

BRYAN TALKS PEACE WITH COMMITTEE.

Says a Washington telegram:

At the conclusion of a two-hour conference today with the entire membership of the Senate Committee on foreign relations, Secretary Bryan stated that the committee had given general approval to his outline of a plan designated to bring about international peace.

The basic idea of a proposed system of treaties, as Secretary Bryan outlined it to the committee today, is that all international disputes be first submitted to a commission of inquiry and that the report of the commission be made public before the countries would be at liberty to proceed to war.

The Secretary will lay the plan before President Wilson as soon as possible and perfect its details. The result of today's conference, it was said, assured a favorable reception to any international treaties that may be negotiated by the President and Secretary.

Secretary Bryan, acting directly at the instance of President Wilson, also endorsed the plan before the committee for the purchase of embassy buildings abroad for American diplomats and to rent accommodations until permanent homes could be acquired.

NEWS AND OBSERVER BURNED.

Flames of Unknown Origin Sweep Through Newspaper Plant at Raleigh—Loss About Half Covered by Insurance.

Wilmington Star.] Raleigh, N. C., April 24.—Fire completely gutted the handsome four-story building of the Raleigh News and Observer this evening, building and contents valued at about \$100,000 being almost a total loss with something like 50 per cent. insurance protection.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy, is the principal owner of the plant. The News and Observer moved into this well-equipped home in 1907. The loss and equipment includes a fine four-deck Hoe press with color equipment, five typesetting machines, complete stereotyping plant. About all that was saved from the flames was the principal part of the mailing list and the books of the business office which were chucked into the safes before the business office force had to almost run for their lives to get out of the place.

The big press which has been in service scarcely a year, may not be ruined as the flames may not have gotten into the press room with enough force to warp or ruin it otherwise.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The alarm was given about 6 o'clock. The flames were then bursting through the rear third floor windows and the opening of doors leading in to the second story front turned the flames in that direction and came near catching the business force, Business Manager Henry Bagley and a number of young ladies and other employees at their desks. It is thought the fire started in the paper room in the basement and worked its way up the rear elevator shaft to the upper floors.

It was just before the night force of the plant came on duty, this accounting for all the rear section of the building being deserted, except for the janitor, who was cleaning up after carpenters who had earlier in the day laid flooring on a section of the third floor that needed repairs. He says the flames burst through the elevator shaft, all in a few seconds, and that during the time it took him to run to the business office and give the alarm and then climb the stairs back to the third floor again, smoke and flames had so increased that he was barely able to make his way through the smoke back down to the street floor.

The fire department was handicapped in fighting the flames. Soon after the high "fire pressure" was turned on at the water plant, the big water main running into the city and supplying the tower burst and the department was thereafter dependent on the water stored in the tower to combat the flames. Extending alongside the News and Observer building is the E. M. Uzzell printing house, State printers, five stories, and for one while great volumes of flames played upon the side wall of this, being kept from the inside only by the massive metal shutters to the windows. Scarcely had the flames been put out before Business Manager Bagley had a temporary business office open two doors further down the street in the Raleigh apartment building, and the Evening Times plant and several of the other printing houses were being utilized in getting out the issue of the News and Observer for Friday morning, which will tell its own story of the fire and carry full news service.

DEATH OF CURTIS GEDDIE. Bright Young Man Passes Away in Flea Hill Township.

Mr. Curtis Geddie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Geddie, aged 22 years, died Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock at the family residence in Flea Hill township of typhoid pneumonia.

Young Mr. Geddie had many friends who will regret to learn of his death. He leaves a father, mother and two sisters, and a number of relatives. The funeral services were held at the residence Sunday morning at 10 o'clock and the burial was in McPhail graveyard.

Do you know that the value of farm lands, including buildings, in the South increased between 1900 and 1910 from \$4,888,000,000 to \$8,971,000,000, or a gain of nearly \$5,000,000,000 in one decade? This is nearly five times as great as the total national banking capital of the United States. Five billion dollars is so big a sum

"THE SOUTH: THE NATION'S GREATEST ASSET."

(Concluded From Page 4)

impressed with three things: First, the natural advantages of the South must be greater than those of any other section of the world, or else such results would never have been possible, considering the poverty which prevailed throughout the South after 1865; and,

"Second, Southern people, and by this I, of course, mean the white folks, for they have done all of the planning and managerial work and a large part even of the manual labor, must be as brilliant in business operations as they always have been in war, and they must have energy and stick-to-it-iveness such as they displayed in every emergency and on every battlefield during the war.

"Third, that despite the bad teaching by politicians and misguided philanthropists of the negroes, which ruined many and came near utterly destroying, morally, physically and financially, the whole race, hundreds of thousands of them have become good citizens and property owners and are earnestly striving to redeem their race from the ruin of false teaching. And these facts all prove that they have been well treated and protected by the white people of the South. No such marvelous progress could ever have been made in a lawless country or one in which a large part of its laboring population was mistreated.

"The Southern folks in war days found more ways to get over their lack of money and equipment, more ways to overcome seemingly impossible difficulties, more ways of acquiring the highest order of engineering skill, of soldierly ability; more ways to live without eating and to fight without weapons, than any other people I ever knew. The men who came out of the war with enough strength to enable them to run a plough, to build a railroad or open a mine, to teach school or to solve engineering problems, and their children and grandchildren, have for the last 30 years been turning into material development, into the building of cities, the improvement of agriculture, the construction of railroads, the broadening of educational and religious work, the same wonderful ability which they displayed on the battlefield in devising ways to meet the needs of a starving army that must live without food and yet keep on fighting.

"When I remember that the South has \$700,000,000 more money invested in manufacturing than the United States had in 1880; that the individual deposits in its national banks exceed by nearly \$200,000,000 the individual deposits in all the national banks of the United States in 1880, and that individual deposits in the South now exceed by \$130,000,000 similar deposits for the entire country in 1880, I become a little dazed; and yet, I find some figures even more astonishing than these. I know the South is only beginning to develop its agricultural interests; I know that the better methods in cultivation which are now being so vigorously pushed and the vast increase in its fruit and trucking interests, will enable this section to double its agricultural output, even without increasing by a single acre the land under cultivation, and I cannot help but wonder what is to be its future, when even now its agricultural products, including animal products, exceed by more than \$840,000,000 the total value of all farm crops, not including animal products, raised in the United States as late as 1890, when our country had a population of 63,000,000.

In the old days before the war, Southern agriculture produced larger wealth in proportion to the number of people employed than any other farming operations in the world's history. This was due in part to the South's remarkable natural advantages for agriculture, and in part to the well-rouse, overworked farming which came about by reason of the high degree of education of Southern planters. These men were among the most highly educated people in the country. Their broad business experience and their high education enabled them to direct to the best advantage the work of the slaves under their control. The man of interior plant, therefore, did not have to depend upon himself, but was guided as to what to plant and how to cultivate it by superior knowledge and skill. The results were very marvelous. Between 1850 and 1890, the wealth of the South increased by more than \$1,000,000,000, or a gain of more than \$1,000,000,000 in one decade. This was largely due to the splendid system of agriculture. After the war, the negroes and the poorer whites, without the knowledge or how to aim to the best advantage and unwilling to receive instruction from those whose superior knowledge ought to have made them better men, continued to plant and cultivate the same crops as before the war, but with a different result. The results were very disappointing. The land was being worked in a way that was not only unprofitable, but was actually destroying the soil. The results were very disappointing. The land was being worked in a way that was not only unprofitable, but was actually destroying the soil.

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that not many people can take in its meaning; but when I tell you the national banking capital of the entire country is just a little over \$1,000,000,000, you can get an idea of what this actual increase in the value of Southern farms within ten years signifies.

"That country of yours seems to be making good your predictions with a vengeance. In 1912 it mined 132,000,000 tons of coal, which is 62,000,000 tons more than the whole country mined, both of bituminous coal and anthracite, in 1880. From its oil wells there were pumped last year \$5,000,000 barrels of petroleum. Even as late as 1890, the best oil whole country could do was 63,000,000 barrels. And as to natural gas, the South has the greatest supply known to the world.

"You are actually spending \$12,000,000 more a year on the support of public education than the United States thus expended in 1880, though in that year our people put out over \$78,000,000 for public schools.

"The Best Kind of Immigration Direct From Heaven.

"It is true that your population has not been growing quite as rapidly as that of the country at large, and for this there are a number of very good reasons. Moreover, you sent away to other sections 2,500,000 people looking for work, because after 1865 they could find none at home. You have been getting almost none into migration that has been pouring into this country at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 a year for the last 30 years. And maybe, considering the character of very much of the immigration that is coming to us now, you are to be congratulated, especially as your increase of native population is very much larger than the native increase in the rest of the country. That is to your credit very much more than if you had simply increased your population as we have done in the North and West by dumping in millions of foreigners, a large proportion of whom may be counted as a lessening of the birth rate among Americans in these sections, which is only the working out of what Gen. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census of 1880, called a quarter of a century ago 'damned to be an economic law. Big families are still popular down South, and nobody needs to preach against race suicide down there. You are in the position of getting the best possible population. As the increasing demand for industrial and agricultural causes an advance in wages, and the opportunities for fruit and truck growing become better understood, you will, of course, see a steady movement of people, Americans and foreign born, Southward. The working out of economic laws will bring this about, and already there is seen a great Southward trend of population.

"The Southward trend of population, all the advance guards of a mighty army, is in the rate of increase in business interests, you get a pretty good idea of how things have been humming down South. Between 1880 and 1912 your population increased 73.5 per cent., but your capital invested in manufactures increased 960 per cent., your national bank resources 988 per cent., your individual deposits in national banks 1350 per cent., your common school expenditures 650 per cent., your farm lands and buildings 365 per cent., the value of your farm products 312 per cent. No wonder your farmers and your city people are building better homes. No wonder agriculture is making great advance and churches and schools are being erected all over the land. In the activity which I see everywhere in the South in the building of schools and churches I find a splendid proof that, though wealth is increasing, men are not decaying.

"Uncle Sam's Views of the Future, and His Reasons Therefor.

"All you have told us, Uncle Sam, about what the South has been doing is true," said the Manufacturers Record; "and yet, it is not so much about what the South has done as about what it is to do in the future that the world is interested. We are living in a very commercial age in which men want to know not so much about the past or the present as about what is going to bring forth. The investor wants to know where to put his money to the best advantage. The banker is anxious to know whether conditions are such as to guarantee continued growth of the cities in which he is investing his own or his clients' money. Railroad owners and operators are often-times puzzled in forecasting the country's development, and therefore do not know what preparations to make for the future. The future that the long-headed man must look out, and so while the bankers and investors generally, and railroad operators and manufacturers and farmers are all interested in what the South has done during the last 30 years, they want to know what you think about the future.

"Is this growth going to continue?" echoed Uncle Sam with emphasis. "Well, I am afraid to tell you, you will think about it; you might call me a boomer, or a wild optimist, or a dreamer. I am a little particular about my reputation for conservatism, but I don't mind saying that in my opinion this growth is going to be far more rapid than it has been in the last 30 years, and that the South will make more progress in the next 10 years than it has made in the last quarter of a century. Just look at it a minute.

"That section has come up out of desperate poverty. 'It had more problems to solve than any other people on earth ever met. 'It faced dangers of every kind at home and away from home. 'It lost hundreds of thousands of its best men in battle and through emigration; it lost some millions of its best property. 'With its vitality thus weakened, it had to meet and overcome difficulties which ordinarily would have taxed the virility of the strongest people in the world. To look for rapid improvement was like expecting a typhoid patient just beginning to get out of the fever to run a race, or enter a prize fight.

"But weak as it was, the South ran the race and out-distanced its competitors. It entered the prize ring and, though it got a lot of hard blows and was occasionly knocked to the ground, it was always able to come back. And it grew stronger every minute instead of getting weaker. 'It has demonstrated its ability, even under these conditions, to do what no other people ever did.

"Now it has accumulated a lot of money, a lot of experience and a self-confidence born of its achievements and its knowledge of its resources. 'It does not need to ask favors of anyone. 'It does not have to beg for capital to come and develop its industries. 'It does not have to hunt elsewhere

for technical skill for agricultural or industrial affairs. 'I know your people are glad to get outside capital and outside men to come down and take active part in the work, for there is room enough in the South for three or four times as many people as you have and for all the spare capital of the country to find the most profitable field in the world for employment. But there is a great difference between having to beg outside capital, as you do for so many years, and your present position of being able to say: 'We will welcome and protect your capital; we will offer it the best opportunities known to mankind, but we don't have to beg you as we once did; hundreds of millions are coming and yours can come too, but it is up to you to decide.' 'You know your section could easily support 100,000,000 people, provide ample employment for them, furnish the foodstuffs to nourish the body and the wool and the cotton to clothe them, and still not half tax your resources. 'You could do more manufacturing than the United States is now doing, and develop a foreign commerce far greater than that of which we are now boasting so much and even then you would not have commenced to measure the limit of your potentialities. 'If you would take a yardstick as the measure of the coal resources of the South and then want to compare Great Britain's coal with yours, you would have to scratch a little toward the end of the yardstick to represent Great Britain's comparative coal area, though the wealth and power of that country has largely come through the dynamic influence of its coal. The whole of Europe, with its 400,000,000 people, would only show about 18 inches on the yardstick measure of coal, as compared with yours; for all Europe has only 44,000 square miles and the South has 88,000 square miles. 'Experts tell me that three-fourths of the coaling coal in the United States is in the South. The Connellsville region in Pennsylvania, which for more than a generation has been the center of coke production in America, and upon which Pittsburgh and the Lake region have mainly depended for coke, it is now said by experts will be exhausted within less than 30 years. In the life of a nation, or of a great industry such as iron and steel, 30 years is a very brief period. The bare realization of the fact that that district has only 30 years of life, has compelled farseeing metallurgists and long-headed investors to go into the Southern coaling coal field in a big way. Railroad and financial interests are watching the coal regions of the South and trying to get strategic locations in them with such energy as the leader of an army watches to rush his men into some strategic position in order to hold the control of the vantage points in the region where great battles are to be fought. 'You are beginning to utilize your water powers and are stretching a network of wires from one end of the land to the other to make available the millions of horse-power that have been wasted, as these rivers, since the dawn of creation, have run their courses idly to the sea.

State Scientists. (Charlotte Observer.) Greensboro, April 25.—Profound technical papers marked the opening of the twelfth annual meeting of the North Carolina Academy of Science, which convened this afternoon in the auditorium of the State Normal college. At tonight's session the delegates, more than 150 in number, were formally welcomed by President Foust, following which President C. S. Brimley of Raleigh delivered his annual address, discussing with a wealth of interesting detail the subject of zoogeography. Another interesting paper at the night session was by Prof. C. W. Edwards, demonstrating a new interference apparatus. This address closed the evening session and at 9:30 o'clock the delegates adjourned to the reception halls, where they were guests of the college faculty at an informal reception.

The sessions will continue through tomorrow and the program calls for about 30 papers on scientific subjects.

MAULTSBY-URSERY. Mr. Frank P. Maultsby, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Maultsby, and Miss Rena Ursery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ursery, were married Sunday night at the residence of Mr. Robert Herring, Rev. Mr. Spain officiating.

Fayetteville Markets. Revised Daily. COTTON. Reported by Chas. H. Hugg. Cotton, good middling 11 1/4.

PRODUCES. Reported by A. S. Melvin Co. Pork 10@11 Bacon-sides 11@13 Bacon-ham 13@20 Bacon-shoulders 13@15 Lard 10@11 Corn-56 lbs. per bushel 70 Oats-32 lbs. per bushel 45 Potatoes-Irish, new 1.50@1.75 Potatoes-sweet 75@90 Eggs 15@17 1/2 Country Butter 25 Turkey-strained, per lb 70@75 Hens 40@45 Broilers 20@25 Roosters-per head 35 Guinea 30@30 Geese 45@50 Feathers-new 35@40 Wool-washed 15@20 Hides, dry, per lb 12@18 Hides-green, per lb 5@6 Tallow 4@5 Hay 1.25@1.50 Clover 1.10@1.25 Shucks 45@50

Wilmington Market. NAVY STORES. STAR OFFICE, April 26. Spirits Turpentine-Steady, 36 1/2 cents per gallon. Rosin-Nothing doing. Tar-Firm, 22@26. Crude Turpentine-Firm; \$3 per barrel for hard; \$4 for dip; \$4 for virgin.

Smith, Ransom, 1 res. Branch Creek, 5.92
Smith, J. T., 1 vac. Guthrie street, 4.69
Stewart, Joseph, 1 res. Boundary street, 6.56
Stewart, W. H., 7 Harrington Hill, 4.38
Tucker, Jas. (Est.), 1 imp. North Street, 5.92
Waddell, W. C., 1 res. Frink street, 8.80
Waddell, L. E., 1 res. Ramsey street, 4.64
Waddell, Lucy (Est.), 1 res. Moore street, 9.64
Waddell, Ann E., 1 imp. Moore street, 7.20
Watson, D. T., 1 res. McIver street, 8.35
White, Archie (Est.), 1 res. Winslow street, 7.20
Williams, Chas. H., 1 res. A street, 3.36

Beaver Dam-White. Averett, W. H., 188 Creek, 4.90
Bedsiter, A. J., 200 Bullock, 4.90
Butler, Mrs. B., 350 Thornhill, 2.28
Carter, Jas. C., 9 Galberry, 2.28
Faircloth, Alex., 130 residence, 12.34
Hall, A. P., 31 1-2 Residence, 6.17
Harr, V. B., 160 Blocker, 3.26
Horne, Lonie A., 30 Horne, 1.62
Horne, Mack, 35 Horne, 6.12
Horne, Lovie, 95 Residence, 7.36
Leach, John, 62 1-2 Lock Branch, 12.32
Lee, Mrs. E., 150 Thornhill, 3.26
Nunnery, A. J., 67 Flat Woods, 4.90
Pate, C. V., 89 H. and C. Land, 2.44
Powell, Isaac, 214 South River, 1.96
Smith, N. J., 215 Residence, 10.07
Smith, M. J., 295 Residence, 8.21
Vinson, S. M., 80 Residence, 5.37
West, W. J., 300 Melvin, 4.49
Fowler, Mrs. M. J., 33 Residence, 1.79
Horne, G. L., 157 Horne, 4.08

Beaver Dam-Negro. Branson, Stewart, 14 Residence, 2.20
Fisher, Eliza, 12 Residence, 1.13
Gainey, F. L., 50 Residence, 1.62
Hair, Luan, 30 Residence, 2.32
Ivey, D. B., 25 Residence, 3.44
Johnson, Dancy, 3 residence, 3.11
Melvin, Will C., 33 Residence, 4.13
Melvin, E. D., 42 Faircloth, 3.43
Robinson, Joe, 49 Residence, 5.90
Rimmon, L. V., 61 Residence, 4.58
Wright, Owen, 3 Devane, 9.33
Simpson, H. W., 35 Residence, 6.46
Whitted, Owen 3 Maynard, 1.07

Beaver Dam-White. Beard, F., 42 residence, 7.34
Bullard, D. J. (Est.) 11 Culbreth, 2.20
Carter, Lulu, 12 residence, 15.45
Honey, R. L., 24 McI. Land, 5.68
Averett, D. C., 67 res., 3.44
Bryant, W. J., 47 Sessoms, 2.72
Mathews, Mrs. J. E., 13 Mathews, 2.13
Wade and McPhail, 1 lot Wade, 10.98

Flea Hill-Negro. Allen Joseph, 14 res., 2.36
Brady, Westly, 70 res., 3.73
Hatcher, J. H., 1 res., 3.14
Jones, Adaline, 25 res., 4.56
Lock, W. H., 10 Lock land, 1.48
McDonald, C., 10 res., 1.25
McLaurin, H. L., 14 Geddie, 2.25
McNeill, Sidney, 25 res., 5.08
McNeill, R., 47 res., 3.68
Rone, P., 47 Jackson, 1.40
Stewart, Richard, 5 res., 4.45

Cedar Creek-White. Autry, W. J., 2 Steadman, 1.98
Bullard, W. T. H., 54 Bullard, 27 Horne, 3.34
Bullard, Mrs. S. C., 173 B. Bullard, 8.40
Cater, J. G., 25 Carter, 4.20
Hall, Jas. W. (Est.), 27 Hall, 2.25
Hall, Mrs. S. E., 13 Melvin, 2.22
Hall, R. T., 13 Joe Bullard, 7.52
Hall, Wm. (Est.), 40 Melvin, 2.22
Hall, W. J., 12 Edwards, 1.68
Horne, Geo. J., 50 Horne, 6.96
Horne, J. F., 19 Horne, 1.25
Horne, J. B., 100 res., 6.08
Humphrey, W. A., 13 Alphin, 1.74
White, Mrs. E. F., 350 Hall, 51.84
Johnson, Jno. L., 100 old res., 7.84
Jones, A. F., 108 res., 12.24
McDonald, E. P., 57 Blocker, 16.88
McMillan, Mrs. Nancy, 27 res., 2.13
Nunnery, C. F., 14 Nunnery, 2.56
Sessoms, Frank (Est.), 2 Mill lot, 2.86
Sessoms, Mrs. H. M., 36 old res., 27 Bullard, 6.96
Haywood, Mrs. J. L., 13 1-2 residence, 3.24

Cedar Creek-Negro. Adams, Henry, 85 residence, 9.20
Barns, Frank, 3 residence, 1.97
Crumple, Amos, 30 residence, 5.39
Evans, Julius, void, 6.04
McDonald, Thad, 5 residence, 6.05
Smith, J. R. H., 1 3/4 Cade, 2.62
Smith, Joe, 6 1-2 residence, 6.44
Campbell, Lon, 40 res., 1.85
Cogdell, Chas., 26 Cogdell, 5.18
Evans, Alice (Est.) 43 residence, 2.56
Gainey, Ella, 5 Gainey, .98
Johnson, Diana, 3 residence, 1.08
McNeill, Wesley, 1 Wm. road, 1.24
Norris, J. H., 2 vac. Wm. road, 1.88
Simmons, R. H. (Est.), 30 Wm. road, .50
Tew, W. A., 23 3/4 residence, 5.05
Tew, W. J., 6 3/4 residence, 4.23
Williams, Joe, 30 residence, 3.08

Carver's Creek-White. Buie, Jane A. (Est.), 154 Rutherford Creek, 2.82
Eason, J. E., 696 residence, 16.18
Hair, M. G., 29 Bowden, 1.15
Lawson, (Est.), 520 Roseboro, 25.82
Norris, N. B., 125 H. H. Wood, 2.84
Phillips, N., 3 lots Linden, 18.44
Tew, Sampson, N., 25 J. J. Tew, 2.12
Wilkes (Est.), 153 Williams, 4.32
Woodell, Dan'l, 14 Manchester street, 11.36
Payne, Abel, 54 Murchison road, 5.96
Fos, Abram, 1 vac Watertown street, 18.40
Robinson, Anna, 1 imp. Hineboro street, 4.10
Shaw, Geo. (est), 1 res. Bary lane, 3.36
Simmons, Mary Jane, 1 imp. Ann Pettfoot, 4.64
Simpson, J. F. K., 1 res. Winslow street, 7.86
Smith, Maud, 1 imp. North street, 5.28

Black River-White. Adams, N. B., 900 residence, 80.12
Dalis, B. J., 12 Silver Run, 1.98
Denton, C. S., 11 McKethan, 2.12
Hest, L. J., 29 Burnett land, 4.32
Pope, W. R., 93 Pope land, 21.04
Dawson, Jno. C., 200 acres, 18.40

Black River-Negro. Autry, J. W., 1-34 Downs land, 4.67
Burnett, Roxana, 4 Burnett, 1.25
Burnett, John J., 1-2 Burnett Blue, W. H., 24 residence; 91 7-10 Taylor, 14.74
Herring, Arthur, 7 3/4 residence, 3.77
McKay, Martha, 30 residence, 3.44
McKethan, Arch, 3 Burnett, 1.16
McKethan, J. H., 2 vac. Wm. road, 1.88
McNeill, Will, 10 C. Godwin, 6.08
Tew, W. A., 23 3/4 residence, 5.05
Tew, W. J., 6 3/4 residence, 4.23
Williams, Joe, 30 residence, 3.08

Grey's Creek-White. Coker, W. B., 75 McLeondan (Est.), 6.13
Leggett, R. J., 100 Biggs, 2.56
Turlington, Willis B., 110 Turlington, 5.20
Burk, C. D., (Est.) \$1,000 value land, 18.40

Grey's Creek-Negro. Byrne, Dave, 24 residence, 3.75
Butler, Lucy, 4 residence, .98
Cogdell, Jim, 20 old place, 2.12
Carver, G. W., 43 residence; 30 Smith, 10.97
Carver, Basie, 20 Boykin, 1.90
Devane, Leo, 10 Bonds, 3.78
Devane, Taylor, 10 Bonds, 3.72
Devane, Frank J., 55 Devane, 5.04
Fisher, Isaac, 55 Devane, 3.39
Foy, Alfred, 7 Byrne, 4.38
Howard, Martin, 5 residence, 3.68
Joseph, John, 26 farms, 2.41
Jackson, Rosa, 50 Jackson, 1.84
Murphy, Marshall, 36 Bryant, 3.68
McKinnon, Jno. 6 residence, 4.16
Purcell, Jas., 42 Chicken road, 2.59
Williams, Betsy, \$500.00 value of land, 9.60

Sale of Land for Taxes.

On Monday, May 5, 1913, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, I will sell the following Real Estate to satisfy delinquent taxes.

N. H. MCGEACHY, Sheriff Cumberland County.

Cross Creek. White.

Bennett, Mrs. L. D., Phoenix Mill Property, 1911 and 1912, 40.40
Burk, H. S., 1 res. Raleigh St., 11.13
Carter, D. P., 1 imp. W. Town, 2.72
Curry, C. L., 1 vac. Pineview, 9.63
Daughtry, W. J., 1 vac. F. J. Park, 4.64
Elkins, Louis A., 1 res. Davis St., 24.22
Elkins, Louis A., 1 imp. Davis St., 3.36
Godwin, Cornelia, 1 imp. Davis St., 4.64
Haywood, Mrs. G. L., 1 res. School St., 30.35
Humphrey, D. J., 1 res. Ramsey street, 21.47
Kelly, A. D., 1 res. Highland Heights, 27.63
Lawrence, Geo. W., 50 Happy Valley, 1911, 20.00
Lawrence, Geo. W., 50 Happy Valley, 1912, 20.64
Lightfoot, Mrs. R. M., 1 imp. M. Lane, 2.72
Lucas, T. S., 1 store and res. Cool Spring; 1 imp. Cool Spring; 1 imp. F. G. Park; 1 imp. Vanstory; 18 imp. Vanstory; 3 imp. Blount's Creek Lynch, Mrs. W. A., 1 imp. Mumford; 4 imp. Mumford; 3 imp. Mumford, 53.28
Martin, J. H., 1 imp. Broad, 1 imp. B., 1 between B. and Davis, 18.08
Mozingo, Reuben, 1 res. Race Path, 7.20
Mozingo, Rebecca, 1 res. Race Path, 2.72
Mozingo, Mrs. M. J., 1 res. Race Path, 2.72
Powers, T. H., 1 res. B., 11.07
Riddle, J. E., 1 vac. N. S. Poyen, 2.72
Robinson, Mrs. A., 1 res. Blount, 2.72
Sheppard, S. R., res. Greensboro, 1 imp. Rowan, 12.64
Stoner, Miss M. L., 1 res. Cool Spring, 10.40
Talbot, G. F., Sedberry farm, 26.40
Tew, Mrs. A. L., 1 imp. Mayner Vann, F. A., 1 vac. Hillsboro, 4.64
Vann, N. A., 1 vac. Canal; 1 imp. Cumberland; 4 Highland Heights; 1 res. Person; 1 imp. Broad; 1 imp. B. and Water, 43.78
Warwick, Kate, 1 imp. Person street, 5.92
Worth, Jno. M., 1 imp. Mason, 16.16
Elkins, W. W., 1 res. King, 17.94
McDonald, Eliza, 1 res. Manchester, 3.36

Cross Creek-Negro. Beatty, Louis H., 1 res. Canal street, 7.42
Bebe, Sam F., 1 res. Orange street, 7.84
Burnett, Amila, 1 res. Winslow street, 5.28
Burton, Aaron, 1 res. Water street, 2.08
Buxton, Dan'l, est., 1 res. Moore street, 7.84
Cameron, Mrs. Claud A., 1 res. Frink street, 5.28
Cayler, L. B., est., 1 res. Gillespie street, 5.92
Dancy, Malvina, 1 res. Watertown street, 2.72
Fuller, Lucy, J., 1 res. Ramsey street, 4.54
Gill, Wm. S., 1 res. Adams st, 7.84
Gill, Alice Hall, 1 res. Meeting street, 4.64
Gill, Chas. R., 1 res. Canal st, 8.48
Gillmore, Primus, 4 McIntyre lands, 1 res. Ramsey; 2 lots Lanier land, 4.70
Green, Henry, 1 res. Grotton land, 6.56
Hargrove, Elias, 1 res. Ramsey St., 3.36
Hatwood, H. C., 1 vac. Cool Spring street, 4.64
Hatwood, Wm., 1 vac. Cool Spring street, 7.20
Holmes, Kate (Est.), 1 res. Franklin street, 2.72
Humbert, Sadie, 1 Tune lane, 8.48
Hunter, H. W., 1 Toby McPherson place, 5.92
Ingram, Frank (Est.), 1 imp. Plummer lane, 3.36
Johnson, Joe, 1 res. Harrington Hill, 5.28
Lane, Francis (Est.), 1 vac. McNair Street, 1.76
Lanier, B. J. (Est.), 49 Buxton lands, 4.00
Lanier, Andrew, 1 res. Chatham Hiller Caroline, 1 imp. Cool Spring street, 3.36
Mitchell, Henry, 1 res. Mechar street, 6.69
Mitchell, N. H., 1 res. Chauncy street, 7.92
Monroe, T. S., 2 vac. Ellis street, 2.72
Monroe, W. C. (Est.), 1 res. Orange street, 3.36
Murchison, Sam D., 1 res. Hillsboro street, 6.56
Murphy, Dan'l, 1 res. A street, 7.84
McKay, Jas. B., 1 imp. Roberson street, 12.32
McKay, C. H., 1 res. Hillsboro street, 8.48
McKenzie, Robt., 1 imp. Haymount, 3.36
McNeill, W. H., 1 vac. Vanstory street, 4.64
McNeill, J. H. (Est.), 1 vac. Mike Powers, 1.44
Nicholson, Mary F., 1 imp. Russell street; 1 vac. Russell street, 7.20
Norris, Little, 1 vac. A street; 1 res. A st; 1 imp. Davis st; 1 vac. M. Powers street, 12.32
Payne, J. E., 1 res. Moore street, 11.36
Payne, Abel, 54 Murchison road, 5.96
Fos, Abram, 1 vac Watertown street, 18.40
Robinson, Anna, 1 imp. Hineboro street, 4.10
Shaw, Geo. (est), 1 res. Bary lane, 3.36
Simmons, Mary Jane, 1 imp. Ann Pettfoot, 4.64
Simpson, J. F. K., 1 res.