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WASHINGTON LETTER.

The President Has "Played the Dickens" Again—Officials Riding at the Expense of the People—Rottenness in the District of Columbia — Other Matters.

Special Correspondence Courier.

Washington, July 27.—The diplomatic mix-up of the republican administration on the Russian and Manchurian question is causing a great deal of hilarity here among Democrats and some uneasy wonderment among Republicans as to the final outcome. It is known here that the remarkable statement lately given out by Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, during the absence of Secretary Hay, to the effect that the Kisheneff affair and the Manchurian question concerning the open door policy were intertwined and interdependent, and must, therefore be considered together, was inspired by no less a personage than President Roosevelt himself. When Secretary Hay hastened to Oyster Bay and informed the President that he had "played the dickens" in giving Loomis any such instructions, the President quickly "side stepped" and left poor Loomis with the bag to hold. The veriest tyro in diplomacy would have known that the two questions had no more to do with each other than the Alaskan boundary dispute has to do with the Breathitt county feuds, and Assistant Secretary Loomis probably knew it when he was promulgating the remarkable statement that went out to the country, but he was obeying the instructions of his chief who was simply trying to play some politics and got his "gee" leg over the "haw" traces. Secretary Hay's recent statement to the effect that he had obtained Russia's consent to the open door in several important ports in Manchuria has still further complicated matters. He made the unqualified statement that he had things "fixed." Now, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to this country, comes out in a statement and says it isn't so, and that Secretary Hay said nothing to him about the matter, and there you are.

So far as the Kisheneff affair is concerned, public men here are contrasting the actions of two men in the matter. When the news of this massacre of Jews in Russia came to this country the first man to echo the cry of horror was Mr. William Hearst in his papers. Although he is a gentile himself, he immediately commenced the collection of a relief fund for those poor, persecuted people, heading the list with a generous donation from his own pocket. He not only did this, but he demanded justice for the Jews and sent a special commisioner to the scene of the massacre in the person of Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish Member of Parliament. This had the effect of rousing Russia to action in the matter, order was restored and some of the leaders in the massacre were arrested and the Governor of the Province was dismissed from office. Mr. Hearst's action was dictated by humanitarianism and his innate love of justice. The action of the President of the United States in this Kisheneff matter has laid him open to the charge of trafficking for votes in a manner that is on a par with a methods of a ward heeler. He first blew cold and then he blew hot. He ignored the matter completely until he was called on by a committee of influential Jews, who asked him to present a petition to the Czar of Russia setting forth the woes of the unfortunate Jews in his Empire. He then proceeded to get very busy. He gave out statements from the State Department as to what he was going to do, and how he was going to do it. He knew that the changes would be rung on the press of the country until the Jews of the country would begin to think he was their greatest and best friend and grapple them to him with hoops of steel. He also knew that the thing would go so far that Russia would be compelled to take cognizance of it and announce her policy in the matter. Russia has done so, and announces that she will not receive any suggestions from anybody concerning her internal policies. At this Roosevelt "lies down like a steer in the road," washes his hands of the whole affair, says he has done all he can for the Jews and that ends the matter. This is not the first time the President has played petty politics, nor is it the first time he ever went "bear" hunting and came back empty-handed.

* * *

A good many people who cannot be accused of boodling, nevertheless are sticking their hands down in the pockets of other people just at this time. Nearly every man who is high enough up on the pay rolls of the Government seems to be seized with an insane desire to go out on a junketing trip this summer at the expense of the people. The Secretary of the Navy, not long ago, took out a big bunch of Congressmen and took a whis around the West Indies on a government vessel and the people paid the bill. The President's family then took his "private yacht" which is a government vessel, and proceeded to their summer home at Oyster Bay. The vessel is always ready for use for pleasure parties for the Roosevelt children, going to boat races or taking Miss Alice to the city when she feels that she needs a paper of pins. Not long ago the members of Congress who were on the Naval Affairs Committee in the last House, took a government vessel and started out on a junket with the ostensible purpose of inspecting the different fortifications along the coast of the country, and the naval needs of the country. What right these members have to make the people pay for any such trip is more than any man can tell. There is no official naval committee in existence, so far as the House of Representatives is concerned. How do these men know they will be placed on the Committee on Naval Affairs when the next House is organized? They do not know it, and yet they are squandering the people's money for the ostensible purpose of posting themselves on the needs of the people in the way of naval expenditures. The chances are they will see more "high balls" than they will cannon balls, and more "kings" and "queens" than they will naval necessities. Postmaster General Payne, who has been made "sick," presumably by smelling the stench in his department, is the latest to take a government vessel, and, with his family get out on the deep blue sea where he can smell the perfume of the brine instead of official corruption. And the people pay the bill. Well, why shouldn't they? They are responsible for the millions accumulated in the Treasury. They voted a tariff tax on themselves that would pile up a surplus of cash in the treasury, and this is the only way to get it back into the channels of trade, unless they take a notion to quit taxing themselves for the benefit ot trusts, tariff barons and junketers. Until they do they may expect that a Republican administration, guiltless of sympathy with the people, will continue to have a good time with their money and "blow it in" like a drunken sailor.

* * *

Aside from the boodling and rottenness that is coming out of the departments in this city, the government of the District of Columbia is being shown up just now, and it is about the most ramshackle and flimsy affair, to be called the government of a great city, that any man ever heard of. A young clerk, whose salary was $1,400 a year, was allowed to steal about $75,000 in the past five years for the reason that his books were never checked. His employers saw this young man plunging at the races, buying an interest in all sorts of business, riding around in a "red devil" automobile, and playing the "high roller" generally, and yet they never checked his books. There is hardly a day goes by that something crooked, something rotten, or something loose does not turn up in the District of Columbia building. There seems to be a lust of loot, a riot of rapacity and a fiduciary fandango in the capital of the nation. Long lease of power hath made the Republicans money mad, and they are simply taking what they want and asking no odds. When the people get tired of it they know how they can stop it. It is up to them.

* * *

The President has suddenly jammed into the labor unions of the country, and something is going to come out second best in a fight that will be on in furious fashion pretty soon. It seems that a man named Miller, an assistant foreman in the book-binding department of the government printing office, was expelled from his union for good and sufficient cause. As the unions have been entrenched in the government printing office in recent times, they have insisted that only members of the union in good standing shall be employed there, and the consequence was that Miller was dismissed from his position. He immediately began a fight. He appealed to the Civil Service Commission and to the President. He has been sustained by both. The President practically says to the labor unions that they may expel any man they please, but they must work under him whether they are in good standing in the union or not. The man has been reinstated, and now it is up to the unions. It is their move.

CHARLES A. EDWARDS.

"Old Nick" Operating.

The fact that the old Old Nick Whiskey Company is still doing business in North Carolina is a source of much annoyance to the Republicans who, in failing to comply with the strict letter of the Watts law, have been put out of business.

In view of this fact the Republican officeholders are not allowing any grass to grow under their feet in the way of making trouble for him. Only recently about $16,000 worth of liquor was seized by the government and is now held in Greensboro awaiting the hearing of the case before Judge Boyd. Since that time the Old Nick Whiskey Company has filed bond and is now running as usual.

When approached on this subject Mr. Williams did not care to discuss the recent seizure of his property. He considers that this is a case for the government to decide and he feels sure that the decision will be in his favor.

Of course, under the circumstances Mr. Williams is not among the favored in the Republican ranks. He is a staunch Democrat and has always been.—Charlotte News.

Protecting Shade Trees.

The following method for the treatment of borers and running sores is recommended by the Wyoming Experiment Station. Carefully remove all grubs and other larvae; dig out the decayed tissue. Then, if the wound is one that will conduct water to the interior of the stem, fill it with grafting wax and putty, and make it waterproof with paint or tar.—Country Life in America.

A. H. Redding, M. D.

Dr. A. H. Redding was born four miles west of Asheboro, on a farm in Randolph county and is 46 years old. He attended the common schools of the county until he was twenty-one years of age. He is a son of the late Alfred Redding, a great Confederate soldier who volunteered in Worth's company in 1861 and fought through the entire war until Lee surrendered, and was taken prisoner and died in Elmira prision, N. Y.

Dr Redding began the study of medicine under Dr. A. C. Bulla, his uncle, in 1878, attended the lectures at a medical college at the close of those studies in the years of 1880 and 1881 at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore,

DR. A. H. REDDING.

and is a graduate of that institution. He began the practice of Medicine early in the spring of 1881, and located at Cedar Falls March 22nd, 1881. He has, since that time, practiced medicine without change of location, and has never taken a vacation or a day of rest, with the exception of a two days visit to the State Fair at Raleigh several years ago. Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Redding had a diploma, and graduated with distinction at the Medical College at Baltimore, yet he took an advanced or post graduate course of six months in the years of 1886 and 1887. Dr. Redding is a married man and has an interesting family. He is a member of the M. P. church, which church he joined in 1873. He has never sought or held public office—was at one time elected county superintendent of health but declined owing to the fact that he did not live at the county seat.

Railroad Wrecks.

Two freight trains near Round Knob were derailed Thursday of last week, but little damage was done.

At Auburn, Wake county, on the same day, an east-bound mixed train on the Southern Railway, while unloading freight., was run into by an extra freight. Both engines were badly damaged. The engineer on the extra freight was hurt and Fireman S. J. Sowers, of the same train, was dangerously injured. He was thrown many feet and struck on his head.

On the same day, train No 34, northbound, ran into the rear end of a freight train standing on the main line of the Seaboard at Lakeview and somewhat demolished the engine. The trouble resulted from a failure of the flagman to get far enough away to flag the incoming passenger train. Besides the damage to the engine and bruising up the engineer and fireman to some extent the damage was not of a serious nature.

The Thrills in the Gills of the Stills are the Cause of the Kills in Kentucky.

Kentucky's hills are full of rills
And all the rills are lined with stills,
And all the stills are full of gills,
And all the gills are full of thrills,
And all the thrills are full of kills.

You see the feudists dot the hills
And camp along the little rills,
Convenient to the busy stills
And thirsting for the brimming gills
And when the juice his system fills
Each feudist whoops around and kills

Now, if they'd only stop the stills
They'd cure Kentuky's many ills—
Men would be spared to climb hills
And operate the busy stills.

However, this would mean more gills
And that, of course, would mean more thrills,
Resulting in the same old kills.

So all the hills and rills and stills,
And all the gills and thrills and kills
Are splendid for the coffin mills
And make more undertakers' bills.
—W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

Slips of the Tongue.

In making the announcements to his congregation recently an Episcopal minister, said:

"Remember our communion service next Sunday. The Lord is with us in the forenoon and the bishop in the evening."

Here is another lapsus linguae which had its origin in a Sunday School out in the missions. The superintendent was making a fervid prayer a few Sundays ago, and asked divine blessing upon each and every enterprise in which the school was interested. He closed his petition to the throne of grace with the following words:

"And now, O Lord, bless the lambs of the fold and make them 'meet for the kingdom of heaven.' Amen."

Send us the news.

ODD SNATCHES NO. 2.

Dr. Braxton Craven and the Greek Testament.

BY GEN. GRIGLEY.

There was some disorder at a country church in Randolph county and the guilty parties were carried before a magistrate for trial. When it became necessary to administer the oath no one present had a Bible.

Dr Braxton Craven, who happened to be near, pulled from his pocket a Greek testament and offered it to the magistrate.

Serious objections were raised by the crowd, some saying that it would not do to use that kind of book.

Dr Craven replied: "The Greek testament is the best testament we have."

The magistrate used it in administering the oath, but the crowd had serious doubts about the propriety of the thing.

We suppose less objections would have been raised if the magistrate had used Blum's Almanac, a publication, which in those days ranked next to the Bible, in the estimation of many.

Child Burned to Death.

A very sad occurrence was the burning of a bright seven-year-old white boy on Smith street, near Macedonia, on last Thursday morning. The mother had instructed the child to build a fire under a pot in the yard, and the child, before it was discovered, had secured an oil can. The heat from the fire caused the can to explode, which ignited the boy's clothing, and he was burned to death before proper assistance could be rendered. The child's life was insured in the Life Insurance Co., of Virginia.—High Point Enterprise.

Dog Days.

Long ago when the sun did not seem to shine so warm upon my head, but would burn my feet until I would have to walk fast to get to a cooler place, I was told by the old folks that this season of the year was called "dog days," and they lasted as long as the dog star rose and set with the sun, which generally lasted about forty days. Now, which the dog star was I had not the remotest idea, but I know I associated it with the canine race of animals, and was always looking for a mad dog behind every bush and tree, where it was possible for one to be concealed waiting for someone to devour. Snakes also played a conspicuous part in those forty days terror which assailed me some time along in July of every year. But alas, for all our childish delusions, both pleasant and horrible, with the years they have passed away, for the mad stone comes along with all the other inventions and discoveries of this Utopian age of the 20th century.

Well, I see that like all my race on one side of the house I have bid adieu to my first line of thought, side-tracked as it were, for I started out on the subject of dog days, but find that I am fast galloping away on some electrical vehicle to unknown parts. But I will turn straight about and go back; if the hands of the clock point anywhere between 12 m. and 5 p. m., all nature in this peaceful village will be rest. You may travel from where Johnson street intersects main street and on to the "city of the dead" at the extreme northern limit of this town and all is quiet. The merchants quietly await the evening breeze to blow them a customer; the fashionable part of town is just not visible to mortal eye, or if by chance you should see one, they are extended between the heavens and the earth in that wonderful not-like contrivance known as a hammock, which always makes me think of Major Jones swinging and waiting to be helped out by his sweetheart. But no such thing need be expected during these dog days. If you run in to see a neighbor to make an impromptu call, you will be told pretty soon by some member of the establishment (while the eyes are being rubbed open with one hand) that so and so "is not up yet." While you wait for the sun to drop behind the western hills, if you should cast your eyes about the yard you may see a chicken with its wings raised just a little as if to entreat kind heaven to send one little cooling breeze. The geraniums which we did not water yesterday are drooping and thirsting for water! Water!

As the hands of the clock work lazily around to six—and seem almost sorry when they get there—you will see signs of life. The frail tenants of the various "swinging cradles" will nop out of their netted wels, the oracles of the village in male attire habited, will resume their whittling, and the "creme de la creme" of wit and repartee will flash back and forth until the very trees will wave and flutter in their evolutions of approbation. Soon the cooling streets will be filled with bevies of young girls and now and then you will see the young sports of the place walking with noses high in the air. But now it is nearly dark for the moon does not shine, ripples of laughter are heard on main street, the dew is waking up plants and people. The dubious tones of a guitar are heard, the performer according to custom handed down from time immemorial, tunes two-thirds of the time and talks part of the other third. So I catch just about three words which I no more understand than I would Choctaw, and so pass on and move on and enter my own domicile just as the dog star lies down with the sun, and the long, long day is ended.

AUNT ANNIE.

DEMANDED EVERYWHERE.

Americans Awakening to the Value of Good Highways.

The awakening of America to the value of good roads is one of the most remarkable things of the last decade. For perhaps twenty-five years the voice of the prophet has been heard here and there in the United States, as in Massachusetts and New Jersey and perhaps elsewhere, but practically these were the voices of men crying out in the wilderness.

Foreign travel has brought acquaintance with foreign good roads, and men have come back determined to do their utmost to transform the United States from a land of highways so bad that language fails to do justice to the subject into highways so attractive that everywhere there is ease of transportation and of communication and the joy of living in the country without feeling absolutely cut off from access to the city.

Nowhere is this movement for good roads more remarkable, according to the Manufacturers' Record, than in the south country. This begins in the region south of the Potomac with the projection and construction of interurban trolley lines. The trolley lines, now amounting to thousands of miles in the total, are followed by the determination to make the roads suitable for travel at all seasons of the year.

Nothing can be told old soldiers of the nature of Virginia roads in winter. They simply are more famous or infamous, as the case may be, than other roads because so much more of history has been acted over them. But everywhere throughout the south, as the Record shows, there are a general awakening and a universal demand for interurban railways and with that a like demand for the highways with the hard surface—in other words, for the good road that is always ready for business and is invaluable for every country that builds it.

ROAD REPAIRING.

How to Keep a Highway in Good Condition.

In a paper read recently before a farmers' Institute Charles Williams of Connersville, Ind., gave the following interesting points on road repairing:

"Now, some points on how to keep roads in good condition and how to repair them. A road must have constant attention if it is to be of any use or value.

"Whenever a rut forms it should be repaired at once. The road should be graded in the spring and graveled in

UNIMPROVED ROAD.

the fall. The road will then be hard and smooth and the gravel will be packed down, but not worn out, before bad weather sets in. It depends on what shape the crown of the road is in what the condition of the road will be for travel through the winter. If the crown is in good shape it will shed the water to the side ditches, and if they are in good shape the road will remain dry and solid.

"Now, I will tell a few ways to spoil a good road:

"The surest way is to use the road grader and pile all the mud, sod and weeds from the sides and ditches into the center of the road. This makes the road soft and muddy, and it will be impossible for the next coat of gravel to unite with the old roadbed. The result is the road will be spongy. The best plan is to scrape it up into piles and haul it to some gully, of which all roads have a few, and dump it there.

"The road grader is a good road builder in the hands of a man that knows how to use it, but otherwise he will do a great deal of damage.

"Another way to spoil a road is to make the crown so steep that all the travel will take the center. The result is the road is worn out in the center and no use has been made of the remainder of the road. The center is cut up by three gulleys, which hold water and cause the road to be soft and muddy when it would otherwise be in good shape."

The President on Good Roads.

In his address before the national good roads convention President Roosevelt made some good points. Among other things he said:

"It is the habit of road building that gives to a people permanent greatness.

"The development of the iron road has been all that one could wish, but it is mere presumption to consider good railways as substitutes for good highways.

"We want to see cities built up, but not at the expense of the country districts.

"If the winter means to the average farmer a long line of liquid messages through which he must painfully force his team if bent on business and through which he must wade or swim if bent on pleasure, if an ordinary rain storm means that the farmer's boy and girl cannot use their bicycles, you have got to expect that those who live in the rural districts will not find farm life attractive.

"We should all encourage any check to the unhealthy flow from the country to the city."

A Surgical Operation.

is always dangerous—do not submit to the surgeon's knife until you have tried DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It will cure when everything else fails—it has done this in thousands of cases. Here is one of them: I suffered from bleeding and protruding piles for twenty years. Was treated by different specialists and used many remedies but obtained no relief until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Two boxes of this salve cured me eighteen months ago and I have not had a touch of the piles since.—H A Tisdale, Summerton, S. C. For Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles no remedy equals DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by W A Underwood, Randleman.

GOOD THINGS TO KNOW.

Best Ways of Fertilizing Field Crops of Various Vegetables.

Of much value and interest to truck growers is the experience of two English gardeners in the manuring of vegetable crops. Their experiments have been under way for seven years. Some of the conclusions arrived at are as follows:

Witheets sulphate of potash, in the absence of manure, increased the yield three tons per acre. In every case plats fertilized with the lesser amount of manure and commercial fertilizers greatly exceeded in yield the heavily manured plats.

With broccoli a moderate application of commercial fertilizers has produced on the average as good results as when supplemented by twelve and one-half tons of manure. With this crop the use of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre proved most economical.

The average results for five years with cauliflowers show that twelve and one-half tons of manure, supplemented with a light dressing of phosphates and 400 pounds of nitrate of soda, produced better results than commercial fertilizers alone, but the commercial fertilizers alone gave better results than twenty-five tons of manure alone. Commercial fertilizers in this case not only increased the size of the heads, but uniformly improved the quality. The formula recommended for this crop is 12½ tons of manure, 400 to 600 pounds of superphosphate, 400 pounds of kainit and 400 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

The heaviest yield of brussels sprouts was obtained by the use of twenty-five tons of manure, supplemented with 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, with potash in addition.

A moderate quantity of manure was found very desirable with fall set cabbages. It is recommended that this be supplemented with 600 pounds of good phosphates per acre and nitrate of soda up to 600 pounds applied at two or three different times.

Potash has been found very desirable in the production of carrots. When potash has been used in connection with phosphates and 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre the average yearly increase of roots has been nearly three tons per acre.

The heaviest celery plants were obtained when the largest amount of manure was used, but plants raised with the aid of commercial fertilizers have been much crisper and more tender than plants grown with manure alone. Nitrate of soda appeared to render the growth more rapid and to diminish the strength and toughness of the fibrovascular bundles as compared with plants grown by the aid of manure alone.

With lettuce also it has been noticed that plants grown with the the nitrate of soda have been much crisper and more tender than those grown with manure. With spring or summer onions the use of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre in conjunction with potash and phosphates, with a light dressing of manure, has given a better yield than with a heavy dressing of manure. Commercial fertilizers without the manure gave much less satisfactory results than with the manure.

With parsnips, as with carrots, potash seems to be especially desirable, the yields being increased from one to one and a half tons per acre when this fertilizer was used over plats similarly fertilized, but without potash.

In the case of early potatoes the heaviest yields have been obtained by the use of twenty-five tons of manure per acre. With the late crop better yields have been obtained by using half this amount of manure supplemented with commercial fertilizers. In the experiments with potatoes the use of potash has regularly resulted in increased yields. The increase, however, has been much less with early potatoes than with late potatoes.

Potash has proved especially desirable for summer spinach, and particularly so on plats which were not manured.

Rhubarb dressed with commercial fertilizers when raw was far more crisp and tender and required less time to cook than rhubarb grown by the aid of manure alone.

Early Haying.

Why should the farmer hesitate to commence his haying in season? There used to be a proverb among farmers that late cut hay "spent" better than early cut hay. This meant, of course, that the cattle ate less of the late cut hay and still managed to live. Nowadays the practical farmer who keeps stock for profit is anxious to have his stock eat all the feed that can be digested and turned to good account.—American Cultivator.

News and Notes.

Dried brewers' grain came out 0.58 cent per cow daily ahead of cotton seed and linseed meals in a Vermont feeding test.

"Reasoning of Timber," so that low grade timbers acquire greater lasting power and may be used as substitutes for high grade woods, is the subject of bulletin 41 of the bureau of forestry.

Corn is easily the first as a plant for the silo. Large quantities may be grown on a small area, and it makes a palatable silage.

Separate agricultural high schools endowed by the state are found in Wisconsin, Alabama and California.

Some English experimenters claim that asparagus grown with the aid of commercial fertilizers has been tenderer and better flavored than that grown with manure alone.

Taking the average for the nine seasons' work at the Ohio experiment station, shallow cultivation of corn as compared to deep leads to yield of grain by exactly four bushels per acre and in stover by 200 pounds per acre.

Married in Death's Shadow.

It often happens that a couple is united in marriage when one is afflicted with Consumption or a despeated Cough or Cold. There's danger in this, it is marrying in the shadow of death. Immediate steps should be taken to expel the trouble. There's nothing that will so quickly remove the danger as Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. It's equally safe and sure for Lung and Throat troubles. Cure is guaranteed by Branford Drug Co. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County. } In the Superior Court.

O. R. Cox, Admr. of Eliza R. Glass, decd. Plff. vs. Guy Williams et als, heirs at law, Defts. } Order of Publication.

It appearing from the affidavit of O. R. Cox, Admr. of Eliza R. Glass, deceased, in this action, that John Sumner, a defendant therein, is not to be found in Randolph county, and cannot after due diligence be found in the State, and it further appearing that said defendant John Sumner is a proper party in that he is one of the heirs at law of Eliza R. Glass, deceased, and this action is for the sale of the lands of the said Eliza R. Glass, deceased, to raise assets to pay debts, said lands being situated in Randolph county.

It is therefore ordered that notice of this action be published once a week for four successive weeks in The Asheboro Courier, a newspaper published in Randolph county, setting forth the title of the action, the purpose of the same, and requiring the defendant to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior of Randolph county on the 7th day of August, 1903, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff, or the relief therein demanded will be granted.

This 14th day of July, 1903.

W. C. HAMMOND, C. S. C.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage deed executed to A. W. Lineberry by Clem Everett on May 26th, 1901, which mortgage deed is recorded in the Register's office of Randolph county, in book 91, page 464, the undersigned will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court House door in Randolph County on

MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1903,

at 12 o'clock, m., the following described land in Randleman township, adjoining the lands of Clannie Austin, George Smith and others, bounded as follows. Beginning at a cedar, George Smith's corner, thence north 4 chs to a stone, thence west 5 chs to a stone, thence south 4 chs to a stone, thence east 5 chs to the beginning, containing 2 acres, more or less.

Also at same time and place and by virtue of the said power of sale one black horse mule will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction. A. W. LINEBERRY, Mortgagee.

This July 1st, 1903.

Valuable Stock For Sale.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the case of Haywood Parks and Mary Parks, infants, by their Guardian, the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, ex parte, pending in the Superior Court of Randolph county, the undersigned will sell for cash to the last and highest bidder by public outcry ten shares of the capital stock of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, the par value of each share being $100.00, at 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of August, 1903, in front of the court house door at Asheboro, Randolph county, N. C.

This stock will be sold in lots to suit purchaser. All subject to report and confirmation by the Court. Private bids for this stock solicited in the meantime.

This July 20th, 1903.

GREENSBORO LOAN & TRUST CO., Guardian Haywood and Mary Parks.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed to the undersigned by Randall Ingram and wife Mary Ingram on May 26th, 1902, which mortgage deed is recorded in the Register's office of Randolph county in Book 72, page 250, I shall sell for cash to the highest bidder at public action on the premises on Saturday, August 15th, 1903, at 12 o'clock, the following real estate in New Hope township, described as follows.

Beginning at a stone corner running west 64 chs to a stake in the public road, thence along same 8 chs and 60 links to a post oak bush, A. P. Morris' corner, thence south on said line 9 chs and 17 links to a rock, for corner, thence east 12 chs to an old mountain oak (dead,) Charles Cross' line, thence north to the beginning, containing 13 acres more or less.

H. C. RILEY, Mortgagee.

This July 13th, 1903.

Notice.

Having qualified as administrators on the estate of Jesse Davis, deceased, before W. C. Hammond, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for Cash, on the premises, on the 20th and 25th days of July, 1903, the following personal property to-wit; 8 head of horses, 12 hogs, 3 cows, one portable engine, lot of wheat, blacksmith and woodworking tools, farm machinery and household and kitchen furniture, 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 25th day of June, 1904, 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 23rd day of June, 1903.

S. L. DAVIS, D. E. DAVIS, } Admrs.

Notice!

Having qualified as administratrix of Jasper N. Cox, decd., all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned duly verified or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate payment.

This July 1st, 1903.

LULA V. COX, Administratrix.

Notice!

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Jesse P. Cox, deceased, before W. C. Hammond Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on the 22nd day of July, 1903, the following real estate, to-wit—one mare, 1 mule, 3 hogs, 2 cows, 19 shoes, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, 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 22d day of July, 1904, 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 July 1st, 1903.

J. A. COX, Administrator.

Notice.

Having qualified as executrix on the estate of W. A. Woollen, 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 1st day of July, 1904, 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 25th day June, 1903.

F. J. WOOLLEN, Executrix.

Extremely Low Rates TO MANY POINTS VIA Southern Railway

The Southern Railway Company announces the sale of tickets at extremely low rates, from points on its lines for the following special occasions:

ATHENS, GA.—Summer School, July 1-August 8, 1903.
ATLANTA, GA.—National Convention B. Y. P. U.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Summer School, June 29-July 31st, 1903.
MONTEAGLE, TENN.—Bible School, July 1-August 30, 1903.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Peabody College Summer Schools, June 1-July 30, 1903.
TUSKEGEE, ALA.—Summer School, June 30-August 7, 1903.

ABOVE RATES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Tickets will be sold to above points from all stations on Southern Railway.

Detailed information can be had upon application to any Ticket Agent of the Southern Railway, or Agents of connecting lines, or by addressing the undersigned.

R. L. VERNON, T. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.

FARM FOR SALE.—On Muddy Creek containing 238 acres, on easy terms. Apply to HARKER & SPENCE.