

NOTICE.
All persons interested in the building of a road from the bridge on county line by way of Bombay, Farmer, Meacham Gray's X Roads to Asheboro are requested to meet the Board of County Commissioners on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1914, to consider the question of its location, etc.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
Geo. T. Muir, Clerk.

Notice of Sale of Personalty.
On Saturday, the third day of January, 1914, at 10:30 a. m., at the home place of the late W. J. Miller, deceased, I will sell at public auction for the highest bidder the following personalty, the same being the property of the late Jane A. Miller, deceased, to-wit: One stove and fixtures (MAJESTIC make), dishes and dining room ware, various tables and sideboards, various chairs, suits of balmaloon furniture, sewing machine, a king chair and various dining room chairs, bed furnishings, carpets, curtains, rugs, 1 Stieff piano, 1 cow 1 fine horse, 1 practical new 5-passenger Olds automobile, various garden implements and other articles too tedious to mention.
Any of the property may be inspected and examined before sale by applying to the undersigned.
This Dec. 15th, 1913.
J. T. WOOD,
Admr. of Jane A. Miller, dead.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of D. A. Hopkins, deceased, before the Clerk of the Superior Court for Randolph county, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the first day of January, 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All indebted to said estate are expected to make immediate payment and settlement.
This Dec. 15, 1913.
R. J. HOPKINS, Admr.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Jane Miller, deceased, before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned duly verified, on or before the 15th day of December, 1913, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
This 18th day of Dec. 1913.
J. T. WOOD,
Admr. of Jane A. Miller, dead.

Notice of Sale of Personalty.
On Monday, the 5th day of January, 1914, at 1 o'clock P. M. in the town of Randleman, N. C., at the store room of L. A. Spewer, near Randleman bargain store building I will sell at public auction for the highest bidder the following personalty, being the property of the late Nancy Jordan, to-wit: One graphophone, 92 records and two boxes for same, certain beds, bureaus, bed furnishings, glassware, dining room ware, farming implements, 1 mule, 1 wagon, harness, plows, carpenters tools and books and other things too tedious to mention.
This Dec. 15th, 1913.
J. T. WOOD,
Admr. of Nancy Jordan, de'd.
Hammer and Kelly, Atty's.

NOTICE.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Randolph County.
Taken up and entered on the Book of Strays Book No. 52, page No. 22, of Randolph county, according to law, by J. A. Wall, living about house of said county in New Market township, a certain stray black horse mule about 15 years old; no marks.
This 9th day of Dec. 1913.
twelve miles northwest of the court
GEO. T. MURDOCK,
Register of Deeds.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as Admr. of the estate of Mary J. Hinshaw, de'd., before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 28th day of November, 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
C. U. HINSHAW, Admr.
Greenboro, N. C., R. F. D.

NOTICE.
NORTH CAROLINA.
Randolph County.
In the Superior Court, before W. C. Hammond, Clerk.
G. A. Carver, Administrator, et al vs. Mary Swing, Jane Overman, Wm. Staley, Sarah Turner, non-residents et al, heirs-at-law of Harriett Record, late of Randolph County.
The defendants above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced by said the Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county to divide the land held as tenants in common by Harriett Record and Harriett Record, late of Randolph county, and situate in Liberty township in said county, and to sell the half which may be allotted to Harriett Record, deceased, for assets; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on the 29th day of December, 1913, at the court house of said county in Randolph county, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said or the plaintiff will apply to said court for the release demanded in said complaint.
This the 22nd day of Nov. 1913.
W. C. HAMMOND,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

Land Sale.
By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Judge of the Superior Court of Randolph county in the case of Vaughn and Company against Hugh T. Brown and others, I will sell at the court house in Asheboro, North Carolina, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., the land described in the complaint in this cause. Said land described as follows, said land being in Randolph county, Asheboro township:
Beginning at a stone on the east side of Mill street where said street intersects with a street running east and west, and running thence south along said Mill street 42 feet to a stone; thence east 308 feet to a stone in Bean's line; thence with Bean's line 42 feet to a stone in Phillips' line; thence west 100 feet to a stone on Phillips' line 25 feet to his corner; thence north on Phillips' line 28 feet 284 feet to the beginning, containing one acre more or less.
TERMS CASH.
This the 29th day of Nov. 1913
JOHN T. BRITAIN, Commr.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Nancy Jordan, de'd., I shall sell at the residence of R. M. Brown in Randleman, N. C., to the highest bidder at public auction on Saturday, Nov. 29 1913, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following articles of personal property: One mule, one-half interest in a moving machine, one hay rake, one 1-horse wagon and harness, one set blacksmith tools, lot of bedding, one phonograph, and household and kitchen furniture as one saddle, and other articles too tedious to mention.
All persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are notified to present their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of November, 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
This November 6, 1913.
JAMES T. WOOD,
Admr. Nancy Jordan

Certificate of Dissolution.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Department of State.
To All to Whom These Presents May Concern:—Greeting:
Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated records of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all stockholders deposited in my office, that the Asheboro Electric Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the town of Asheboro, county of Randolph, State of North Carolina (M. W. Parrish being its agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21 Revised of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:
Now, therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 6th day of December, 1913, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1913.
J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Secretary of State

Notice.
The policyholders of the Randolph county branch of the Mutual Fire Insurance Association is hereby called to meet in the court house in Asheboro on the first Monday in January for the transaction of its business. All members are earnestly requested to be present. The loss the past year from windstorm has been the heaviest in the history of the association and in all probability it will be necessary to make an assessment of 20 cents on the hundred dollars of insurance in force.
S. S. COX, Pres
J. M. ALLEN, Secy.-Treas.

LAND SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Randolph county in the special proceedings entitled Jerry Langley et al vs. Myrtle Langley et al, I will on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the court house door of Randolph county, at Asheboro, N. C., the following described real estate, to-wit:
Beginning on the east side of the Chesaw road, T. P. Fraser's corner thence nearly south with said road 41 chains and 50 links to a stone; thence west 19 chains and 41 links to a stake; thence north 58 chains and 50 links to a stake in Joel Kivett's line; thence east 3 chains and 41 links to a post oak, Joel Kivett's corner; thence north 5 chains to a sourwood, S. W. Stearns's corner; thence east 5 chains and 50 links to the beginning corner, containing 46 acres, less 3 acres sold for school lot and 3 acres sold to Abijah Brown, all being sold subject to the life estate of Jennie Langley.
Terms: One-third cash, one-third in three months, one-third in six months, title to be retained until the purchase price is paid.
This December 3, 1913.
J. A. SPENCE, Commr.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS
We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. Boyd's Syllabic System is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines. No positions. No shading as in other systems. No long lists of word signs to confuse. Only nine characters to learn and you have the entire English language at your absolute command. The best system for stenographers and railroad men. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men and women may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practices as with other systems. Our graduates hold high grade positions everywhere. Send today for booklet, testimonials, etc.
Chicago Correspondence Schools
939 Chicago Opera House Block,
Chicago, Ill.

THE BEAUTY SPOT OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS
IS
Chimney Rock and Bat Cave
Situated in Hickory Nut Gap
There are many hotels and boarding houses and country homes where board can be obtained at lower rate than at any other section where the same class of accommodation is given. Before you make up your mind where to go write us for printed information, which will be sent free of cost. If you want a few picture postal cards of the many beauty spots around here, send 10 to 25 cents in stamps, and we'll buy and send them to you.
Teachers of public and private schools who want to take special courses under the most competent instructors should write Literary, Arts and Handkerchief Association. Teachers who want to join the Teachers' Outing Club, where they share expenses, and thereby get their outing at smallest cost, write "Outing Club."
Doctors, bankers, lawyers, merchants and manufacturers can get printed information that is of special interest to them. It costs less to send your family here than any other section. Furnished cottages, single room for housekeeping, and tents, can be rented at reasonable rates. Write for information. Address J. B. FREEMAN, Bat Cave P. O., N. C.

GRAVEN & REDDING
Lawyers
Law Bldg. Asheboro, N. C.
General practice. Special attention to land litigation. Criminal practice and collections.
Loans negotiated.
THE BANK OF RANDOLPH
Asheboro, N. C.
Capital and Surplus, \$60,000.00
Total Assets, over \$250,000.00
With ample assets, experience and protection, we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with safe banking.
W. B. McCrory, President
W. J. Armfield, V.-President
W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier
J. D. Ross Assistant Cash

Stomach Trouble Cured With Food
I have prepared a course of lessons which teaches you how to select and combine your food at meals so as to remove the causes of, and cure, stomach and intestinal trouble.
Drop me a card and I will send you my little book, Scientific Eating, free of charge which explains these lessons.
Eugene Christian, F. S. D., 228 W. 79th St., New York.
DR. D. K. LOCKHART, DENTIST.
ASHEBORO, N. C. Phone 28.
Office over the Bank. Hours. 9 a.m. to 12 m. 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Wm. C. Hammer R. C. Kelly
HAMMER & KELLY
Attorneys at Law
Office—Second door from street in Lawyers' Row.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON
(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JANUARY 4
JESUS AND THE CHILDREN.
LESSON TEXT—Mark 9:36-41; 10:13-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Gird yourselves with humility, to serve one another; for God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—1 Pet. 5:5.
We now return to the New Testament, and during this year finish those studies on the life of Christ which were followed during the year 1912. Almost as though it were an answer to the question, "who are for him, and who are against him?" that was asked in the last lesson for that year, we have presented for our study today, the relations of Jesus with children. In his teachings about children, as about so many other things, Jesus stands unique among all religious teachers. The events of this lesson occurred during the summer of A. D. 29, during the time of his Perea ministry, which extended from his final departure from Galilee until his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
Lust for Power.
I. A Wayside Dispute, vv. 30-37.—As though by way of contrast, the lesson committee has given us this sidelight as to the effect, up to this time, upon the hearts of the disciples of those great truths Jesus had been teaching them, about the method whereby he was to establish his kingdom. The disciples lusted for power, a wrangling which had not yet ceased. Jesus waited until they had arrived at Capernaum, and their heat had cooled somewhat before taking any notice of the dispute. In response to his questioning they held their peace, for, after reflection, they were ashamed of what had taken place, v. 34. Jesus then presented to them a concrete example of what is to be required of all of those who shall seek to enter into this new kingdom. That was a more pertinent question than the one they had just been discussing. (Luke 18:15-17) tells us that these disciples desired to send the children away, hence the words, "Suffer them to come." Ever after, when this mean, low, ambition to be "the greatest" came up, there must have arisen before them, in memory, this picture. His appeal to children meets a well nigh universal response in the hearts of men. The fact that the child was so near at hand is suggestive of the attractiveness of Jesus. The disciples were seemingly afraid of him (v. 32), not so, however, the child. For us to receive one who perfectly trusts him is to receive Jesus himself, and to receive Jesus is to receive the Father, for he came as the representative of the Father, the full revelation of God, Col. 2:9. To enter the kingdom is of course preliminary to any question of precedence in that kingdom. Jesus taught these disciples that as a little child is teachable (Matt. 18:3), so must all be who are to follow him.
Thus Jesus contrasts the spirit of humility with that of pride which they had just shown. The lower we put ourselves the higher God will exalt us, Phil. 2:6-11. Jesus rebuked his disciples and taught them that rather than seek the place of authority and leadership, they ought to take the place of a child, that they may be taught and be ruled.
II. Authority Denied, vv. 38-41. The spirit manifested by these disciples (v. 38) is far from having been removed from the earth after all of these years. The ability to cast out devils in the name of Jesus was evidence enough in his mind that such persons were for, and not against, him, vv. 39, 40. It is not, however, the ability to cast out the devils, but rather the fact that a service had been performed "in his name," which bulked large in his mind. Such is the service that has its reward, v. 41 and Matt. 12:30.
Set Good Example.
III. Angels in Disguise, 10:13-16. This attitude of Jesus towards those children about him (9:36) led others to bring their children to him, and among these were the babies, Luke 18:15. Try and picture the scene as Jesus extended his hands in blessed benediction. What effect this blessing may have had upon a baby's heart we are not told, but we can imagine that a sense of responsibility for Christian nurture must have remained with these parents, Eph. 6:4. Those in charge of these children have set us a good example in bringing them thus early to Jesus. To allow children to reach the "years of understanding" before teaching them the way of life, is as unreasonable as is neglect teaching children the habits of physical cleanliness, until they are old enough to understand sanitation, hygiene, or the laws of medical science.
As we look back over these incidents we are impressed by the fact that those who engage in such a silly, nay, even wicked a discussion as to the matter of pre-eminence—whether it be that they had a spiritual or temporal idea of that kingdom—stood dumb before him when called upon to justify themselves. Those who fail would send the children away are rebuked, and it is revealed to them that these stood nearer to the Christ than did the disciples themselves. Even those not socially nor personally attractive may be received "in my name," i. e., for his sake.

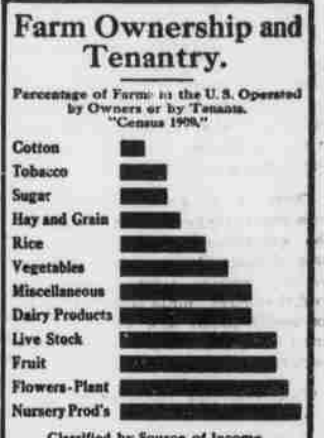
DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS
Everybody Should Join in the Universal Farm Uplift.
FARM METHODS ARE LACKING
Farmers Can Easily Grow Twice Average of Staple Crops—Many Great Industrial Corporations of Country Are Interested.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)
We have between the average and the best in farming in the cotton belt an attainable 1,000 per cent. This difference of 1,000 per cent. against the average farmer is due wholly to conditions which he can easily control with the necessary knowledge. Every corporation and business man interested in the welfare of the United States department of agriculture, agricultural colleges, experiment stations, state departments of agriculture and other forces and conduct great educational campaigns until the foolish and criminal waste that is going on every year by reason of unscientific methods of farming is a thing of the past.
Our farmers can grow easily twice the average yield of our staple crops. This increase would pour many millions of dollars annually into our industrial channels. Such an addition could not be made without touching every corporation, every banker, every storekeeper, every doctor, every lawyer, every editor and, in fact, every person in the country.
Many of the great industrial corporations of the country have already joined forces with national and state institutions and are helping the farmers to larger production and to larger life, and are thereby contributing to the prosperity and uplift of the whole people. Some people may attribute this to pure selfishness, but from out of that selfishness will evolve a better condition among the farmers, greater comforts in living, and more luxuries of life and better opportunities for the farmers to educate their sons and daughters—thus the presumed selfishness contains within it a resulting philanthropy.
During the last ten years our acre yield increased, but not half as much as the increase of population. There-

UTILIZE THE CORNSTALKS.
SILAGE INCREASES VALUE OF CORN CROP 40 PER CENT.
1 Ton Clover Hay.....\$15.00
175 Lbs. Cottonseed Meal at \$30 2.63
Value 2 1/2 Tons Silage.....\$12.37
1 Ton of Corn Silage..... 4.94
1 Acre Corn—10 Tons Silage. 49.40
1 Acre Corn—50 Bu. Corn at 50c 25.00
..... \$24.40
Cost of Filling Silo—at 75c Per Ton 7.50
Value 1 Acre Cornstalks.....\$16.90

fore, there is every inducement to do good farming, and to do good farming we must decrease the number of the acres of cotton and increase the number devoted to pastures, forage crops and live stock. We have all heard the old Dutch proverb quoted before, but we cannot quote it too often: "No grass, no stock; no stock, no manure; no manure, no crop." Holland is almost entirely a grass and stock country, and lands are worth on an average of \$500 per acre. These people have found that they can make more out of land from grasses and live stock than they can by cultivating it.
Unnumbered acres of hill land in the cotton belt are making less than one-third bale of cotton per acre, and at the same time making poverty for those tilling them. The cost of commercial fertilizer applied annually is appalling. The razor-back terraces, covered with weeds, grass and briars, and the circled and short rows prevent the use of labor-saving implements.
Millions of acres of poor hillside land now producing less than one-third bale of cotton per acre should be plowed deep, well fertilized with acid phosphate and some nitrogen and some potash, when needed, and planted in summer and winter legumes for, say, two years, and then sowed in Bermuda grass, lespedeza, crimson and burr clovers. Only by this method and stock raising can our worn-out, gullied cotton lands be restored to fertility and only in this way can the people of our southland become prosperous and contented.
We have worn out our lands in the quickest possible time by growing cotton and rigidly excluding grasses, clovers and live stock. We have depleted the soil of vegetable matter and it has washed away. This poor soil means a poor people, and the poor people means bad roads, uncomfortable homes, poorly equipped farms, very little education, the credit system, and all that retards civilization.
The last census shows that our population increased 21 per cent. in the preceding decade, while our meat-producing animals decreased more than 10 per cent. We are facing a very serious situation. The meat-producing

animals must be grown on the farm. The farmers will not long continue to grow stock at a loss. The conditions must be such that stock raising is profitable or the farmers will sooner or later go out of the business entirely.
The cotton belt has an overwhelming advantage over every other section in live stock raising. We have great climatic advantages that permit outdoor pasturing and feeding during the whole, or the greater part, of the year. We can obtain large yields of oats, leguminous crops, Johnson and Bermuda grasses, sorghum, cane hay and an abundance of corn for making silage, the most economic form of carbohydrates. The keeping of good cattle and the intelligent use of thoroughly good, permanent pastures and grazing crops, and



the economic use of the silo and cottonseed meal will make our lands rich, keep millions of dollars at home that are now sent to the north and west, and make our people prosperous.
The calamity howler says: "What about the lack of lime in the soil?" Dr. Tait Butler, probably the best-posted man on southern agriculture, says, in summing up a most excellent editorial on "Lime in Southern Feeds:" "We have shown: (1) That our soils are not deficient in lime as regards the plant food requirements of our crops; (2) that plants grown in the south have as much ash as the same plants grown elsewhere, and that the feed crops of the south, especially the legumes peculiar to the south, contain as high a per cent. of ash as the feed crops of other sections; (3) that typical southern rations are those made up of typical southern feeds and contain more ash than typical northern feeds. The conclusion is, therefore, that while our animals fall to get the mineral matter they need, it is not because this material is deficient in our feeds, but because our animals do not get sufficient of our feeds."
In the cotton belt, live stock farming has been avoided mainly for two reasons: (1) Because all-cotton farming paid better until the soil became poor; (2) because of the cattle tick. Now, millions of acres are too poor to grow cotton profitably, and we can easily eradicate the cattle tick. Since the work of eradicating the tick was inaugurated, nearly 200,000 square miles have been cleaned for all time; this is an area over three times as large as Alabama. The tick injures the hide, reduces the milk flow at least ten per cent., makes it very difficult to fatten cattle, prevents the introduction of good cattle to breed up our native cattle, lowers the price of our cattle on the markets and destroys more than enough cattle every year to pay for its eradication.
The invasion of the boll weevil and the consequent reduction of the profits of cotton growing is forcing many farmers to grow crops which must of necessity be marketed through the agency of live stock, and it is the function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops that are grown, enabling the farmers to convert grasses, forage crops, cow peas and soy beans, and so on, into higher priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from

HOW PLANT FOOD CAN BE RETURNED TO SOIL.
1—By Barnyard Manure.
2—By Growing and Feeding Clover, Alfalfa, Etc.
3—By Plowing Under Green Crops.
4—By Plowing Under Cornstalks, Stubble, Straw, Etc.
5—By Applying Commercial Fertilizers.

It. The greatest need of the farmers of the cotton belt at present is more grass and more live stock, and those who assist in eradicating the cattle tick and in otherwise helping to create conditions that will enable farmers to grow two good animals in the place of one scrub is surely a great benefactor as those who cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before.
Live stock should certainly be given a prominent place in the agricultural development of the cotton belt. Next to having good and intelligent people in a country, good live stock is probably of the most importance. This being true, every state in the cotton belt should encourage better live stock by eradicating the tick and by teaching improved methods of stock breeding and raising.