

N. C. Official Condemns Jail

Continued From Page One ahead with it."

His department will continue to work with the county so long as it is doing something about the jail, the official continued. "You might consider carrying your prisoners to another county until you do something about your facilities."

He told The Times after leaving the meeting that his preference would be for the county to voluntarily close the jail without an order from the Dept. of Human Resources to do so. "This is really a dangerous situation. Our neck is stuck way out in allowing that facility to remain open."

Chairman Ives called on Sheriff Millford Hubbard for a statement:

"Do you think we should build a new jail or should we renovate the old one?"

The sheriff replied. "The present jail does not meet minimum standards. But my job is to take care of the jail. It is your job to provide the facilities. Something is going to have to be done."

The sheriff agreed that the county cannot continue to operate the present jail in the condition it is in.

Frank Williams of Williams and Associates, architects, of Matthews, N. C., said that his firm had over the last nine years made some five sets of drawings for a new jail for Transylvania and for renovation of the old one.

He cautioned against renovation of the old jail, saying that it would be almost as costly as a new jail, and would "simply be stalling for time — delaying the inevitable. Someday you'll have to have a new facility."

Mr. Williams said that a new jail could be built on the slope below the old jail, "utilizing a piece of ground

that is basically unusable." He made the commissioners an offer:

His firm will advertise for bids, take the lowest bid, finance the jail through a local bank, employ local labor in construction and complete the building on county land temporarily deeded to his firm.

The county could lease the building for five years, with annual payments a fifth of the cost, and then buy the jail at the end of five years for \$1, the architect said.

The commissioners took the suggestion under advisement. Mr. Ives said he'd like to have some method of letting the people of the county make the decision, about the jail.

The commissioners renamed Joe McCall as chairman of the Parks and Recreation Commission, and voted to grant \$5,000 to the Transylvania Association for Disabled Citizens on condition that means can be found to do so without violating any N. C. statutes.

ACC Final To Be Aired

Continued From Page One

by the team's performance as well as the closeness of the league race, and Saturday's game will be a most important one.

Broadcast time on WPNF is Saturday at 2:45 p.m.

Because of the Saturday afternoon basketball, the regular Saturday afternoon American Top 40 presentation will be featured this one week only on Sunday afternoon, beginning at 2:30 p.m.

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Historical Documents, Booklets Available

Many of us tend to take our national history for granted. However, the activity generated by the Bicentennial seems to make us more aware of the events we studied as school kids and then tucked away in a memory drawer.

Documents from America's Past, designed to jog your

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Sealed bids will be received until 11 o'clock A.M., North Carolina Time, March 11, 1975, by the undersigned at its office in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, such bids to be opened at said time and place on said day, for the purchase of \$1,450,000 School Building Bonds, Series B of the County of Transylvania, North Carolina, dated April 1, 1975, and maturing annually, April 1, \$75,000 1978 to 1996, inclusive, and \$25,000 1997, without option of prior payment.

Denomination \$5,000; principal and semi-annual interest (April 1 and October 1) payable in legal tender at First Citizens Bank & Trust Company, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, or, at the option of the holder or registered owner, at Chemical Bank, in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; coupon bonds registrable as to principal only; delivery on or about April 7, 1975, at place of purchaser's choice. There will be no auction.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, in multiples of one-fourth or one-tenth of one per cent, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount and the maturities of the bonds of each rate. The difference between the lowest and highest rate named in the bid shall not exceed two per cent. No bid may name more than six interest rates, any of which may be repeated. All bonds maturing in the same date must bear interest at the same rate. The interest payable on any bond on any interest payment date shall be represented by a single coupon and the interest rate on such bond shall be the same throughout its life. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the County, such cost to be determined by deducting the amount of any premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds from their date until their respective maturities. No bid for less than the face value of the bonds plus accrued interest will be entertained.

Each bid must be submitted on a form to be furnished with additional information by the undersigned, must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Bid For Bonds", and must be accompanied by an official bank check, a cashier's check or a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company for \$29,000, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer of North Carolina, on which no interest will be allowed. Award or rejection of bids will be made on the date above stated for receipt of bids and the checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately. The check of the successful bidder will be held uncashed as security for the performance of his bid, but in event the successful bidder shall fail to comply with the terms of his bid, the check may then be cashed and the proceeds thereof retained as and for full liquidated damages.

The unqualified approving opinion of Mitchell, Petty & Shetterly, New York City, will be furnished without cost of the purchaser. There will also be furnished the usual closing papers.

The right to reject all bids is reserved.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION
Raleigh, North Carolina

By: H.E. Boyles
Secretary of the Commission

sense of history, is a descriptive listing of historical documents in the National Archives, and printed facsimiles which are available for purchase at low cost.

The booklet was published by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration. A free copy of the 24-page booklet, Documents from America's Past, may be obtained by writing to Consumer Information, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

One of the booklets listed is Charters of Freedom, which includes reproductions of the three documents that laid the political foundations of the United States — the Declaration of Independence, The Bill of Rights, and the Constitution of the United States. Also included in the booklet are brief historical notes and pictures of the National Archives Building and the murals in the Exhibition Hall.

Posters of the Charters are also available. The Constitution is reduced to about half the size of the original to permit all four pages on one sheet. The other two documents, the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, are exact, full-size facsimiles of the texts of the original parchments. They are suitable for framing.

The Formation of the Union tells the story of the Constitutional Congress, with documents and pages reproduced from the journals of the Congress to illustrate the steps toward independence.

Other documents show the work of the Constitutional convention, the process of election that made George Washington our first President, and the protest against the Constitution that led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights.

Included also is George Washington's Inaugural Address of 1789. The publication features an exact facsimile of the text from which the President read, written in his own clear hand. The accompanying five-page historical notes describes the first election and discusses the authorship of the text of the address.

In addition to documents

Cold Damage to Plants Often Can Be Overcome

By HENRY J. SMITH
Landscape Horticulturist
N. C. State University

Heavy freezes following mild weather of "false-spring" may take their toll among plants. A sudden drop in temperature, coupled with ice damage, could result in damage to many choice shrubs used in landscape plantings.

You may have already experienced this in your area this year.

Any dead or damaged wood should be cut from the plant. But it is advisable to wait until you can determine the extent of the cold damage. Sometimes, this will be a matter of a few weeks. Then, ice-damaged and freeze-harmed limbs and twigs will be obvious. It is advisable to cut off all parts that are dead.

Dead twigs will have no green color just beneath the bark. Using your thumb-nail or a knife blade, scratch the bark. If wood beneath appears brownish or tan in color, prune away.

It is advisable to begin the thumb-nail test on outer tips of branches. Often, as you scratch bark down the stems into center and base of shrub, you will discover green wood beneath the bark. This indicates that cold damage is on outer tips of branches. Prune back shrub to live wood, removing only that part of a stem which shows cold damage. If more dead twigs appear later, they should be pruned away.

In order to help a shrub make a comeback, apply liberal amounts of any complete commercial fertilizer. Apply three to four pounds of fertilizer per 100 square feet, to stimulate new growth. An easy way to determine the correct amount is to weigh out one pound, and apply to an area measuring five feet on each of four sides.

In many instances, the most damaged shrubs are those located where they received no protection, as afforded by walls, fences and tall trees. Some shrubs that are "border-

relating to the Bicentennial, the booklet lists other historical documents including the Emancipation Proclamation, The End of World War II, and into the New Realm, a documentary history of America's venture into space.

line hardy" in your area may have suffered severe cold damage; possibly they were killed. I know of one instance where two camellias of same variety grow in a home yard. One, planted beneath two tall pine trees, shows minor freeze damage. Its twin, located in an open area, was killed back to within 12 inches of the ground.

In addition to supplying protection for the more tender plants, it is advisable to select those kinds that are more hardy and better-adapted to your area.

If all symptoms of winter were as clearly identified as dead plants, diagnosis of winter injury would be simple. Unfortunately, symptoms are not always so clearly evident. A plant injured by low temperatures now may not show the effects for a full year; sometimes two years later.

Winter-injured shrubs and trees may grow poorly or show signs of nutritional deficiency. Winter sun scald and wind burn often cause brown leaves or large dead areas in evergreens, as junipers and yews. These usually are evident in spring and early summer. Leaves and stems may brown and die during the following summer and fall.

As much as a year or more after severe winter injury, graft unions may blacken and appear injured long after the freeze is forgotten. Damage may appear to be that of diseases, insects and lack of fertilizer. But winter cold injury often is the real culprit.

Dieback on many woody plants often results from low temperatures. When plants suffer dieback, four to five inches of tip growth may fail to leaf out in spring. Sometimes, entire branches or canes die. Dieback is common among ornamental trees and shrubs, as well as tree and bush fruits.

Crotches between branches of some trees and shrubs are vulnerable areas of winter injury. In some cases, other parts of the plant may be winter-hardy. Crotch damage may not become apparent for many years after damage occurs, and can be difficult to diagnose. The end result may be dead or dying branches, or entire plant may die.

Another common form of winter injury is frost cracks. Vertical cracks in limbs may be evident on trunks of fruit and ornamental trees. These usually appear during a sudden drop in temperature, especially after a warm, sunny, winter day. Diseases and decay organisms may enter these fine, weakening cracks, or eventually kill a tree or large shrub.

Winter damage sometimes causes a plant to fail to produce flowers. Many ornamental shrubs and trees, as well as fruit plants, form their flower and fruit buds in late summer and early fall. Winter cold can kill this growth. Plants will not bloom the following spring. A good example is Forsythia (Goldenbell) which often fails to bloom because of cold damage to flower buds.

The best way to carry your garden plants thru the winter—and be assured of a garden that "holds together" year-around, is to select only those plants that are hardy in your area. Many folks, however, secure plants that are not well-adapted for the sake of having a novelty or something different from commonly grown plants.

If you do select some semi-hardy and tender species, don't be too disappointed if they're winter injured or killed. How-

ever, some "tender" species may live many years if they become climatized and endure the first 4-5 years.

Hamilton Funeral Conducted

Services for Richard Hamilton, 91, of Rt. 4 Penrose, Pleasant Grove Road, who died Monday, were held at 2 p.m. Thursday at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, of which he was a member.

The Revs. John Dickerson and James Ayers officiated. Burial was in Little River Baptist Church Cemetery.

A lifelong resident of Henderson County, he was a retired farmer and a son of the late Calvin and Susan Sentell Hamilton.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Minnie Justice Hamilton; a son, Fred J. Hamilton of Little River; a daughter, Mrs. Mattie Shook of Lumberton; two sisters, Mrs. Della Whitmire of Cherryfield and Mrs. Ella Wilson of Etowah; eight grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren.

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