



FOR PRESIDENT: WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, Of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR: THOMAS J. JARVIS, Of Pitt.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: JAMES L. ROBINSON, Of Marion.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE: WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS, Of Wake.

FOR TREASURER: JOHN M. WORTH, Of Randolph.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: THOMAS S. KENAN, Of Wilson.

FOR ALTERNATE: WILLIAM P. ROBERTS, Of Gates.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION: JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH, Of Johnston.

FOR JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT: JOHN A. GILMER, Of Guilford.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT: WILLIAM R. COX, Of Wake.

WISE CHANGES.

Some time previous to the holding of our late State Convention the Record urged that the number of delegates be reduced, and that no county be allowed to change its vote during any ballot. Among the rules that the Central Committee has adopted for the government of the party we are pleased to notice two that carry out our suggestions. Heretofore any county could send as many delegates as wished to attend, and hence our conventions became too large and unwieldy, but hereafter each county can only send one delegate for every three hundred Democratic votes cast in the preceding gubernatorial election, and one delegate for fractions over one hundred and fifty. This will give every county its proportionate representation, and by limiting the number of delegates greater care will be taken in their selection, so that our conventions will be more deliberative in their character and orderly in their proceedings.

In regard to changing votes on a ballot the Committee has prescribed that "after a vote has been cast there shall be no change in such vote until the final result of the ballot shall be announced." Every person who attended our late convention will admit the wisdom of this. When the name of a county is called during the roll call and its vote given, it is certainly proper to hold that county to its vote, and not permit a change until the next roll-call. In many cases these changes have been so numerous and rapid that the secretaries could not possibly record them, and resulted in great confusion, and gave rise to very unkind and unjust charges. We congratulate the Committee upon their wisdom in making these two changes, and we also congratulate the party upon the good results that must follow therefrom.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

The State campaign was formally begun last Saturday at Shelby in Cleveland county, where Gov. Jarvis and Attorney General Kenan made speeches to a very large crowd. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the democrats greatly encouraged. Judge Buxton, the republican candidate for Governor, has not yet decided whether or not he will resign and canvass. He is to meet the Executive Committee in Raleigh to-day, and the matter will be decided. He is reluctant to resign and give up his position of Judge in exchange for the honor of being defeated by Gov. Jarvis, and who can blame him? And yet his party leaders insist upon his resignation, and so we suppose he must obey.

The campaign being now opened, politics will become lively and exciting, and patriotic politicians will lovingly patronize the dear people to secure their votes, and each one pretend to be their greatest friend.

ENDORING THE KIRK WAR.

The nomination of Col. A. D. Jenkins for the office of State Treasurer by the late Republican Convention recalls to mind a memorable and exciting epoch in our State's history—the Holden-Kirk war—for this candidate was an officer in that war, being paymaster, and this is the only military experience the "Colonel" has ever had. The people of North Carolina have not yet forgotten the outrages, the cruelties, and the high-handed acts of violence then committed by Kirk's out-throats. They still remember how Judge Kerr and other honored citizens were arrested without warrant, were cast into prison, were brutally treated, and threatened with death by a drum-head court-martial, from which they were only saved by the interposition of a Federal Judge. Such indignation was excited that the people arose in their majesty and dealt summary punishment to these violators of the law. Holden was impeached and removed from his high office, Kirk and Burgen indignantly fled from the State, and their troops were disbanded and retired into obscurity. And now—while the memory of these wrongs is yet fresh in the minds of our people—the Republican party endorse this Kirk war by selecting one of its officers—Paymaster Jenkins—as their candidate for State Treasurer! But of course the honest voters of the "Old North State" will not turn out honest old Dr. Worth, and entrust their money to one of Kirk's "hands," especially when they recall how he disposed of a large amount of their money to carry on that war.

Among the Articles of Impeachment, upon which Gov. Holden was convicted, was one (the eighth) that charged him with illegally drawing \$80,000 from the State Treasury for carrying on the war, and with procuring Paymaster Jenkins to disobey the injunction issued by Judge Mitchell commanding him not to disburse the money in his hands. It was proven on the trial of Gov. Holden that Paymaster Jenkins had a large amount of money in his hands for the payment of Kirk's troops, and to prevent this unlawful expenditure of the people's money, a taxpayer of Fredell county (R. M. Allison) procured an injunction from Judge Mitchell to restrain him. The injunction was issued, and was served on Paymaster Jenkins on the 25th of August, 1870, at which time he had a little over forty thousand dollars to his credit in one of the Raleigh banks. This rather puzzled Holden and Jenkins, and for several days they were at a loss what to do; but Kirk and his desperadoes being clamorous for payment, and it being rumored that the bank would be enjoined from paying out this money to Col. Jenkins, he went to the bank on Sunday night, (the 31st of Sept.), drew out the money, carried it to Holden's office shortly before midnight, and handed it over to J. B. Neathery, whom Holden had appointed paymaster in the place of Col. Jenkins. This evasion of the injunction of Judge Mitchell was successful, and this money was at once paid to Kirk and his out-throat crowd. With this scrap from history—the incident of the Kirk war—we refresh the memory of our readers so that they may learn how Col. Jenkins once handled the people's money, and then they can better decide whether or not he shall handle it again.

THE FASTING FOOL.

Dr. Tanner still continues his wonderful fast, and many persons begin to believe that he may yet accomplish his self-imposed task of fasting forty days. He has sorely puzzled the Doctors, who confidently predicted that he would not survive the ninth day, and when the ninth day was passed and he still lived they were positive in their declarations that he would not possibly be alive on the fifteenth day, and yet on that day he was cheerful and quite strong. They were very sure, however, that he would be dead on the twenty-first day, but that day came and the "faster" seemed strong enough to live a long time yet, and so the Doctors have given him up as a creature of more than mortal flesh. He retains his mental powers unimpaired, and has perfect confidence in his ability to succeed in his effort. He rides out every morning to enjoy the fresh air, which greatly invigorates him. Many persons daily visit him, attracted by curiosity to see so wonderful a man. He is still watched so that he has no opportunity to take any food on the sly, but drinks considerable quantities of water. His case has attracted much attention all over the country, and we suppose many other fools will try to starve themselves to death. His pulse beats as regular as any healthy person's; he sleeps soundly, does not appear weak, and has actually gained in weight during the past few days. Such is the condition of the man who has not tasted a particle of food in twenty-two days!

Our Missouri Letter.

BROOKLYN, LESS CO., Mo., July 14, '80. DEAR RECORD: I hope I will not be considered an intruder upon your space in THE RECORD; if so, consign this to the waste basket. Hay harvesting is now in full blast, and the crop is an excellent one. Harvest hands are now in demand. There are no idlers in this country except the old cronies. The price of the new crop of hay is not yet established, but it is thought it will be from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Unless some unforeseen calamity befalls the corn crop it will be unprecedented in the history of the State. While we see from accounts from various sections of the country that very destructive storms and cyclones have been visited upon the laborer and his products, carrying ruin and devastation before it, laying waste the accumulations of years, and in some instances causing loss of life, it has been our good fortune in this section of the country to be spared such terrible visitations since the 5th of September, 1876, at which time your correspondent sustained heavy loss, hav-

Hancock's Grandchild Dead.

General Hancock has only one child, who had a little boy named after his grandfather, and which died on the 14th inst. The child had recently arrived with its parents from Mississippi and had been reared from its grandfather's to a neighboring house for the sake of quiet, and died on the same morning that the Democratic committee visited Gen. Hancock to officially inform him of his nomination. What a commentary upon human ambition!—the dead child in the presence of its idolizing family, and of the representatives of a great political party inviting the sorrowing parent to accept the highest honors of his country.

Party Organization.

In addition to the rules published in last week's Record as adopted by the Central Committee for the organization of the democratic party in this State, the following have also been adopted:

"1. That section 1 of 'County Organization' be amended by adding thereto the following words: 'That the Township Committees shall be elected at meetings of the Democratic voters, called by the County Executive Committee for that purpose.'"

"That Democrats of good standing alone shall vote in said meetings; and that said meetings shall be called as soon as practicable after publication of these rules."

"2. That section 6 be amended by making the vote for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election the basis of the township vote, instead of the vote for members of the General Assembly. Each township may send as many delegates as it may see fit."

"3. That in cases where townships consist of more than one ward or precinct, each of said wards shall be entitled to send delegates to county conventions, and shall cast its proportionate part of its township vote, based upon the last preceding vote for Governor in said township."

"4. In cases where Township Executive Committees, or County Executive Committees have this year been appointed under a former system, the said committees shall continue in office for the term for which they were so elected, with as full powers as if they were elected under this system; but shall in all other respects conform to this system as far as practicable."

"5. In cases where all the Township Executive Committees are required to meet for the purpose of electing County Executive Committees, said meetings shall be deemed to have a quorum when a majority of such townships shall be represented in said meetings."

In cases where county conventions have met and sent their delegates to the different conventions, the said delegates will act under their said appointment, but will cast in their respective conventions only the votes prescribed by the plan of organization adopted July 24, 1880.

By order of the committee: OCTAVIUS COLE, Chm'n. J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Leap Year Picnic.

DEAR RECORD: On the 31st day of July, as commemorative or celebration of the "illustrious Fourth," we had such a nice picnic at Mr. Isaac Clegg's that we thought the readers of THE RECORD really ought to hear of it. The forenoon of the day was taken up in getting off from our homes and making our way to the designated spot of ground. It must have been about the meridian when we all arrived, and up to that hour the time was taken up in travelling, greetings, &c.

About half past twelve the group all assembled at Mr. Clegg's mill, where the young ladies had prepared and spread before our vision the most delicious and sumptuous repast that has ever fallen to the lot of most of us to behold, and of which all the merry young folks partook, while we thought the young men did ample justice to the occasion. Of course the young ladies don't eat much on such occasions.

It was an enjoyable occasion, and all seemed delighted. The afternoon was taken up in buggy rides, listening to good music, pleasant, cheerful conversation, &c. till a late hour, when the crowd dispersed and went their way homeward, highly gratified with the events of the day.

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ing just received and opened an invoice of dry goods. The storm came and lifted off a portion of the roof and one end of the house from about the second story, carrying it away and letting in torrents of rain, which took the starch out of the goods in less than it takes to tell it.

Wheat has all been harvested, and we now hear the hum of the thrasher abroad in the land. The general yield is better than was expected.

Mineral springs, possessing rare medical qualities have recently been discovered in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, and which are said to be equal to the celebrated springs of New York, Virginia and Kentucky. Thousands are said to be going to and from these springs every week. The most celebrated among them is the "Eureka," which is said to be a panacea. A town, which has rapidly grown into a city, (now said to number about 12,000 inhabitants, though but little over one year old) has sprung up, and bears the name of the spring—Eureka.

I have recently received a number of letters from parties in the South making inquiries concerning the price of land, wages, &c. I will state that should any one desire to know anything special about Missouri, or any branch of legitimate business, I will cheerfully give them any information I can get, provided they will enclose a three-cent stamp for a reply.

Hancock and English is the password. The Cincinnati Convention, while in session, made a huge bonfire and burned the last thread of the old "bloody shirt," which made such a light that it shone forth even into the dark recesses of the Radical stronghold. A great many who have been in darkness are now seeking admission into this party of light and liberty. Yes, come gentlemen, and plant your flag staff upon the broad and liberal principles of Democracy—principles and people who know no East, no West, no North, no South—but whose object is to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of persons. A desperate effort will be made during the campaign by the "hatreds" to again hold the reins of government. Democratic clubs should be organized throughout the country from Maine to California, and more particularly in the doubtful districts. The palm of victory lies within reach, and should not be lost for the want of vigilance, nor do we believe it will. The Democrats of Missouri have not forgotten the dark days of Radical rule and ruin, when they were bound down with the shackles of disfranchisement, test oaths and imprisonment; neither can I be persuaded to believe that the people of the Old North State have forgotten these things. As you stated in your last issue, Mr. Editor, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and we believe that Democrats do desire to retain their supremacy when they have it, and even push forward the palm of victory until the judiciary and executive department shall be chosen by a Democratic constituency, when the party of eternal hate shall not be allowed longer to disgrace the fair name of our beloved country. Millions of treasure have been stolen and embezzled by the Radical party in power; and the hard earnings of the toiling masses and millions more have been spent to investigate this roguish work. Now we are asked to cast our vote for one of those dishonest officials to fill the chair that Washington and Jefferson filled as President of these United States. But no; we will vote for Hancock, English and reform.

S. F. PRATT.

Republican Organization.

For the information of our Republican readers, of whom there are quite a number in Chatham, we publish the following "Rules for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina," as adopted at their late State Convention:

"I. County Organization.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman of their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called: Provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members."

"II. Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Districts.—There shall be a Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committee, composed of not less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom shall elect a chairman from their number; Provided, that a senatorial district committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the remaining members."

"III. State Executive Committee.—There shall be a State Executive Committee, composed of one member from each Congressional District in the State, to be designated by the district delegations in State Convention assembled; two members at large, to be elected by the State Convention, and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held. They shall be biennially elected at the State Convention, shall choose one of their number chairman, and shall elect a secretary who is not a member, who shall reside at Raleigh."

Mine Explosion.

An explosion attended with fearful loss of life, occurred on the 15th inst., at Risca Colliery, six miles from Newport, in Monmouthshire, Wales. The explosion took place at twenty minutes past one o'clock. One hundred and nineteen men were in the pit, and there seems to be no probability of one of them remaining alive. At about eight o'clock the bodies of three unfortunate miners were found near the bottom of the shaft, but they have not yet been brought up.

The force of the explosion was terrific, blowing to atoms the ventilating fan in the upset air blast. There is no hope that the men below can exist. Ventilation is being restored with the view of exploring in search of the unfortunate miners.

SCENES AT THE MINE. The scenes about the mine are reported as heart-rending. There is a large throng of people present, composed in great part of the relatives and friends of the imprisoned miners. Among them are many women who are bewailing the fate of husbands and sons, while little children are asking anxiously concerning their fathers, their inquiries drawing tears to the eyes of bluff miners whose faces look as hard as their hands, but whose hearts are melted by the pitiful scene before them. Everything possible is being done to expedite the rescue of the men, but scarcely any hope to find "one of the miners alive." The disaster is attributed by mining experts to unskillful management. The coal field is supposed to have been sunk below the shaft, causing defective ventilation. A similar accident, causing the death of 155 men occurred in the same colliery in December, 1860. The government has sent the Chief Inspector of Mines to report on the cause of the accident. It is now certain that 119 persons have perished in the Risca Colliery.

Negro Imposter. A colored man, named Aaron Burr, living near Rocky Run, six miles from Newbern, in giving exhibitions of a very peculiar character for the benefit of a religious denomination near Deep Gulley. It is said that Aaron is in possession of a spirit lamp and blowpipe, with which he mightily entertains his congregation, by holding the left arm over the lighted lamp, and with the pipe blows the flame upon the limb until the blaze burns a cavity through the flesh, bone and muscles, and then drawing through the opening a thong made from deer skin, he attaches it to a beam of rafter and swings himself to and fro, singing the while a song named "Rock me to sleep mother." After having sung the several verses, he detached himself, and falling to the floor, turns a somersault, and then passes around the lat.—Newbernian.

Northern Ku Klux.

The venerable New York correspondent of the Raleigh News, in one of his recent interesting letters, furnishes the following scrap of history: "That history repeats itself" we have daily evidence. It is queer that the Ku Klux had its prototype in this State of New York some 30 or 40 years ago. I have happened to meet with a Rev. Doctor of Divinity who relates his observations in the country about Albany and Troy in the time of "the Patron's War." When the Patron Van Rensselaer died his heirs attempted to collect the back rents due on his immense landed estates. But through judgments were had money could not be collected, for officers and bidders were frightened into silence at the vendues by patrols of so-called "Indians," the Ku Klux of that day. The graphic descriptions of these latter "dispensers of rule justice" given by Toussie will fit the "Indians" of the preceding generation. They rode about the country in disguise; they wore large sheets that covered their heads and faces, and had on their heads hideous masks, each with a huge proboscis, which they would thrust into the faces of folks to smell them. The tribes were thoroughly disciplined and connected by signs and passwords. They obeyed all commands without hesitation; said nothing when at the sheriff's sales, but woe to the man who bid. The crowds were kept in mortal terror, and would disperse when the "Indians" gave their savage whoop. When out on a raid no one knew who besides himself was present. One man told our informant that he never but once knew a companion in a "regulation," and then by seeing a boot stick out from under "that great white sheet" that he recognized as having seen in the hands of a cobler, who was putting on it a peculiar patch that induced him to inquire to whom it belonged. Even then he was not sure that the owner was the wearer. On one occasion the sheriff mustered a company in Troy to help him make a sale of a delinquent renter's effects. On their march to the place, suddenly, in a thick copse, a whistle was heard, and from the bushes and over the fences leaped scores of "Indians," who seized and disarmed the sheriff's men and marched them back to Troy in a broiling July sun. Not a word was spoken by Indian or captive; everything was done by signals. Before this organization all the forms of society and processes of law were powerless. Some few men were beaten, and one killed. The quarrel was finally settled by a company being formed who bought out the heirs of the Patron and compromised with the tenants. This story proves that men who think themselves wronged or oppressed will right themselves when they can, with or without the forms of law. And before these Northern people, who boast of their own civilization and complain of the barbarism of the South, condemn the Ku Klux, let them look at home, where law and justice were defied in order to cheat a landlord out of his dues, before they condemn their Ku Klux imitators for defying the laws in order to protect their families and their property from the outrages of thieves and barbarians. In this latter case it was "rude justice," in the former rude robbery."

A Fish Story.

Mr. J. G. Sheppard, of Farmville township, tells us that while he was digging near on his plantation a few days ago he found a stump in one end of the marsh hole, and in digging around the stump he discovered the skeleton of a man with a gun in his hand. The indications were that the man had fired the gun at something not far distant from him. Further search was made, when a bone, appearing to be that of some large fish, was found on the opposite side of the marsh hole. It is clearly evident that this fish was the object of the man's aim. It bore the prints of a number of shot, which, upon examination, proved to be of two sizes. How long the skeleton had been there it is impossible to tell.—Greenville Express.

Fit of Semnambulism.

A Harrisburg (Pa.) dispatch of July 17th, says William F. Darrah, one of the Annapolis medal cadets visiting that city, while in a fit of semnambulism last night, stepped from the fourth story window of Bolton's hotel. He fell a distance of thirty-five feet into an open cellar way, smashing the steps and breaking three of the iron stanchions supporting them. The only injury he received was a fracture of his left wrist.

Poisoning Chickens.

F. C. Leaps of Kinston procured 5 cents worth of strychnine on Monday night and put it out near his hen house to fatten up a friendly dog which was in the habit of visiting his hen house after dark and partaking a few eggs. The dog failed to pay his usual nocturnal visit, and on the next morning Mr. Leaps' chickens arose very early and partook of the forbidden fruit and died very rapidly.—Kinston Journal.

Died at her Father's Grave.

On Saturday, June 26, Mrs. On attended her father's funeral, at Summerfield Church, Grayson county, Va. After hearing the funeral sermon in the church, she followed the remains out to the burial ground, but at the gate fell to the ground. Supposing that she had fainted, her friends called in a physician, but all attempts at resuscitation failed, and her funeral occurred on the following day.

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