth of the den and kill it."

Jim is noted as the best shot in southern Montana. He carries a heavy old style Winchester and a similarly ancient Colt .45 at his hip. He looks with disfavor on the new automatics and other styles—not that they will not shoot all right, but he simply figures that there is no use going back on weapons that he has tried and knows to be true. And, as he has killed silvertips with his revolver, owing to the fact that he knows just where to plant his shots, perhaps there is a good deal to Jim's philosophy.

The stockmen who have large bands of sheep on the Crow reservation contribute to Jim's exchequer. Not only does he receive the state's liberal bounty, but he gets big pay from the stock owners for his wolf pelts, and he sells the best of his wolf skins at fancy figures. Coyotes bring him no small income also, as there is a bounty on each coyote skin.

TRADE IN BOGUS CHINA

Little Manufactured Price Too Small for Profit.

EARLY PIECES COPIED

Paul Revere Silver Valuable Enough to Repay Imitation—"Old English Plate" Made With a Stolen Hairmark—Old American Glass Imitating But Not Expensive.

The fraudulent application of American china, glass and silver is not nearly so extensive as one might be led to believe by the demand for these objects. Yet there are certain pieces of native china that have been duplicated with considerable success, says the New York Sun.

All of these falsifications have come from a certain source, which has been traced with approximate accuracy by the New York dealers, who are careful to follow up such frauds.

So far not more than four or five of these American plates have been reproduced. Among these is the Lovejoy plate, showing a quotation from the Constitution of the United States. This is usually painted in light blue on a white background. The genuine specimens have on the top of the plate a picture of the assassination of Lovejoy, which took place in 1837. Other copies of the old plates put on the market by the suspected dealer have been taken from the old blue and white made in Staffordshire and again in this country early in the century and bearing pictures of such scenes as the Bank of Philadelphia or the White House.

"As the best specimens of these plates have sold at \$45," said an expert to the Sun reporter, "it is not worth while for the dealers to copy them. Then they must be careful and not make their copies too numerous. If the supply seems too large the demand will be more easily satisfied and prices will go down. These considerations have made the dealer indifferent as to the duplication of American pottery.

"When they have once come into his hands, they are for a while put into some extremely cold place. Then they are suddenly exposed to a high degree of heat. This cracks the enamel all over the plates and into these cracks grease is rubbed. Dust or lampblack is then rubbed over the cracks and sticks, giving them the appearance of having been used for years. Sometimes a bit is chipped off the edge and rubbed with oil and dirt or lampblack.

"Then the pictured surface of the plate is scratched with a sharp pointed object to give it the look of long usage. The plates are then put away into some very dusty place where they get a little dirtier looking before they are finally put on the market."

This is rather an elaborate process for the compensation that results. A dozen plates is the most that the dealer can attempt to put on the market in a year, and as his net profit may not be more than \$20 a piece, the industry in this department of fraud is not extensive. In china only the plates have been reproduced, as the hollow ware is too costly for fakers to produce and brings too little.

In the same way there has been no attempt to imitate the early specimens of native glass. Some of them are very quaint and graceful, but the prices are too high.

The large supply of blue and white china turned out by the potteries now is not intended as anything but a marketable imitation of the old work and reproduces few of the old time scenes of American cities that the English makers began to put on their Staffordshire ware after the war of 1812.

Previous to the Revolution, Americans had used the Oriental porcelains brought from China. Then they used Lowestoft for a while before the exportation of the Staffordshire china became general. This fall into great disfavor along with other English exports after the war of 1812. While the Dutch were trying to seize the trade of Great Britain with this country the English manufacturers determined to hold on to it by every possible means. So they began to put American scenes and views on their porcelain in order to retain this trade that had been so profitable. All these plates and hollow pieces date from a period subsequent to the war of 1812.

The fascination of old American silver is in at least one case well worth the while of the bric-a-brac fakers. The Paul Revere pieces will bring as much as \$500 or \$600 when they are properly authenticated. All the spoons and other bits are marked with the name "Revere" printed in block letters on an oblong die. There has been a great deal of the old Revere silver, since his father before Paul was also a silversmith.

It is practically in the Revere spoons alone that the fakes have attempted to work. Small creamers, as they are called in the business, bring as much as \$250, but it is impossible for them to be so manufactured as to deceive experts.

With the English silver sold in this country the result is very different. That can easily be fraudulent and yet appear perfectly genuine to any but the most careful expert.

"All the genuine old English silver bears four marks which the rules of the old silversmith's guilds required. These are on spoons as well as on tankards and large pieces of genuine old silver. It is these symbols that give a piece authenticity and thus value.

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. Kilmor'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. Kilmor, 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. Kilmor'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 booklet telling more 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 and send your address to Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmor's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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No. 90, A. F. & A. M.

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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50¢ & \$1.00. Free Trial.

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

HOLLISVER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

A Day's Medicine for Day People. Brings Golden Health and Bearded Vigor.

A Specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver Troubles, Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Itchiness, Eruptions, Etc. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in Tablets. 25¢ a box. 50¢ a box. 1.00 a box. Made by H. Hollisver, Druggist, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLLOW PEOPLE!

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.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

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

BEE'S LAXATIVE

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

HONEY AND TAR

Sold by S. R. Biggs.

LADIES

Dr. Lafranco's Compound Glass Positive

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

Send for free trial. Success guaranteed. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you wish to live or sell in our belt, write to us. Testimonials and booklet free. Dr. Lafranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fortunate Missourians

"When I was a druggist, at Livonia, Mo.," writes T. J. Dwyer, now of Graysville, Mo., "three of my customers were permanently cured of consumption by Dr. King's New Discovery, and are well and strong to-day. One was trying to sell his property and move to Arizona, but after using New Discovery a short time he found it unnecessary to do so. I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as the most wonderful medicine in existence." Surest Cough and Cold cure and Throat and Lung healer. Guaranteed by S. R. Biggs, Druggist, 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free.

A Good Suggestion

Mr. B. C. Wainwright, of Lemon City, Fla., has written the manufacturers that much better results are obtained from the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in cases of pains in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus by taking it in water as hot as can be drunk. That when taken in this way the effect is double in rapidity. "It seems to get at the right spot instantly," he says. For sale by S. R. Biggs.

Fortune in Luxuries

New Yorkers Expend Enormous Sums for Trifles.

SHOWN BY RECORDS

Epicures Willing to Pay Unreasonable Prices For Food—Seven Dollars a Dozen For Egyptian Quail—Asparagus Twelve Dollars a Bunch.

Here are the figures for a single week's supply at the Waldorf kitchen. St. Louis Republic: 3,000 roast chickens, 3,000 broilers, 5,000 squab chickens, 50 dozen squabs, 5,000 guinea hens, 750 dozen sweetbread, 150 loins of beef, 150 ribs of beef, 100 racks of lamb, 500 racks of mutton, 100 spring lambs, 2,500 dozen eggs, 2,000 pounds of butter. This for a single week in a Fifth avenue hotel shows that the Greater New York appetite is a matter of serious business proportions.

The head of a big importing game and poultry establishment in Washington street, says:

"During the last five years our business has increased to a wonderful extent. Where formerly a bill from a dealer in a hotel amounted to \$3,500 a month, today this same hotel orders anywhere from \$10,000 to \$11,000 per month. The reason is that the American people, after leaving the theater, instead of going home, go to the hotel or restaurant for supper. What is used largely in these suppers is poultry and game.

"In domestic game, while in season, we have quail, partridge and grouse, and in wild ducks, ruddys, white canvas-backs, redheads and mallards are used very extensively.

"Everybody who takes supper at these large eating-places is familiar with the fancy birds which come across the Egyptian quail, canard au Rouen, lapwing, redlegs, Scotch grouse, French pheasants, because, etc., the game delicacies served them while abroad.

A large amount from Germany recently consisted of seventy-five wild boar, weighing from 50 to 150 pounds each, and the large hotels put them on their bills of fare at once.

New Yorkers are the most overworked people in the world. They make money easily and with our finest restaurants and hotels, life is removed of its greatest burdens. Then there are thousands unable to give dinners costing from \$10 to \$20 a plate, so they take advantage of table d'hote restaurants, where they can get six or seven courses for a dollar and a half per head, served as only millionaires are served, with music and flowers in their own homes at twenty times the expense.

All this explains why the increasing demand for food products grows from day to day. Now a word in regard to products for the table: The favorite imported cheeses during the last few months, from November to April, are Swiss (gruyere). Six million pounds are consumed, averaging 30 cents a pound; Camembert is consumed at the rate of 2,500,000 boxes a season, of which 2,000,000 boxes are imported. There is no reason why America should not manufacture a larger part of the cheese. One-fifth of the Camembert only is of American origin.

Every pound that the country could produce might be sold at high prices here at home if the manufacturers used cream entirely, as they do in France. But the thrifty Yankee, having been educated from boyhood in the process of saving the cream and making cheese of skimmed milk, cannot get over his early habits.

Roquefort is another favorite, and a million pounds at 40 cents a pound is the record for six months.

Russian caviar (made of sturgeon's eggs and canned) might be produced in America if we only had the Russian secret of its manufacture. The demand for this delicacy has increased amazingly. From 45,000 to 50,000 pounds, selling at \$7 a pound, is consumed during the winter season in New York, not counting the 200,000 pounds of domestic caviar, selling at \$1.50 a pound. Truffles—this is another life-restoring product found in certain soils of France—several hundred thousand pounds of canned truffles are sold at an average price of \$2 per can.

The artichoke is still another favorite imported vegetable, and recommended by the medical fraternity for its beneficial effects on the system. About 3,000,000 artichokes, costing from 25 to 25 cents each, are sold in a season. About 20,000,000 boxes of French sardines have been consumed in the last six months, also, an equal number of canned peas, string beans and mushrooms. The demand for pate de foie gras (goose liver) has increased to extraordinary quantities.

Only the wealthy can afford the best of the asparagus in the market during the winter season. Although it sells as high as \$2 for six or seven stalks, the demand for it is increasing, and the man who knows how to raise asparagus up to the New York standard has a good business before him. The best asparagus comes from France in bundles of from eight to ten pounds each, selling from \$10 to \$12 a bunch.

King Christian was one of the greatest anti-race suicide enthusiasts who ever lived. He had no use for baccheters. Everybody over 30 years old he besought to get married. It is related that one bachelor was pressed so hard by King Christian on this point that he fled to the West Indies to keep from being persuaded.

Trade in Bogus China

Little Manufactured Price Too Small for Profit.

EARLY PIECES COPIED

Paul Revere Silver Valuable Enough to Repay Imitation—"Old English Plate" Made With a Stolen Hairmark—Old American Glass Imitating But Not Expensive.

The fraudulent application of American china, glass and silver is not nearly so extensive as one might be led to believe by the demand for these objects. Yet there are certain pieces of native china that have been duplicated with considerable success, says the New York Sun.

All of these falsifications have come from a certain source, which has been traced with approximate accuracy by the New York dealers, who are careful to follow up such frauds.

So far not more than four or five of these American plates have been reproduced. Among these is the Lovejoy plate, showing a quotation from the Constitution of the United States. This is usually painted in light blue on a white background. The genuine specimens have on the top of the plate a picture of the assassination of Lovejoy, which took place in 1837. Other copies of the old plates put on the market by the suspected dealer have been taken from the old blue and white made in Staffordshire and again in this country early in the century and bearing pictures of such scenes as the Bank of Philadelphia or the White House.

"As the best specimens of these plates have sold at \$45," said an expert to the Sun reporter, "it is not worth while for the dealers to copy them. Then they must be careful and not make their copies too numerous. If the supply seems too large the demand will be more easily satisfied and prices will go down. These considerations have made the dealer indifferent as to the duplication of American pottery.

"When they have once come into his hands, they are for a while put into some extremely cold place. Then they are suddenly exposed to a high degree of heat. This cracks the enamel all over the plates and into these cracks grease is rubbed. Dust or lampblack is then rubbed over the cracks and sticks, giving them the appearance of having been used for years. Sometimes a bit is chipped off the edge and rubbed with oil and dirt or lampblack.

"Then the pictured surface of the plate is scratched with a sharp pointed object to give it the look of long usage. The plates are then put away into some very dusty place where they get a little dirtier looking before they are finally put on the market."

This is rather an elaborate process for the compensation that results. A dozen plates is the most that the dealer can attempt to put on the market in a year, and as his net profit may not be more than \$20 a piece, the industry in this department of fraud is not extensive. In china only the plates have been reproduced, as the hollow ware is too costly for fakers to produce and brings too little.

In the same way there has been no attempt to imitate the early specimens of native glass. Some of them are very quaint and graceful, but the prices are too high.

The large supply of blue and white china turned out by the potteries now is not intended as anything but a marketable imitation of the old work and reproduces few of the old time scenes of American cities that the English makers began to put on their Staffordshire ware after the war of 1812.

Previous to the Revolution, Americans had used the Oriental porcelains brought from China. Then they used Lowestoft for a while before the exportation of the Staffordshire china became general. This fall into great disfavor along with other English exports after the war of 1812. While the Dutch were trying to seize the trade of Great Britain with this country the English manufacturers determined to hold on to it by every possible means. So they began to put American scenes and views on their porcelain in order to retain this trade that had been so profitable. All these plates and hollow pieces date from a period subsequent to the war of 1812.

The fascination of old American silver is in at least one case well worth the while of the bric-a-brac fakers. The Paul Revere pieces will bring as much as \$500 or \$600 when they are properly authenticated. All the spoons and other bits are marked with the name "Revere" printed in block letters on an oblong die. There has been a great deal of the old Revere silver, since his father before Paul was also a silversmith.

It is practically in the Revere spoons alone that the fakes have attempted to work. Small creamers, as they are called in the business, bring as much as \$250, but it is impossible for them to be so manufactured as to deceive experts.

With the English silver sold in this country the result is very different. That can easily be fraudulent and yet appear perfectly genuine to any but the most careful expert.

"All the genuine old English silver bears four marks which the rules of the old silversmith's guilds required. These are on spoons as well as on tankards and large pieces of genuine old silver. It is these symbols that give a piece authenticity and thus value.

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