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The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. I—FOURTH SERIES. SALISBURY, N C., THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1893. NO 18.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors, Druggists, Lippman's Block, SAVANNAH, GA.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1889. Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefits from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to unfortunates like. Yours truly, JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist. Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga. Dear Sirs—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter, and a half bottle, small size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since. I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one, took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning was up hollering and well. Yours respectfully, J. N. McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., 17, 1891. Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.: Dear Sirs—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me. Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES, 16 Orange St., Savannah.

WANTED.

A Reliable Person in Every Town to take the Exclusive Agency of the "World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated," AUTHENTIC ORGAN OF THE FAIR. ESTABLISHED 1890. Great Opportunity to Make Money for the Next Year. One Chance in a Lifetime. Enclose 15 cents in stamps for Sample copy and full particulars. J. B. CAMPBELL, PRES., 155 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN, THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY. A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, the comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5. $4 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $3.50 to $5. $3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm. $2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out. Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices. Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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Botanic Blood Balm

It Cures SCROFULA, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ECZEMA, every form of malignant SKIN ERUPTION, besides being efficacious in toning up the system and restoring the constitution, when impaired from any cause. Its almost supernatural healing properties justify us in guaranteeing a cure, if directions are followed.

SENT FREE ILLUSTRATED "Book of Wonders." BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Why do you suffer from Dyspepsia and Sick-Headache, rendering life miserable, when the remedy is at your hand?

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

will speedily remove all this trouble, enable you to eat and digest your food, prevent headache and impart an enjoyment of life to which you have been a stranger. Dose small. Price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

DR. DROMGOOLE'S ENGLISH Female Bitters

Cures all Female Complaints and Monthly irregularity, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Pain in Back or Sides, strengthens the feeble, builds up the whole system. It has cured thousands and will cure you. Druggists have it. Send stamp for book. DR. J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

THE EXPERIMENT STATION

Of North Carolina at Raleigh.—Important to Farmers.

JUNE 8, 1893.

This institution was organized by legislative enactment in 1877, and has for sixteen years been laboring for the best interests of the agriculture of North Carolina.

The station has issued during these years a million and more copies of bulletins, all bearing upon improvement of the state's agriculture. By disseminating this information, and through the Fertilizer Control, the station has saved millions of dollars to the farmers of North Carolina.

The fund for the support of the station is derived from the general government, and no appropriation is received by it from the state.

The station desires and needs the active co-operation of all people of the state, for without this co-operation it can do but little effectual and permanent work.

In order to extend its usesulness, the station will present to the readers of this paper, once each month, three columns of matter of peculiar interest to farmers.

The general subjects embraced in this agricultural matter will be

1. Announcements.
2. Descriptive notes of Station bulletins.
3. Summaries of results of investigations at the Station.
4. Letters of inquiry and replies to same
5. Special agricultural articles of general interest.

Letters of inquiry from any person upon any agricultural subject will be encouraged. Replies to same will be made at once by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so in whose special field the question lies. All questions must invariably be addressed to "The N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Questions and replies of general interest will be also printed in these columns for the benefit of all readers.

The bulletins of the Experiment Station are supplied free to those residents of the State who request them. The regular bulletins contain such subjects of immediate interest and value, and are written in plain language for popular reading. Technical bulletins are issued also, and contain result of scientific and technical investigations. A list of bulletins already issued which can now be supplied will be printed in these Experiment Station columns for July.

Organization of the Experiment Station.

As at present constituted, the staff of the Station includes:

H. B. BATTLE, PH. D., Director and State Chemist.
F. E. EMERY, B. S., Agriculturist.
GERALD MCCARTHY, B. SC., Botanist and Entomologist.
W. F. MASSEY, C. E., Horticulturist.
C. F. VON HERRMANN, Meteorologist.
B. W. KILGORE M. S., Assistant Chemist.
F. B. CARPENTER B. S., Assistant Chemist.
R. E. NOBLE M. SC. Assistant Chemist.
ALEXANDER RHODES Assistant Horticulturist.
ROSCOE NYE, Assistant Meteorologist.
A. F. BOWEN, Secretary.

The Experiment Station has two general parts, as follows:

A.—The Fertilizer Control Station.
B.—The Agricultural Experiment Station.

In order to facilitate its work, the Station has been classified into

1. Executive Division.
2. Chemical Division.
3. Agricultural Division.
4. Botanical Division.
5. Entomological Division.
6. Horticultural Division.
7. Meteorological Division.
8. Division of Publication.

Visitors are cordially welcomed at any time, and the work carefully explained to them. The headquarters of the Station are in the Agricultural Building, immediately north of the Capitol building in Raleigh. In the north wing are located the offices, the chemical laboratories and store-rooms. On the basement floor is the document room, where are kept the publications of the Station, and where the mailing of these publications takes place. On the third floor is situated the mycological laboratory, botanical and entomological work-rooms; also the meteorological division of the Station, organized as the State Weather Service, co-operating with the United States Weather Bureau. On the roof of the building are located the various instruments for recording meteorological observations, together with a thirty-five foot flag-staff for displaying flags for disseminating the weather forecasts.

The Experiment Farm is located about one mile and a half west of the city, and adjoins the grounds of the State Agricultural Society. It is in close proximity to the grounds of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the students have access to the experiments, and study their progress and their results. On the farm are located the experimental dairy, silos and barn, in which are the cattle under test for production of beef, milk and other purposes. Field-crop tests are also conducted, as far as is possible, upon the land of the farm. Here, also, is the field and plant house work of the horticultural division. The Experiment Farm is connected by telephone with the city offices. The Hillsboro street line of electric cars of the city stops in easy walking distance of the farm.

Silage Corn and Silo.

(F. E EMERY, AGRICULTURIST, EXPERIMENT STATION.)

Plant your corn just as you would to make a crop of grain. Cut it up and put in the silo when the kernels are well glazed, that is, while the stalks and most of the leaves are still green, and the kernels are beginning to harden. You can count 40 to 50 pounds per day for a mature animal, cow or mule, which would be 9,000 pounds per animal from Nov. 1st to May 1st. Four animals would eat 36,000 pounds. There will necessarily be some waste, and you may want to feed another cow, so we will raise this amount to 25 tons. At 25 pounds per cubic foot, this will require 2,000 cubic feet. Ten feet square and 20 feet high will be a good form. Perhaps you can get out the timber needed for the walls and roof, and need to buy only the boards, sheathing, nails, doors and hinges, and a window for the gable opposite the door.

If you have a sidehill convenient to your stable, you can put your silo into it so as to fill from above to good advantage. Make a firm base with a good foundation. I would use some cement to make a tight bottom (in a dry place well rammed clay will do as well) and lay the sills, which may be of 2in. x 10in. plank doubled and spiked together, in fresh cement.

A bill of lumber sufficient to build such a silo would be as follows:

Sills, 8 pieces, 12ft. x 2in. x 10in.	160 sq. ft.
Studs, 24 " 20ft. " 2" " 8 "	640 " "
" 4 " 20ft. " 4" " 8 "	214 " "
Plates 4 " 12ft. " 1" " 6 "	24 " "
Rafters 14" 10ft. " 2" " 4 "	94 " "
Common boards 12ft. long inside cover.	960 " "
Matched pine. " " "	1100 " "
Roof of common boards. 14ft. long,	250 " "
Outside cover of wall, common boards. 12½ft. long.	1000 " "
Outside cover for water-table to cover sill,	26 " "
Total.	4,468 " "

The door hinges and nails with hasps, together with two barrels of cement and two of lime, for foundation and floor, will be all the additional expense for material.

Station bulletin No. 80 treats of silos. It is sent upon application.

Insects Beneficial to Truck and Other Crops.

(GERALD MCCARTHY, ENTOMOLOGIST, EXPERIMENT STATION.)

Insects are not altogether useless or noxious. The value of the silk worm and honey bee are known to all. Insects play a most important part in the fertilization of the ovules of many species of plants. There is a large class of rapacious and carnivorous insects which are in an indirect way extremely useful to all growers of plants, because they hunt out and destroy the eggs, larva or mature forms of noxious insects.

Cuts show exact size except where lines indicate natural length.

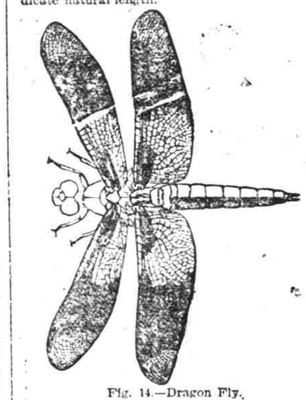


Fig. 14.—Dragon Fly.

While waging a relentless warfare upon the insects which prey upon our crops, we should spare, encourage and protect our insect allies. These latter as one might imagine from their predacious habits, are generally large and ferocious looking, with powerful jaws for seizing and tearing their prey. In spraying with insecticides no discrimination can be made between friendly and injurious insects, but as the friendly insects are carnivorous and do not eat the foliage, they are not hurt by Paris green or London purple. They are, however, killed by the kerosene emulsion and all insecticides which kill by touch. Many farmers who have to resort to hand-picking to save their crops, finding these ferocious looking, carnivorous insects more or less abundant upon the plants, conclude that these must be the parent forms of the lice or worms which do the damage. These, then, are carefully picked off and destroyed in the belief that in this way the increase of the noxious insects may be prevented. This is a very unwise proceeding. These ferocious-looking, predacious insects are among the farmer's best friends. Where they are present in considerable numbers the further increase, if not the reduction, of the noxious insects is assured, with no cost to the farmer.

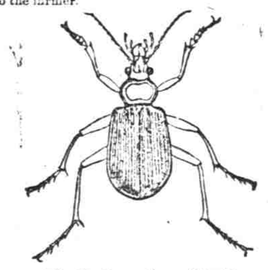


Fig. 27.—Green Ground-Beetle.

Among predacious insects none are more beneficial than the "lady-bugs," (Coccinellæ)—several species. These are the natural enemies of plant-lice. The larva of the lady-bug resembles a miniature alligator, and its appetite for plant lice is simply amazing. The lady-bugs vary in color and size, but they are all small, and the usual colors are red or pink spotted with black, black spotted with red, and yellow spotted with black.

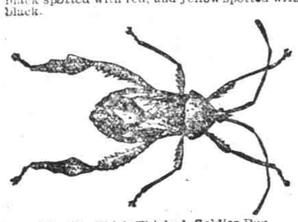
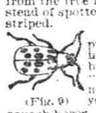


Fig. 13.—Thick-Thighed Soldier-Bug.

The noxious cucumber beetle may be known from the true lady bug by its being striped instead of spotted. Lady bugs with us are never striped.



(Fig. 9) squash-lover.

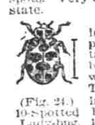
The squash-lover, (Diabrotica 12-punctata, Fig. 9) also a destructive insect to crops, resembles a lady bug, but it is larger and has long "feelers," which lady bugs have not. The Diabrotica is greenish-yellow, with black spots.

There is another insect closely related to the true lady bugs (Coccinella and Hippodamia) which feeds upon cucumber and squash plants.

(Fig. 22.) Epilachna Borealis.

This is Epilachna borealis, shown in Fig. 22. It is of a reddish-yellow color, with seven black spots on each wing cover. It is much larger than the true lady bug. Among our most common and useful allies are the following:

The 9-spotted lady bug, (Coccinella novem-punctata Fig. 23) This beetle is brick-red, with 9 black spots. Very common in this state.



(Fig. 24.) 10-Spotted Lady-bug.

The 10-spotted lady bug, (Hippodamia macilata, Fig. 24) This beetle is pink, with black spots.

(Fig. 23.) Lady bug and larva.

The convergent lady bug, Hippodamia convergens, Fig. 25.) This is orange-red, with 13 small black spots. Also rather common.

The Green Ground-beetle, (Calosoma scrutator, fig. 27.) is one of our most common elegant and useful insects. It is of a shining green color, without spots or stripes.

Fig. 10.—The Virginia Tiger Beetle.

Fig. 10 shows the Virginia Tiger-Beetle (Tetracha Virginica) It is of a shining green color, with brown legs, of the exact size shown.

Fig. 11 shows the Elongated Ground-Beetle, (Paslinachus elongatus.) It is of a shining black color, with dark-blue edge.

Fig. 12 shows the Banded Soldier Bug, (Milvas cincinatus.) The line at the left shows exact size

Fig. 25.—Convergent Lady-bug. a. larva. b. pupa. c. Adult.

The Fiery Ground Beetle, (Calosoma calidum, Fig. 26) is one of our largest, most beautiful, ferocious and rapacious insects. It feeds chiefly upon cut-worms, but destroys vast numbers of cotton and boll-worms. This beetle is shining, greenish-black, with golden dots in straight rows. It is most useful in the larva state.

Fig. 26.—The Fiery Ground-Beetle and Larva.

This is one of our most elegant insects. The colors are black, white and yellow. It lives chiefly on trees, feeding upon worms and bugs it finds there.

Fig. 13 shows Thick Thighed Soldier-bug, (Acanthocephala femorata.) This insect is very common in the South. It is of a black-brown color, sometimes inclining to red. It is of the exact size shown.

Fig. 11.—Long Ground-Beetle.

Fig. 11 shows the Dragon-Fly, or "Devil's Darning-Needle," (Libellula trimaculata.) It is our swiftest flying insect. In the larva state it feeds upon mosquitoes; in the adult state it feeds upon many insects. It never harms human beings or animals. It should not be persecuted.

Fig. 12.—Banded Soldier Bug.

Fig. 29.—Larva of Murky Ground-Beetle.

Fig. 28.—The Murky Ground Beetle.

Figs. 28 and 29 show the Murky Ground-Beetle, (Harpalus caliginosus) and its larva. The beetle is of a blackish color, of the exact size shown.

Questions and Replies.

Address all questions to the "N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C." Questions may be sent in by any one and the subjects may embrace any agricultural topic. Replies will be written as early as possible by the member of the Station staff most competent to do so, and, when of general interest, they will also appear in these columns. The Station expects, in this way, to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and render great assistance to practical farmers.

Wicky Laurel, or Lambkill.

I send a box of leaves to learn if they contain any poison. I have lost two fine horses, supposed to have been poisoned.—E. F. A., Laurel, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist Experiment Station.)

The leaves sent are those of Kalmia angustifolia, popularly called Wicky Laurel and Lambkill. This plant is considered poisonous to sheep, but has never been known to kill horses or other animals. Yet it might do so when the animals gorge themselves upon the leaves, as they are liable to do when turned out too early, before the grass starts in the spring, and when there is nothing else for them to eat. This shrub should be carefully eradicated from pasture lots.

Vinegar Eels.

I send you a small bottle of vinegar which has worms in it. Please let me know if these are always present in vinegar, or if they are unwholesome.—J. S. D., Creek, N. C.

(Answered by Gerald McCarthy, Botanist Experiment Station.)

The sample of vinegar contains "vinegar eels" (Vibriones acti). Their presence is caused by too much exposure of vinegar to the air and probably by bad or unskillful handling of the fruit from which the vinegar was made. Heat the vinegar until it is scalding hot—about 160 degrees F.—at which temperature keep it for half an hour, then strain through cotton sheeting, barrel and bung it tightly. Do not boil the vinegar, as that will injure the quality. After being treated as indicated the vinegar will be perfectly wholesome, though not quite so strong as might be.

Mixing of Watermelons and Cantaloupes.

Is it good practice to have watermelon and cantaloupe patches along side of each other? Will either corrupt the other?—R. B. C., Charlotte, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist of Experiment Station.)

It was formerly supposed that all cucurbitaceous plants would mix if planted close to each other, but investigations of late years show that there is really very little crossing, even of those near akin. The muskmelon and the watermelon will not cross at all, and you may plant them together freely.

When to Plant Black-eye Peas.—Cultivation of Sage.

I have just picked from a five acre field truck peas, and am desirous to know when, or how soon I may plant black-eye peas. The farmers here say wait until the dark nights in June. What has the moon to do with it? I am thinking about planting an acre or so in Sage, that is, if there is any market for it. What is the best variety to plant, and when is the best time, etc? What does it usually sell for?—E. E. E., Coleraine, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist Experiment Station.)

Plant the peas at once, now that the ground is warm. There are still a great many people who study the moon more than the condition of their soil. If the land and season is all right, and the proper cultivation given the crop, it will be good. Sun and rain have far more to do with it than the moon. Broad leaf sage is the kind to grow. It is now rather late to begin. Sage seed should be sown early in April in a rich bed, and the plants transplanted to a piece of land from which an early truck crop has been cut. The plants set in rows 2½ feet apart and 12 inches in the row, will, if land is good, nearly cover the ground by September, and as all the growth is young and tender it can be cut off at the ground and cured in the shade. If properly cured it will sell better in any of the northern cities, Baltimore especially.

Best Varieties of Early Corn and Turnips.

I want to plant for market, North, corn for early roasters, and also a crop of early turnips. Will you not please write me as soon as you can what variety of corn will pay best to plant for early market, and what variety of turnips planted this season of the year will do best?—J. L. K., Tarboro, N. C.

(Answered by W. F. Massey, Horticulturist Experiment Station.)

The best corn you can plant for early shipping is Adams Extra Early. There is a variety of this grown by the market gardeners in Patapsco Neck, near Baltimore, Md., known there as the Neck corn, which is larger, earlier and better suited to our climate than the northern Adams. You can get it, I think, from J. G. Bolgiano & Son, Baltimore. For a crop of early turnips use the Extra Early Milan. It grows almost as quickly as a radish and is much earlier than the ordinary flat Dutch turnip.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Fearful Crime.

Parkersburg, W. Va., June 14.—Mrs. Phillips Kerch, wife of a well to-do farmer near Pleasant Hill, this county, murdered four of her children yesterday and then committed suicide.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerch had eight children, the oldest of whom, Mollie, was seventeen years old. For some time Mrs. Kerch had been melancholy and frequently said that she was afraid she would die and leave her children. She seemed to be in good health, however, except that she sometimes complained of a trouble in her side.

After dinner Mrs. Kerck quietly said to Mollie, as she was at work in the laundry: "I have given Johnnie and Freddie poison and we will all jump into the well." Mollie remembered that a bottle of strychnine was in the house and she ran to the place where it had been kept. It was gone, and when she returned to where her mother was she saw her throw her ten-months old baby into the well. Before she could be prevented the crazed woman threw the three-year old child after the infant, and was in the act of seizing a boy eight or nine years old, but Mollie rescued the child.

A desperate struggle then began between mother and daughter, but the woman broke loose and jumped into the well, which had eight feet of water in it.

Freddie, who had been given poison, was found lying dead on the floor of the house and Johnnie died a few minutes later. Mr. Kerch was absent from home at the time of the tragedy.

In the Old Dominion.

Charlotte News.

Virginia Democrats—members of Congress and such like—view with equanimity the statement that the Republicans of their State will unite with the Populists in an endeavor to elect a governor. It will not work, they say. Virginia is regarded by them as safely Democratic as any State in the Union. While the numerical difference between the Democrats and Republicans is not so deep as a church door, there are not enough Populists to cover the margin. They are a unit in the belief that the Fusionists will nominate Mr. Mann Page for the chief executive office and also a unit in the belief that he will be badly beaten. Mr. Cleveland carried the State about 50,000 plurality last fall and they are not afraid of any such overwhelming change of popular sentiment as Mr. Page's success would indicate, more particularly as the Democrats of Virginia are pretty certain to nominate a thoroughly good man, whether his name be O'Ferrall or Tyler. There is no fear that the Democrats will not be perfectly united, as it will be one of the most important elections held in Virginia in many years. Not only are a governor and a lieutenant governor and an attorney general to be elected, but a legislature is to be chosen which will elect five judges of the court of appeals, which is the supreme court of the State (they hold for twelve years), eighteen circuit judges, and two State Senators, one to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Barbour and the other to serve the full term beginning March 4, 1895. In addition to these higher officers the legislature will elect what are known as the "basement officers"—the secretary, the treasurer, two auditors, the railroad commissioners, the commissioner of agriculture, the superintendent of public instruction, &c. There will be merry times in the "Mother of Presidents," and the Democrats are not at all alarmed. They predict that the full vote will be brought out, and that the total will be a surprise.

Prof. H. D. Marquand, the piano tuner who has visited our town several times tuning pianos and cleaning organs, is in jail at Statesville, charged with stealing a silver watch. He stole the watch from a room mate and pawned it for whiskey.

The Billville Banner.

There is no dicounting the Georgia watermelon. It comes mighty near paying the freight.

The opinion of the average man who happens to be lynched in Billville is that rope comes high.

We start on our annual lecture tour next week. What we don't know about lecturin' our family does.

This is the glorious month of June. The world is dressed in splendor and we are living on credit till Christmas.

We would rather be a July watchman in a Georgia watermelon patch than to dwell in the tents of the wicked at Washington forever.

There has been a nigger lynched in Illinois. This shows that the sections are rapidly coming together. We are all one people, with one flag and one country. God bless our homes.

Six large watermelons arrived in Billville yesterday. They were met by the brass band, but when the boys got through with them they had to loosen the band and were unable to blow.

While in Chicago recently, attending the World's Fair, we were presented with a box of collars; but they will not be of much service to us until we can find the man who stole our shirt.

Women of the South.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, in an anniversary address before a Massachusetts audience, said that a returned prisoner told him once that while at the South he could endure the taunts of the men, but never before had he realized how terrible was the stinging hate of women, and he had come back with one additional mercy for which to thank God, namely, that the devil was not a woman. That soldier was not alone in his experience.

The women of the South furnished what may be called the nerve-force of one war. From the very beginning they made it disgraceful for any man of fighting age to stay at home without sufficient cause, and though it might rack their heart strings they sent their fathers, husbands, brothers, and lovers to the field. Their earliest organizations were soldiers' sewing societies and it was wonderful to observe how soon they learned to cut and stitch, and knit, and and roll bandages for the boys in camp. Yet not all of the ladies of the South at the beginning of the war were adepts in fashioning men's attire, and sometimes curious results followed. Stockings wouldn't match, and the buttons would be sewed on the wrong side of a man's shirt. In one instance my respected side partner, who was then a young girl, turned over to the matron president of her society in Charleston a pair of trousers with one leg. "Why, who in the world did you make that thing for?" was asked by the old lady. "Oh, that's for a one-legged soldier, of course," gasped the young lady, in her confession. "That's all right, Miss Georgia; very thoughtful, very thoughtful, but," looking at them quizzically through her spectacles, "Miss Georgia, you've got 'em buttoned up behind."

Concord, June 13.—Last Sunday Mrs. Jerry Rogers, of No. 5 township, attended service at Mitchell church. After preaching she went to the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Cline, in apparently good health. But suddenly she was taken dangerously sick. A doctor was sent for but she died before the doctor arrived, she was a very estimable lady and her death is greatly regretted.

Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. Charles W. Branch, the printer, whose misfortune in swallowing a large dose of nitrate of silver last winter, thereby causing a stricture of the windpipe, and whose life was several times despaired of, returned [illegible] Mr. Branch is still unable to swallow. He can take nothing but liquids, and these only through a tube in his stomach.