

Salisbury N. C., June 3, '14.

## Home Rule and Romanism in Ireland

The Irish Home Rule bill, which was passed by the English House of Commons May 25th by a decisive vote, provides for the establishment of a Senate and House of Commons which shall have the power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland." But it will not have power to legislate in matters affecting the army, navy, treaties, foreign or colonial relations, naturalization, aliens, coinage or legal tender. Among the "reserved services" upon which it cannot legislate are the Irish Land Purchase Act, the old age pension laws, the national insurance of labor exchanges acts, postal and trustee savings banks or public loans made in Ireland before the passage of the act. The religious equality provision is as follows:

"In the exercise of their power to make laws under this act the Irish Parliament shall not make a law as to either directly or indirectly establish or endow any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof or give a preference, privilege or advantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage."

And these privileges are just what Ireland wanted a free hand in and they will find a way to exercise them too, if it be nothing less than the boycott. Yet as for as laws go they are better than we have in "free" America.

## FAITH

May 29.—Wm. Bruce and F. Favagin left Faith for Baltimore where they will spend their vacation for the fourth of July. We hope they will soon return.

J. T. Wyatt shipped a pair millstones to Roaring River yesterday. They were three feet in diameter.

Fisher and McCombs shipped a pile of millstones today from Granite Quarry.

Teams are hauling granite from here to the military school at Salisbury.

Geo. Earnhardt, a carpenter at work with the crowd on the I. O. O. F. building at Granite Quarry, took Venus on a fling trip from Granite Quarry to Faith on his motorcycle, the quickest trip trip he ever made. Flying machines will be the next thing on the market.

Little Miss Charley Mabelle Fisher of Rockwell, is visiting her grandfather, J. D. A. Fisher this week.

Several of the relatives have returned from Franklin where they went to attend the funeral and burial of Cal. Jacobs.

Venus got his first mess of home raised beans this year May 28th, at Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Peeler's. If any one can beat that in Litcher Township trot out your beans.

Venus bid on a job of building stones to go to Moore County, N. C., but they wrote us that Byrd Bros was awarded the contract. So they beat us to the job.

Venus will leave tonight for Washington, D. C. Quite a number of others from this place are going also. Venus.

## Take Plenty of Time to Eat.

There is a saying that "rapid eating is slow suicide." If you have formed the habit of eating too rapidly you are most likely suffering from indigestion or constipation, which will result eventually in serious illness unless corrected. Digestion begins in the mouth. Food should be thoroughly masticated and swallowed. Then when you feel a fullness of the stomach or feel dull and stupid after eating, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many severe cases of stomach trouble and constipation have been cured by the use of these tablets. They are easy to take and meet agreeable in effect.

For Sale by All Dealers.

## RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Tetters, Ringworm, Eczema, etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally or externally. 25c

## Farm and Garden

## FARMING IN ALASKA.

The Possibilities of That Territory and What Can Be Grown.

So far as topography, soil and climate determine the matter, Alaska has probably 100,000 square miles of area on which there are possibilities for farming and grazing. The larger portion of the farming land is in the interior, in the Yukon drainage, according to the department of agriculture's new bulletin, entitled "Possible Agricultural Development of Alaska."

Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, blueberries and cranberries are plentiful in Alaska. Varieties of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes and many other vegetables have matured every season since the department started its work at its two most northern experiment stations. The department has four stations. One is on the Yukon within seventy-five miles of the arctic circle, another is also in the interior, while there is one in the southeastern and another in the southwestern portion of the territory.

It has been positively demonstrated that forage crops may be grown in the southwestern and central portions as well as potatoes and other garden vegetables. Chicken raising is also proving feasible. It has also been estimated that a great number of farm products are shipped in that might easily be raised on the ground.

The new bulletin on Alaska, while citing so many optimistic facts, also



ON A FARM IN ALASKA.

warns the homesteader that there are many difficulties to be encountered.

On the south coast, where the climate is mild, tillable land is scarce because of the proximity of the mountains to the shore line. Elsewhere in Alaska the winters are long and very cold, and frostproof buildings must be provided for shelter of family and stock.

The swampy character of much of the surface of Alaska makes it a great breeding ground for mosquitoes and gnats, which are almost intolerable pests to both man and beast. It also makes drainage a prerequisite in order to remove the surplus water so that the land can be worked, raise the temperature of the surface soil, lower the frost line, facilitate the decay of the accumulated organic matter and bring about chemical changes which will transform the soil from a very acid condition to one much less so. Nature requires much time for this last process.

Where the vegetable accumulations are largely moss this must be destroyed either by burning or by carting it from the land, for if plowed under it decays very slowly and seems to have an injurious effect on most crop plants. The timber growth, which occurs on practically all the land suitable for tillage, must, of course, be cleared from the land.

All this work—building houses and barns, draining, clearing land of moss and timber—is very slowly accomplished in the short outdoor working season if done single handed by the homesteader and costly, almost prohibitively so if hired labor is used, because of the high wages and living expenses.

Lack of general transportation would open up the country, of local wagon roads, schools, churches and other features of present day life and of the markets in which to sell farm products and from which to obtain home supplies and farm equipment are deterrent features at present, but they will disappear in time.

The federal homestead laws extend to Alaska, excepting that, instead of 160 acres, 320 may be filed upon. Very little of the available land has been surveyed, but that work is now in progress. One may locate on unsurveyed land, file a claim and establish lines by metes and bounds, but he cannot secure a title until a survey has been made by an authorized surveyor and the survey approved. If that survey is made in advance of that made by the government it is done at the expense of the homesteader, and that is heavy.

## Shake Off Your Rheumatism.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. Try a twenty-five cent bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and see how quickly your rheumatic pains disappear. For Sale by All Dealers.

## To Prevent Blood Poisoning

apply at once the wonderful old reliable DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL, a surgical dressing that relieves pain and heals at the same time. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. \$1.00.

## SCOURGE OF HOG CHOLERA.

How to Recognize the Disease and What to Do.

The following suggestions to farmers are offered by the department of agriculture as an aid to the early recognition of hog cholera in a herd:

First.—Keep posted concerning the condition and health of hogs on other farms in your neighborhood. Sick hogs on a neighboring farm are a positive menace, for the germs of hog cholera are easily carried on the feet of men or animals.

Second.—Look over your herd regularly in order that any sick hogs may be promptly discovered.

Third.—If any hogs in the herd are found to be "off feed" or appear in



A HOG CHOLERA VICTIM.

anywise sick separate them immediately from the remainder of the herd, and keep them and the main herd under close observation daily. If there is a tendency for the disease to spread in the herd the trouble is probably hog cholera. This diagnosis may be confirmed by killing one of the sick animals and examining the organs in the manner described in Farmers' Bulletin 370.

Fourth.—When the first symptoms of sickness are observed an immediate change of feed sometimes corrects the trouble. That is particularly true of swill fed hogs.

Fifth.—If there is any tendency for the disease to spread in the herd do not temporize, but immediately treat the herd with serum from the state college or state live stock sanitary board. Prompt administration of the serum is essential to success.

Seventh.—Remember that hog cholera kills millions of hogs where other diseases kill thousands. Dismiss from your mind all thought of such diseases as "lung plague," "infectious pneumonia," "pig typhoid," etc., for these are generally merely fanciful designations given to hog cholera by uninformed men.

## ALFALFA SEEDING.

Experiments to Determine the Proper Amount of Thickness.

It is often recommended that alfalfa be seeded with twenty pounds to the acre in order to insure a good stand of plants, yet experience of many farmers shows that splendid results have been secured from only ten to twelve pounds of good seed. A great deal depends on how much of the seed germinates in either case, and the question is how much seed would give the best yields of hay if different rates of seeding were tested under uniform conditions. Ten rates of seeding were made at Rocky Ford, Colo., on the experiment station farm.

The lowest seeding was two pounds per acre, with an increase of two pounds per acre up to twenty pounds. The seed was sown under ideal conditions on a very uniform field. The test was made in duplicate, one series with common alfalfa and another with Baltic alfalfa. Records have been completed on four cuttings of hay during 1913. There is very little difference in the tons of hay per acre, and the records should be continued for several years before the results will indicate what rate is best.

The thin rates of seeding made coarser, more stemmy hay, while the very thick seedings gave very fine leafy hay, almost too fine to get the maximum yield. The thin stands were more weedy the first and second seasons, while the thick seedings were almost free from weeds the second year. Plots seeded with eight to ten pounds of good seed per acre were the best, all points considered. If conditions are good for germination, ten to twelve pounds of good alfalfa seed should give satisfactory results, and if conditions are not good twenty or even thirty pounds will not insure a stand.

## ASHES GOOD FERTILIZER.

As the time approaches to clean up ash pits and bins and to distribute ash piles, it is well to be reminded of the value of this product.

Coal ashes may be put upon the land if the coarsest portions are raked or sifted out, and these clinkers will serve as drainage or foundations for walks about the barnyard and poultry yard.

Fine coal ashes may be worked into a clay soil with very good effect of rendering it more porous as well as supplying some of the chemicals necessary to the growth of plants.

For fertilizing the lawn nothing is better than fine wood ashes, and if distributed during the winter and early spring the result will be a heavy growth of grass.

All small fruits and orchard trees are benefited by a treatment of ashes, and borers that work around the base of the trunks of trees are almost entirely prevented from entering the bark.

A moderate amount of ashes and soot worked into the soil around roses greatly increases the richness and brilliancy of coloring in the blossoms and makes fine foliage. Care must be taken not to loosen the roots, as roses like rich, firm soil.



The undersigned, a registered optician, will be at his home, near Lower Stone Church, Monday and Tuesday of each week. On any other week day I will drive to the homes of those who wish my services. Consultation and examination free. Prices reduced. Phone, 811 Lowerstone. Address, DR. U. E. MILLER, 53-1m B-pd Rockwell, N. C.

## Hunting Cicero's Villa

By WILLIAM CHANDLER

I was very green when I went to Italy—that is, about Italy. I had been used to going anywhere in America without thought of injury, unless late at night in certain parts of great cities, so I supposed I would be as safe in Italy. I have always been fond of walking, and when in Rome instead of going about among the environs in a trolley or other vehicle I tramped.

A man may walk all over Italy and not be injured, but there are certain chances that he will be robbed or murdered or kidnapped.

I was hunting for one of the many ruins of Cicero's villa. The site in Italy is like what General Washington's body servant was half a century ago. The old negro expired every few years until he got beyond a possible age, then took his final leave. I had heard of one of Cicero's dwellings beyond the Campagna in a southeasterly direction and resolved to visit it. I hunted all day, finally finding a few stones, which might have once been a part of a villa or a wall enclosing a pasture. It was too late to return to Rome that afternoon, so I looked about me for a place to stay the night. Seeing a house on a hill near by, I went there and found a stone structure that might once have been a villa, but was now occupied by the lowest grade of Italians.

I was told by a surly Italian man that I couldn't stay there—they had no room to spare. This surprised me, for they were evidently very poor, and one of this class would usually sleep in the cold himself for a few lire. I asked if there was any conveyance at hand, and when he said no I told him that I was going to stay in the house whether he liked it or not.

The man, a hag and a younger woman, consulted angrily in Italian with each other. Not understanding their language, I did not know what they said, but finally they consented to let me remain. They gave me some black bread—all they had for supper—and I snatched before going to bed. Two more men came in while I was eating and on seeing me looked very much disgruntled. It occurred to me that if they wished to murder me they would be pleased to have me stay with them. Consequently I was in no danger. But I could not make out why they considered me an intruder.

On being shown to my room, not being pleased with the looks of the bed, I spread my overcoat on it and lay down on the coat without undressing. I hadn't lain there long before I heard a tapping on the wall beside me. I was not long in understanding that someone was rapping by the telephone code. But the language was not English. I had picked up the telephone code some years before while station agent on a railroad, but I knew no other language than English. I understood a few words of French and knew that the rapper was talking in that language. I concluded to try English and asked who was rapping.

A reply came in English, mixed with a little French. The person first asked me who I was and on my replying that I was an American, stopping in the house for the night, rapped back that he was a French amateur archaeologist, that he had been hunting for Cicero's villa and that while doing so had been surrounded by several men, brought to the house and held for ransom. He had sent to Rome for 10,000 lire (\$2,000) and was awaiting the issue.

It was plain to me now why I was not wanted in the house. The rascals didn't care to tackle another man. I made up my mind that they were not regular bandits—only a few persons who were used to the criminal methods of the country. Having a loaded revolver, I began to think up a plan by which I might get the prisoner out of their clutches. I was not a prisoner myself, for on reaching my room I made hold to take sent to Rome for 10,000 lire (\$2,000) and was awaiting the issue.

I asked my correspondent if he had a weapon and was told that it had been taken from him. I then asked him about the lock on his door, and he said it was screwed on the inside. He had an implement in his pocket that he used for stone scraping purposes which would do for a screwdriver. After more talk I told him that if he would take the lock off his door and come out I would join him and we would attempt an exit at the point of my pistol. He seemed fearful of our both being killed, but I convinced him that we were not in the hands of real bandits, and he finally consented.

He removed the lock without much difficulty and came out to meet me in the hall, which was unlighted. He had found a poker in his room beside the fireplace and had armed himself with it. I led the way toward a dimly lighted apartment on tiptoe and saw a man asleep with a carbine in his hand. I whispered to the Frenchman that while I clasped my hands over the fellow's mouth he should seize his gun. He agreed to this, and we got the man's gun without his making the slightest noise. With my pistol on his hip, I drove him to the door and motioned him to unlock it. He did so, and the prisoner and I passed out.

We spent the night under the stars and in the morning got back to Rome. As soon as possible a body of carabinieri went to the place we had left, but they found nothing.

## 5 FOR YOUR DEN

Beautiful College Pennants 5

Guaranteed Wear-Ever Hosiery For Men and Women Ladies' Special Offer

All best quality felt with felt heading, streamers, letters and mascot executed in proper colors. This splendid assortment sent prepaid for 50 cents and 5 stamps to pay postage. Send now Howard Specialty Comp'y Dayton, Ohio.

## UNPRODUCTIVE BLACK SOILS.

Unproductive black soils are of swampy origin and must have an adequate system of drainage before permanent improvement can be attained.

Both peat and unproductive black or peaty sand soils are more often deficient in potash than any other element, and potash can nearly always be applied to such soils at a decided profit.

Some black soils are found to be more or less acid. Where there is strong acidity some form of basic lime, such as pulverized limestone, should be applied.

On acid soils phosphoric acid is almost always needed in addition to limestone. Potash is usually a secondary need on such soils.

Nitrogen is not necessary as a fertilizer on unproductive black soils, except in a few cases.

Potash and phosphoric acid will remain in the soil until used in making large applications of mineral fertilizers.

A field plot test is the only sure method of determining the fertilizer treatment needed, although the character of the vegetation is an indication.

Chemical tests are sometimes an indication, but they are too unreliable to be entirely depended upon to determine fertilizer requirements.—From Bulletin of Illinois Experiment Station.

## NEW DATA ABOUT CORN.

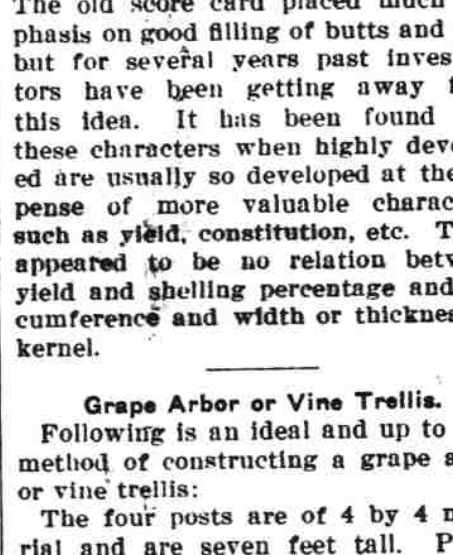
Shape of Ears Bears a Relation to the Yield.

The superintendent of the Texas station at Temple, after a careful study of the relation of shape of ear to yield of corn, concludes that slightly tapering parent ears give the highest yield. This is in accord with the results of experiments at the Ohio experiment station, in which extremely tapering ears gave slightly higher results than cylindrical ears. High yields were associated with comparatively smooth kernels of slightly more than average depth and of medium hardness. The yield increased with an increase in the total weight of the ear as determined by slight increase in length, amount of grain and rather marked increase in weight of cob.

In experiments at the Ohio and Nebraska experiment stations it was found that the highest yields were obtained with medium to medium long ears. Poorly filled butts and tips were more frequently associated with well filled butts than with well filled tips. The old score card placed much emphasis on good filling of butts and tips, but for several years past investigators have been getting away from this idea. It has been found that these characters when highly developed are usually so developed at the expense of more valuable characters, such as yield, constitution, etc. There appeared to be no relation between yield and shelling percentage and circumference and width or thickness of kernel.

Grape Arbor or Vine Trellis. Following is an ideal and up to date method of constructing a grape arbor or vine trellis.

The four posts are of 4 by 4 material and are seven feet tall. Plates



UP TO DATE GRAPE ARBOR OR VINE TRELLIS.

and braces of the same material are joined together, as illustrated. The plates are of sufficient length to accommodate the width of woven wire fencing desired for the top. The fence is drawn and kept taut by means of the four anchor wires and turnbuckles. The wire must be securely anchored in the ground by means of a stone underground or else set in the cement and should be of woven wire cable to withstand the strain. The bars and stays of the fencing used should be of equal distance apart and of sufficient strength. Poultry netting will not do.

Up to fifty feet in length 4 by 4 material is heavy enough for the supports, and over fifty feet 6 by 6 should be used. If intended to be used as a vine trellis a low fence can also be fastened vertically upon each side, thus completely shading the walk.

Clover Seed Recleaned. Barron county, Wis., produces a large quantity of clover seed which in the past has been dumped upon the market as it comes from the huller.

As a result a very low price has been realized. A county agent has organized a co-operative company to reclean the seed and put it on the market in car lots. This county has also organized a live stock exchange, with the county agent's office as a clearing house.

Can't Keep It Secret. The splendid work of Chamberlain's Tablets is daily becoming more widely known. No such grand remedy for stomach and liver troubles has ever been known.

For Sale by All Dealers.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the cough and headache and works off the cold. Original refund money if it fails to cure. S. W. GROVE'S signature on each box.

53-1m B-pd Rockwell, N. C.

## A KISS IN THE DARK

By EVERETT P. CLARKE

When consciousness came to me I found myself in a strange room surrounded by a number of persons, all of whom were looking at me with sympathy on their faces. I could not remember how I came to be there in that condition or why I felt as I did.

The truth was that in crossing a street I had been knocked down through the carelessness of a chauffeur and severely injured. A man whom I took to be a doctor was watching me up, and as soon as I returned to consciousness he ordered every one out of the room and, after telling me that I had been run over, said that I had been carried into a house near the scene of the accident and could not be at once removed.

One of my eyes had been injured, and a strip of linen was laid over both of them. Then I suppose I was left to myself for awhile, for I heard no sound in the room, though at intervals persons came and went. After having been alone so far as I knew, during one of these intervals I heard what sounded to me to be a faint rustling of a woman's skirts. Then there was a vague consciousness that some one was standing near me looking at me. One thing I felt sure of—a warm breath against my cheek.

Suddenly I felt a pair of lips pressed against mine. It was only for a moment, after which by the sound of skirts I knew some one was scurrying away. I had evidently been kissed by a woman.

Now, I was at an age when a kiss like that would naturally stir the imagination. Was the kisser young? I judged so by the feeling of her lips, which were soft and warm. I longed to get well that I might find her out.

I remained where I was but a few days, when I was taken to my own home. I was not permitted to remove my eye covering before leaving the house, so I was ignorant of the members of the family. As soon as I was well enough to be out again I went to thank them for the care they had taken of me. I was received by the lady of the house, and I asked that I might thank every one who was in the house during my stay there. The lady told me that the members of her family were one son and a little daughter eight years old. I knew that the person who had kissed me was neither of these, for the swish of skirts I heard was not that of a child. I asked if there had been any one besides the family in the house during my sojourn there, to which she replied that no one had been staying there. The accident had caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and a number of persons had come in to make inquiries. This was as far as I could go in my investigation, at least at the time, and I felt discouraged. There was a strong probability of my remaining in ignorance of what I was extremely anxious to know. I resolved to cultivate the acquaintance of the Murrays, who had housed me, with a view to a possible meeting with the kisser.

This I did. The son, Ed Murray, was about my age and I took especial pains to cultivate him. He was nothing loath, and we soon became excellent friends. I have often thought that the kisser, seeing me going about with him, must have quaked in her boots. But though I purposely talked with Murray about my stay in his mother's house, I gained no information as to who was there on the day I was taken in. Ed had been away at the time. However, I was doing my bit of detective work very well, and it was quite likely that by being a good deal at the house I might run across my quarry, and if I did I was quite sure she would show in her features a consciousness that would betray her.

Time passed, and, having thus far failed, I concluded to reveal my secret to some one of the family and ask assistance. Neither Mrs. Murray nor Ed could be relied on to give the girl away, chose Ed Murray, the daughter, one too young to have many scruples about giving the lady away.

"I do believe it was Kit Travers," she said. "She's just the kind of girl to do a thing like that."

"Who is Kit Travers? Was she here on the day I was brought here?"

"I don't know about her being here, but she might have been. At that time she used to come here quite often."

"At that time? Doesn't she come here quite often now?"

"She hasn't been in the house in a long while."

I felt quite sure I was on the right track. I based my conclusion on the fact of Miss Travers having formerly been often at the Murrays' and having suddenly dropped off after I became intimate with them. I induced Ed to send for Miss Travers on some pretext and telephone me on her arrival.

One day I received the message and hurried to the Murrays'. I had my own pretext for coming prepared, but did not need to use it. I suddenly entered a room where Ed was talking with a very pretty girl. The moment the pretty girl saw me she blushed beautifully, and I felt that I had landed the girl who had kissed me.

I often tell my wife that it was her appreciation of me that brought about my appreciation of her and, consequently, our marriage. If she, moved by a sudden impulse, hadn't kissed me in the dark—

I get no further, warned by a rising tempest.

## Wachovia Bank and Trust Co.

Sallisbury, N. C.

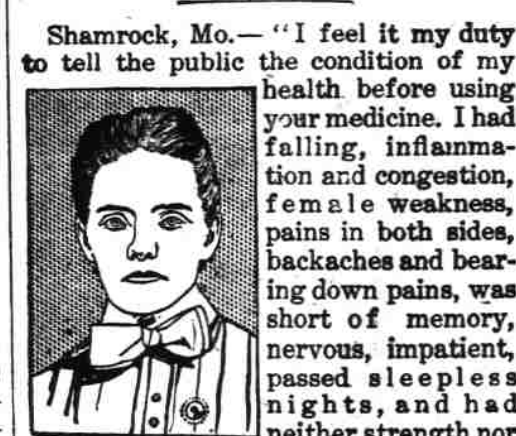
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Will pay you 4 per cent on your deposits and compound the interest quarterly.

This is a Big Bank, why not open an account with us?

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Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.



Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of breath, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and I certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

## Arms in the Churches.

The Roman Catholic ecclesiastical trust has always bowed, liar! at every intimation that the basements of their churches were veritable armories, and that they were armed and ready to "cut a pat" for the pope to the White House when the time was opportune.

How will they explain the following item taken from the Associated Press reports in an article concerning the recent skirmish at Vera Cruz:

The usual authorities have arrested a priest who was suspected of aiding snipers to escape. From the tower of the church in the Plaza, where he was captured, numerous shots were fired at the Americans, but when an entrance was made the priest was the only man in the building.

Terrified, he fell to his knees and prayed the mariages to spare his life. He apparently feared that he would be killed forthwith and his capture had a hard time persuading him that he would get a square deal. Later five Mexicans suspected of sniping were found hidden behind the church organ. Three thousand rounds of ammunition was also discovered in an embrasure, as well as a number of guns abandoned in the flight of the riflemen.

Here we have a "holy" father engaged in the work of assassinating American soldiers, and when a snare is gained to the church it is found that it is stocked with assassins and all kinds of ammunition with which to kill more American soldiers—the Menace.

## THE MENACE.

The Menace is doing the nation the greatest possible service in the greatest battle for principle that has ever confronted mankind. It is a question of truth and righteousness versus error, superstition and deception. On the result of this battle depends the safety of our republic, church and homes, and, whether you believe the assertion or not, the situation demands the honest and intelligent consideration of every one. If the statements made in the Menace are false and contrary to history, Protestants ought to know it, and, if they are true, Romanists ought to know it. If you are being made a tool of by some ecclesiastic, read; if you are honest and are seeking light, read; if you are a fool and can't help it, read; read the Menace. Subscription price only 25c per annum, if the amount and year of payment is left at, or sent to THE WATCHMAN, Salisbury, N. C.

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