

RELIC OF FAMOUS DUEL

Gun of Colonel David Crockett Which Fired the Fatal Shot in Duel Between Two Congressmen, Still Preserved.

Among the relics of the National Museum at Washington there are few articles more replete with historical interest than the Deringer rifle used by Col. David Crockett of Alamo fame. This same weapon was used by Congressman William J. Graves, of Kentucky, in the duel which he fought over 78 years ago, with Jonathan Gilley, Congressman from New Hampshire, resulting in the latter's death.

The old gun is a 44-calibre muzzle-loading sporting rifle. The octagon rifle barrel is 45 inches long and fitted with a full stock of curly maple, plain open sight, a percussion lock and a "set" trigger.

John C. Rivers, who was one of the editors of the Congressional Globe, now the Congressional Record, knew many congressmen, several of whom he was accustomed to take out for rifle practice to a field. Among his friends was David Crockett, pioneer, hunter, soldier and congressman, who later lost his life at the Alamo in the Texas struggle for freedom. "Davy" Crockett was proud of his rifle, and often joined the shooting parties to keep himself in practice.

Early in February, 1828, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, presented to the House of Representatives a copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of Congress with corruption, and asked for an investigation. He stated that the author of the article was vouched for by the editor, and that the House was called upon to defend its honor.

Jonathan Gilley, member from New Hampshire, opposed the resolution and in debate said he thought it was the same editor who once made charges against a certain institution and later received facilities amounting to \$52,000 from the same institution, which he then gave his hearty support. A few days later, Col. J. Watson Webb, the editor of the paper, addressed a note to Mr. Gilley, asking if he were the editor referred to, and, if so, demanding an explanation.

This note was directly responsible for the duel between Mr. Gilley and Hon. William J. Graves of Kentucky, who undertook its delivery on the floor of the House for his friend Webb. Mr. Gilley refused to receive the note declaring he chose not to be drawn into no controversy with Col. Webb, stating that by so doing he meant no disrespect to the bearer. He refused to affirm or deny anything in regard to Mr. Webb's character.

Mr. Graves was not satisfied, however, and several notes between them were exchanged, with the result that Mr. Graves finally challenged Mr. Gilley because he would not say whether he refused the note on the grounds of any personal exception to Col. Webb as a gentleman of honor. Mr. Gilley denied Mr. Graves the right to demand an absolute "yes" or "no" answer, and accepted the challenge. It was to be a combat under the duello or code, upon a mere point of honor, there being no real difficulty between Graves and Gilley at any time.

Their seconds, George J. Jones, for Gilley, and Henry A. Wise of Virginia, for Mr. Graves, arranged the details of the duel, which was fought with rifles at a distance of about 90 yards, near the road to Marlborough, in Maryland. Mr. Wise experienced some difficulty in securing a rifle, but finally succeeded in borrowing Mr. Rivers' Deringer rifle which is now in the section of gunnery of the National Museum.

The duel was scheduled for 3 p. m., Feb. 23, 1828, and the two parties met near the boundary line of the District of Columbia. A party of friends accompanied each of the principals, also their seconds. The ground was paced off and the contestants took their places with rifles cocked and triggers set.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, gave the word, Gilley fired first and Graves a second or two after him, but both missed. Despite the efforts of their friends to adjust the matter after each had been exposed to the fire of the other, no satisfactory arrangement could be made and the parties resumed their positions and exchanged shots again, also without effect. Still being unable to agree after further entreaties, they went to their positions for the third time. This time they fired nearly together. Mr. Gilley was shot through the body and expired a few minutes later.

The Congressional Committee then found Mr. Graves guilty of a breach of privilege in the House, but held that Mr. Gilley had remained within his rights. They recommended the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the House, and that the seconds and the friends be censured. Such is the story of the Deringer rifle now to be seen in the National Museum.

Wood's Productive Seed Corns.

Our Virginia-grown Seed Corns have an established reputation for superiority in productiveness and germinating qualities.

Wood's Descriptive Catalog tells about the best prize-winning and profit-making varieties in both White and Yellow Corns.

Cotton Seed.

We offer the best and most improved varieties, grown in sections absolutely free from boll weevil. Our Catalog gives prices and information, and tells about the best of Southern Seeds.

100-DAY VELVET BEANS, Soja Beans, SUDAN GRASS, Dallis Grass and all Sorghums and Millets. Catalog mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

"Ain't It Hell to Be Poor?"

Orange County Observer.

The public health question has had its day in court. It came on to be heard Tuesday, January 11. The verdict was in the negative.

It was decided by the Board of Commissioners that fifty people of Orange county would have to die this year from preventable causes, because, forsooth! out of the eighty-five thousand dollars of public money they couldn't feel justified in appropriating twelve hundred to protect the lives of the people who pay it. It was decided that one mile of road was worth as much as the lives of two hundred people; one steel bridge as one hundred and fifty people. It was decided that the roads and a health officer could not both be maintained and that a hole in the road was a sadder spectacle than an infant in its grave.

The "won't afford it" argument masqueraded under the "can't afford it" livery and carried the day. It was decided furthermore that Orange is a poor county. Orange is poor. Poor in that the per-acre yield of corn and oats is not what it should be. Poor in that her grade of stock is too low. Poor in that there is no one preaching the diversification of crops to the tobacco and cotton farmers. Poor in that those who would see the county go forward have turned a deaf ear in her public councils. Poor in that the sceptre is held by men of small vision and narrow sympathy.

The situation calls to mind the story of the miller. The proprietor, the story goes, coming in, said to the miller, "Whose grist is this?" The miller replied that it belonged to the rich man across the river.

"Have you tolled it?" the proprietor asked.

"Yes," replied the miller.

"We'll toll it again," said the proprietor. "He's rich. He can afford it."

Seeing another small grist the proprietor asked: "And whose is this?"

"That belongs to the poor man over the way," the miller answered.

"Have you tolled it?"

"Yes, once," said the miller.

"Well, said the proprietor, "toll it again. He's poor, and d-n him, let's keep him poor."

Colored Commencement.

The annual colored county school commencement of Union county will convene in the colored graded school building March 25th for the purpose of celebrating this august occasion.

Everybody is invited to come and to help us to celebrate this educational day, by your presence and good behavior.

Orator of the day, Rev. S. A. Peeler, D. D., ex-president of Bennett College, Greensboro.

The exhibits will be placed on arrival.

At 11:15 o'clock the children will leave the building and march along the same route as they went last year, the teacher of each school in line.

Recess 12:15 to 1:15 o'clock.

At 1:20 o'clock Dr. Peeler will speak; after which, speaking by the children.

There will be an exhibition writing, arithmetic, grammar, drawing, needle work, plowtocks, baskets, hoe and ax handles, loaf bread, biscuits, cakes, etc. Also a spelling "bee" and a race and giving prizes, to the day. Music by the band.

R. N. NISBET, Co. Supt. REV. H. O. FREDERICK, General Manager.

The Most Learned Boy in the World

In the March American Magazine is an account of Raymond Ray of Los Angeles, Cal., the twelve-year-old marvel who at his present pace will had his Ph. D. at the age of 16, cutting in actual learning the German wonder of the last century, Karl Witte. While his contemporaries are locating the Atlantic Ocean he is engrossed in advanced Spanish and chemistry.

"As soon as Raymond began to take notice of the world about him, his mother taught him to distinguish colors, the most striking one: He, white, black, red and blue take a first. She always talked to him as she would to an adult, scolding "baby talk" as degrading to his intelligence. Pictures were used a great deal. Before he was ten months old he learned to call the Presidents of the United States by their right names. His progress in reading was just as remarkable. At the age of a year and a half he knew his alphabet, at three he could read and write, and at five he read "Hiawatha" in public.

"The boy is well developed physically; strong, athletic and keenly alive to his finger tips. He has a natural talent for music and dramatic arts and has repeatedly appeared in public. His mother claims that he is not a prodigy and that any normal boy could accomplish as much with proper training."

Abernethy Was Landed

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, remarked a few days ago that when the fair girl casts her net the poor fish might as well yield, and told this story as an illustration, relates The New York Press.

Recently a man returned to his home town after an absence of many years, and rambled down to the corner grocery to get wise.

"I suppose," remarked the oldest inhabitant in handing him information, "that you remember Sim Simpkins?"

"Oh, yes; I knew Sim very well," answered the former resident. "I also knew his daughter Mary. Went to school with her. They say that after waiting nearly 15 years she married a struggling young man."

"Ain't no doubt about that stragglin' part of it," was the grinning rejoinder of the oldest inhabitant. "He done his derndest to get away, but Mary landed him all right."

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up The System Take The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents

LAWYER JEROME WAS SUED

Gas Buggy Ran Over a Bicycle—The Wonders of the "Luncheons" and the Bungalow Builders.

Statesville Landmark.

Folks say and do a lot of things purely "for the big of the thing." For instance you'll hear many of the high-toners calling the mid-day meal "luncheon" because to them it sounds better than to say dinner. Now there are mid-day meals that are properly designated as luncheons and evening meals that are really dinners. But with us practically all the folks follow the old custom of the rural districts. They have a full mid-day meal, which is really dinner, the chief meal of the day, and not a lunch, and the evening meals is lighter and really a supper—the meal at the close of the day. But the folks who do and say things "for the big of the thing" go on calling dinner luncheon and supper dinner because it seems stylish.

To hear one of these high-toners who takes a full mid-day meal of bacon and beans and cabbage and the like, talking about luncheon, gives me a pain.

Have you noticed, too, that all the one-story houses built now are "bungalows"? Sounds important. With us there are few real bungalows. Probably the residences in Statesville that could with some reason be placed in that class could be named on the fingers of one hand. But all the one-story buildings that have been built or remodelled in recent years are "bungalows"; and we "see" the papers," as Mr. Dooley would say, that a cotton mill at Albemarle has let the contract for "20 new bungalows." A three or four room house built for mill operatives is now a bungalow. The old time log cabins of one room have almost disappeared except in the remote rural districts, but one of these with a shed all around it could be more properly classed a bungalow than many of the buildings to which the name is applied. But if the folks who say luncheon and bungalow feel any better by the use of these high-sounding terms, perhaps nobody should object.

The late Major James W. Wilson of Morganton, being somewhat peeved at the legal fraternity on one occasion, remarked that he would not die content until he could hear of a lawyer being hung. And when they hanged Cluverius, the Richmond lawyer, for the murder of his cousin, Lillian Madison, the major said his heart's desire had been granted. The Landmark confesses that it has for years had a desire to hear of some lawyer getting hit with a damage suit, the desire being prompted by the hope that if the legal fraternity had to take a few doses of their own medicine, they might not be so zealous in prosecuting, and sometimes investigating, damage suits in which the hope of reward—the greed for gain—was stronger than the desire to see justice done. And the lawyer-damage suit has come to pass. In Rowan Superior Court this week a jury gave a layman \$943 damages against Lawyer Jerome of Greensboro, formerly of Salisbury, because the lawyer's gasoline wagon had smashed into the layman's bicycle. The Landmark is not rejoicing because Mr. Jerome lost. He may feel that the verdict was unjust; that the jury soaked him because he was a lawyer and owned an automobile. But if he feels that way he can console himself with the thought that the defendants he has prosecuted for damages in times past felt just that way; and hereafter he may think real hard when a damage suit is presented to him, for he will have that fellow feeling that makes us wondrous kind.

But there is a mystery about this lawyer-automobile damage suit. In times past it has been difficult to get a lawyer to take a case against a lawyer. "Possum dog won't eat possum," is the way Mr. Cornelius of Iredell put it, when he couldn't find a lawyer who would take a case against a legal brother. Does the Jerome case mean that possum dogs will now eat possum? That lawyers are so keen for damage suits that they will take a case of that kind against one of their own?

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR. To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/2 oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and remove dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.

The Spick and Span Pressing Club.

PHONE 58.

Let us get you ready for Sunday School and preaching.

We can make your last year's suit save you the expense of buying a new one.

The well-dressed man or woman instantly attracts attention.

Cleanliness, Neatness and Self-Pride will recommend you, if you are seeking a job. They are an evidence of good breeding and refinement.

J. H. Cunningham,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

SPICK AND SPAN.

WHAT FERTILIZER QUESTION?

Novus Homo Shows Why He Thinks Farmers Should Cut It Out This Year.

Correspondence of The Journal.

The fertilizer question and the cotton problem are beginning to come right up to the front. Thinking farmers are seriously engaging the mind to try to reach a safe conclusion on the subject and from what the writer can gather here and there the railroads are not going to be worked over time this season in delivering the "sacked land" as they have been heretofore.

Evidently a decision on the part of farmers generally to use no commercial plant food at all this year would be a wise one. The price is up about fifty per cent above former rates and to say the least the accrued benefits from the use of the stuff have never been sufficient to justify its use at these greatly advanced rates.

We have been watching the experiments by experts in charge of state experimental work for some years now and I think that a twenty-five per cent profit from the use of commercial fertilizers is the maximum claim of these men who are well qualified to use it to the best advantage in the proper proportion and to reap the maximum result of its benefits.

We common farmers who have no special scientific knowledge of the soils on which we apply it and are content to use it as "guano" just because it "smells loud" cannot hope to reap any more than the minimum results for its use. Hence we need not count our profits from its use on an experimental basis. We do not know where to use it; we do not know in what proportion to combine it; we are not able to say whether we have ever reaped benefits from it and under these circumstances we are not justified in risking the consequences of the high figure at which we would have to use it on this year's crop.

Let's see if we are. Just to cut out argument as to past experiences, etc., we will say that the common cotton grower of the South has been reaping the full twenty-five per cent profit that the experimental farmers have been claiming. This would give the farmer a profit of five dollars on each ton of fertilizer that has cost him twenty dollars. In other words, he would get twenty-five dollars (net) from a twenty dollar fertilizer investment at old fertilizer prices. Now the present prices are about fifty per cent above old prices, or a ton of fertilizer formerly costing twenty dollars will now cost thirty dollars. If the ton produces from actual test only twenty-five dollars worth of commodities, how can farmers afford to pay thirty dollars for it? Won't it be a suicidal policy?

Then there is another side to the question fully as forcible if not more so than the side we are looking at, and that is the question of production. If fertilizer has been making one out of each five bales of the cotton produced in the fertilizer using states, then its non use would curtail production about one fifth, or the non use of fertilizer would make a twelve million bale crop out of what would have been a fifteen million bale crop. Isn't it unquestionably true that the smaller crop would bring the producers considerably more money than the larger one and at the same time would have cost them the fertilizer bill less to produce the smaller one?

When a business concern finds itself losing money it sometimes changes the managing force and the first thing the new manager looks for is a leak in the problem of cost. If he can find a way to cut the production cost on the concerns output he can change the balance from the debit to the credit side by saving the difference he gets by stopping said leak.

Then if farmers haven't gotten rich using fertilizers when there was a profit of twenty-five per cent on their use, how are they going to make ends meet and use it a loss of twenty-five per cent? But right at this point comes commissioner Smith of South Carolina and tells us that the farmers of his state cut their fertilizer bill in half last year and "made more cotton per acre than they had made before." If that be the case, then the non use of fertilizer would not cut production, but who says it would not materially cut cost of production?

Right in line with Mr. Smith's statement comes one of the leading farmers of this county and tells the writer a few days ago that one of his tenants was so badly disgusted with the result of his 1914 crop, and high priced "guano," that he refused to use any guano in 1915. He had got in debt and nearly all of his cotton money of the 1914 crop went to pay for guano and he decided he would quit using it until he got out of debt. The landlord finally persuaded the tenant to use one sack of complete (?) fertilizer and one sack of 16 percent acid. He said he thought the tenant was standing in his own light and would come out mighty bad as a result of his stupidity in cutting out fertilizer. But when fall came the tenant's crop was as good as his or any one else in the neighborhood and from the proceeds of its yields he cleaned up his back debt, finished paying for a mule, cleared up his present year's expenses and had nearly \$200 left. Of course the tenant believes that had he used guano the manufacturers of it would have gotten that \$200. What do you think of this question anyway?

NOVUS HOMO.

Bottles and Rags

Homer Rodchever, the musical director of an evangelist, relates The Pittsburg Post, said in a temperance address at San Francisco:

"Once, on a visit to England, I noticed that the ragmen, instead of shouting 'rags, bones, old iron!' as we all do, shout 'rags and bottles! rags and bottles!'"

"I asked an English ragman one day:

"Why do you yell for rags and bottles especially? What's the point of it?"

"Well, sir," he answered, "the point of it is that wherever there's bottles, there's bound to be rags."

Legal Advertisements.

SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF MONROE.

Under and by virtue of authority conferred upon me, in a certain deed of trust dated the 15th day of August, 1911, by J. A. Douglass, and at the request of the holder of the notes secured by said deed of trust, I will on

Saturday, 11th day of March, 1916, at twelve o'clock, at the court house door in the city of Monroe, county of Union and State of North Carolina, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all of that lot of land lying and being in the city of Monroe, county of Union and state of North Carolina, and described and defined as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake in the east edge of pavement of Morris St., corner of lot No. 3 and also corner of Vann Sikes' residential lot, and runs thence with Morris St. pavement N. 1 W. 77 feet to an iron stake, a new corner; thence S. 71 1/2 E. 8.12 feet to a leaden pipe in the line of the property conveyed by Matthew McCauley to M. J. Sikes and children; then S. 25 3/4 E. 42 1/2 ft. (it being the old line of the Matthew McCauley deed registered in Book 4, page 286) to the line of the lot conveyed to M. J. Sikes and children by English & Blair and known as lot No. 4; thence with the old C. M. T. McCauley original line which is also the northern line of Lot No. 4, S. 64 1/4 E. . . . feet to an iron stake, corner of lot No. 3 in said McCauley estate land line; thence the division line between lot No. 3 (now owned by Vann Sikes) and lot No. 4 N. 89 186 1/2 feet to the beginning. It being the lot conveyed to J. A. Douglass by E. W. Sikes and John C. Sikes and this deed of trust was executed to secure the purchase money.

Terms of sale cash.

This February 5th, 1916.

R. B. REDWINE, Trustee.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed to the undersigned by Jas. I. Helms and wife, Maggie Helms, said mortgage deed being dated the 15th day of February, 1913, and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Union county, in Book AR, page 580, etc., we will, on

Saturday, the 18th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door in Monroe, N. C., offer for sale for cash to the highest bidder the following described tract of land lying and being in Buford township, Union county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of H. E. Helms, F. L. Doster and others and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a large black oak, corner of J. M. Blair's Belk tract, and runs with the north line of said tract S. 84 W. 267 poles crossing two branches and passing Blair's corner at 221 poles to a pine knot and a pile of stones by 3 post oaks, 2 hickories and 3 pines at an old hedge row; thence N. 53 1/4 W. 80 1/2 poles to a tall pine; thence N. 82 1/2 E. 112 poles to a pile of stones, corner of lot No. 2 in the partition of the estate lands of E. W. Richardson; thence with the lines of the said lot N. 85 E. 38.86 poles to 2 stones, corner of lot No. 3 in said partition; thence with two lines of lot No. 3 S. 5 1/2 E. 65 poles to a stake by 4 pines in an old field; thence again with the line of said lot N. 84 E. 114.60 poles crossing a branch to a pile of stones in an old line; thence with the old line S. 6 1/2 E. 20 poles to the beginning, being lot No. 4 in said partition containing ninety-two acres (92 acres) more or less excepting 1 1/2 sold off leaving 77 1/2 more or less and being the tract of land conveyed to Jas. I. Helms and Maggie Helms by Jno. T. Weir and wife by deed dated the 6th day of January, 1913 and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Union county in Book 48 on page 451.

This the 12th day of Feb. 1916.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK of Monroe, Mortgagee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of John A. Biggers, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said John A. Biggers to present them to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of February, 1917, duly proven, or this notice will be plead in bar of the recovery of same. All persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt settlement and save cost and trouble.

This February 22, 1916.

J. F. THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of John A. Biggers, Stack & Parker, Attys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having this day qualified as the administrator of the estate of J. L. King, deceased, notice is hereby given all persons having claims against the said estate to present them to me on or before the 24th day of January, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing the estate will make settlement at once.

H. B. KING, Administrator of J. L. King, Stack & Parker, Attorneys.

SALE OF LAND

UNDER EXECUTION

I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Monroe, N. C., on the

20th day of March, 1916

at 12 o'clock M. to satisfy executions issued to me by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, N. C., one in favor of J. D. McRae, and one in favor of Harrell Bros. & Co. all the right, title, interest and estate of Chas. F. Garland, in and to 11.4 acres of land in Union county, N. C., of which reference is hereby made to Books 25 and 46 on pages 189 and 513 in the office of Register of Deeds of Union county, for description of said land. The interest of Chas. F. Garland, in the above land was levied upon by W. L. Earnhardt, Constable, under attachment proceedings issued by M. L. Flow, J. P. one in favor of J. D. McRae, and one in favor of Harrell Bros. & Co.

This 16th Feb. 1916.

J. V. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Geo. W. Funderburk on the 28th of February, 1912, to secure certain notes given for the purchase money of the lands hereinafter described, and default having been made by the said Geo. W. Funderburk in the payment of said notes, I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the court house door in Monroe, N. C., on

Monday, 6th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock M., the following described land lying and being in Buford township, Union county, North Carolina, on the waters of little Richardson creek, adjoining the lands of J. M. Yarboro, J. B. Yarboro and others and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post oak, J. M. Yarboro's corner, and running W. 76.50 E. 18 chains to a stake in an old road; thence S. 3 E. 23.89 chains to a P. O. (dead); thence S. 86 W. 27.50 chains to a post oak; thence N. 40 E. 12.18 chains to a pineknot; thence N. 13 W. 13.50 chains to the beginning, containing fifty (50) acres more or less and known as the lands conveyed by Lillie Baker and her husband A. C. Baker by deed to Geo. W. Funderburk on the 14th of February, 1912.

Said above described land is sold for the purpose of paying the notes secured by said Mortgage Deed.

This 4th day of February, 1916.

MRS. LILLIE BAKER, Mortgagee.

SALE OF LAND

UNDER EXECUTION

Under and by virtue of a VEN. EX. issued to me by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, N. C. on the 12th day of February, 1916, in favor of the Sikes Co. Inc. and against Zimmer Haigler, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door in Monroe, N. C. on the

20th day of March, 1916,

at 12 o'clock M. all of the right, title, interest and estate of Zimmer Haigler, in and to 40 acres of land in Union County, N. C. adjoining the lands of Alice Penager, Hugh Austin, Jack Crowell, deceased and others and being the land conveyed by C. N. Simpson and wife to Daniel Haigler and Mary A. Haigler by deed dated 14th of Oct. 1905, and which said deed is recorded in Book 38 of deeds on page 168 office of Register of Deeds of Union County, N. C., and for a more particular description of said land reference is hereby made to said Deed. The interest of Zimmer Haigler in above land was levied upon by W. L. Earnhardt, Constable, under attachment proceedings issued by M. L. Flow, J. P. in favor of the Sikes Co. Inc. and against Zimmer Haigler.

This 15th Feb. 1916.

J. V. GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as administrator of Jack Bivens, deceased, late of the county of Union, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of February, 1917, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

This the 22nd day of Feb. 1916.

F. W. HAYES, Administrator. W. O. Lemmond, Attorney.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power contained in a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by D. H. Holmes and wife, Georgia Holmes, on the 13th day of December, 1913, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Union county in Book A. R., on page 356, etc., default having been made in complying with the terms and performing the conditions therein, I will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in Monroe, Union county, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock noon, on

Saturday, March 18th, 1916

the following described lots or parcels of land lying in Monroe township, Union county, North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows:

Those two lots in the city of Monroe designated as lots 12 and 14, Block I, of Wilgor Heights, conveyed by Union county to D. H. Holmes by deed dated 9th Jan'y, 1913, registered 9th Jan'y, 1913, in Book 45, page 785 in Register's office for said county, described as follows:

1st Lot. Beginning at a stake in Griffith street, a corner of lot No. 11, and running with a line of Lot No. 11, 150 feet to a stake in line of Lot 15; thence with a line of Lot No. 15, 50 feet to a stake, a corner of Lot No. 14; thence with a line of Lot No. 14, 150 feet to a stake in Griffith street, a corner of Lot No. 14; thence with Griffith street, 50 feet to the beginning, and being Lot No. 12 in Block No. 1 of Wilgor Heights.

2nd Lot. Beginning at a stake in Griffith street, a corner of Lot No. 12, 150 feet to a stake in line of Lot No. 15; thence with a line of Lot No. 15, 50 feet to a stake in Charles street, a corner of Lot No. 15; thence with Charles