

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

A. W. Wineoff has moved to 127 S. Main street where he will disperse of the rest of his stock.

Yesterday the Simpson-Peacock Co. moved its quarters over to the building formerly occupied by Jas. H. McKenzie.

Caldwell Propet, who has been with the drug firm of Cornelison & Cook, has gone to New York. He expects to resume his medical studies.

It is said that a number of persons of Salisbury township have not yet listed taxes. This may occasion inconvenience and expense to the forgetful ones.

Rev. A. N. Perryman, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Marion, N. C., preached Sunday at the First Presbyterian church here. Rev. Byron Clarke, the pastor, is able to be out, but the condition of his throat will not permit him to preach.

The Salisbury Drug Company has moved into handsome quarters in the Empire block on South Main street.

Conductor Jones, of the Southern, who had one of his feet painfully injured recently, while boarding his train, is not yet able to resume his duties.

M. A. Shank, who went down to attend the Charlotte convention, was called home last Friday by the illness of Mrs. Shank. The lady has since improved.

O. P. Pickett, of Lexington, formerly with the Salisbury Dry Goods Co., is now connected with the business of D. Oestreicher as salesman.

Judge Boyd has signed an order adjudging S. Goodman a bankrupt. This was done upon the petition of Mr. Goodman.

The Odd Fellows held a memorial service Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the tent, Rev. J. A. J. Farrington preaching the annual sermon.

North Main street is being improved by new sidewalks. They were certainly greatly needed.

Dave Oestreicher left last week for a several weeks' visit to Europe.

Messrs. Adams & Bell have opened offices in the Empire block and will conduct an insurance and real estate business.

Jas. R. Dry, who has been in quite bad health for some time, was some taken to the sanatorium several days ago.

W. Thomas Best, of Durham, was in town a short while this week.

The announcement is made of the marriage in Norfolk last Tuesday of J. E. Bolich, of this city.

W. A. Julian, of Spencer, was in the city Saturday. He says some one entered his home one day last week and stole 91 cents in money and a good pair of shoes. He thinks he knows the thief.

Arnold Snider and L. A. Rainey have disposed of their interest in the Simpson-Peacock Grocery Company to their partners. The business will be continued by Messrs. Simpson and Peacock.

Death of Mrs. Brinson.

Mrs. Kittie Brinson died at the home of her son, S. M. Brinson, of Newborn, on last Monday evening. The deceased was a mother-in-law of Mrs. S. M. Brinson, who was Miss Ruth Soales, of this city, and a sister of Mrs. Richard Henderson. Death was the result of paralysis. Mrs. Brinson was 69 years of age.

Wedding Announcement.

Cards have been sent out bearing the following announcement which will be of interest to many friends all over North Carolina and in numerous other states:

"Mr. and Mrs. John Steele Henderson request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Brownrigg, to Mr. Lyman Atkinson Cotten, Lieut. United States Navy, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 16th of July, 1908, at 6 o'clock, Saint Luke's church, Salisbury, North Carolina."

The wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents on the outskirts of the city, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cotten will leave for an extended bridal tour.

DEATHS.

HARRISON, SAMUEL R., died at his home Sunday morning, in the southern part of the city. He had been ill but a day or two and his death came as a great surprise to his many friends. He was 80 years of age and was probably known, by sight at least, to every inhabitant of Salisbury. At one time he was quite wealthy, but unfortunate investments and other accidents took from him nearly all of his estate. He was confirmed in St. Luke's Episcopal church 64 years ago, and has been a worthy and honored member of the church since that time. Since the establishment of St. Paul's church on Chestnut Hill, Mr. Harrison had been closely identified with that, the locality of the church making his attendance more convenient.

The funeral was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Paul's church, Rev. F. J. Murdoch, D. D., and Rev. L. W. Blackwelder, officiating. The Royal Arcanum and Odd Fellows, of which organizations the deceased was a member, were well represented at the funeral.

McKENZIE, THOS JETHRO, died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ellen McKenzie, on West Fulton Street at 10 o'clock last night, after an illness of six weeks with dropsy of the heart. Mr. McKenzie was 87 years of age and leaves a mother and little girl, two sisters, Miss Edith, of Salisbury, and Mrs. C. M. Sumner, Lincoln; and four full brothers: Rev. B. F. McKenzie, of Boston; Dr. W. W. McKenzie, and Julian McKenzie, of Salisbury, and a half-brother, Jas. H. McKenzie, of Salisbury. Mr. McKenzie belonged to St. Mary's Episcopal church, of which he was a vestryman. The services will be held from his late residence tomorrow afternoon at 8 o'clock and the interment will take place at St. Mary's cemetery. Rev. F. J. Murdoch officiating. The pall bearers will be: W. G. Watson, N. W. Collett, C. L. Nussman, H. L. Smith and Branch Craig. Mr. McKenzie was a splendid young man and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends and relatives.

SAWYER, JAMES, a young man who had been ill for some time, died Friday afternoon at his home on East Henderson street. The funeral was held at Franklin on Saturday.

GARRETT, MRS. SOPHIA, died last Wednesday morning at her home in Oxford, typhoid fever being the cause of death. A number of Spencer relatives were with Mrs. Garrett when she died. The remains were brought to Spencer and taken from there to Jersey church in Davidson county, where the interment took place.

Mrs. Lash Dies.

Mrs. W. A. Lash, of Greensboro, a sister of N. P. Murphy, of this city, died last Thursday morning. The Greensboro Record of the 26th has the following regarding the death of the lady:

Mrs. Annie Eliza Lash, wife of Dr. W. A. Lash, died this morning at 10:30 o'clock at her home, 305 North Elm Street, after a lingering illness which developed into typhoid fever last Friday. The funeral will be held from the late residence tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, the services being conducted by Rev. Sanders R. Guignard, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church of which the deceased had been a devoted member for several years.

Mrs. Lash was a daughter of the late James Murphy, of Salisbury, and was born in that place about fifty years. Besides her husband, she is survived by two brothers, Capt. Murphy, of Salisbury, and Robert Murphy, of Walnut Cove, and one sister, Mrs. Henry Lipps, of New York. About thirty years ago she was married to Dr. Lash and there are no children.

Spencer Official Injured.

While driving in this city a few days ago, Mayor Thomas, of Spencer, and his son, were the victims of a painful accident. The horse became frightened at a passing automobile and ran down an embankment. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out and the horse fell upon Mr. Thomas. The couple were removed to their home. Their injuries, while very painful are not regarded as serious.

The Whitney Case.

Judge Pritchard has made an order setting July 7th as the date for the bearing of petition in the case of Brown & Co., against the Whitney Power Company, which was some time ago placed in the hands of the receivers. The order cites the Whitney Company receivers, the Bankers' Trust Co., and others interested to appear and show cause, if any, why the company should not be placed in bankruptcy. A number of concerns were admitted as parties to the suit by order of Judge Pritchard. They include the Yadkin Electric Company, Yadkin Land Company, Yadkin Mines Consolidated Company, Barringer Gold Mine Company, Rowan Granite Company and the Yadkin and Virginia Land and Improvement Company.—Asheville dispatch.

Mr. Clement's Defeat.

There is quite an interesting and lengthy story connected with the defeat of Hayden Clement, Esq., for the nomination for the office of Attorney-General. It appeared from developments at the convention that Mr. Clement had to contend against a number of unknown and unanticipated forces, all of which combined to defeat him. It is useless to go into details at this time, and it is only necessary to say that Mr. Clement and his friends conducted the campaign in an open, manly way and have nothing to be ashamed of. Of course defeat is not pleasant, but Mr. Clement is a young man with a bright future before him and he will be heard from again when the clouds roll by. He has made many strong friends since assuming the duties of his position as assistant attorney general, not alone on account of his recognized ability, but because of his high character and pleasing personality. Here's to better luck next time.

Tent Meeting Closes.

The revival meetings held in the tent for the last two weeks, came to a close with the services of Wednesday night. The meetings have been conducted by Rev. E. K. McLarty, of the First Methodist church and Rev. R. E. Neighbour, pastor of the First Baptist church. The meetings were attended by large and interested congregations and it is believed that much good has been accomplished through the efforts of the gentlemen named, to lead people to a higher and better plain of living.

The tent has been taken to Albemarle where Mr. Neighbour will conduct a similar meeting. Mr. Ruby will go to Albemarle and handle the musical part of the meeting.

Collegiate Institute of Mt. Pleasant.

The officers of this well known home institution have issued a handsome catalogue, setting forth concisely, but thoroughly, just what the school purposes to do for pupils. There is no boasting, but just a plain, business-like statement which is of interest to those who are seeking a school of this character. The catalogue says among other things:

"The Collegiate Institute has established a reputation for good work. It offers what young men need—thorough, conscientious instruction and careful oversight. The graduates of the Institute enter the Junior Class of leading Colleges without examination, and take high rank. Her ex-students and graduates have been winners of medals, scholarships and honors in five of the leading colleges of the South in very recent years—more honors have been won by graduates of the Institute in proportion to number than of any other school in the Carolinas. The President of one of our leading colleges says: 'Our best material comes from your school.' We are adding new features—greatly improved library facilities, a broader course of study, additional teaching force, modified military system of government, College Glee Club and Orchestra—which will further increase the attractiveness of the curriculum and the efficiency of the work."

Those who are at all familiar with this institution and the great work it is doing in the educational field, will agree that it claims modestly, but none the less forcibly set forth, and one the beauties of the matter is that the school does all it claims to do. Full information may be obtained by addressing J. P. Miller or G. F. McAllister, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

KILLING WEEDS.

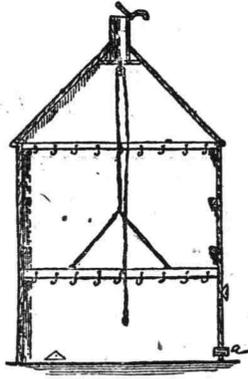
Government Experts Claim That Iron Sulphate Will Destroy Them. At last weeds may be eradicated without the trouble of pulling them up by hand at the expense of time and anaching back. The magical eradicator of these pests of the gardener and farmer is sulphate of iron or green vitriol. This will shrivel up the rank growths, while the grass will thrive.

The sulphate, which comes in the form of green crystals, is dissolved in water for application to the pernicious weeds. A couple of pounds to the gallon is said to be about the right quantity to settle the fate of the most determined lawn dandelion that grows. Wild mustard requires a stronger dose, and the farmer who goes on the warpath after this common destroyer is advised to use from 75 to 100 pounds of the stuff for each fifty-two gallons of water and then go forth for a wholesale slaying.

The solution is not to be applied with an ordinary sprinkling can. It probably would eat the can with more avidity than it eats weeds even. A spraying machine is necessary. The introduction of Mr. Sulphate to Mr. Weed is performed in the tender youth of the latter, when he is unsophisticated and about four inches high. The presence of a good, bright sun is said to help the matter along, and if it happens to be in the early morning when the dew is still on the ground, why, so much the better. The sulphate works in a slow and leisurely fashion, and for the first day or so the intruders continue to stand up and pretend they like it. On the second day, however, they lose heart and ambition. They become mourning weeds, the chief mourners at their own funeral. The process has been tried on the wheatfields at the North Dakota agricultural experiment station as well as in fax culture in Minnesota. Some remarkable results are said to have been obtained at the Cornell university experiment station at Ithaca, N. Y. Sulphate is said also to have established its usefulness in the oat fields of Wisconsin.

IN THE SMOKEHOUSE.

A Device For Adding to the Convenience of the Structure. A method of hanging the meat in a smokehouse without reaching up or using a ladder is shown in the accompanying illustration.



PULLEY FOR HANGING MEAT.

panying illustration. The smokehouse may be of any shape, but it should be provided with cleats fixed to the sides, upon which the hanging bars rest. A pulley is fitted inside to the top of the building, and a hoisting rope is passed over it. The hanging bar is fastened to the rope by two spreading ties, so that it will not easily tip when loaded. The hams and meat are hung upon the hooks fixed in the bar, and the whole is hoisted to the cleats, when the bar is swung around so that the ends rest upon the cleats. The rope is then released from the bar by means of a small rod, and another bar may be loaded and raised in the same way.

A Great Combination.

To the poultry yard let us add the orchard. They work in perfect harmony. They supplement each other perfectly, and the orchard can be planned to be the main thing in the future or permitted to remain always in second place, according to one's predilections. Poultry, besides being money makers, are to the orchardist money savers. They are of great value, inasmuch as they destroy myriads of insect enemies, many before they are born into their fruit destroying stage of development. They are death on borers; hence are time savers, for borers let go for man only by strong persuasion. They furnish much fertilizing material and keep down weed growth. They eat fruit falling from insect attack and destroy the pests. Therefore from every point of view fruit and poultry is a great combination.—H. B. Fullerton.

Tops of Fenceposts.

The tops of fenceposts should be cut slanting, preferably with an ax, so that rainwater will not remain on them. When they are cut with a saw the pitch should be greater, especially in posts in which there is a marked difference in hardness between the spring wood and the summer wood.

Rutabagas.

Rutabagas seeded so early that they make their main growth during the hottest weather are as a result apt to be hard and fibrous. Sown from the last of June to July 15, says a Minnesota farmer, if you want them tender and juicy.

Want the Road Completed.

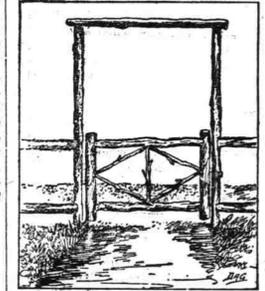
Residents along the Gobble mill road have prepared a petition to the county commissioners asking that the work on the road be finished before the chain gang is moved elsewhere. Supt. Carter has been working the gang on the road for some time and all of the road but about a mile has been macadamized. The road forces having been ordered down the Bringle Ferry road, those interest-

ed will try to keep the gang where it is until the work there is done. It is stated that the portion of the road still to be finished is a most important part of the work and it is not considered wise policy to leave it in this unfinished condition. It is said also that the petitioners have subscribed somewhere about \$200 to assist the county commissioners in paying for this work.



Farm and Garden GATEWAYS AND FENCES.

How the Farm or Garden May Be Cheaply and Picturesquely Inclosed. The appearance of a farm means a great deal to the owner if he ever wishes to sell it. Good fences, fresh past, orderly yards and neat farm buildings count for profit. Buyers are more likely to take an attractive looking place than an ugly one and are willing to pay more for it than for one which is run down. A well kept farm has an appearance of prosperity



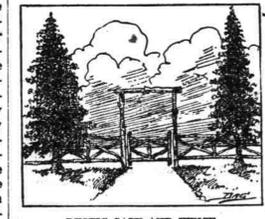
PLAN OF RUSTIC GATE.

which cannot but make its impression on the prospective buyer. Even when there is no question of a sale an air of thrift is a good investment, for it adds to the consideration in which the owner is held in the community.

Farm fences should be kept in good condition for reasons of economy, if nothing else. The most picturesque fences for farm or garden are of rough posts. They may be made attractive enough to serve for the house and garden, as may be seen by examining the illustrations, which suggest a new style for a gate and fence.

This rustic gateway, which was built at a small cost, may be worth imitating, modified, of course, to fit the surroundings. This one is between two cedar trees, and from it a winding path leads to the house. The cuts give an idea as to how the gate is made. The two uprights and the crosspiece on the top are of locust. All the rest is of cedar. Parts of the smaller branches have been left on the pieces that go to fill up the gate. A gateway like this would not prove effective against pigs or chickens, but would turn larger animals. It is not only cheap and durable, but decidedly attractive because so perfectly in harmony with its surroundings.

Soaking the lower ends of posts in crude petroleum and then burning it off, thus driving the hot oil into the wood while charring the outside, has given the best results in preserving pitch pine posts. Posts which were treated sixteen years ago before setting in good condition. Those treated as above were all in practically sound condition and good to last fifteen to twenty years longer. If properly done this treatment seemingly would make good posts last indefinitely. Various methods of treatment were tried. Posts merely soaked in crude



RUSTIC GATE AND FENCE.

petroleum gave next best results, while those treated with tar in a similar manner to petroleum stood next. In each case the posts were set two feet deep and were treated to a height of two and a half feet.

Points in Gardening.

There is little danger of making the soil too rich for a vegetable garden. The use of hand tools is unnecessary in the preparation of a seed bed if the soil is worked at the proper time. The labor of hand weeding may be reduced to a minimum by planting in freshly worked soil only, tilling close to the rows early in the season and permitting no weeds to ripen their seed. The use of a wheel hoe saves labor in the care of a garden even when much of the tillage is to be done with a horse.

Dodder in the Clover.

A dodder infested stand of clover or alfalfa may safely be allowed to produce a crop of hay or be used for pasture or for selling provided the crop is removed before the dodder produces seed. Plowing should follow immediately after the removal of the crop; otherwise mature dodder seeds will be buried and possibly prove troublesome on again being brought to the surface.

Give a boy a garden patch all his own and a few tools, and he will take pride in making it a success if he has ground worth anything.

Working the soil while it is too wet or soggy is not good for it.

THE FARMER'S TASKS.

Machinery Has Made Them Lighter Than They Were For His Father. The modern farmer wears a white collar and suspenders and store clothes. But the most remarkable development in agricultural evolution is his marvelous ingenuity displayed in the application of mechanical power to those tasks that were formerly performed by hand. Farm handicraft now consists of the ability, coupled with the inclination, which is seldom absent, to apply direct pressure to a button and allow the machine to do the rest.

A visit to a well appointed western farm will convince the most skeptical that the vogue of brass has passed, except in the field on mere football or perhaps wrestling contests. On a recent visit to such a farm the caller was informed that the proprietor was in the barn cutting seed potatoes. He found that the seed potatoes were being cut all right, but the farmer was not stooping in the old time position, indicative of great bodily pain in the middle region, while lacerating the juicy spud with a jackknife.

A machine of formidable appearance was planted under a hopper full of potatoes. There was a great gnashing of teeth, and the sliced potatoes fell from the jaws in continuous stream. The farmer dipped a hand into the cut potatoes from the bag and counted the percentage of loss and thus arrive at an estimate of the quantity of seed required to plant a given area. He said the computing machine was at the office and he hadn't time to go after it. But he seemed to have more time than anything in sight.

That part of the barn devoted to the live stock was occupied by several sleek cows, but the caller looked in vain for his boyhood enemy, long since forgiven—the familiar milking stool. The farmer called his attention to a machine that had just appeared as if by magic at an aperture in the wall. A carrier mounted on a cable stretched from the barn to the house had conveyed the machine to the cattle stalls. It had been to the sterilizing room to be scalded.

The farmer set the machine at the back of the first stall, attached the rubber hose to the profit producing plunger on top of the machine, and the siphon did the work automatically by forced feed. This process was repeated on every cow that seemed to give promise of yielding an unearned increment, and then the farmer looked satisfied. But the animals displayed no interest in the machine. The product of this machine had the peculiar creamy tint characteristic of farm grown milk, but when tested in a machine called a separator it assayed 65 per cent city milk, the remainder of the output being butter fat. The separator was planted in the sterilizing room, where every conceivable convenience for handling dairy products was installed.

All of these appliances were operated by a machine planted in an adjoining room and connected by belting with a line shaft. The people referred to this latter machine as the "power," but it was really a gasoline engine. It smelled powerfully.

The place was stocked with machinery specially designed for the performance of every function that the farmer formerly accomplished with his hands, except voting. The political machine is not much in favor in the rural precincts.

FORCING CANTALOUPE.

A California Experiment Interesting to All Melon Growers.

The experiment of growing cantaloupes under muslin canopies so that they may be ready for the market two or three weeks before those grown in the ordinary way had been successfully made in California. The cantaloupes were planted in the usual manner, so far as hilling and spacing were concerned, but over each hill there was stretched a canopy of white muslin about the size of a man's pocket handkerchief. Two arched wires were used, crossed over the melon hill somewhat like the center wicket in a croquet ground. The ends of these wires were sewed to the corners of the muslin squares and the wires then thrust firmly into the ground so as to secure the canopies and prevent the wind blowing them away. These protectors cost complete about 8 cents each. The melons responded to the genial warmth thus engendered and the protection from the winds and frost.

Where Dodder Has Been Seeded. Where dodder has been seeded with clover or alfalfa its presence will be indicated by the appearance of more or less rounded, spreading areas in which the plants are dying down, and if examined at close range the thread-like twining stems of the dodder will be found covering them. These areas can be readily seen even at some distance, as they present a yellowish or light orange colored appearance. When discovered the plants within this area and for a couple of feet beyond should be cut, allowed to dry and burned, or straw may be spread on these spots and burned to destroy the dodder and prevent its forming seeds.

Toads and Insects.

Toads will eat some bugs and worms that many birds will not touch, such as rose bugs, hairy caterpillars, etc. They also take care of the night flying and moving insects and worms. They prefer one place as a hunting ground and so keep that place in a good manner free from insect life, says a writer in Farm Journal. They are next in value to the birds as insect destroyers, and one cannot have too many of them in the garden.

Nothing has ever equalled it. Nothing can ever surpass it.

Dr. King's New Discovery

For Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung Troubles.

A Perfect Cure for All Throat and Lung Troubles. Money back if it fails. Trial Bottles Free.

Dr. J. M. Neel, DENTIST.

Over Davis & Wiley Bank.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.



CONVENIENT HENCOOPS.

It is Economy to Build Them Neatly and of Good Material.

As poultry houses on farms have to be repaired often as a general rule, would it not be better to build more substantial ones at first and save the trouble and expense of continually improving them? Let us consider this matter. The carpenter usually thinks that any kind of wood will do for a henhouse, and in that he is much mistaken. Only the well-seasoned wood should be used, or when the damp days arrive, the house having no heat in it, the boards will shrink and expand until they are out of shape more or less, and then there are cracks to contend with. Use the best wood in the first place.

Another point worth considering is that of planing the boards that are to



COOP WITH SLIDING DOOR.

be used on the inside of the house. It will take very little more time, and they are then easily cleaned and do not harbor dust as much as if they were rough. If they are smooth they can be easily whitewashed or painted.

The main point to consider in building a henhouse is that of removable roosts, nests and even the floor boards, if there is to be a board floor. Make all these appliances of smooth board or wood, and when they are dirty or the farmer wishes to clean his poultry house they can be taken out into the yard and sprayed, washed or even burned over with a torch. Consider all these things now, and in the end they will be much more economical.

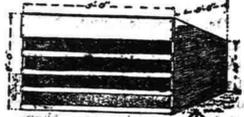
The first sketch shows a convenient way to make a coop for the poultry yard, of which a special feature is its door. Procure a box of the right dimensions and saw a hole, d, in one end. Then strengthen the box with narrow strips of wood, b, c, on each side of the hole b, c. This acts as a groove for the door a to slide in. Thus you have a sliding door, which opens and shuts with the greatest ease. The front of the coop is finished with lath or narrow strips, placed two and a half to three inches apart. The top should be covered with a good grade of roofing paper to make it waterproof. A coop of this sort should be two to two and a half feet long, sixteen inches deep and not less than twenty inches high, while two feet would be better.

The simplest coop is the common A shaped coop. It is quickly and easily made. This coop may be constructed either with or without a floor. A floor is desirable, except during warm weather and where the soil drains quickly.

The box coop shown in the second sketch in some respects is preferable to the A shaped coop, for in the latter the hen can stand upright only near the middle of the coop, while with the box coop the entire floor space is available for her and the chickens. The box coop is also more easily cleaned.

If desired a small covered run can be made for each coop. This is especially desirable if there is danger of losses from cats, hawks, etc.

Fresh air is essential for the health of the fowls. A successful poultry raiser says: "One of my poultry houses is lathed and plastered, while another is single



A BOX COOP.

boarded with paper lining on two sides. It has four half windows on south side and a frame fitted over each window with cloth stretched and tacked on. In this house I have been getting the most eggs and no frozen combs, although the drinking water freezes. The plastered house drew dampness until I had an old screen door hung and tacked cotton cloth over it. Soon after the hens began to lay."

Alfalfa For Horses.

Caution should be used in feeding alfalfa to horses, particularly if they have not been accustomed to it. Like other concentrated feeds, it seems to stimulate all the physical processes to such an extent that various disorders of the digestive system may appear. This is particularly noticeable in the urinary and perspiratory glands.—J. D. Graham.

Not Suitable For Alfalfa.

Any field likely to be under water or the soil saturated with water at any time for more than thirty-six hours at a time is quite unsuitable for alfalfa. Any field with a hard pan subsoil within two feet of the surface will prove unsatisfactory for alfalfa.

Last year France sent to this country \$19,880 worth of alfalfa seed. The price charged American buyers is about 10 cents a pound for the French seed.

The garden is no place for trees.

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