

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee, acting under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of trust from E. S. TWEED and wife, SOPHRONIA TWEED, to C. E. RECTOR, Trustee, dated January 12th, 1925, and recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Madison County, N. C. in Book 29, at page 171, will on the 28th day of February, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon, offer for sale by public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door, in the town of Marshall, N. C. the following described tracts of land:

FIRST TRACT—
Containing 32 1-2 acres more or less and being the same tract of land conveyed to E. S. TWEED by P. A. Fisher and wife, Elsie Fisher, by deed dated Jan. 12th, 1925, which said deed is duly registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Madison County, N. C., in Deed Book 45, at page 426. And for a more full and complete description as to metes and bounds reference is hereby made to the aforesaid deed registered as aforesaid.

SECOND TRACT—
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in No. 3 Township, Madison County, State of North Carolina. Containing 18 acres more or less, on the Hunter ridge road, about 4 1-2 miles from the town of Marshall, having such shapes, metes, courses and distances as will more fully appear by reference to a plot thereof, made by George E. Sprinkle, Surveyor, on the 21st day of September, 1922, the same being bounded on the north by the lands of Bob Metcalf, on the east by the lands of J. W. Hunter and N. H. Hunter, on the south by the lands of Elsie Tweed, on the west by the lands of G. W. Sams and Bob Metcalf and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING on a white oak, Bob Metcalf's corner, on a ridge, running with said Metcalf's line N. 15° 15' E. 41 3-5 poles to a black oak stump on a ridge; thence N. 80° 15' E. 6 poles to a stake, corner of Dower tract; then S. 32° 45' E. with said dower tract 40 poles to a stake by a white pine sprout; then S. 21° 45' E. 62 poles to a stake on a ridge; then with said dower tract and N. H. Hunter's line S. 43° 45' E. 54 poles to a stake, said N. H. Hunter's corner; then S. 41° 45' W. 29 2-5 poles to a stake in the ridge road S. E. Tweed's corner; then with said Tweed's line 60° 15' W. 46 poles with said road to a stake below the Hunter Graveyard; then continuing with said road N. 64° 30' W. 17 poles to a stake; then N. 86° 30' W. 14 1-5 poles to the public road; then with said public road as follows: N. 24° 30' W. 13 2-3 poles N. 42° W. 29 2-5 poles, N. 6° 15' E. 8 1-4 poles, N. 21° 45' E. 31 3-4 poles, then leaving said road N. 6° 15' W. 10 poles to a stake in the woods, then S. 88° 45' E. 6 1-3 poles to the beginning. Containing 49 acres more or less.

One acre reserved from the above lands, same now being used as a graveyard.

The above mentioned Second Tract is sold subject to a prior lien held by the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, N. C. Said Deed in Trust registered in Deed in Trust Book No. 21, on page 374 et seq., reference to which book and page is hereby made.

This sale is made after default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, by which deed said power of sale has become operative.

This the 30th day of January, 1928.
C. E. RECTOR, Trustee.
Feb. 24, 1928. ch.

NOTICE!

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of A. J. Ramsey, deceased, late of Madison County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to file them with the undersigned on or before the 4th day of January, 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons owing anything to the estate are hereby notified to please make settlement of the same at once.

This 5th day of January, 1928.

R. N. RAMSEY, Administrator of estate of A. J. Ramsey, deceased.
Feb. 10, 1928.

We are users of Hammermill Bond and other Hammermill products for printing Letter Heads, etc., for our customers in the job printing line. Get our prices

More Than \$50.00 To Be Given

(Continued from First Page)

developed with the Indians. Blankets, ornaments, guns, ammunition, and many other things were exchanged for furs and other products possessed by the Indians. For hundreds of years primitive people exchanged products for products. In even more recent times men have been hired and their services paid for in wheat and other farm products.

Barter has many disadvantages. In the first place, you must find someone who has what you want and who wants what you have. This may be illustrated as follows: George has a bicycle and wants a shotgun. It may require considerable time to find John who possesses a shotgun and who at the same time desires a bicycle. In the second place, commodities have unequal value. James may be willing to exchange a horse for a cow, but not upon equal terms.

The difficulties inherent in a barter stage of industry would make modern marketing absolutely impossible. Put in another way, it was the development of modern industry that made necessary the use of money as a medium of exchange and a measure of value.

The Use of Money—Gold and Silver

The second or money stage of industry did not begin with the use of gold and silver. Many things have been used as money at one time or another in economic history; cattle practically everywhere; furs in the northern countries; wampum among the early colonists; tobacco in Maryland and Virginia; dates in Arabia; and the baser metals such as iron in many countries. In the course of time gold and silver came to be most acceptable as money. There are several reasons why gold and silver have been selected:

- (1) They have a high value in proportion to their weight and bulk. This quality makes these metals easy to carry or ship from place to place.
- (2) They are durable, thus making possible constant use for a great many years.
- (3) They are easily coined into convenient shape and readily recognized by all people.
- (4) They are very generally desired in the form of bullion independently of their money use, which gives them greater security and value in the minds of the people.

Money a Medium of Exchange

If one were to ask the average man to make a list of the things that he considered wealth, money would occupy a place of first importance. This is a most natural conclusion, for wages and salaries are expressed in terms of money; the things we desire are obtained in exchange for money, and our savings are reckoned in dollars and cents.

However, a little reflection makes clear the fact that money is but a means to an end. What we really desire is a home, clothes, food, education, and travel. The farmer raises wheat, sells it for money, and in turn buys farm machinery, clothes, and groceries. The laborer works for a certain amount of money and in turn purchases the necessities of life. If you were to ask any business man to tell you how much capital he uses in his business, he could answer only in terms of dollars. If you were to ask him of what his capital really consists, he would reply by enumerating the things which compose his plant or business. By this simple analysis we are able to see that money serves to hire labor, equip factories, buy clothes, and save for the future. This is what is meant by saying that money is a medium of exchange. It is something acceptable for everyone in exchange for products and services.

Money a Measure of Value

For a moment assume that money did not exist. Then ask what a bushel of wheat or a suit of clothes is worth. You would hesitate to answer, and this very fact causes you to appreciate another service rendered by money. Just as scales measure the weight of a given article, or a yardstick indicates the length or width of a piece of cloth, so money measures value. The customer asks the shoe dealer the price of a pair of shoes and the steel manufacturer requests price quotations of coal. In each case the answer will be made in terms of money—of dollars. Money is a common denominator into which all values are translated.

The Gold Standard

In the United States gold is freely accepted at the mint and coined into money, which means that there is no difference in value between an ounce of uncoined gold and an ounce of gold coined. If the value of gold in the form of coin should become greater than gold in the form of bullion, more bullion would be taken to the mint and the difference in value would disappear. In this manner gold bullion and gold coins are kept at parity. When gold alone is freely accepted at the mint and coined into money, as in the United States, the monetary system is said to be based upon the gold standard.

But the needs of trade require money composed of other materials, such as silver, nickel, bronze and paper. The value of our silver coins, as well as our nickels and paper money, is determined by the Government, for the bullion value of these coins is not equal in value to their purchasing power. The United States Government recognizes five silver dollars, ten half dollars, or a five dollar bill as having equal value to a five dollar gold piece. It is because of this Government recognition that paper money and coins of baser metals can be safely used.

The Use of Credit

We have now considered, two of the stages in the exchange or marketing of products—barter and money. If you study modern business carefully, you will find that most products change hands without an immediate payment of money. Some merchants "trust" their customers until the end of the month; farmers very often buy agricultural implements with the understanding that they can pay for them at some future time; coal, lumber, manufactured products, and foodstuffs are shipped to distant places payment to be made in thirty, sixty, or ninety days; some business men do not have enough money of their own to start or continue a business, but are able to borrow from others. All such transactions are based upon credit, which means that something of value is delivered to a person in exchange for a promise to pay for it at some future time. But good business requires that the promise to pay be supported by some evidence and pledge. This means that many kinds of business paper (checks, notes, bills of exchange), generally known as credit instruments, are continually changing hands. In order to understand credit it is necessary to know something about banks. Banking and credit constitute the third stage in the marketing of products.

Summary and Conclusion

1. Wealth consists of everything useful to mankind. The word should not be associated with the rich, but should include all things that have usefulness. The wealth of the United States has been said to be three hundred billion dollars.
2. Four factors enter into the production of all wealth—land, labor, capital, and business intelligence. Success in farming or in any other form

of business depends upon the ability of the man in charge to bring these factors into the greatest cooperation.

3. In modern business products are continually changing hands or being marketed. One of the most striking characteristics of present day industry is that men produce goods for the use of others. There have been three stages in the development of marketing:

(a) In the barter stage products and services were exchanged for other products and services. Barter would be too slow and cumbersome to serve business of today.

(b) The use of money introduced a second stage in marketing. Money serves first, as a medium of exchange, and second, as a measure of value. As a medium of exchange it is accepted by every one for products and services. As a measure of value it permits every one to express the worth of a thing in terms of dollars and cents. Although many different products have been used as money, gold and silver have proved most satisfactory due to their value, durability, and ease of coinage.

(c) The United States and all leading nations of the world have adopted the gold standard, which means that gold is freely acceptable at the mint for coinage and that all paper, silver, nickel, and bronze money is sufficiently redeemable in gold to make its use general.

(d) The third stage of marketing involves a study of banking and credit. It is said that 90% of our business transactions are settled by means of credit. The question naturally arises: What is the business man willing to accept for his products in the place of money? I am going to answer this question in the next talk which deals with the third stage in the marketing of products—banking and credit.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief reasons for the development of wealth in the United States?
2. What four factors enter into the production of all wealth?
3. Explain the nature of barter and point out its disadvantages.
4. Why have gold and silver come to be most acceptable as money?
5. What is meant by saying that the United States is a gold standard country?

From WHITNEY., S. C.

Mrs. Essie Crow and Misses Mary Crow and Chassie Thomas, Louis Foster, O'dell Pruitt went kodaking last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Crow of Johnson City, Tenn., spent the week end with her sister-in-law Mrs. L. C. Crow.

Everyone seemed to enjoy themselves at Miss Mary Crow's party.

Misses Dorothy Laws and Dora Gosnell were visiting in Whitney Sunday.

Mrs. Charlie Bridgett and Mrs. L. C. Crow went to see the Divine Healer Tuesday night.

Mrs. J. R. Miller went to Huntersville Sunday to visit her son Robert.

The Ladies Aid will meet at Mr. John Franks Friday night.

Messrs. Louis Foster and William Lanier are regular visitors at Mr. L. C. Crow's.

Mrs. Ella Thomas is expected to be here soon.

We would like to hear from Dew Drop and Piney Grove.

From BIG PINE

Mrs. Ethel Askew was visiting her parents Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry Davis are on the sick list.

Delmonte Week

Featuring These Superb Products at New Low Prices For One Week

PEACHES Lge Yellow Cling Can 21c
Halves or Sliced

Fruit Salad, No. 1 Can 23c
Cherries, Royal Ann No. 1 Can 23c
Pineapple, Crushed No. 2 Can 19c

PINEAPPLE Can 21c
Sliced Can

Apricots Large Can 29c
Spinach Large Can 17 1-2c
Raisins, Seeded or Seedless Pkg. 10c

Asparagus Tips 2 No. 1 Round Cans 35c

Other Excellent Values
Fancy Celery, Large Stalk 15c. Lettuce 15c
No. 1 Irish Potatoes 15 lb. 45c
Cabbage 3c lb.

Spaghetti Ready To Serve in Tomato Sauce 3 Cans 25c

Beans, Sultana Red Kidney No. 2 Can 10c
Peas, Iona Black Eye No. 2 Can 10c

PEAS Tender Tasty 2 No. 2 Cans 25c

Evaporated Milk, White House, Tall Can 10c
Pillsbury Pancake Flour Pkg. 12 1-2c

8 O'Clock Coffee Lb. 35c

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.

Mr. J. W. Fortner has put up a shingle mill for which we are glad. Our singing school has closed and it was a great success.
Mrs. Vina Worley and two daughters are visiting on Big Pine.
Miss Riddie Davis called at the home of Mr. J. M. Davis Saturday night.
Miss Robbie Davis visited her parents Wednesday night.
Little Ruth Baker is ill at this time.
Miss Evelyn Wild spent the week end at her home.
Mr. Lige Fortner called at Mr. J. M. Davis Saturday.
Mr. Lige Fortner was sawing shingles Saturday with a Ford car.
Mrs. Vanie Roberts is better at this writing.
Saturday and Sunday were our regular meeting days and Rev. Everett Sprinkle preached an interesting sermon both days.

WHAT I CAN I WILL
If I cannot compass great things
That would bring undying fame:
If I cannot with earth's gifted
Share exalted place and name;
Then in simple ways I can
I will aid my fellowman.
If I cannot frame immortal
Masterpiece of prose or verse,
Which the generations after
Would with highest praise rehearse
Lowly lines I can idly,
Lending cheer, these will I write.
If I cannot scatter millions
With a free, unstinted hand,
If my meager benefactions
Can no stately cause command,
Still, though few my gifts and scant,
Boon I can yield, I will grant.
"What I can, I will," this motto
Ever let me study well.
That in part, at least, its meaning
Shall my quickened service tell:
What I can, I will today,
Then tomorrow, if I may.
—By Phillips Burroughs Strong.

