

The Rutherfordton Tribune.

VOL. I. NO. 12.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1901.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Report of the condition of the Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton, at Rutherfordton, N. C., at the close of business on February 26th, 1901.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$19,005.06
Overdrafts,	13.58
Furniture and fixtures,	1,000.00
Due from banks and bankers,	8,381.04
Cash on hand,	4,766.54
Due on stock,	45.42
Revenue on hand,	50.00
Total,	\$32,262.24
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock,	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits,	636.53
Deposits subject to checks,	22,355.90
Cashier's checks,	229.81
Total,	\$33,262.24

I, J. F. Flack, cashier of The Commercial Bank of Rutherfordton, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. FLACK, Cashier.

State of N. C., Rutherfordton County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 1901.

M. O. DICKEYSON, C. S. C.

LAND SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a deed of trust made and executed by Mrs. Mary H. Hill, Jas. L. Hill, W. S. Hill, Jr., and Delia Hill on the 8th day of January, 1900, to the undersigned trustee, to secure the payment of the sum of \$150.00 borrowed by P. E. Gettys, the undersigned will sell publicly for cash at the court house door at Rutherfordton, N. C., on

Monday, 1st day of April, 1901, between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and 1 o'clock p. m. the following real estate, to-wit: One tract of land lying in Good Springs township, Rutherfordton county, N. C., beginning at a pine on the ridge road; thence south 82½ east 86 poles to a white oak; thence south 86½ east 20 poles to a black oak; thence south 82½ east 21 poles to a stake on the west bank of the creek, opposite Harrill's creek and Tom's oak corner; thence down the creek 16 poles to a stake; thence north 80 west 3 poles to a stake; thence south 23 west 13 poles to a stake; thence south 17 west 3 poles to a stake on the ditch; thence south 48½ east 7 poles to a stake on the creek; thence south 23 east 8 poles to a stake on the creek; thence north 83 west 19 poles to a pine on the ridge road; thence nearly north with the road to the beginning, containing 35 acres more or less. Said land is described as to acreage and conveyed in the aforesaid deed of trust. This sale is made by reason of a failure by the makers of said deed of trust to pay said indebtedness of \$150.00 at its maturity. Terms of sale as above. In fee will be made to the purchaser. This March 1st, 1901.

C. C. GETTYS, Trustee.

R. S. EAVES, Attorney.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Rutherfordton county, in an action entitled J. J. Burns, administrator of P. E. Byers, against J. P. Burns, I will sell at the court house in Rutherfordton, N. C., at public auction for cash on the

29th day of April, 1901, (it being the first day of the Spring 1901 Term of Superior Court) to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said J. P. Burns, defendant, has in the following described piece or parcel of land lying in Rutherfordton county, about ¼ mile north west of Elmwood, adjoining the P. E. Byers land, and lands of J. L. Wright and others, beginning on double chestnut stump and stone, White Burns' and John Wright's corner; thence with Wright's line south 49 west 4 chains to a stone in Wright's line, also new corner of Levi Burns; thence with Levi Burns' new line north 16½ west 11 17½ chains to B. E. Byers' line; thence from a stone in Byers' line, with Byers' line, south 86½ east 3 chains to the beginning, containing three and one-fourth (3¼) acres more or less. This March 13th, 1901.

E. A. MARTIN, Sheriff of Rutherfordton county.

McBrayer & Justice Attys for Pl'tiff.

NOTICE.

On Monday the 1st day of April, 1901, we will sell for cash at public auction at the court house in Rutherfordton, N. C., a certain tract of land lying in Harrison township, Rutherfordton county, N. C., containing 100 acres, more or less, and lying on the ridge road, adjacent to the lands of Robt. Humphries and others. Beginning at a red oak, Humphries' corner. Thence north 10 east 42 poles to a stake on the ridge road. Thence with said line north 30 west 73 poles to a pine in said line; thence south 42 poles to a pine; thence west 82 poles to a white oak, marked J. F. Humphries' corner. Thence with Wright's line north 87 poles to a pine Humphries' corner; thence to the beginning; containing thirty-eight acres more or less. Said land will be sold under a mortgage or trust deed executed by J. E. Head and I. S. Head to J. B. Harrill and B. C. King to secure a promissory note in the sum of \$94.95 with interest. Said mortgage or trust deed was duly registered in the Registers office for Rutherfordton county on January 7th, 1900, in Book I page 390, to which reference is made for further particulars. This Feb. 27, 1901.

J. B. HARRILL & B. C. KING, Trustees.

McBrayer and Justice Attys'.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage deed, I will sell on Monday, April 1st, 1901, at the court house door in Rutherfordton, N. C., for cash, a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Rutherfordton and State of North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows: Being a lot off of the J. W. McDaniel tract, being on the north side of the old house, and runs with James Goodie's and Riley Green's line east 10 poles to a rock corner; thence north 5 poles to a rock corner; thence north 8 poles to the beginning, containing one-half acre more or less. Said mortgage deed was given by Deck Logan and wife, Lillie Logan, to J. O. Bell, and is recorded in Book H-3 of mortgage deeds at page 88. This March 1st, 1901.

J. O. BELL, Mortgagee.

TOM JONES KILLED.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE BETWEEN DRUNKEN MEN.

Jones Beat Over the Head With a Gun by Two Brothers—Ed Wilkinson in Jail—Oscar Escapes.

The Polk County News, the 23rd, says:

Last Monday night about 12 o'clock Tom Jones was killed by Ed and Oscar Wilkinson about four miles below here, near where John Hutchinson's old shop used to be. The three men got drunk and became involved in a regular drunken row, in which Jones lost his life. Ed Wilkinson who is in jail, says he did the killing himself and that his brother, who escaped, had nothing to do with it, and that he killed him in self defense. He says Jones would push the gun barrel in his face and with the end of it would push up his upper lip, and pull his hair and do other things to provoke him. Then he (Jones) unbreeched the gun and handed him the barrel and said the stock was all he wanted to fight with. They then engaged in a desperate struggle in which Jones received one lick on the side of the head and three or four on the back of the head. The blow on the side of the head is thought to be the one that knocked him down, and then after being knocked down, the other blows were dealt, crushing in the skull.

A News reporter saw a reliable person who attended the inquest. He says the gun was broken in two. He says there was also an old rifle lying near Jones body that looked as if it had been in the affray, the ramrod being all shattered.

Coroner Smith held an inquest over the body Tuesday evening. The verdict was that Jones came to his death at the hands of Ed and Oscar Wilkinson.

Jones recently moved from this county to South Carolina, and was back on a visit when he met up with the Wilkinsons. He was married.

C. C. GETTYS, Trustee.

R. S. EAVES, Attorney.

JAPAN EAGER TO FIGHT.

She is Willing to War With Russia but Cannot Secure Money Because the Lord's Won't Authorize a Loan.

Russia and Japan have been on the verge of war several times within the last five years, since Russia interfered in 1895 and prevented Japan from enjoying the fruit of the victory over China, but they were never so near hostilities as now, and in the opinion of well-informed diplomatists would be fighting this summer if Japan could get the money to pay for the powder bill. It is so happened that the Mikado's cabinet and Parliament are at odds, particularly the House of Lords, which refuse to vote the military supplies desired by Count Ito, the Prime Minister, or authorize a loan, which is necessary to furnish the means of war.

Great Britain is equally embarrassed and cannot interfere in Manchuria because her fighting force is occupied in South Africa and her recent experiences extending the blessings of civilization down to that country has been so expensive that the taxpayers of England cannot stand any greater strain. Perhaps you noticed that Arnold Foster, secretary of the admiralty, in explaining the navy estimates in Parliament the other day, showed that it cost 15 shillings per capita for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom to maintain British supremacy upon the seas, without taking into consideration the expenses of the army and other branches of the government. This is equivalent to an average tax of \$3.75 for the British navy alone, while the average in the United States for all the branches of our government, even with the \$1,500,000,000 appropriations of the current year, is only \$5.39 a year, and before the Spanish war was only about \$5.

There is no doubt that Great Britain, Germany and Japan have vigorously protested against the Manchurian treaty, both to the Chinese and to the Russian governments, and have notified the Chinese envoys at Peking that if Russia is given Manchuria each of them will expect an equal slice of the empire.

Japan is particularly determined in opposition to Russian aggression, and matters go much further Count Ito will call for a dissolution of the present Parliament and appeal to the people for the election of another in the hope of getting one that will be more willing to vote money for war purposes.—Wm. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Headache often results from a disordered condition of the stomach and constipation of the bowels. A dose or two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will correct these disorders and cure the headache. Sold by Twitty & Thompson.

MACK MATTERS.

A Good Crop Prospect—Mr. Whiteside's School Closes.

Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

Mack, N. C., March 25th, 1901.—The farmers are better up with their work, now than they usually are, and the crop prospect is splendid. This section of Rutherfordton is known as the garden spot of the world.

Mack would be one of the leading business places of the county, if some wide-awake merchant would only invest in a good store here. Mack is known to those on Mountain creek as "Midway China," but to the citizens of the place it is known by the more appropriate name of Loafers' Glory, and their chief occupation is grinding corn and gossiping about their neighbors. The system of local government in the place is a model one, but we haven't time to discuss that now.

Your correspondent was going through this city, some time ago, and the first thing to greet him was a dog that had a missing tail. He supposed he had been caught in bad company.

Rev. J. M. Taylor and family have returned from Landrum, S. C., and will attend to his farm on Mountain creek. We are always ready to welcome a good man when he comes to live among us.

Mr. Daves, the popular photographer, has moved to Rutherfordton.

E. J. Taylor has gone to Polk county to live. He will occupy a farm on Green river.

Mrs. Annie Walker, wife of the late George Walker, will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McFadden.

Miss Alice McFadden, after an attack of typhoid fever for four weeks, is now able to sit up in her room.

Last week at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, Mrs. Eva Lynch had an attack of vertigo and was unconscious for some time. She finally recovered enough to be taken home.

The four-year-old child of Mrs. Thomas McFadden is very ill.

Rev. S. L. Cathey preached at Twitty's Chapel last Sunday afternoon to a large and attentive congregation.

The school of Rev. W. M. Whiteside, taught at Pleasant Hill, closed on the 16th of this month. A splendid day was enjoyed by all. We are informed that Mr. Whiteside will begin a subscription school at that place soon.

The Editorial.

Henry Watterson does not believe that the strong editorial and the responsible conduct of a newspaper have lost their influence. Here is a striking and true article from the Courier Journal:

"The writing of the right sort of editorial matter is most difficult. It is as unlike the more carefully considered magazine article, as debating is unlike declamation, or driving a yoke of oxen is unlike driving a locomotive; though it lacks neither reflection nor power. Adequately to put it together on the editorial page implies trained intelligence, laborious and painstaking. But it will pay on these investments, and hence it is our opinion that whilst the wooden work of the house-carpenter which passes for editorial writing will go and ought to go, writing of the kind described will last as long as people care to take and read the daily newspaper. In the proportion that it is disinterested, that it represents genuine conviction, and that it deals fairly both by the public and the subject matter—never seeking to sway the excitable nor to impose on the credulity of the unthinking—never distorting facts to make its case, the which is but to deceive itself in its attempt to deceive its readers—above all, where weightiest, not pragmatical, neither splenetic, nor quarrelsome, nor quibbling—will it be potent and also profitable, because the greatest newspaper assets—the soul and the life, the source and the resource of the newspaper franchise—is credit; and credit is both an intellectual and a moral product, emanating more readily and obviously from the editorial than from any other quarter. Without this one newspaper different not much from another, and, it eliminated, it would be only a question of time when journalism would become the merest sport and prey of the malignant and corrupt, no longer making for the public good, but evil through and through."

—THE TRIBUNE will be glad to take wood in exchange for subscriptions.

SENEK MISUNDERSTOOD.

He Explains His Intention to the Fair Members of Caroleen Faculty.

RUTHERFORDTON, March 23, 1901.

MR. EDITOR:—The following communication appeared in your issue of the 20th instant:

A REPLY TO SENEK.

CAROLEEN, N. C. March 11, 1901.

MR. EDITOR:—In reply to a letter written by "Senek," we, the Caroleen teachers, beg to say that if talking in an informal way at a meeting strictly for teachers suggests the "new woman"—then the Caroleen teachers will have nothing to say in the future. We have no separations in this line whatever, preferring rather to be, if we can, womanly women of the old type as are our mothers before us. CAROLEEN FACULTY.

The above is a reply to the following paragraph which occurs in a report of the Teachers' Institute at Bostic:—

"* * * If you could have been present on Saturday morning, Mr. Editor, and heard Misses H— and L— whip out Capt. Bell and Messrs. Allhands and Bridges in a professional argument, you would not only have faith in the coming woman, but you'd believe that she is already here, and that it is time for you to get a move on you. And they did it cleanly and fairly. You're truly,

Your correspondent was never surprised then when his attention was called to the foregoing communication signed "Caroleen Faculty." But one of the Caroleen teachers is referred to above; yet the unfortunate paragraph draws fire from a whole faculty! Senek feels hit all over, and only has breath enough left to offer an explanation.

It is always humiliating to be misunderstood by a woman. To give her offence with an intended compliment, marks a brainless blunder.

Your correspondent has read and reread the offending paragraph. For his life he can not understand why it should have subjected him to so pitiless a volley. May he be pardoned for suggesting to the "Caroleen Faculty" that the expression "new woman" does not occur in the paragraph—that it is a thing of their own creation, and does not characterize either the language or intention of Senek? In all conscience, your correspondent desires to say, that without any violation of good taste, he intended to pay the excellent ladies mentioned, such tribute as a manly man might pay to the most womanly of women.

Is it possible that the "Caroleen Faculty" can be amenable to a misconception of language—that even Jupiter may nod? Certain it is that the writer, in speaking of "faith in the coming woman" had not the remotest thought of that "quaint and curious" nondescript, the "new woman." Between the coming woman and the "new woman" there is the widest possible difference. The coming woman, thanks to the Sermon on the Mount and our consequent civilization, is the future woman—the IDEAL woman, for whom the world is waiting, and whom, even now, men worship in their dreams. She will not be exactly like our mothers. Our grand-mothers were not school teachers; and our mothers did not attend teachers' institutes and talk in them even informally. How could they, poor things? But the coming woman, being wise and harmless, may be and do all this, and yet have every modest gift and grace,—in a wider field and with deeper culture. The "new woman" is a fungous growth—a social monstrosity.

For the "Caroleen Faculty," jointly and severally, the writer has the highest regard. It is to be regretted that his best intentions have been so sadly misunderstood as to force them into a public disclaimer, to them evidently so distasteful. Nevertheless, all hail to the coming woman!—and let the "Caroleen Faculty" say all hail! It is sweet even to dream of her! John Ruskin paints her as his beautiful Madeline, who tripping in queenly glory among the morning lilies, like the bible Mary, sees a gardener's son, and finds, though she wist not, the world's risen and loving Savior!

To the "Caroleen Faculty" the writer bows:—hands so tender as theirs, so alive to every finer feeling, were not made to smite, in super-sensitive pass, a simple, but certainly a well-wishing friend.

ALCOHOLISM ON THE DECLINE.

Whether as the result of the aggressive crusade waged against the liquor traffic by the advocates of temperance reform or because of other agencies which have been quietly at work, it is interesting to note that the use of intoxicating liquors in this country is for the time being, at least, perceptibly on the decline.

However, in order to realize the extent of this improvement in our national status with reference to the drink habit, it is necessary to go behind the superficial indications. On the surface the figures show an increase in the aggregate amount of intoxicating liquors consumed in the United States during the twenty years ending December 31, 1900, but the increase is comparatively small and scarcely equal to the increase in population. So when the growth of the country is taken into account it will be found that the increase is considerably short of what it might be if the rate of consumption which existed twenty years ago had been continued. In other words, while the aggregate amount of intoxicating liquors consumed in the United States to day is greater than it was twenty years ago, the per capita is probably much less. This showing will cause the friends of temperance reform to take fresh courage.

Some time in April an international congress on alcoholism will assemble in Vienna for the purpose of considering the most effective measures looking toward the solution of the temperance problem. Of late years the percentage of drunkenness in European countries has been on the increase and much serious alarm has been aroused in consequence of the evils wrought by this unhealthy condition of affairs. In many parts of Europe it has always been customary to drink wines, even to the exclusion of water, on account of peculiar climatic and sanitary conditions, but this status of affairs is not sufficient to account for the abnormal and excessive growth of intemperance in European countries during the recent years, and apparently there is good reason for the apprehension which is now felt.

Representatives from the United States will probably attend the congress in Vienna, and though the urgency calling for representation from this country is not as great as it is in the case of European countries; it is great enough.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Rights of the People.

The inhabitants of one of the most progressive towns of France are up in arms against a lady who has turned the place into a public morgue.

It seems that this lady, who is an aristocrat and after a gay whirl in society has become a religious devotee, has become the savior of consumptives. Going to Paris every week or so, she discovers the most desperate cases of consumption and has the patients transferred to her chateau. As told by the people of the town:

"With this fair patrician lady charity has become a mania, and she sympathizes with consumptives so actively, that the whole town in the heart of the town, and there she takes by hundreds of them, the noblest of the nobles. They are cared for and finally buried gratis. The townspeople call Mile. de Nonahier's home 'Le Chateau de la Mort' (the Castle of Death). Almost daily a funeral procession issues from the great portals, some days two or even three coffins being borne away at the same time. The neighboring streets have been made so melancholy that shopkeepers and dwellers have gradually fled."

These people claim that they have some rights which should weigh against the zealotry of even a good woman. They point out the weak points of many a proposed reform; its disregard for the rights of others. The people of the world, after all, are forced to remain practical, since the day of manna has passed away.—Atlanta Constitution.

The venerable Li Hung Chang cannot survive much longer, and it is doubtful whether the crafty old statesman really desires to prolong his stay only to witness the oppression and international robbery of his people and the destruction of all his people hold dear.

His probable successor as High-chook-loum of the Pea Rooster Feather or whatever he is called, it is thought will be Mr. Wu, the very able and versatile Chinese Minister to this country. Mr. Wu speaks English as fluently and effectively as Governor Aycock, and this is saying a great deal for any man, and is altogether friendly to us. We do not desire that Mr. Wu shall hasten his departure to the home of his illustrious ancestry—all ancestors in China are illustrious—but when he does go we shall insist on him for the succession without recourse to a primary.—Raleigh Post.

The Philippine War is Over.

General McArthur has again repeated the time worn statement that the war in the Philippines is nearly if not entirely over. Important if true. We are not going to send 60,000 new troops to the Philippines to take the place of the volunteers whose term of enlistment has expired. If the war is over, what is the use of sending them?—Charlotte Observer.

BOSTIC BRIEFS.

The S. A. L. Arbor Day Observed by the School—The Day Enjoyed.

Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTIC, N. C., March, 25th, 1901.—The farmers are all busy preparing their land for corn and cotton.

A great deal of fertilizer is being bought at this place. Mr. Davis has sold from one to two car loads a day for some time.

The school at this place observed the Seaboard Air Line Arbor Day on last Wednesday, in order to contest for one of the two large flags offered by this road to the two schools sending in the best report from every county along its line. Shade trees were set out; rose bushes, shrubs and flowers were planted; gravelled walks were made, and the grounds were cleaned up and beautified in many ways. The girls prepared a most appetizing and attractive picnic dinner to satisfy the hunger of the boys, caused by so vigorously exercising their muscles in plowing and digging up the soil for flower beds, carrying rich dirt from the woods, stones to border the flower grounds and walks and setting trees. The dinner certainly did credit to the girls and was ample proof of their excellent skill in the culinary art.

The school will close on Friday, April 5th with an entertainment at night.

The Messrs. Clemmer are shipping from one to three car loads of lumber daily, when they can get the cars.

Four Historic Harbors.

Ancestry alone is entitled to no special reverence in this country. Every man stands on his own individual merits. He is honored for what he himself is or has done—or not at all.

But when, as in the case of the late Benjamin Harrison, the character and the record of a man reproduce with striking faithfulness and consistency the characters and records of several ancestors of honorable renown, the claim to hereditary distinction rests on valid grounds.

Senator Depew has called attention to the unique place occupied in history by the forefathers of the ex-President whose death the whole nation is now lamenting. One of them, a stern Puritan, set among the judges who sent Charles I and "the precedent for popular liberty and self-government that is still powerful in the England of today. Next in the line of descent came the Harrison whose name is among the signers of the Declaration of Independence another of the great precedents that make eternally for freedom and the equal rights of man. Third in the line of this remarkable dynasty of Democrats came the first President Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, a type of the pioneer breed of Americans who pushed forward the frontiers of the republic until the whole continent from ocean to ocean was reclaimed from savagery and dedicated to "liberty and the union, now and forever." Latest, but possibly not last, came the brave soldier, the able statesman, the high-minded President, to whose completed life his countrymen of all parties are now paying unstinted tribute of praise.

And is there not a poetic fitness in the fact that the last published words of the latest Harrison, lineal descendant of the liberty-loving ancestors that link our times with those of Cromwell and Hamilton, should have been a lament over American indifference to the cause of the fighting farmers of South Africa?—New York World.

Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism.

From THE WESTERN VINDICATOR, RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing between parts afflicted and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by Twitty & Thompson.

The demand for playing cards has slumped decidedly in the last two years. So say the stationers and druggists. And they blame the volunteer army's disbandment for this. The regular does not play cards very much; he has too many other duties.

Few have any conception of the size of this falling off. When it is stated that the revenue district—Chicago—reported a drop of 500,000 packs in three months, some idea of it can be gained.—St. Louis Republic.

Execution Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, in the case of the Merchants' and Farmer's Bank, vs. J. H. Wilkerson, the judgment in which case has been assigned to W. P. Becker, I will sell at the court house door in Rutherfordton, N. C., on

Monday, May 6th, 1901, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m. the following lands or parcels thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due by said judgment (\$564.98), with interest on \$450.98 from January 18th, 1897, also on the sum of \$17.76, for cash to the highest bidder:

FIRST TRACT: Registered in Book 88 of deeds at number 247, lying and situated in Morgan township, Rutherfordton county, N. C., being lot No. 7 of the lands of Jesse Wilkerson, deceased, and described as follows: Beginning on a stake and pointers, the 5th corner of lot No. 1 and runs with a line of said lot 18 east 83-100 chains to stake corner of said lot; thence with 7 lines of lot No. 1 four chains down the road to Wilkerson's mill from the White House; thence south 80 east 3 75-100 chains; (2) north 77½ east 3 25-100 chains; (3) south 85 east 8 chains; (4) south 71 east 4 6-100 chains; (5) east 1 25-100 chains; (6) south 66 east 5 chains; (7) south 56 east 5 chains to a stake in said road, corner S. E. of lot No. 8, and S. W. corner of lot No. 5; thence with line of lot No. 5 south 52 east 1 58-100 chains to a stake in the said road, a corner of lot No. 8; thence with a line of said lot south 48 west 38 48-100 chains to an oak and pine near and on the east side of the public road; thence north 16 west 12 32-100 chains to a black oak near the rock spring; a corner of the Monfort's Cove church lot; thence with a line of said lot north 9 chains to a large white oak, corner of said lot; thence east to a stake; thence north 55 west to the beginning, containing forty-six and three-fourths acres.

SECOND TRACT: Registered in Book 88 of deeds at No. 341, lying and situated in township, county and state aforesaid, and is a part of the estate of the said Jesse Wilkerson, deceased, and is more particularly described as follows: Beginning on a stake in the middle of the public road from Rutherfordton to Marion, at a point south 55 west 5 87-100 chains from the western corner of S. Mitchell's store house, and runs with the public road north 55 east 5 chains to a stake in said road; thence with the road north 73 east 5 50-100 chains to a stake in said road; thence 65 west 4 chains to a stake; thence south 18 west 8 50-100 chains crossing spring branch to a stake and pointers; thence north 55 west to the beginning; containing six acres.

At the same time and place I will sell the interest of Alfred W. Crawford and wife, Tenny Crawford, in the four following tracts of land lying and being in the county of Rutherfordton and State of North Carolina, said interest having been conveyed by them to the defendant, J. H. Wilkerson, as evidenced by deed registered in book 58 of deeds, at No. 141. This land is more particularly described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning on the north side of Cove creek and waters of Broad river and running thence north 55 west 190 poles to a stake and pointer; thence south 25 west 180 poles to a white oak; thence south 51 east 180 poles to a stake and pointers; thence to the beginning; containing 2000 acres more or less, as appears by Patent bearing date A. D. 1774 and No. 207.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a post oak and running thence south 100 poles to a stone; thence east 100 poles to a stake; thence north 100 poles to a stake; thence to the beginning; containing 100 acres, as appears by Patent bearing date 12th of March 1780 and No. 28.

THIRD TRACT: Adjoining the former, lying on both sides of Cove creek; beginning at a black oak on Beards old line and runs with said line south 160 poles crossing the creek to a red oak, Beards' and L's. corner; thence with L's. old line 56 west 120 poles to a red oak on Williams' and Humphries' line of the second tract above described; thence with a line of said tract east 52 poles to the corner of said 100 acre tract; thence with another line of said tract north 20 poles to the beginning; containing 20 acres more or less.

This sale will be made to satisfy the aforesaid judgment and costs of execution. Said judgment was taken in the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, N. C., and has been duly docketed in the Superior Court of this (Rutherfordton) county. This March 27th 1901.

E. A. MARTIN, Sheriff of Rutherfordton County.

NOTICE.

On Monday, the 1st day of April, 1901, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the court house door in Rutherfordton, N. C., the following two parcels or tracts of land lying near Bostic station, known as the James G. Robertson lands, adjoining the lands of A. L. Smart, Marvel Paldgett and others. The first tract contains 62½ acres, more or less, and the second tract, known as the Dean entry, contains about 20 acres. This 20 acre tract will be sold subject to the dower interest of Mrs. John Dean. The first tract of 62½ acres will be sold subject to the dower rights of Mrs. Ina Robertson. The land will be sold for partition among the heirs of J. G. Robertson, deceased. This March 1st, 1901.

E. A. MARTIN, Sheriff of Rutherfordton County.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed under the will of, and having qualified as executor of James Griswold, deceased, late of Rutherfordton county 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 15th day of February, 1902, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

Mrs. MARY JANE GRISWOLD, Executrix.

This 13th day of Feb., 1901.

NOTICE.

Subscribe for the new paper