

NOTICE OF LAND SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in the Superior court of Randolph county in the special proceedings entitled Filmore Langley, et al. against Cornelia Hodgkin et al.

The undersigned commissioner will on the 29th day of May, 1915, at the late residence of James Langley, deceased, in the village of Staley, North Carolina, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at 12 o'clock M. the following tracts or parcels of land:

Lot No. 1—Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 20; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 22; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 136 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 27; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 26; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 135 feet to the beginning, containing, 21600 feet more or less.

Lot No. 2—In the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 25 of the town of Staley thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 27; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 108 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 108 feet to the beginning, containing, 34560 feet more or less.

Lot No. 3 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on the south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 2 of the division of the James Langley land; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake in Brewer's line; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 81 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street, thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 81 feet to the beginning, containing, 25920 feet more or less.

Lot No. 4 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on south side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 3 in the division of the James Langley land; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 320 feet to a stake in Brewer's line; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 81 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 320 feet to a stake on south side of Hillsboro street; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 81 feet to the beginning, containing, 25920 feet more or less.

Lot No. 5 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on the east side of E. R. St. corner of lot No. 20 of the town of Staley; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 60 feet to a stake; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 135 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 25; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 60 feet to the corner of lot No. 20; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 135 feet to the beginning, containing, 8100 feet more or less.

Lot No. 6 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on north side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 10 of the town of Staley, thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 75 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 12; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 75 feet to a stake corner of lot No. 11; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to the beginning, containing, 12000 feet more or less.

Lot No. 7 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on north side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 6 of the division of James Langley's land; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 75 feet to a stake; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake in line of lot No. 10; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 75 feet to a stake; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to the beginning, containing, 12000 feet more or less.

Lot No. 8 in the division of James Langley's land. Beginning at a stake on the north side of Hillsboro street corner of lot No. 7 in the division of James Langley's land; thence north 71 1/2 degrees east 120 feet to a stake J. F. McArthur's old line; thence north 18 1/2 degrees west 160 feet to a stake; thence south 71 1/2 degrees west 120 feet to a stake; thence south 18 1/2 degrees east 160 feet to the beginning, containing, 12000 feet more or less.

Lot No. 9 in Randolph county Columbia township and near the village of Staley, N. C. Beginning at a white oak running thence south 65 poles to a stake in Solomon Staley's line; thence west 180 poles to a stake in Joseph Scotten's line; thence north 55 poles to a stake; thence east 187 poles to the beginning, except 40 acres sold from the above tract, sold by James Langley and wife to Joe Hicks, leaving belonging to this tract 27 acres.

A portion of the above tracts of land will be sold subject to the dower right of Martha Langley, which tracts will be made known on the day of sale.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, the remaining one-half on a credit of six months.

This the 28th day of April, 1915.
L. S. KIVETT,
Commissioner.

"MONEY"

The mint makes it and under the terms of the CONTINENTAL MORTGAGE COMPANY you can secure it at 6 per cent. for any legal purpose on approved real estate. Terms easy, tell us your wants and we will cooperate with you.

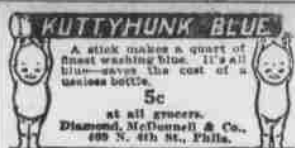
PETTY & COMPANY
1419 Lytton Bldg., Chicago.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Mrs. Swanna Dawkins deceased, before J. M. Caveness, 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 8th day of April, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of the recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 6th day of April, 1915.
ARTHUR ROSS, Admr.



J. W. AUSTIN, M. D.
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
South Main St., next to P. O.
HIGH POINT, N. C.

Wm. C. Hammer R. C. Kelly
HAMMER & KELLY
Attorneys at Law
Office—Second door from
street in Lawyers' Row.

DR. D. K. LOCKHART
Dentist
ASHEBORO, N. C. Phone 26
Office over the Bank. Hours, 9 a.m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. JOHN SWAIM
Dentist
Office over First National
Bank.
Asheboro, N. C.
Phone 192

DR. J. F. MILLER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offices Over Bank of Randolph
Asheboro, N. C.

DR. J. D. GREGG
Dental Surgeon
At Liberty, N. C., Monday, Tuesday
and Wednesday.
At Rameur, N. C., Thursday, Friday
and Saturday.

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.
B. B. McCrary, President.
W. J. Armfield, V-President.
W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier.
J. D. Ross, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Noah Cagle, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on my premises on the 15th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock one mule, one horse wagon, a lot of chickens, farming tools, a lot of corn, feed, etc., and house property, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 23rd day of April, 1916, 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 23 day of April, 1915.
MATTHEW CAGLE, Admr.

LAND SALE

On Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the courthouse door in Asheboro, the following described tract of land, except that portion of the tract which lies north of Mill Creek, which has already been sold to A. J. Bean and later sold to H. C. Cox:

Beginning at a sycamore on the river bank, Hardy Brown's corner, running west 36 chains and 50 links to a white oak at the head of a steep hollow, thence down the hollow thirteen chains to Mill Creek, thence down the various courses of the creek six chains and 25 links to a stake, thence south crossing the creek 16 chains and 50 links to a stone in Reuben R. Cox's line, thence east 19 chains and 21 links to a stake in the public road, thence south 23 degrees east with said road 8 chains and 50 links to a stake, thence east 4 chains and 40 links to the old hickory corner continuing nearly east in all 24 chains and 40 links to an ash, originally William Cox's corner on the river bank, thence up the various courses of the river to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-five and one-fourth acres, be the same more or less.

Terms—One half cash, balance on credit of six months. Title to be reserved until purchase money is paid.
O. T. MACON,
Executor of Levi Cox, deceased,
Climax, Route 1, N. C.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to John Smallwood, that the undersigned S. R. Matthis, on the 6th day of July, 1914, purchased one-half acre tract of land in Asheboro township, known as the John Smallwood home place listed in the name of Monroe Matthis for the delinquent taxes of 1913, it being sold by the Sheriff of Randolph county; and unless the same is redeemed on or before the 8th day of July, 1915, the time the right of exemption expires, the undersigned will make application for a deed for said land.

S. R. MATTHIS, Purchaser.

VALUE OF THE GARDEN

Usefulness Cannot Be Measured in Money Alone.

Farmer Will Find It Profitable to Devote Small Patch of Land to Vegetables—Location Should Be Near the Home.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If the value of the home garden were to be estimated in money alone it is safe to say that the returns from a small plot of land devoted to this purpose would be from eight to ten times greater than the value of the cotton which could be raised on the same area. Many southern farmers will refuse to believe this. It is, however, a fact that experts in agriculture have thoroughly demonstrated. For several years past, canning-club girls have made annual net profits of from twenty to fifty dollars on gardens only one-tenth of an acre in extent, and in Alabama this year products worth \$700 were raised on seven-tenths of an acre. The usefulness of the garden, however, cannot be measured in money alone, and no man can afford to ignore the important part that an adequate supply of fresh vegetables plays in preserving the health of his family.

It is obvious that when a man buys vegetables he not only pays for the cost of production, but for the cost of transportation and marketing. He obtains, however, an inferior article. Many vegetables lose their characteristic flavor within a few hours, and none are so free from the danger of infection or so palatable as those which are grown at home. In practice, however, if the farmer does not grow his own vegetables it means that in a great majority of cases his family gets no vegetables at all. One result of this is a demand for tonics and other medicines in the spring, for it is a well-known fact that vegetables and fruits furnish many ingredients absolutely essential to human health. Where a monotonous winter diet fails to supply these ingredients, the human system suffers and recourse is had to medicine.

For reasons both of health and money, therefore, the farmer will find



Two Canning-Club Girls Hoeing Tomatoes.

it profitable to devote to his home garden the small amount of land and the small amount of labor that it requires. The amount of land depends, of course, upon the size of the family. In a majority of cases, however, from one-fourth to one-half of an acre will be found sufficient to produce an adequate supply of vegetables throughout the entire year. Close attention must, of course, be paid to the rotation and succession of crops, the planting planned with forethought, and the cultivation done as carefully as that of any field crop. No specific arrangement can be laid down that would suit all requirements, and each grower must devise plans to meet his own conditions. In this he is strongly urged to seek the assistance which county agents, state agricultural experiment stations, and the federal department of agriculture can give him.

There are, however, certain fundamental principles which apply equally to all gardens. The garden should al-



Products From a Texas Garden.

ways be located as close to the house as good ground can be secured. This means that the garden can be cared for at odd moments, when it would be neglected if it were at an inconvenient distance. The vegetables should be planted in long rows in or-

der to make cultivation with ordinary horse implements possible. A slope to the south or southeast is desirable, because the ground warms easily in the spring and early planting is thus made possible. Good drainage is, however, a factor of greater importance. The land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water, but not sufficient to wash the soil. If all the ground around the house is level and artificial drainage by open ditches or tile drains is not resorted to, planting should be done on ridges or beds to prevent the drowning of the crops during wet weather.

Thorough preparation of the soil by plowing, harrowing, rolling or dragging will ultimately prove a saving of labor by lessening the work of cultivation. A deep soil is desirable, but the depth should be increased gradually. Barnyard or stable manure is the best fertilizer, because it furnishes both plant food and humus. It should be applied far enough in advance of planting time to allow it to decay. If it is available, twenty to thirty tons of manure to an acre will prove very satisfactory. If this cannot be secured, some leguminous crop such as cowpeas, soy beans, or crimson clover should be turned under to supply humus and part of the necessary nitrogen.

Finally, additional fertilizing elements can be applied in the form of commercial fertilizers. These, however, are expensive and it is one object of diversified farming to enable the farmer to economize in their use. On farms which maintain an adequate supply of live stock, and where attention is paid to the enriching of the soil by leguminous crops, this should not be needed, at least in large quantities.

The vegetables that the farmer will grow in his garden depend naturally upon local conditions and the family's own preference. Asparagus, however, should be included wherever it will thrive. This is one of the earliest vegetables and will prove a valuable addition to the spring diet. The roots may be planted in the fall or early spring. After the bed is well established, it should last indefinitely, and for this reason the location of the bed should be very carefully considered beforehand.

Beans are another vegetable which should always be included. The first planting should be made as soon as the ground is reasonably warm, and this should be followed by others at

intervals of ten days or two weeks, until the hot weather sets in. Cabbage is also desirable, because it is economical in the use of land and may be sown through a large part of the year. For spring and early summer, good varieties are the Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, All Head Early and Succession. In most sections of the South it will hardly pay to attempt to grow cabbage during midsummer, but a fall crop as well as a spring crop should be grown. Cauliflower is generally regarded as a greater delicacy, but it is not so hardy as cabbage. For further information on these and similar vegetables such as celery, lettuce, cucumbers, eggplant, etc., the prospective gardener should apply to his state experiment station or to the division of publications of the U. S. department of agriculture for the various farmers' bulletins on these subjects.

Although, as has already been said, the choice of vegetables to be grown in the garden must be determined by individual tastes and circumstances, spinach should not be omitted. This can be grown in the open throughout the fall and winter all along the coast south from Norfolk, Va., and inland through the lower tier of southern states. In the colder regions, a little protection may be necessary during the severest weather, but two or three inches of hay, straw or leaves will usually be found sufficient. Seed planted in the autumn will furnish greens throughout the winter and early spring. Spinach should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row. For the average family, three or four ounces of seed will be found sufficient.

In an article of this kind, however, it is obviously impossible even to name all the products that a garden may be made to yield. The farmer who has hitherto neglected the possibilities of a half acre or so devoted to the purpose should begin with the simpler and most useful vegetables and gradually increase the variety in his garden as his experience and knowledge of vegetable growing grows.

No mention has been made in this article of potatoes, for their importance in the family diet entitles them to an article to themselves, which will follow shortly.

Sell Unprofitable Fowls.

Some of your hens lay a great many eggs during the year, and others lay very few. Sell the unprofitable birds

HAVE YOU BEEN SICK?

Then you realize the utter weakness that robs ambition, destroys appetite, and makes work a burden.

To restore that strength and stamina that is so essential, nothing has ever equalled or compared with Scott's Emulsion, because its strength-sustaining nourishment invigorates the blood to distribute energy throughout the body while its tonic value sharpens the appetite and restores health in a natural, permanent way.

If you are run down, tired, nervous, overworked or lack strength, get Scott's Emulsion to-day. It is free from alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

RESPECT FOR GOVERNMENT

There seems to be throughout our country a lack of appreciation by the people and the leaders as to the working and usefulness of our government. We are all a part of the government, and should feel it more strongly than we do. What is the government anyway? It is an institution that transacts the business that individuals are not able to transact for themselves. Things that are too large for the individual, and that cannot be economically handled by the individual, are the government's business. Some of the people of our great country are now howling and ridiculing the present administration, and are proclaiming that the United States is a second Belgium being ravaged by the present ruler and his helpers. There has been a lull in business, but when, for example, we liken ourselves and our country to the peoples and countries of war stricken and desolated Europe we should really forget the conditions here at home, and should thank our government for its protection and for its great leaders, who have piloted our great ship through dangerous channels to safety. Laying politics aside let us join hand in hand in the great cause of the up-building of our country and let us work in harmony with great statesmen in whom we have entrusted the leadership of our government. "The greatest good for the greatest number" is truly the guiding spirit of the present administration, and with such a spirit of government is true democracy accomplished. Be willing to insert a little of yourself into a thing before you begin to raise a fuss about the outcome. Some people look for good results before a thing gets right-ly stated. Our present institution at Washington, with its brainy leaders is severely criticised for enacting laws which it sees fit to enact, but we all know that when the best statesmen of this nation pass upon resolutions, there must surely come resolutions in methods and results that are for our benefit and are for our country's good. Many of our citizens have formed a very bad habit, a habit that seems to be in direct opposition to the real spirit of America and her inhabitants, that is the habit of lying down on the government when there is trouble of any kind. In such instances we should not run to the government for help but we should offer our help to the government. There appears to be a spirit abroad in our land that says the government should reach out its hand to help those who are too idle or too lazy to help themselves. It was by taking care of themselves and of their own troubles that the American people became a nation of self-reliant and competent men and women. I do not mean by this that the government should not help us, (far from it) but that we should practice as our forefathers that great quality, self-reliance, and that we should consider ourselves more a part of the greatest institution of government that the world has ever known. The next time you pick up a stone to throw at the government stop a moment and remember that the government is a smuch yours as anybody's and you will very likely drop it.—Haywood Parks.

Thousands keep on suffering Coughs and Colds through neglect and delay. Why make yourself an easy prey to serious ailments and epidemics as the result of a neglected Cold? Coughs and Colds sap your strength and vitality unless checked in the early stages. Dr. King's New Discovery is what you need—the first dose helps. Your head clears up, you breathe freely and you feel so much better. Buy a bottle today and start taking at once.

NO USE TO TRY AND WEAR OUT YOUR COLD IT WILL WEAR YOU OUT INSTEAD

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TO AID THE SANITORIUM

The Woman's Club, of Oxford, has started a movement called "The Sanatorium Equipment Fund," whereby every woman's club in the State may contribute, and thus give assistance to this worthy institution. The Oxford club headed the list with a donation of \$50.00, and they propose to become sponsor for all donations from other clubs till every one in the State has had an opportunity to contribute.

At present the Sanatorium is overwhelmed with the cries of the tubercular sick clamoring for admission, and sometimes compelled to turn away applicants for admission on account of the "meager, yea, niggard equipment." It is hoped that this fund being raised by the good women of the State will enable the Sanatorium to have more of the necessities and perhaps a few of the comforts in which it is so lacking.

JUDGE PEBLES AIDS PERSECUTED PICKANINNY

In Superior court at Clinton last week, Leona Larkins, colored, was convicted of cruelly beating and maiming a small negro boy that had been given to her by his parents. That the woman had broken an arm and leg of the child, besides leaving his back a mass of scars for life, was proven, and she was sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary.

While the jury were out deliberating, the Judge said that he considered the little colored boy, who is about seven years of age, the most worthy cause of charity that had come under his observation and that he would contribute ten dollars to a fund to send the child to a hospital to try to restore him to health. The collection, headed by the Judge's ten dollars was quickly raised to \$35.50.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

MAY DAY

(By "Aunt Annie.")
"You must wake and call me early,
Call me early, mother, dear:
Tomorrow will be the happiest time
of all the glad New Year."
Yes blue-eyed May is here again—
wish this day comes to the young
girls thoughts of white dresses, pretty
ribbon sashes, dainty white parasols,
green fields and picnics.

Twelve long months have passed since the last May Day. How many dark cold days have we passed since then? The world looks today as if a cloud had never passed over her, as if a perpetual smile had been hers since the stars first sang together, as if the roses and lilies had always been playing over her fountains, in fact as if nature had always been enjoying a hearty laugh, and we feel as if these glorious mornings would last forever, but we feel this way every May, and can hardly realize that May will pass, as everything else does in its season, and on comes the next month stepping slowly but surely, and we are traveling on all of us in the same ratio with old "Father Time."

When I look out these mornings at the beautiful world coming out anew, I think every day the prettiest, and try to enjoy every one to the utmost, for mere existence is a pleasure in this glorious May time. But it will soon be gone, and before we know it here come somber dark days when all nature seems to frown at us, the little birds that only a few months ago were balancing themselves for the final spring, are roaming in all bird lore; and the tiny flowers that looked so shy and blushing, and dewey-eyed on May day, will be gone, and only the leaves remain of all that sweetness.

And so the seasons come and go, only the people stop by the way. Some remember many, May days, others only a very few.

"When the flowers come again, mother
Beneath the warning light,
You'll never see me more in the long
gray fields at night."

So let us enjoy the beautiful May time, gather the flowers, and wreath them in garlands gay, look not to right or left, but push steadily on, gather the flowers of every May day, enjoy their beauty, drink in their perfume, press steadily onward and upward, mounting star by star till the highest pinnacle is reached, and we at last stand upon the "Delectable" Mountain of hope and promise, and gaze as did Dante hundreds of years ago, upon the promised land shown him by Beatrice.

NO USE TO TRY AND WEAR OUT YOUR COLD IT WILL WEAR YOU OUT INSTEAD

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