

EASTER



The Sabbath night had passed, and in the east The first pale streaks of rose fore-told the day, When from the city, Mary Magdalene And others, bearing spices, came to lay Them in the Master's tomb. They marvel'd that the stone which had been sealed Was rolled away, and stooping down they saw Inside the tomb two angels robed in white, Whose radiance made them bow their heads in awe—"He is not here," they heard. "Did He not say that He would rise again? Seek ye the living, then, among the dead?" And, trembling, Mary and the others went To His disciples, telling what was said. Yet one would not believe. For Thomas told his brethren, "Till I've thrust My hand into the Master's wounded side, And felt the prints of nails inside His hands, I'll not believe He lives again who died." And later Christ appeared. He bade the doubting Thomas make his tests, Who did and said, "My Lord," and Christ replied, "Because you have beheld me, you believe, But those who have not seen my hands and side And yet believe, are blessed." —Velma West Sykes in Kansas City Star.

HOME-GROWN EASTER LILIES

Experiments Made by the United States Department of Agriculture Have Been Successful.

When it first became known that experiments in raising Easter lilies from seed were being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, few florists were prepared to believe that the undertaking possessed any commercial value beyond the possibilities of producing new hybrids. The results of these experiments, which have now been carried on for four years, indicate, the department specialists believe, that this country can develop an important industry.

On the Arlington experimental farm, which is just across the Potomac River from Washington, department specialists produce the lily seeds in greenhouses by artificial pollination. These seeds are planted about January 1, pricked out into small pots, and in May the young plants are set in the open ground. They develop rapidly, and by July or August some of the plants reach sufficient size to bear blooms. In October or November the



Home-Grown Lilies.

plants are lifted, potted, and removed to the greenhouses. Without undue forcing the plants will come into full bloom the following February to April—15 months after the seed has been planted. Those plants which bloom in July or August and from which the lily seeds have been cut may send out two or three stalks and can be forced to bloom again by Easter.

Many commercial growers are much interested in the work which is being conducted on the Arlington farm, and copies of the Department Bulletin that

Her Easter Contribution

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

Since her husband had died and had left her very poorly off the cynical relations had wondered what had made her ever marry him in the first place. And some of them had said that doubtless she had had her eyes shut when she took him. But such was not the case. She had always been very happy despite her poverty. They had been generous even with their little, and the relatives who were hopeful that the jewels she possessed would later realize them something had said that fools and their money were soon spotted. They were afraid that others who were more friendly and more sincere would be left that which they felt as blood heirs should be theirs. The little old lady of whom they talked for a long time had wanted to get a copy of the Apocrypha. The various family Bibles which also contained these books were so old as to be crumbling to pieces. So she went to the nearest book shop of the town. "Have you the Apocrypha?" she asked. "The what?" asked the bookseller. "The Apocrypha," she repeated. Now, the bookseller was proud of his reputation of having every book which could be asked for within any degree of reason. And he kept right



"It's Not Out Yet, Is It?"

up to date, too, reading all book notes and notes of future publications. But here was one he had not read about. Somehow it must have escaped him.

"It's not out yet, is it?" he asked. "Yes," the little old lady answered. "Well, it couldn't have been out very long, I don't believe," he added. "It all depends upon what you call 'long,'" she had answered amusedly. "It has been out about a thousand or two thousand years, that's all," she added.

She had told me this story with genuine relish, but afterward she had been glad she had not been able to buy the Apocrypha then. She found she really could not afford it; she could afford nothing to speak of, at the present time. And Easter was coming along, too, the time when she wanted always to make some special contribution—some little act of denial.

She was a very frail little old lady, and very obviously of that strata of society known as the "genteel poor." Always I had been fascinated by a little gold chain she wore. From it dangled a quaint charm. There was a little chair made out of coral, and a gold water jug, the top of which could be taken off, and a locket made like a little purse, and an American gold dollar.

"I want to ask you something," she whispered to me one day. "I don't like to speak of it to anyone else—you know—they might object, though it's mine! I own it!" This last was said with a touch of pride. "You know my gold dollar on this chain? I've had it since I was a little girl." She went over that time again, told me how her father had given it to her, just a small homely kind of a story. Then she went on:

"I'm wondering where I could sell it where I'd get the most for it. My income has dwindled down pretty well these last few years." She smiled bravely. "But I'd like to sell it for a dollar, anyway, if I could. I just couldn't bear it if I didn't give a dollar toward the Easter offering—and it's so much more fun when there's just a scrap of dangle to it." And when she later mailed her dollar toward the special offering to be put in the place of Easter day I thought that I had never seen a more beautiful thing.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The board of county commissioners met in regular session in the courthouse, Asheboro, N. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., April 3, 1922. It being the first Monday in April. Members present O. C. Marsh, chairman, Ed C. Blair and Amos Hinshaw.

Accounts against the county were audited, approved and ordered paid as shown by disbursement register No. 4, pages 110 and 112, inclusive, order numbers 460 to 548, inclusive.

The following business was transacted. The orders and releases follow:

That Jesse M. Hinshaw, of Level Cross township, be released of 1921 taxes to the amount of \$2.82, on account of error.

E. H. Bray, of Columbia township, of 1921 taxes, on account of error. Special bond tax \$1.50, special school tax 90 cents.

Luther and Kearns, of Concord township, of 1921 taxes, on account of overcharge, county tax \$13.75.

J. V. Hinshaw, of Level Cross township, of 1921 taxes on \$787 valuation, county tax \$6.70, account of error.

Nancy A. Julian, of Liberty township, of 1921, dog tax of \$3.00, account of error.

H. H. Gilmore, colored, of Level Cross township, of 1921 poll tax, on account of error.

V. J. Pugh, of Grant township, of 1921 taxes, county tax \$8.50, account of error.

W. B. McKinnon, of Brower township, of 1921 taxes, on \$250.00 valuation, county tax \$2.14, on account of error.

A. O. Adams, of Providence township, of 76 cents penalty for 1921 taxes, on account of error.

J. W. York, of New Market township, of 1921 taxes on \$4,467 valuation, county tax \$37.98, on account of error.

I. W. Allred, of Franklinville township, of \$1.78 penalty, on account of error.

C. M. Brown, of Grant township, of 1921 taxes on \$667.00 valuation, also poll tax, county tax \$5.68, poll tax \$2.00, on account of being charged by error.

James C. Stout, of Columbia township, of 1921 taxes, on \$7,623.00 valuation. County tax \$64.49, on account of error.

R. H. Davis, of Franklinville township, of 1921 Franklinville school district tax of \$2.98, on account of error.

C. R. Fields, of Providence township, of 14 cents penalty on account of error.

Mrs. Emily Stout, of Columbia township, of \$26.67 bond tax, \$16.00 special school tax, on account of error.

I. G. Nelson, of Franklinville township, of 1921 taxes on \$1,000.00 valuation, county tax \$8.50, on account of error by list-taker.

Ezekiel Lucas, of Union township, of 1921 poll tax, on account of physical infirmities.

J. G. Berry, of Providence township, of 1921 poll tax, on account of physical infirmities.

C. O. Allen, of Asheboro township, of 1921 state income tax, to the amount of \$7.41, on account of error.

Whereas, it was authorized by chapter 86 of the Public Local Laws of 1919, that Randolph county issue \$30,000.00 county home bonds; and, whereas, said bonds were issued and ordered sold to the Bank of Randolph, and whereas, bank never accepted said bonds, but refused to take same, and whereas Sidney Spitzer & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, have offered par and accrued interest for said bond issue;

It is hereupon ordered by the board of county commissioners of Randolph county, that said offer be, and is hereby accepted, and said bonds ordered sold as above set out.

On motion it is ordered that J. F. Hughes be released of \$802.63 of uncollected taxes for 1917-1918 and 1919, on account of errors, insolvents, etc., and that final settlement be made with J. F. Hughes, ex-sheriff for 1917, 1918 and 1919, paying him a balance of \$136.36, according to the final audit by Scott, Charnley audit company.

It is ordered by the board to build the abutments for a new bridge over Mill creek at or near W. E. Allred's place. The abutments to be 50 feet a part instead of 40 feet as first built.

It is ordered by the board of county commissioners to pay the state board of health 8 1-3 cents for each dose given in treatment preventing diphtheria and typhoid fever in Randolph county for the year 1922.

It is ordered by the board that Louis D. Bulla be appointed tax supervisor for Randolph county for 1922 listing.

NAVY TO BE REDUCED TO 67,000 MEN BY THE HOUSE

The house appropriations committee has proposed the reduction of the United States navy to 67,000 men. Such a reduction would ignore the basic naval policy set down by the arms conference, no less than 80,000 enlisted personnel and 6,000 apprentices being necessary to keep the United States abreast of Great Britain and ahead of Japan.

The provisions of the bill are not only in opposition to the basic naval policy of the country, but are in opposition to the view of President Harding, Secretary Denby, the commanding officer of the fleet and every navy officer who has testified before the committee.

"If the appropriations committee continues this policy of attempting to legislate by withholding funds for the proper activities of the government," said Representative McArthur, of Oregon, Republican, "there will be a revolt among house members and the present system of centralizing appropriating power in one committee will be abandoned."

FORTY NATIONS TO HAVE REPRESENTATION AT GENOA

Economic conference at Genoa went into session last Monday, forty nations, including Russia, being represented. The United States is not to figure, officially, in the conference, believing it to be political rather than economic in character.

Since the overthrow of the Kerensky government in 1917, Russia has not participated in world affairs, hence her affiliation with the economic conference has aroused interest throughout the world.

The decision to call the conference was reached by the Allied Supreme Council meeting at Cannes early in January. Rapidly diminishing European exchange; billions of dollars in unpaid debts, German reparations, necessity of reconstructing devastated areas, the Russian situation, and hope that the United States would lend itself as a stabilizing influence, constituted the pressure behind this decision.

The conference will seek to accomplish some means for the granting or extension of foreign credits to the most enfeebled countries and will then attempt to set up machinery for assuring such foreign capital that the fruits of its investment will not be lost.

School Loans Under Test

The validity of a five-million dollar bond issue, authorized by the General Assembly in 1921, is being tested in the supreme court. The issue was held valid in a lower court, and the case was appealed by the appellant, the Fidelity Bank, of Durham.

It has been the policy of the board of education for 19 years to loan money to counties and school districts

compare

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for building purposes, the amount of the loan fund being increased every few years until ultimately the general school fund of such county, in whatever hands such funds may be, and authorizes the state treasurer to deduct any sum due upon such loan from any other appropriation specially made by the state for public grounds, a decision of the supreme court is being sought relating thereto. Assistant Attorney General Nash, in defending the bond issue, held that the constitution requires a six months school term; that many of the counties and districts lacked the money to provide schools for that term, and that without adequate equipment it is impossible to fill the requirements of the constitution; hence the imperative necessity of a system of loans by the state.

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