

# 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. 32

WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1906

WHOLE NO. 332

### Have You a Friend?

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatened with pneumonia. I used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is really a most wonderful cough medicine."—S. W. WHEAT, South Falls, N. H.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Ayer's**  
SARAPILLA  
PILLS  
HAIR VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Beware of imitations.

### 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	3,406.50
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	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, ss.  
County of Martin, ss.  
I, 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 12th day of April, 1906.  
S. L. Koss, 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. We obtain PATENTS for Inventions, Designs, Copyrights, and all other rights. We also advise on all matters connected with the same. Legal model, photo or sketch for free report on patentability. In your opinion, we give FREE REFERENCE. For more details, send for our "Patent" Pamphlet. SOLE U. S. AGENTS: Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

**D. SWIFT & CO.**

### KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNG THROUBLES, OR HONEY DROG.

Best and Quickest Cure for ALL THROAT AND LUNG THROUBLES, OR HONEY DROG.

### HOLLISTER'S Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets

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

A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Head Aches, Stomach Troubles, Headache, Rheumatism, It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 25 cents a box. Genuine made by Hollister's Tea Company, Madison, Wis.

GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

You can see the poison Pine-ules clear out of the kidneys and bladder. A single dose at bedtime will show you more poison upon rising the next morning than can be expelled from the system in any other way. Pine-ules dissolve the impurities, lubricate the kidneys, cleanse the bladder, relieve pain and do away with back-ache speedily, pleasantly permanently. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

## ETIQUETTE OF THE NAVY

### Interesting Ceremonies When High Officials Board Ship.

### DEGREES OF SALUTES.

National Ensign Always Displayed During Exercises—Custom Dates From Early Days of the British Navy—No Salutes Fired Between Sunset and Sunrise.

The ceremonies attending the assumption of a command aboard, whether it be a fleet, squadron, division or single ship, are dignified in character and impressive in significance.

It is provided in our naval regulations that when a flag officer goes aboard a ship to take over the command the officers of the vessel will be assembled in dress uniform on the side of the quarter deck toward which he enters; that the Captain will receive him at the gangway; that the marines will be paraded and the crews mustered at quarters, both ready for immediate inspection. At the moment the flag officer reaches the deck the officers and men salute, the marine guard presents arms, the drums are beaten and the bugles flourish, and the band plays a lively march. Soon after his flag is broken out at the masthead and saluted with the number of guns appropriate to his rank. As a limitation on this latter provision for saluting a new rule appears in the regulations for 1906, though the reason for the change is unknown, save, perhaps, that it causes a saving in noise and in gunpowder.

It may be interesting to note how, in the several degrees of naval rank, the number of guns and the other honors are allotted. An admiral, for example, is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns, to four ruffles of the drum and four flourishes of the bugle. A vice admiral to fifteen guns and three ruffles and flourishes; a rear admiral to thirteen guns, two ruffles and flourishes, and a commodore to eleven guns and one ruffle and flourish. The commandant of the Marine Corps, it may be said in passing, is entitled to the same salute and honors as a naval officer of corresponding rank, and a captain or commander appointed to command a squadron receives for the time being the salute and other honors due to the acting rank conferred upon him. In all cases where a marine guard is paraded for an officer whose rank entitles him to a salute of eleven guns or more the band, if there be one, is paraded with the marine guard.

In addition to these salutes for naval and military officers there are other honors and distinctions, varying with rank and precedence, accorded the Vice President, former Presidents, the president of the sovereign of a foreign State and members of royal families. A little lower in the scale honors and distinctions are also provided for Cabinet officers, Chief Justices, Governors, members of Congress, diplomatic representatives and Consuls. Under ordinary circumstances salutes are not fired except by authorized ships. In the absence of special instructions from the Navy Department the armed ships that may tender these honors are vessels of all classes that carry ten or more broadside guns, or such as are commanded by a captain or commander, providing they mount four or more light, quick firing pieces practically of the same size and volume of report and mounted in suitable places on the hull. Such are specifically known as saluting ships.

In cases where, from any special cause, a ship from which a salute in compliment to a foreign Power or officer may reasonably be expected is unable to salute the circumstances must be explained on the spot to the representative of such foreign Power. Finally, when from any special circumstances the omission to salute cannot be explained without giving offence to a foreign Power or officer, salutes are to be fired by any ship which can do so with safety.

In the old days of sail it was customary when saluting sea officers to hoist the flag as a compliment, but this is now forbidden except as a return to a similar old fashioned courtesy. Probably the greatest line of demarcation between salutes is shown to officials whose rank entitles them to fifteen or more guns. These receive full honors, including the salute with guns on the occasion of every visit, while other officials, whether naval, military or civil, are not saluted by the same ship at the same port or by a naval station officer than once in twelve months unless such official has been advanced in rank.

Saluting with guns is as ancient as the guns themselves. The naval writers of the Stuart and Commonwealth period describe the huge waste of powder and shot which took place in consequence of the great prevalence of the practice.

### A Negro's Reprieve.

No long ago an old Georgia negro was having great trouble in getting his mule to move. A college student happening to pass along the road offered to make the beast go, and, the offer being accepted, he took from his pocket a small bottle and poured some of its contents on the animal's flank. The mule shivered a moment and then started off at full speed up the road, leaving the two staring after him. As he was rapidly disappearing from view the old man turned to the other and said:

"Say, boss, what were dat you put on dat animal?"

"That," said the student, "was nitric acid."

"Well," said the dorky, "I guess you better put twice as much on me, for I got ter hetch dat mule."

## TWENTIETH CENTURY MARTYRS.

### Men Who Sacrificed Their Lives in Scientific Pursuits.

A remarkable number of inventors whose names would have been handed down to posterity as public benefactors have been killed by their own creations before they would consent to divulge them to their fellow beings.

In 1835 all Europe was startled by the discovery of a new explosive called fulminate, which it was believed would revolutionize modern warfare. It was the invention of an English scientist named Savbridge, and samples of the explosive which were tested by the British government revealed the fact that its power was three times greater than that of coruine, and in consequence it would trouble the range of a rifle bullet.

German government offered Savbridge \$100,000 for his invention, which he patriotically refused until the house authorities had had the first option of purchase. But just as the latter were about to seal a contract with him the news came that his laboratory had been blown up and himself with it.

Unfortunately he left no records whatever, and although some of the leading experts of the day minutely examined the debris, they failed to discover the secret, which is probably lost forever. Forty-two years ago an Italian priest named Luigi Taranti discovered a method of making stained glass, the coloring of which was declared equal to that made by the ancients, whose secret has been lost. Taranti abandoned holy orders and set to work to execute the hundreds of commissions he received in the secrecy of his workshop at Ostia, near Rome.

The first stained glass windows in Italy were made by him and he guarded his secret well, for when a year later he was found dead of blood poisoning set up by pigments he employed it was realized that he had carried his secret with him. The cleverest workmen were called to examine the ingredients, but they one and all failed to penetrate the dead man's secret. The person who could make composition billiard balls equal to those of ivory would qualify as a millionaire, and it is not an impossible task, for it has already been done.

Less than a decade ago a Scotch manufacturer put composition billiard balls on the market which were as good as only a third of the price of those already in use. He refrained from patenting his invention, and made all the balls himself, even his family being prohibited from sharing his secret. But just as he was beginning to taste the fruits of his experiments he was one day mortally wounded by an accident in his workshop and died before he could make any statement.

Experts were given specimens of the balls to analyze, but in spite of the fact that they succeeded in tracing the materials used, they have long since given up all hopes of being able to discover how they were put together.

One of the few men who has been successful in taking photographs in color was a martyr to his discovery, in the secret of which he died. Some years ago Dr. Herbert Franklin, of Chicago, submitted a number of colored photographs—a somewhat crude nature, it is true—to the leading American scientific institutions, and the encouragement he received was such that he built himself a laboratory, proof against the wiles of spies, at a cost of \$12,000, wherein to perfect his invention.

In the preparation of his plates he used a charcoal fire, and one day when at work he omitted to open the ventilators and was found asphyxiated. He had refrained from divulging his secret to any one, and, in consequence, although some partially finished plates that hid the secret remained, the way they were prepared is a problem that has baffled scientists to this day.

Another victim to his secret was Adams, the inventor of tellurium, the greatest discovery in the metals of the age. Adams was confident that a metal could be produced which, although as hard as steel, was only half its weight and price, and after five years' experimenting with an electrical process, tellurium was the result. The invention was taken up throughout America, and orders for thousands of tons of the metal began to pour in from the leading railway companies.

But it was too late. The enormous mental strain he had undergone, coupled with the sensation of finding millions within his grasp, caused his death.

When the baby talks it is time to give Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's the greatest baby medicine known to loving mothers. It makes them eat sleep and grow. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. S. R. Biggs, Williamson, and Nelson & Hargrove, Robersonville.

It is easier to acquire a good reputation than it is to keep the freckles off it later.

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Pinesalve make it superior to family salves. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

A man throws himself at a woman's feet and a woman throws herself at a man's head.

Constipation makes the cold drag along. Get it out of you. Take Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar cough syrup. Contains no opiates. Sold by S. R. Biggs.

## GRAFT AND MEDICAL MEN

### Reform Needed to Prevent Public Losing Faith in Profession.

### QUESTION OF LARGE FEES.

Unfair Advantages Taken When Referring Patient to Surgeon or Specialist—Percentage System Among Physicians—Publicity Only Method Which is Effective.

Taking up the question of a division of fees among physicians and surgeons and intimating that there is grafting in the profession, Dr. T. H. Hansen, in a recent address before a medical meeting, said:

"At the present time, when a great war involving the fundamental principles of morality is only just preparing, it is incumbent upon and it is the duty of every individual and every organization to make a deep investigation of his and its principles and actions, and be ready to take a stand on one side or the other. Ours is one of the great professions, numbering at least 150,000 members, and occupying a position of trust and confidence toward the whole 80,000,000 people of this country. The people who give us so frankly their confidence have a right to know directly from us exactly where we stand on this question occupying the thought of every serious minded citizen of this Republic.

"Unless energetic and radical measures be taken to prevent it, there will soon exist a widespread suspicion of the integrity of the whole medical profession. If dishonest methods are being practiced in the business dealings of doctors with their patients, or between doctors at the expense of the patient, then, if we know this and do nothing to expose it, we shall surely suffer in the public estimation when the exposure comes. The great majority of the profession merit the confidence reposed in them by their patients and by the public; but if this majority does nothing to prevent the growth of the system pursued by a few physicians for defrauding and betraying their patients, then all must suffer—and all should suffer.

"It would be a remarkable thing, considering the almost universal prevalence of 'graft' in the country, if some doctor had not devised a system or a scheme by which he could take some undue and dishonest advantage of his patient and of his colleague. There does exist in our profession such a system. It does not prevent its great extent here in the East as in the West, but it is probable that it is practised in all parts of the country.

"The scheme is that of dividing, without the patient's knowledge, the fee received by a surgeon, consultant or specialist with the family physician who has advised or procured the services of the former for his patient, the patient being allowed to believe that the fee paid the surgeon is for his services alone, inasmuch as his own physician collects his regular fee in the usual way. The percentage received from the surgeon is in addition to this, the ultimate object being to receive future patronage.

"The family physician should stand between the surgeon and his patient, looking after the latter's interests and using his judgment as to the advisability of an operation. He cannot permit his judgment to be influenced by any financial consideration, and if he does he betrays the patient who has placed his confidence in him.

"Now, what of the surgeon, consultant or specialist who divides the fee or pays the commission? To begin with, he is taking an unfair advantage of his colleagues because he is competing with them, not on a basis of professional skill, character and attainments, as they suppose, but he is secretly and actually paying money to other physicians to have their cases referred to him and diverted from his more ethical colleagues who expect recognition upon their professional merits alone.

"Then such a man thinks too much of what his fee is to; his judgment gets warped, and before he knows it he finds himself in the mental habit of wondering how much money can be gathered from the patient, rather than what is the best thing to do for him. He operates both when he should and when he should not, and the physician who has called him in consultation must frequently be in doubt as to how much reliance can be placed—with safety to the patient—on his advice.

"In any community of professional men secret fee dividing is a malignant growth, small in its beginning, slow at first in its development, but steadily increasing and soon permeating the whole profession. To save the honor and integrity of our profession it must be got rid of early and completely and without regard to the sensibility of any one, and it appears to me that the only method of accomplishing this is by publicity—the most potent weapon for the forcible and radical cure for dishonesty."

### Chinese Poultry Raisers.

The Chinese are, perhaps, the most successful poultry raisers in the world. They do not feed the fowl, but make them pick up their own food, each flock being kept on the move, as sheep are on a range. The quality of this poultry is, however, poor.

### The First Zoo Is the Great Attraction in the London Zoo is the great attraction there at present. But he can be seen only in fine weather, when his proud parents bring them out for a sun bath and greatly enjoy the admiration he excites among the visitors.

### Found a Cure For Dyspepsia.

Mrs. S. Lindsay, of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, who has suffered quite a number of years from dyspepsia, and great pains in the stomach, was advised by her druggist to take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. She did so and says, "I find they have done me a great deal of good. I have never had any suffering since I began taking them." If troubled with dyspepsia or indigestion, why not take these Tablets, get well and stay well? For sale by S. R. Biggs.

### At the Ministers.

"Tambo—"Mr. Sango, can yo' tell me why a political boss am lak a turkey?"

Sango—"No Mr. Tambo, why am a political boss lak a turkey?"

Tambo—"Because dey both get in de neck in November."

### Vehicle's.

Ida—"So Della accepted that handsome young college man. He was a coach, wasn't he?"

May—"Yes, but after the marriage she soon found that he was a runabout and very fast at that."

## PROCESS OF COKE MAKING.

### An Interesting Process Requiring Hard Labor and Skill.

"Coke, a combination of the words 'cook' and 'cake,' is a production resulting from coal when subjected to a strong red heat out of contact with the air until the volatile matter is driven off. By the volatile matter we find that water, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen together with some carbon form the principal parts, while the portion remaining is composed mostly of pure carbon, ash and a small amount of sulphur.

The making of coke has been a process of some time, its uses being similar to that of charcoal, to heat iron and make as strong and powerful a heat as possible without much smoke or ash. Its making was confined to Europe until the latter part of last century when coke from the now famous Connellsville district captured the prize in Paris, and today we find the home product used to produce the steel that has won its way in every nation of the globe.

Coke is produced in ovens, usually 12 feet in diameter and from six to eight feet high, coming to an opening some eighteen inches at the top. These ovens are built of the finest and most durable fire brick, as they are subjected to an intense heat, and unless a high grade brick is used, the ovens would liberally melt of their own heat. Ovens are constructed in rows from half a dozen to several hundred in length, the whole block being filled in with loam making them appear as small caves with a bright fire inside coming from the top. Every other oven appears to emit smoke while alternate ovens have only a slight vapor coming from their chimney. In these the coke is burned and the men prepare to remove it. It takes from 48 to 72 hours to properly burn the coal. The coke is seen about 18 inches high, cracked from the top to the bottom, and in some places red and hot.

The coke puller pulls all the coke he can reach with his hook, after which he takes his "serger," an iron bar with a spoon-shaped end turned downward, and places it on a little wheel that hangs to one side of the door. With this he digs into the coke and draws it out. The time required for pulling an oven is about an hour and a quarter or half, depending on the speed of the worker and the condition of the coke.

They are now ready to "water" the oven, and so attach a medium-sized hose to a nozzle by the side of the oven and turn on the water that is supplied from the reservoir some two miles distant on higher land. To the hose is a long iron pipe which is inserted in the mouth of the oven. The moment the water streams out and falls upon the molten mass steam is formed.

The watering of an oven usually takes from 20 to 30 minutes, and must be done carefully.

Foundry or select coke is coke burned 72 hours, and contains more life of the coke, or carbon, and is only taken from the very heart of the oven, making it valuable, as it requires longer to produce it and more ovens to fill a car. This select coke is always demanded in box cars, and thus it is protected from the weather which will prove injurious.

Foundry coke is valued more on account of it containing more carbon and great care is exercised to get as high a quality as possible. As the result the cars of foundry coke are inspected about once an hour and each inspection is recorded on a card giving the kind and number of the car, who forked the ovens and loaded the car. This card is signed by the boss and turned in at the office, so if in case the quality of a certain car is questioned, the shipper can tell in a moment just the condition of the coke when it was loaded and shipped.

Furnace or 48-hour coke is used mostly for blast furnaces and crucibles, while foundry is used in making high grade castings, by breweries for heat in drying malt and hops, also by gold and silver smelters.—Pittsburg Gazette.

### Just What Everyone Should Do

Mr. J. T. Barber, of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt for a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." Sold by R. Biggs.

Almost any one will take your advice—and possibly one out of a hundred will generate enough faith to use it.

### Vehicle's.

Ida—"So Della accepted that handsome young college man. He was a coach, wasn't he?"

May—"Yes, but after the marriage she soon found that he was a runabout and very fast at that."

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## THE PRESENT DAY SCHOOL.

### Change in Method of Instruction Shown in Various Cities.

### ALPHABET HAS NO PLACE.

Difference Most Discernible in the Lower Grades—Importance of Manual Training—News of the Day Discussed—Attention to Ventilation and Architecture.

In the little old-fashioned district school, where so many of the financial leaders of the present day got their start, there is comparatively slight change, and individual training of the mind is still the rule. In that case it is possible because of the small attendance. The average class in a city grade is fifty to sixty and the teacher is unable to devote so much attention to one pupil. This perhaps has been one of the principal causes of the gradual change in the plan of instructing the young.

The changes are most discernible in the lower grades, which, themselves, as grades, were unknown thirty years ago. Nowadays there is a gradual tendency to retain the grade principle and at the same time secure individual training, the lack of which has been one of the chief grounds of complaint against the grade system.

In the case of the youngest pupils they are now taught to read from the start. Not the letter of the alphabet and the one-syllable words, but sentences in which several words appear. The words are used in many connections and the children are quick to recognize them when placed on the blackboard. They are left to acquire a knowledge of the alphabet by a sort of intuition, for no direct instruction concerning it is given. Most of the young pupils who gain an early knowledge of their letters are instructed at home by parents who think the way they were taught the best.

Much as is taught in the schools at present differs radically from that imparted to the old-timer. Now it is really taught, whereas before the pupil was left to learn the times as best he could. The pupils actually acquire a knowledge of music and an ability to read it. They can tell all about measures and beats and explain why some notes are long and others short in a way that surprises the investigator who used to sing school songs without the slightest knowledge that he was expected to read the notes.

In the old days if the pupil really had a desire to learn this he had to go to singing school, one of which was usually started every winter in the country towns and villages to supplement the course in the schools. Now all that is changed. Most of the teachers are able to instruct in music, but when one is discovered utterly without musical accomplishments a special teacher or one from another grade can be obtained to do the work.

One of the things that surprises the visitor to the school was a discussion of the news of the day by the pupils in the eighth grade. While most of them showed a surprising knowledge of public events, an occasional inquiry showed the necessity of more instruction on civic subjects than some of the young people are getting.

Around the walls may be seen drawings, the work of the pupils of the various grades. Some of them show artistic treatment. There is no doubt, the teachers say, that better idea of art in the entire student body is one of the results of this work. In many cases one of the pupils is used a model. The older generation drew maps, usually copying them. Drawing from life was not thought of. Now the walls are decorated with the drawings of the most ambitious of the pupils.

Manual work is another departure from the old-time ways. In the country nearly everybody can use tools and it is not thought necessary to be instructed in the art. In the city it is different. Here no one thinks of doing the little odd jobs about the house, but if there is occasion to fix anything a skillful workman is called in. In order the better to enable the youth to acquire a knowledge of carpentry and handiwork in general all the new public schools have set apart a room in which manual training is taught. Here once or twice a week an expert in the art directs the boys how to use tools. The girls are shown how to sew.

In earlier days almost any kind of a building was considered good enough in which to "keep school" and there was no complaint. Nowadays the architect of a school structure must provide for many things. For instance, the ventilation of the Polesenthal is so arranged that there is a constant supply of fresh air in the rooms of a temperature suitable to the state of the weather. In the basement there is a heating device for drying the bottom of the girls' dresses if it should rain or snow. In the arrangement of the window curtains and lighting some advanced ideas are worked out to the manifest advantage of the pupils and the preservation of their eyesight.

### Professional Cards.

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

DR. WM. E. WARREN,  
PHYSICIAN  
AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE IN  
BIGGS' DRUG STORE  
Phone No. 29

JNO. R. WOODARD, F. S. HASSELL.  
WOODARD & HASSELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT-LAW  
Office—Second floor, Bank of Martin County. 4-20-1 yr

BURROUS A. CRITCHER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
Office: Wheeler Martin's office.  
Phone, 23.  
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

S. ATWOOD NEWELL,  
LAWYER  
Office up stairs in New Bank Building, left hand side, top of steps.  
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Practice wherever services are desired special attention given to examining and making bids for purchasers of timber and land. Special attention will be given to real estate exchanges. If you wish to buy or sell land in this section—PHONE 6

### THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP

Best for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Etc.

**BEE'S LAXATIVE**

The only laxative that is safe, effective, and pleasant. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Williams, Chicago.

**HONEY AND TAR**

Sold by S. R. Biggs.

### LADIES

Dr. LaFrance's Compound Gives Positive Relief

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Relieves all the most distressing symptoms of female weakness. Guaranteed. Successfully used by over 300,000 ladies. Write for free trial bottle or full particulars by mail. Testimonials and booklets free. Dr. LaFrance, Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

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

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

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail, Address: Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

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

### SKEWARKEE LODGE

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

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