

Citizens Soliders Tak a into Custody.

N. Y. Herald. There was a clash between blue uniforms last Sunday afternoon that resulted in the blue of our municipal police coming off victorious and making prisoners of eighty blue clad citizens, soldiers, who were returning from the funeral of a fellow comrade.

Second Sergeant Thomas Bannon, of Company E. S. 275-ninth regiment, died on Tuesday of last week and his funeral took place from his residence, No. 421 West Fifty-sixth street, at one o'clock last Sunday afternoon.

Captain Hugh Coleman, the commandant of Bannon's company, believed that a fitting tribute would be a military escort by the sergeant's comrades, and so it was determined that the men of Company E should attend the funeral.

At one o'clock on Sunday afternoon Captain Coleman's men were halted before Bannon's residence, and later, in a broken column they filed into the house to listen to the ceremonies.

At the conclusion of the services the men were assembled on the street, and with reversed arms led the funeral procession en route to the East Thirty-fourth street, where they were drawn up on one side while the hearse and carriages passed on to the ferryboat on the way to Calvary Cemetery.

When the gates to the ferry house had closed, Captain Coleman formed his company of eighty men into a column of two, and, taking the sidewalk, they marched through Thirty-fourth street to First avenue.

MUSIC LEADS TO A WHOLESALE ARREST

At their head was a fife and drum corps of four men, believing that the solemnity of the past two hours should be dispelled by enlivening airs, kept the Sixty-ninth boys in step to the tune of "Haste to the Wedding." The shrill life notes and the beating drum heads quickly drew the crowd of Sunday revellers in a nucleus about the marching men and they followed them along the thoroughfare.

Among the others who waited for the soldiers was Policeman Milhauser, of the East Thirty-fifth street police station, who swung his club and awaited Captain Coleman's approach at the corner of Thirtieth street and First avenue. The first notice of trouble Captain Coleman had was that one of the musicians had been seized by Policeman Milhauser. Captain Coleman rushed to the drummer's assistance and demanded to know the cause of the trouble.

"Don't you know it's against the law to play music on Sunday?" said the policeman.

"Oh! sure enough," blandly replied the Captain, we had forgotten all about it," and then he instructed the drummer and fifers to desist and continue the march in Sabbath mien.

"Have you got a permit?" the policeman next inquired, as he brought the company to a halt.

A MATTER OF AUTHORITY. "A permit for what?" exclaimed Captain Coleman.

"To parade." "I have," said the Captain, and being requested to show it, remarked that his commission as a National Guard officer was all the permit he needed. As he was unwilling to show this paper, Policeman Milhauser said he would have to arrest him.

"You will have to take the whole company," said Captain Coleman. This didn't frighten Policeman Milhauser in the least, and he placed the Captain and his eighty men under arrest. It looks as if there might be serious trouble at this, for the thoroughfare was decently packed with a crowd that was in sympathy with Coleman's men.

With the policeman at the head, the men were marched to the East Thirty-fifth street police station, where as many as could be accommodated were packed in the space before Sergeant Cahill's desk. The others were corralled on the sidewalk surrounded by hundreds of people.

Policeman Milhauser stated the case to Sergeant Cahill, who discharged the men, and Captain Coleman assumed command once more and marched to the armory at Third avenue and Seventh street.

Mulching.

There is really no tree or plant which is not benefited by mulching. It is not improbable that we shall yet come to a system of agriculture in which mulch will be used for corn and potatoes and garden vegetables. Experiments in that line have proved beneficial. The only question is, will the expense and trouble be compensated by sufficiently large crops? Taking into consideration the liability to droughts there is little doubt but we can devise methods of mulching that will pay. What we need now is statistics of losses and wants of our family estimated crops. We must then consider how much of this is preventable. I believe that the loss and waste of fruit crop is at least one-half, and of the corn and root crop one-fourth of the average. The fluctuation of prices is not the chief difficulty with the farmer; the point to aim at is the securing of a permanent income for work and expense by getting invariable harvests.

But mulching has an application of very great importance in the planting of trees, under any circumstances, and should be set without a foot covering at once. It is one and most important point in planting, more so than large holes and carefully set roots well pounded down. Pruning has less to do with the life and growth of the tree. I reckon that the pear-tree well mulched gains three years over one that is not. Chip refuse, coal ashes mixed with waste, long manure, cut straw, old or waste hay, are all good material. Whoever has evergreen hedge to set

will find three-fourths of his success dependent on mulching, the other fourth on not letting the roots see the sun to get dried for one moment. I moved a hedge of twenty years growth six years ago and did not lose one plant. It was well done in all respects, but I relied mainly on puddling and mulching.

We have yet to learn the value of mulch in the handling of flowers. Setting out bedding plants involves a loss and a setback; but if mulched with a handful or two of coarse compost the loss is reduced to a minimum. In the Western States garden and orchard required more attention to root protection than in the Atlantic States; but it is important even in the most moist sections. The secret of success with tree and shrubs is persistent mulching.

E. P. POWELL.

Short But Useful.

Sweet potatoes should be put in a dry place to keep any length of time. They should be thoroughly dried and then wrap each potato in paper and store them in a cool place where they will not be touched with frost. Another way is to pack them in dry sand and store them in a place where they can gather no moisture.

After you have set your corn crib upon tin to keep the rats out do not lay boards from the ground to the crib and thereby furnish a good way for them to get in and live in the corn. I have seen farmers so careless that they would do this and in a little time their corn would be ruined. Also do not let the barn doors swing and slam in the wind for want of a hook to fasten them open, or a button to fasten them together.—Sara Keelcy.

The success of all farming depends on the ability of the soil to produce, for there is where our profits are to come from. We must have an abundance of cheap winter food, the same as abundant cheap grass, and the silo comes in here to help solve this question in a winter climate, and while some objection has been raised against ensilage in its effect upon milk, if corn is properly grown and properly put into a silo, it is one of the cheapest and at the same time one of the best fodders when properly fed that we have any knowledge of.—George T. Powell, Director New York State Farmers' Institutes.

Window Gardening is the name of a little pamphlet by Prof. S. T. Maynard of the Massachusetts agricultural college. This tells all about how to care for them during the winter besides repotting and transplanting them. It also takes up the decorative plants. Besides this Bowker's annotated food for flowers is taken up and its good qualities and directions for getting given in detail. This book is gotten up by the Bowker fertilizer company of New York and Boston and will be sent upon application.

A young man who is trying to run a farm in the same way that his father or grandfather and great grandfathers did had better sell out or try some new methods, unless he wants to make a failure out of it. The old-time methods are past and gone and cannot be made successful at the present day. Men in all professions and branches of business are tending toward specialties and if farmers want to keep up they must do the same. Some farms are adapted to stock raising, others to grain and still others to fruit. Let every one pick out that branch which he likes best and to which his farm is adapted and then concentrate his thoughts and energies on that and make it a success.

Another improvement is a sugaring off thermometer. This is so made as to be placed in the evaporator to get the temperature of the boiling syrup. It has a wooden handle, so it can be easily taken hold of without burning the hand. Directions go with these thermometers telling at what temperature the syrup would be given the density that would make the best sugar and the weight of the syrup when cooked. This is more convenient and said to be much more correct than the saccharometer, which has been used so many years, as with those the syrup would have to be run off in a cup and tested, while with these thermometers it can be tested in the evaporator, and the thermometer lying in the evaporator all the time the sap is cooking. This makes it easy for even one not an expert in sugar making to procure a No. 1 article.

By proper drainage we in a measure have control over the amount of heat and moisture in the soil. A soil cannot be drained so that it will be too dry for seed germination. Such dryness comes from surface evaporation that acts independently of the drain. Most farmers admit that continuously wet and soggy land is benefited by drainage, but few are ready to accept the fact that heavy clay soils, that are too wet to work, will be greatly benefited thereby. One often sees plowed fields have a constant appearance of dampness, showing that as fast as evaporation goes on at the surface, water from below is forced up. Such land needs draining. Also if 24 hours after an ordinary shower there is standing water on the field, or if a hole dug 2 or 3 feet deep collects and holds water, the land surely requires drainage in order to secure paying crops. Growing crops often hang out the sign of water on the ground, the premature ripeness of grains and grasses, and the stunted sickly growth of trees.—T. A. Stanley.

Half a bushel to have another \$150,000 out of a factory. One hundred and eighteen thousand dollars of the capital have been subscribed.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

What Shall Be Done With the Cotton Crop?

The report has gone forth that this year's cotton crop is the largest ever yet realized. Whether this be so or not will, we think, depend mainly upon this point: Was the area planted much, if any, larger than last year. We believe the general impression to be that the area this year was the largest ever planted, and perhaps ten or fifteen per cent above last year. If so the estimate of well high one million bales increased production, could have no other effect than to depress prices. Should we but allow 500,000 bales increase, an estimate, nowise unreasonable, who would then in strict business parlance expect the market to remain firm at last winter's rates? Nor in this but part of the question that confronts us; what ground is here for a hope for better prices at last until the prospect of next year's crop is before us, whereby we may judge of its quality. And if no better prices are probable during the latter half of the year then, what advantage to holdback, even if present prices are not satisfactory? Last year's prices were of rather a stimulating character and led to an increase of interest, as to planting for this year. This year's price will act as a check in the line of production and thus help to improve matters by another season.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCADE, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal, and its merits so well known that it seems to me to be a waste of time to attempt to prove its value to intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." ERWIN F. PANDER, M. D., "The Winthrop," 1234 Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Clerk Superior Court, J. M. Horah. Sheriff, C. C. Kridler. Register of Deeds, H. N. Woodson. Surveyor, S. M. McCubbins. Coroner, D. C. Arvey. Commissioners, T. J. Sumner chairman, W. L. Klutz, C. F. Baker, Dr. L. W. Coleman, Cornelius Kestler. Sup't Public Schools, T. C. Linn. Sup't of Health, Dr. J. J. Sumnerell. Overseer of Poor, A. M. Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, J. W. Rumpel. Clerk, D. R. Julian. Treasurer, I. H. Foust. Police, R. W. Price, chief, J. F. Pace, C. W. Pool, R. M. Barringer. Commissioners—North ward, J. A. Rendleman, D. M. Miller, South ward, D. R. Julian, J. A. Barrett, East ward, J. B. Gordon, P. A. Couchenour, West ward, R. J. Holmes, T. C. Linn.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6 p. m. Rev. T. W. Guthrie, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J. W. Manney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. Rev. J. Rumpel, D. D., pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p. m. J. Rumpel, sup't.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p. m. Rev. Chas. B. King, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. R. G. Kizer, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Rev. F. J. Murdoch, rector. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. Capt. Theo. Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev. pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 9 1/2 a. m. Thos. L. Swink, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Francis Meyer, pastor. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a. m. Y. M. C. A.—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a. m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I. H. Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

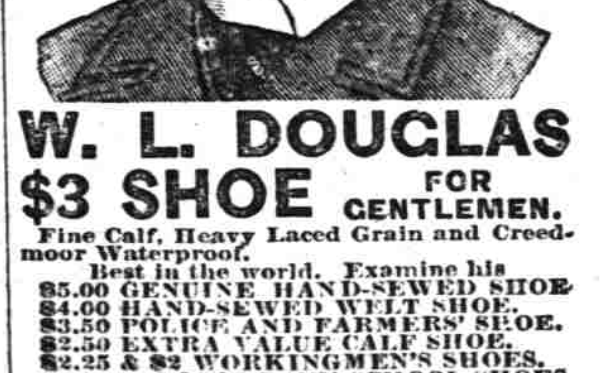
Fulton Lodge No. 99 A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E. B. Neave, W. M. Salisbury Lodge, No. 24, K. of P., meets every Tuesday night. A. H. Boyden, C. C. Salisbury Lodge, No. 775, K. of H., meets every 1st and 3rd Monday night in each month. Dictator. Salisbury Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J. A. Rousay, Regent.

POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Money order hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday hours 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. J. H. Ramsay, P. M.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WATCHMAN ADVERTISEMENTS IN

CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas's name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. The Best in the World. Examine the \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$3.50 POLISH AND PATENT LEATHER SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUE BUCKLE SHOE. \$2.25 & \$3 WORKING MEN'S SHOES. \$2.00 and \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in Concord, Boston and Lowell. \$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.

M. S. BROWN.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCADE, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CELEBRATED COTTON GIN. Has All Latest Improvements. Includes the celebrated Cotton Gin. 3 TON \$35.00. U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

WATCHMAN JOB OFFICE. Complete in all its Appointments. EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

THE ADVOCATE. Published every Wednesday at Topeka, Kan. by The Advocate Publishing Co. \$1.00 per year. FEATURES FOR 1891. All Official Alliance Matter, State and National.

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Topeka, Kansas. Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Solicitors opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

THE WATCHMAN. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders by mail solicited and promptly attended to. Address, Salisbury, N. C.

WANTED! The name of every man in Western North Carolina who has timber land, improved and unimproved, farm lands, town lots and properties for sale.

McCUBBINS & REISNER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, SALISBURY, N. C.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. W. N. C. Division. Passenger Train Schedule. Effective May 18th, 1888.

Table with columns for Train No., West Bound, East Bound, and various stations like Lv. Richmond, Ar. Danville, etc.

Table with columns for Train No., West Bound, East Bound, and various stations like Lv. Augusta, Ar. Columbia, etc.

Table with columns for Train No., West Bound, East Bound, and various stations like Lv. West Point, Ar. Richmond, etc.

ELY'S CATARRH CURE. Chases the National Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TUTT'S PILLS. Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

THE "CAMERON"eam, Air and Vacuum Pumps, Vertical and Horizontal of every variety and capacity. VERTICAL PISTON. Regular Horizontal Piston. VERTICAL PLUNGE.