

NOTICE OF RESALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, made in a certain special proceeding entitled D. L. Fox, Adm. of Cora M. Fox, deceased, vs. L. M. Fox, and his wife, Anna J. Fox, et al, the same being No. 438 on the Special Proceeding Docket of said County, the undersigned commissioner will at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 17th day of May, 1924, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Asheboro, North Carolina, all the certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the aforesaid County and State and being more fully described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

Second Tract: Situate on the waters of Sandy Creek, adjoining the lands of Leonard Fox and others and being more fully described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone, running thence South 80 poles to a post oak; thence East 164 poles to a poplar on the west bank of a branch; thence North 80 poles to a stone; thence West 164 poles to the beginning, containing eighty-two (82) acres more or less. The above described tracts of land are a part of the lands that were conveyed to the said Cora M. Fox and Sally A. Fox by W. A. Fox and others by deed recorded in Book 95, page 42, Register of Deeds Office Randolph County.

Fourth Tract: Situate in Randolph County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of J. C. Fox, G. W. Fox and others and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in J. C. Fox's line; thence South 90 yards to Washington Fox's line; thence East 457 1-9 to a stake; thence North 90 yards to a stake in Washington Fox's line; thence West to the beginning, containing eight and one-half (8 1-2) acres, more or less. This land is being resold by reason of an advanced bid having been placed on the price at which it was bid off at a former sale thereof.

This the 25th day of April, 1924. I. C. MOSER, Commissioner. 2t 5-8-24.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGEE SALE

Under and by authority given in a certain mortgage deed, given by H. J. Coley and his wife, Cora L. Coley, to G. M. Redding, now deceased, bearing date of Jan. 31st, 1920, recorded in office of Register of Deeds of Randolph County, North Carolina, in book 191, on page 166, and given to secure the payment of a certain bond or note of even date therewith, in the sum of seven hundred dollars, said note being due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1924, and default having been made in the payment of said note and the interest due thereon, for the purpose of satisfying said note and interest due thereon, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Asheboro, North Carolina, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1924, at 12 o'clock M., that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in Randolph County, North Carolina, and in Providence Township, adjoining the lands of Ala Foster, P. A. Jenkins and others and more fully described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone, thence East 45 3-4 rods to a stone; thence North 3 3-4 rods to a stone; thence East 7 3-4 rods to a stone; thence North 71 3-4 rods to a stone; thence West 56 3-4 rods to a stone; thence South 81 1-4 chains to the beginning, containing twenty-eight (28) acres, more or less.

This the 25th day of April, 1924. CHARLES ALLED, Administrator of G. M. Redding, deceased. I. C. MOSER, Attorney. 4t 5-8-24.

NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of S. E. Allen, deceased, before D. M. Weatherly 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 17th day of April, 1925, 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 17th day of April, 1924. URSULA ALLEN, Adm. Chas. H. Redding, Atty. 4t 4-17-24.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

NOTHING PEPES UP A TOWN LIKE PAINT! FRESH PAINT! WE NEED! WE GOT DEALERS WHO SELL IT AND PAINTERS WHO CAN SLING IT ON! LETS TELL 'EM TO GO TO IT! NOW!



Time of Cutting Alfalfa for Hay

Has Much to Do With Value of Cured Product as Feed for Different Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is probable that alfalfa is not yet in its heyday. Enthusiasts, whose name is legion, believe that the possibilities of this crop are far from being realized. A great part of the nearly 10,000,000 acres now devoted to this forage is annually harvested for hay, and the conditions under which it is put up, the methods used, and the time of cutting have a great deal to do with the value of the cured product as a feed for live stock.

The number of cuttings that may be taken from an alfalfa field in a season varies according to the locality and the variety from eight or occasionally more, in the extreme Southwest, to two, or sometimes only one, in the northern and semi-arid regions. Thirty to forty days of good growing weather are necessary to produce a hay crop.

Time to Cut Alfalfa.

There are conflicting opinions on the proper time to cut alfalfa for hay. Chemical analyses, says the United States Department of Agriculture, show that when cut in early bloom it has slightly more protein than when cut later, and that certain animals, such as hogs and cattle, prefer it when cut in the earlier stages. These reasons and the belief that frequent cutting produced a larger total yield led to the old practice of cutting just before the flowers appeared. That practice has been discredited.

As the result of experience accumulated it was found that these early and frequent cuttings, although they produced greater yields the first season, usually reduced the life of the stand and the average yield over a period of years. Later the basal shoots were used as a guide, cutting being recommended when they had reached a length of one or two inches or when the plants were one-tenth in bloom. The two guides seemed to be needed as the basal shoots make very little growth in dry weather and blossoms are slow to appear in wet periods.

Recent experiments indicate that cutting at a later date than has generally been advised is more desirable, everything considered. At the Kansas agricultural experiment station a comparison was made of cutting at four stages—in bud, one-tenth in bloom, full bloom, and when the seed pods were forming. The earliest cutting was highest in feeding value, but the stand was practically killed out in one season. Cutting when one-tenth in bloom gave less hay than cutting when in full bloom and seemed to encourage grass and weeds. Cutting when the seed pods were forming gave less hay than earlier cuttings, but the stand was not injured. No damage resulted from cutting the basal shoots, although it has long been taught that clipping them off will reduce the succeeding crop. The Department of Agriculture has conducted experiments which verify these results.

In regions where the rainfall is rather limited, such as the Great Plains, stands are sometimes badly injured by delaying cutting until the plants are nearly through blooming. The injury is more serious when a second cutting is made or a crop is harvested for seed. This is more serious in dry seasons when there will be very little growth after cutting as far as the plants are concerned. Cutting is harmful rather than beneficial, but of course there must be a harvest.

Worries for Farmer.

Once the problem of the time of cutting has been solved, the thing which worries the farmer most is getting the hay into the best condition and stored in the mow or stack. There is general agreement that putting the hay into cocks in the field saves more of the leaves, the best part of the feed, than when curing is done in the windrow, but it takes more labor, and, since more time is required, there is more danger from rain.

Where the weather promises to be fair for two or three days it may be advisable to hurry the curing by doing most of it in the windrow. The amount of shattering will be greater than when the curing is done in the cock provided the weather remains fair in both cases. However, when the hay is cocked it requires longer to cure, thus increasing the danger of exposure to unfavorable weather. If the hay is exposed to several days' rain, even though cocked, the loss is likely to be greater than would result from packing advantage of the favorable weather and curing more rapidly.

Culling Small Flock of Sheep Quite Profitable

The farmer who raises a small flock of sheep will find it profitable to cull the flock well, suggests J. C. Holmes of the South Dakota State College. After a year or two, the farmer can tell whether his flock has heavy constitution and good carcass, or whether she is apt to keep on the flock of the poor type, not come up to standard grade, or give uniform quality and finish, the ewe should be bounded for culling or sale.

It is as profitable to cull the flock of sheep occasionally and keep the wool and surplus in the flock as it is to cull the poultry for eggs and meat.

SURVEY RIVER FOR INDUSTRIAL USE AS UNIT OF POWER

The development of Deep River from a point one mile northwest of Jamestown, through Guilford and Randolph counties, to the Randolph-Moore county line, and thence to Moncure at its junction with the Haw in the formation of the Cape Fear as a single power unit for industrial efficiency!

The economic utilization of practically the whole of the water power available on 114 miles of a river long given over to cotton mill manufacture, heretofore embarrassed by lack of power and operation on part time, due to draught and the rapid clogging of ponds with silt! Linking of a total power more than doubled in quantity and largely regulated by storage reservoirs with coal from the newly opened Deep River Coal Field at its doors for fuel!

A pooling of interests of independent industries in an enterprise which by interconnected hydro-electric lines would supply the power needs of each, as and in the amount needed, and provide power for additional and diversified industry!

Two-Year Investigation

Although Deep River in the present state of development is far from affording such a picture, the picture itself is anything but fanciful. Instead, it is drawn from conclusions based on a two-year study of the entire power and industrial situation and possibilities of the river, its existing plants and developments, and the adjacent coal field. This study, conducted by the hydraulic department of the Survey, is now complete, along with comprehensive tables, maps, details and estimates, and has been submitted to the interests concerned. It shows what the river is capable of producing, what power can be reasonably expected to be industrially available, what can be accomplished. In the light of the growing necessity of so utilizing all available water power as to meet industrial needs whose rapid expansion threatens soon to exceed the supply of hydro-electric energy, the study and report are significant of a new practice of beneficent revolution.

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The plan for the visualization of Deep River in this aspect was born of a brief field reconnaissance of the Deep River power situation made by Thorndike Saville, hydraulic engineer of the Survey, in company with Major Warren E. Hall, until recently district engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey. Following their report, the Survey called a meeting of the Deep River power interests in Greensboro in August, 1922, as a result of which it was agreed that the Survey should conduct the detailed study and prepare the report for a scheme of unified development of the river, the cost to be divided between the Survey and the five cotton mills and three power companies participating. An agreement, also, was entered into with the county commissioners of Moore County for a cooperative investigation of its water powers, and the commissioners have thus also cooperated in the investigation considered.

Doubles Primary Power

The survey of the river was begun at the junction of the east and west forks about a half-mile above the highway bridge on the Greensboro-High Point road. Levels of the water surface were taken for the entire course of the river and a traverse run from which its course could be plotted. The profile and traverse indicate the location of and fall at all developed water powers on the river and at all undeveloped sites recommended by the report, and the general fall of the river surface. The total fall from the crest of the proposed dam at Jamestown (drainage area 55 square miles) to the mouth (drainage area 1,345 square miles) is 12 feet, a distance of 114 miles. The fall now developed is only 802 feet, and of the present undeveloped fall of 310 feet the scheme of development outlined in the report would utilize 247 feet. The remaining 63 feet is used up in short falls between existing dams or in allowances for backwater or in short stretches not susceptible of economic development. In recommending suggested developments, the report in some instances takes into account flooding of highways, the cost of which would not be commensurate with results and hence disregards certain possibilities of this nature. But by the scheme outlined the river is practically developed completely by the utilization of 80 per cent of the total fall.

Whereas at present 16 developments utilize 254 feet fall, the scheme proposed would necessitate only seven new developments to utilize 275 feet fall now undeveloped. Present developments utilize an average of 15.85 feet fall each; whereas the proposed new developments would utilize an average of 39.4 feet.

Deep Is Flashy Stream

The Deep River area, as it happens, is in the extreme of the low-water range in the State, and the stream itself is what is called a "flashy" stream, fluctuating between very low and very high stages. For the reason which has been explained, the power which can be developed is in proportion to the amount of water which flows over the dam. In the low-water period, the flow is in proportion to the amount of water which flows over the dam.

Jamestown, Randleman and Howard's Mill, where dams of 40, 50 and 60 feet, respectively, can be constructed. Details concerning these sites and their effect in regulating the flow of the river, which are given in tables, show that whereas the primary low water flow of the river is about 612 cubic feet per second per square mile, the regulated flow available in dry seasons from these reservoirs varies from 0.45 to 0.8 cubic feet per second per square mile. The low water discharge, and consequently the primary power, at these sites is therefore increased between 150 per cent and 275 per cent. There is, of course, a cumulative increase at each storage site due to storage above, all of which is also shown in tables.

To develop any such "flashy" stream as Deep River to its maximum economic capacity, involves the use of steam power to supplement the water power during periods of deficient flow. This is true in spite of the fact that considerable regulation by storage is possible. At present existing installations are far in excess of primary power available, and as a consequence nearly every mill has a steam power during dry seasons. With the river fully developed, it is estimated that there will be available for about seven months of the year 6,241 24-hour or 14,980 10-hour electric primary power. To utilize this for industries of public utility service requiring all-the-year power a steam auxiliary capable of producing an equal amount would be necessary. In other words, to develop the river to supply a constant demand for about 14,000 24-hour or 34,000 14-hour H. P. would require steam capacity of only 6,240 or 14,980 H. P., respectively. The steam capacity would, moreover have to be utilized only about one-third of the time.

Link With Coal Field

The general scheme as outlined is a plan whereby the Deep River can be completely developed by a combination of hydro-electric and steam electric power plants to provide 14,180 continuous 24-hour power, or about 25,200 continuous 10-hour power. The actual amount of horsepower to install would depend upon the character of the load and probably lie somewhere between these figures. In addition, secondary power would be available for about one-third the time. This power total is made up of (1) 1,087 H. P. primary water power and 3,400 H. P. Steam power now installed; (2) 1,715 H. P. added to existing developments by virtue of increased flow due to storage; (3) 5,096 H. P. at six new hydro-electric developments; (4) 2,841 H. P. at new stations. It is pointed out that the new developments would, by virtue of increasing the flow, contribute about 5,100 primary water power by themselves, making a total addition to the primary water power on the river of 6,815 H. P., which would alone serve the normal growth in power demands for same time.

To effect a proper distribution of this power among existing plants and new industries attracted by cheap power a local super-power plant will be necessitated for the region. All present and new water power and steam plants would be interconnected by transmission lines and fed into these lines, from which all present plants and new industries would take their power. Fortunately the major parts of the necessary transmission lines to effect interconnection of plants and industries are already constructed by existing power companies, and the building of 27 miles of transmission lines, with slight changes in the lines already existing, would be sufficient to link together all the seventeen plants now on the river. There is already installed at Gulf in the Deep River coal field a modern steam plant which could be readily enlarged to meet all auxiliary power requirements of the project as a whole.

Cooperative Plan Suggested

The report closes with the suggestion that the plan of construction and operation could probably be best carried out by the formation of a holding company by the various interests along the river. It is also pointed out that the logical development would be a single treatment of Haw River and capable of being connected with it in an enlarged unit.

Taylor's Grove Church Blown Down. The Baptist church at Taylor's Grove, near Stokes Ferry was blown down during the heavy wind and rain storm last week. It is a singular fact that although the church was a total wreck, the organ and two lamps were uninjured. The church will be rebuilt.

C. C. RIDGE NEW POSTMASTER FOR JACKSON CREEK. The postoffice at Jackson Creek has been moved from the Pine Grove section to the home of C. C. Ridge, about two miles from the old site. Mr. Ridge will be the new postmaster and succeeds Mrs. Ida Deak, who is moving to their new home on the High Point-Greensboro highway. Mrs. Deak has been postmaster for two years and resigned because she was leaving this county.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, made in a certain special proceeding entitled W. C. Hammond, Adm. of Lizzie E. Pounds, deceased vs. J. M. Pounds et al, the same being No. 438 on the Special Proceeding Docket of said County, the undersigned commissioner will at 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1924, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Asheboro, North Carolina, a certain tract of land lying and being in Franklinville township, Randolph County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Solomon Redding and being more fully described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a maple, thence North 10 chains to a stone; thence East 5 chains to a stone; thence South 10 chains to a stone; thence West 5 chains to the beginning, containing five (5) acres, more or less. This the 24th day of April, 1924. J. V. WILSON, Commissioner. 4t 5-1-24.

NOTICE OF LAND SALE UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the power vested in the undersigned by that certain mortgage deed made by N. D. Martin on the 1st day of August 1921 and recorded in book 195, page 109 in the office of Register of Deeds of Randolph County, I will on the 24th day of May 1924 at 12 o'clock, M., sell at public auction for cash at the court house door in the town of Asheboro, N. C., the following described land Beginning at a stake on the East side Liberty street, corner former King's lot running thence E. with said King's lot 378 ft. to a stake corner of present E. E. Kimery's lot; thence North with said Kimery's line 173 ft. to a stake, corner Ward's line also E. E. Kimery's corner; thence with said Ward's line 278 ft. to a stake on the East side Liberty road st.; thence South with said street to the beginning containing one acre more or less, being three-fourth of lot on Liberty street.

This sale is made on the account of the non payment of the sum of six hundred dollars with interest on the same. Said default having been, this sale is accordingly made under said power. This the 24th day of April, 1924. W. V. LEONARD, Mortgagee. 4t 5-1-24.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION

State of North Carolina, Department of State. To All to Whom These Presents May Come-Greeting: Whereas, it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Farmers Union Mercantile Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated in the Town of Liberty, County of Randolph, State of North Carolina (S. C. Frazier being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 22, Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, W. N. Everett, Secretary of State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 15th day of April, 1924, 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 at Raleigh, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1924. W. N. EVERETT, Secretary of State.

SALE NOTICE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by an order of the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, in the Special Proceeding entitled, "J. M. Stout, et al, vs. Paul Stout, et al," I will on the 19th day of May, 1924, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises in Coleridge Township, Randolph County, N. C., sell to the highest bidder at public auction the following described lands, to-wit:

First Tract: Beginning at a stone corner on south side of the Asheboro road; thence south 21 chains and 80 links to a stone in Seth Cox corner; thence east along Seth Cox's line 74 chains to a stone; thence north 21 chains and 50 links to a stone on south side of Asheboro Road; thence west the various courses of said road to the beginning, containing thirty acres more or less. Except nine acres heretofore sold.

Second Tract: Beginning at a stone Vey Cox's corner and running west 32 poles and 15 links along the big road to a post oak; thence north 6 poles and 17 links to a stone Wm. Lee's corner, thence west along Lee's line 55 poles and 10 links to a stake, thence south one hundred and fifty poles to a stone; thence west 38 poles to Thomas Hinshaw's corner; thence south along Hinshaw's line 55 poles to two sourwoods, Nari Cox's corner on Hinshaw's line, thence east 130 poles to a stake between two marked black oaks, thence north 25 poles and 30 links and 41 links to a stone; thence north along Seth Cox's line 100 poles to a white oak; thence east, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres, by the same course as above, being six acres heretofore sold.

The lands above are the lands known as the Asheboro Street lands and the terms of sale are to be one-third cash and the balance in 12 months and the balance in 24 months, this to be retained until the whole sum is paid. The terms of sale are to be as follows: One-third cash on the 15th day of May, 1924, and the balance in 12 months and the balance in 24 months. This the 24th day of April, 1924. J. V. WILSON, Commissioner. 4t 5-1-24.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Randolph County. Having qualified as executor of the estate of L. M. Caudle, deceased, late of Randolph County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Randleman, on or before the 15th day of April, 1925, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 27th day of March, 1924. RAY M. CAUDLE, Executor of L. M. Caudle, Randleman, N. C. 4-3-24.

NOTICE

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in that certain special proceeding entitled Martial Cheek et al vs. Fleta Strickland et al, I will on the 26th day of May, 1924, at 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the court house door in Asheboro, N. C., the following described tract of land.

Beginning at a stone in Abel Coxes line and running West 20.50 chs. to a pile of flint stones; thence South 28 chs. to a red oak in the original line; thence East on said (7) line 20 chs. to a dogwood; thence North to the beginning containing 50 acres more or less.

Terms of sale: Cash upon confirmation of the Court. This the 26th day of April, 1924. JOHN T. BRITTAIN, Commissioner. 4t 5-1-24.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of D. H. Brooks, deceased, before D. M. Weatherly, clerk of Superior Court of Randolph County, I shall sell at public auction for the highest bidder for cash on his premises on the third day of May, 1924, household and kitchen furniture and other articles. Sale begins at 1:30 P. M. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 24th day of April, 1925, 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 the 14th day of April, 1924. J. H. LEACH, Exor., 6t 4-24-24. Rameur, N. C.

NOTICE-MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage executed by W. P. Royster and wife to the undersigned, which said mortgage, dated the 31st of March, 1921, is registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph County, Book 195, page 414-415, and pursuant to an order of re-sale entered by the Clerk Superior Court of Randolph County, under date of April 22, 1924, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the Town of Asheboro, Asheboro Township, State of North Carolina, described and indicated as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 7, fronting 128 on street and running back 270 feet, as shown by plat on record in Register's office in Book 92, page 114, being a part of Bradshaw land in the Town of Asheboro, N. C. Said lot is all that lot that was sold and conveyed to W. P. Royster by deed of J. A. Holder and wife, which is registered in the office of the Register of Deeds in Randolph County, in Book 186, at page 252, and reference thereto is hereby had for other and further description of said property. Said real estate is subject, however, to two deeds of trust given by W. P. Royster and wife to J. A. Spence, Trustee, securing indebtedness to the Peoples Building & Loan Association of Asheboro, N. C., in the original respective amounts of Twelve Hundred Dollars (\$1200.00) and Four Hundred Dollars (\$400.00), as will be seen by reference to said instruments at they appear of record in Book 189, pages 7 and 40, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Randolph County, and reference is hereby had to said deeds of trust for the full terms and provisions thereof.

Place of sale: Said property will be sold at the court house door in Randolph County. Time of sale: 12 o'clock M., on Monday the 19th day of May, 1924. Terms of sale: Cash. This the 26th day of April, 1924. C. C. CRANFORD, Mortgagee, 8t 5-1-24. Asheboro, N. C.

NOTICE

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court in that certain special proceeding entitled W. J. Cox et al vs. Harvey Goins et al, I will on the 26th day of May, 1924, at 12 o'clock M., sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the court house door in Asheboro, Randolph County, the following described land.

Tract No. 1. Beginning at a white oak; thence West on Smith's line 23 3-4 chs to a stake at western boundary of plank road; thence South on said boundary 25 chs to a stake; thence East 23 3-4 chs to a red oak in the original line; thence North on said line to the beginning, containing 60 acres more or less. Second Tract: Beginning at a stone; thence East 11 rods to a stone; thence North 45 rods and 15 links to a post oak; thence West 11 rods South 45 rods to a white oak; thence South 45 rods West 50 chs to the beginning, containing 11 1-2 acres more or less. Except six acres heretofore sold.

The lands above are the lands known as the Asheboro Street lands and the terms of sale are to be one-third cash and the balance in 12 months and the balance in 24 months, this to be retained until the whole sum is paid. The terms of sale are to be as follows: One-third cash on the 15th day of May, 1924, and the balance in 12 months and the balance in 24 months. This the 26th day of April, 1924. J. V. WILSON, Commissioner. 4t 5-1-24.