

NOTICE!

A Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the County of Franklin, is hereby called to meet in Court House, in the town of Louisville, on Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1875, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the County of Franklin in the approaching Constitutional Convention.

Let there be a full turnout. W. H. YARBOROUGH, Chairman Executive Committee.

The above notice has been handed since the article on this subject, in this week's paper was in type.

Our Convention on Saturday next is held upon to perform a weighty and responsible duty. Upon its action depends the election of a Delegate to the approaching Constitutional Convention, who shall be representative of our people, or whether shall be represented in that body by a man who has gone off after the name of Radicalism, plunder and vandalism. With a wise selection by the Convention, followed by good work on our people's behalf, we will crown our efforts by a majority, that will forever bury the Radical party so far as our County is concerned, out of the sight of men. We will not after that be again troubled with these men who have proved recreant to every trust and an ignorant and confiding constituency have been beguiled into re-joining in them. We hope that a large delegation from every section of the County will be here, to the end that the wrong as well as the weak points of all the men who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination may be fully and freely discussed, and that a wise choice may be made. One that is not only a failure, but a disgrace. Every personal preference, however strong, should be left in the one common thought and end, success. It would afford us pleasure to vote for any one of the gentlemen whose names have been put forward, and we believe that we would have a good and honest representative in any one of them. We earnestly hope that the strongest man may be chosen. Then let us go to work and not cease our efforts until we reaffirm our brilliant victory of last summer. The people of our gallant and glorious little county did magnificently then. They can do the same in the approaching Campaign, and we have the actions of the past as a guarantee, that we shall gain a glorious victory this summer. The fight is about to open. On the one side are the friends of good and honest government, and the lovers of Constitutional and civil liberty, on the other and opposed to them, are the devotees of plunder, rapine, and tyranny. Choose ye! which side you will take?

That Account Again.

In our issue of the 14th of May, we published an account, (with some comments,) which was passed on and ordered to be paid by the Board of County Commissioners, as expenses of the Superior Court Clerks Office. We drew a comparison between the expenses of the office as kept for different years, which comparison showed that this last account was extravagant, as well as informal, and not made up as the law requires, which facts were sufficient cause for the Board to have thrown it out, until it was presented in proper form as prescribed by law. After a more thorough examination, we find that the account was not only informal, but that there were a number of articles charged in the account, for which the county should not have paid. The law makes no provision for furnishing printed blanks to the different officers of the county, but lays down the form in the Form Book, and presumes that each officer writes out his form, the county furnishing the stationary. Now take such articles from this account, for which the county should not pay, and you have the account reduced from 140.00 to about \$17—showing a saving to the County of 123.00, just in this one account. Now we ask, is it at all a matter of surprise, that the people of the county should rise up and complain at the want of proper watchfulness on the part of those who have control of the county and who have the paying out of their money. We tell you that the people are aroused, and they demand of you as their servants, that you guard with a more jealous eye, their interest.

We publish below the card of Mr. T. C. Horton, in reply to our article in the COURIER of May 14th, commenting on the expenses of the Superior Court Clerk's office. Mr. Horton's explanation is entirely satisfactory so far as he is concerned, and shows that he is not responsible for the extravagant and unlawful charges complained of. He occupied the position of Deputy, and carried out the orders of his superior as it was his duty to do, and whatever of blame attaches to this

matter rests not upon his shoulders but upon the shoulders of the Clerk who presented the account, and the Board of Commissioners who ordered it to be paid. In our comments we disclaimed and do now disclaim any intention of reflecting on Mr. Horton's integrity, and we referred to him only as Deputy while our blows were aimed at those who held higher positions. We would not intentionally do injustice to any one and we are glad Mr. Horton has availed himself of the proffered use of our columns to set himself right before the public. Our comments of last week in reference to threats made on the streets were intended for a set of outsiders and busy-bodies who seem to know much better how to manage other people's matters than their own, and not Mr. Horton whose name was not connected with the threats reported to us. While this is true, yet the article in question would not have been published for fear of being misunderstood, if Mr. Horton's card and personal explanation had been received before the paper containing it, went to press. We make this statement in justice to ourselves.

A CARD.

EDITOR OF THE COURIER, DEAR SIR:—In regard to the Account presented to the Board of Commissioners of the County of Franklin on the 3rd of May, and which is the subject of comment in your paper of the 14th Inst., I desire to say, that during the time embraced in said Account I was acting as Deputy Clerk for Dr. R. H. Timberlake, the Clerk, under an agreement that I was to perform the work of the office, and pay a certain proportion of the expenses attending it and receive compensation from the Receipts in the same proportion. I was to pay one-third of the expenses of the office, and he was to pay the other two-thirds, and I was to receive one-third of the profits and he two-thirds, and the Account of expenditures was kept by me entirely with reference to, and for the purpose of, a settlement with the Clerk, and under the impression that it was not a charge upon the County as to most of the items embraced in the Account, and this is the reason why the dates, quantities &c., were not more minutely stated. The amounts expended are correctly stated and Dr. Timberlake paid his part of the Account in pursuance of our agreement. The Account is made in the name of the Clerk and by his direction, and I think you do me great injustice in the prominent use made of my name in your comments.

As a charge of extravagance against the County government, I have only to say, that the matter is with those who have it in charge and not with me.

Respectfully, THOS. C. HORTON, LOUISBURG, May 19th 1875.

The article referred to by the Fort Worth (Texas) Standard was published in the COURIER some weeks back, taken from the Raleigh News. The Standard, says, "The above is taken from the 'Raleigh News,' a paper which has been established since we left North Carolina. We know somewhat of the history of that location, having lived for many years in that quaint hipped roof house with dormer windows. This house was the only one in the neighborhood painted red with white door and window facings. The writer in the 'News' has got matters slightly mixed up, the old Poterage church with its ancient pews and lordly oaks does not, nor never did belong to the same tract of land whereon the ancient hipped roof house stands. It was a mile further on the road to Franklinton or as the road was then called the Hillsborough road, Poterage church was decided to the English Crown, and if our memory is not at fault, some 4 or 5 acres on which it stood, with it. This was before we knew anything about it, but it belonged and was cut off a tract belonging to a gentleman named James C. Jones, at the time we lived in that neighborhood. Old Poterage was occupied by the English church for a time but they cease to preach in it, and it was then for two or three years occupied by the Methodist circuit riders, after which it was neglected as the fit abode of bats and owls. But belongs to the British Crown to this day, though it is not worth a cent. We think this man James C. Jones, married a daughter of one of the Jeffreys, but as the laws of North Carolina required that a man's wife had to convey her right to land to her husband under her own signature; she died without doing so. Jones became deeply involved, his property was all sold at a sheriff's sale, to satisfy his creditors, the title to the land was conveyed to the purchaser, and after several years Jones' children sued for the land under the plea that their mother had never conveyed any right to their father they recovered the land, and if we mistake not it belongs to them this day, though the right of the British crown to the old Poterage was never brought in question. The hipped roof

house lies a mile nearer Louisburg, and at the time when the writers mother purchased it, belonged to Dr. Richard Fenner, who moved shortly afterwards to Tennessee where he lived and died. He raised some very distinguished sons. Dr. Erasmus Fenner, distinguished himself as a great surgeon in New Orleans, where he lived and died. Dr. Fenner moved to Little Rock, became distinguished as long as he lived, and if we mistake not, there is a son of one of the brothers who now is winning a great name in the city of Shreveport. When our mother died, the land with the old hipped roof house and grove of stately oaks was bought by Col. H. J. G. Rufin, and we think belongs to his heirs to this day.

In connection with the history of this old Poterage church, we will tell of a circumstance which took place in those days. The Jeffreys family were noted for their bravery and high sense of honor. They never allowed any one to reflect the least upon themselves or family, and when any one attempted it he was held responsible. There had been given a ball or party in the neighborhood at which many of the young people gathered. Among them was a beautiful young lady named Sally Jeffreys, a sister of Marmaduke Jeffreys. She had been engaged to young gentleman for some time, and was soon to be married. The morning after the ball when the horses had been hitched to the carriages and sulkeys, and the company was ready to leave, Miss Sally Jeffreys in a gay and lively mood, jumped into the sulkey of the young gentleman she was soon to marry, she and a Miss Hunt, and was in the act of driving off when the young gentleman cried out to her: "For God sake don't touch the horse with the whip." She is her wild gaiety heeded not his words, but gave the horse a crack with the whip, and he dashed off with lightning speed; in a short time the sulkey was upset, throwing Miss Sally Jeffreys with great force against a stump killing her instantly. Miss Hunt was cast beyond the stump and recovered with little or no injury. The stump remained many years after, we have seen it frequently. In those days the Methodist itinerant preachers occupied old Poterage as a place to preach, and the Rev. John Early, of Virginia was then the itinerant preacher. He was called on to preach the funeral, and in the course of his sermon said that "Miss Jeffreys had been dancing all night before and he had no doubt she was then dancing in hell." Marmaduke Jeffreys rose from his seat advanced to the pulpit, took the Rev. Mr. Early by the coat collar, dragged him out of doors and gave him a terrible whipping, remarking "he might think what he pleased but he should not express it."

MR. EDITOR:—In all my reading I have never seen any transaction, having the least foundation in fact, more "mixed up," than the above extract contains. At this time I do not propose to deal with any portion of the article, although there is very much which deserves correction, except that part especially referring to the unpleasant encounter between Marmaduke Jeffreys and Rev. John Early, after ward Bishop Early. Bishop Early had before his death national reputation, and his memory is still cherished and is dear to thousands,—hundred of thousands of good men and women.

Sixty-six years ago, he was appointed, his first appointment, to the Tar River Circuit, then a part of the Virginia Conference. He was then about 20 years old, and the difficulty with Jeffreys occurred that year. He was afterwards on the Tar River Circuit and District before the division of the Conference, several times. He was devotedly attached to the people of this section, as he was to all sections where he had labored to save the souls of men and women. Marmaduke Jeffreys was the blood kinsman of my Father, his wife was the first cousin of my Mother—his sister married my only maternal uncle. I have been at his house and knew him well when a boy. He was one of the most popular men that ever lived in this county—men and women loved him, named their children after him—and his name is now borne by clever and intelligent men with grey heads. It is true that the Jeffreys formerly then, and now, are of the highest style of men and women. The collaterals have held and are holding high political positions. A. H. Garland the present Governor of Arkansas is of the blood of the Jeffreys, Carter B. Harrison Esq. of Raleigh and Col. Wm. F. Green of this County, are of the same stock. Wm. A. Jeffreys deceased, and Col. Richard I. Wynne are well known in the Legislative records of the State. Wynne was the nephew of Marmaduke Jeffreys. But to the "unwritten History."

Where truth and error are so "mixed up," as in the above article it is exceedingly difficult to separate them, without destroying all the parts.—That portion of the extract in respect to the ball—the dancing, and killing Miss Sally Jeffreys, I shall not pretend to correct, though very inaccurately stated. But it is due to the truth of history and to the reputation

of the great and good man, Rev. John Early, to sift the balance of the article and substitute facts, for fiction and truth for falsehood. Then to begin, John Early did not preach the funeral of Miss Sally Jeffreys—the difficulty between Jeffreys and Early did not occur at Poterage Church, but at the old wooden Court House in Louisburg—Early did not say that "Miss Jeffreys had been dancing all the night before, and he had no doubt she was then dancing in hell," and Marmaduke Jeffreys did not rise from his seat, take him by the coat collar, drag him out of door and give him a terrible whipping. Probably no more falsehoods were ever crowded in the same number of words.

Now for the facts and traditions as handed down to us by our parents and venerable friends. Mr. Early was on the eastern part of his Circuit at the time Miss Jeffreys was killed. In a sermon delivered in Nash County against the popular vices and disaffections of that time, he made reference to the lamented death of that gay young lady calling her name, and holding up the unfortunate circumstance to the young and sinful, as a warning,—stating what a fearful thing it was to be hurried from the house of revelry into the presence of God so quickly. His remarks were distorted, and reported to the Jeffreys family "that she jumped out of the ball room into the gig, and out of the gig into hell."

On Early's arriving in Louisburg to meet his appointment some days after, he preached at the Court House, then the only place of christian worship for all denominations, and having concluded his sermon and being about to leave the house he was met at the door by Marmaduke Jeffreys and a crowd of friends. Jeffreys had a large loaded horse whip, with the thong wrapped several times around his hand and as Early approached the door—Jeffreys on the first step struck a heavy blow at his head—Early feinted off the blow with his left arm as well as he could in the sudden attack, having his hat knocked off by the blow, but he promptly and firmly caught the whip by the lashed end, and with a powerful jerk drew the whip from Jeffreys' hand and drew Jeffreys at his feet on the floor of the Court room. Early having the whip in hand and Jeffreys at his feet, remarked to Jeffreys "that he was in his power, but that he did not wish to harm him." At this instant there was a fearful excitement. They were both men of powerful bone and muscle and alike brave, and firm as the Greeks and Trojans. But there were other god men present—there were peace makers on the ground and Early disclaimed the offensive remark ascribed to him and expressed his regret that he had even used Miss Jeffreys' name in his sermon in Nash, in as much as it had been made the occasion of so much strife, and thereupon the matter ended.

The facts as stated above are substantially the same as were current in our community 30 or 40 years ago when many of the actors were living and would have supported them by affidavits. They are as nearly as I can recollect, the same as detailed to me in the East parlor at Barnums Hotel the night that Bell and Everett were nominated for President and Vice President, by Early himself. The article in the Fort Worth Standard is an outrageous slander upon the character of Bishop Early and the surviving kinspeople of Jeffreys are too truthful and honorable to take pleasure in its circulation, especially at this remote time, and after the death of the venerable Bishop.

Mr. Editor as I have not the prefix of Rev., nor the affix of Dr. or L. L. D. to my name, it may be thought I am giving myself unbecoming prominence to sign my own name to the statement; but I have enjoyed the confidence and kindness of the distinguished man, whose name and fame are so cruelly assailed, and believing that I have the possession of all the facts, more fully than any other living man, not only from the traditions of the fathers of the neighborhood, but also from the lips of the good man himself, voluntarily given in a long and most pleasant conversation, I assume the responsibility.

I may Mr. Editor hereafter take occasion to dissect other portions of the Hyena-like article of the Fort Worth Standard.

Very Respectfully, THOS. K. THOMAS.

Grasshopper Plague.

The grasshopper plague in the west is becoming a very grave question for the religious consideration of the whole country. The Governor of Missouri has already appointed a day of fasting and prayer to beseech God to avert the threatening calamity, and we think similar action should be taken by all the States of the west. In fact such calamities have been national in other days and countries, and we are not assured, as a contemporary remarks, that

this grasshopper, or locust plague, as it might perhaps more properly be called, will not extend itself over the whole continent, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. The connection between moral and physical ruin is more intimate than many in this incredulous age believe. A fruitful land maketh He barren for the wickedness of them that dwell therein, is the declaration of Scripture. This has long ago been realized in Oriental history. The locusts are often spoken of in holy Writ as God's avenging army. Their ravages are described with startling force, but perfect truth, by the prophet Joel: "A fire devoureth before them; and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them." The only means of averting the curse is pointed out by the same prophet: Therefore, also saith the Lord, turn ye even to me with all your heart, and with fasting and with weeping, and with mourning; And rend your heart and not your garments, and turn unto the Lord your God, for he is gracious and merciful, slow to anger, and of great kindness, and repenteth him of the evil.

There never was a country more blessed of God than was this, and there never was one more ungrateful and wicked. We have already been visited by the great calamity of civil war, but like the judgments which came upon Pharaoh, it seems to have hardened our hearts. Another and a terrific affliction is looming up like a dark thunder cloud in the western horizon. In view of the prevalent political corruption, and the moral abominations of our society, as disclosed by the Beecher trial, may not the land well tremble? No mere formal religious observances can save the country from perdition. "Rend your heart, and not your garments," says the prophet. It becomes not only the people of Missouri to do this, but the inhabitants of all the States, for their iniquities and iniquities of many kinds have long cried to Heaven for vengeance.

P. News.

THE PERILS OF THE RAIL.—RICHMOND MILITARY COMPANIES UNTRACKED WHILE RETURNING FROM CHARLOTTE.

RICHMOND, May 22.—A special train on the Piedmont Air line returning from the Mechanics Centennial with the Richmond Howitzers, was untracked last night near South Boston, Va. The flats carrying the guns of the Howitzers and the baggage car were smashed and five soldiers injured. None serious.

AN ACT TO CALL A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The present Constitution of North Carolina is, in many important particulars, unsuited to the wants and condition of our people; and whereas, in the judgment of this General Assembly, a convention of the people is the only sure, and is besides the most economical mode of altering or amending it, and believing this end in view utterly impracticable by legislative enactment on account of the great number of discordant and conflicting provisions of the Constitution as it now is, now therefore.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, (two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring,) That a Convention of the people of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby called, to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, 6th day of September, A. D. 1875, for the purpose of considering and adopting such amendments to the Constitution as they may deem necessary and expedient subject only to the restriction hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

SEC. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August 1875, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same, shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof including registers and judges of election, appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The said delegates shall be called to order at 12 o'clock on the day fixed therefor, by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court or Secretary of State, who, if there be not a quorum, shall adjourn them to the same place, and from day to day, until a quorum shall appear; and on the appearance of a quorum, he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate elect shall choose), that you will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United States and the several amendments thereto, including the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments; and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade

or disregard the duties enjoined nor the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election. So help you God."

And no delegates shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in said Convention, or act as a delegate thereto, until he shall have subscribed the above oath or affirmation; and as soon as a majority of the delegates elect shall have thus appeared and been sworn in, they shall then proceed to elect their own presiding officer, and such other officers and servants as they, from time to time, shall find necessary; and if a vacancy shall occur, they shall be filled in the same manner as they like vacancies are filled by law in case of vacancies in the General Assembly. Said Convention shall have no power to consider, debate, adopt or propose any amendment to the existing Constitution or ordinance upon the following subjects:

The Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, the mechanic's and laborer's lien, and the rights of married women, as now secured by law nor, to alter or amend section 3 or 5, article V., of said Constitution, nor change the ratio between the poll and property tax as therein established, nor shall the said Convention have power to propose or adopt any amendment or ordinance vacating any office or term of office now existing and filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment under the existing Constitution and laws until the same shall be vacated or expired under existing laws; but the said Convention may recommend the abolition of any office when the present term therein shall expire or vacancies occur, and they may provide for filling such vacancies, otherwise than as now, and limiting the terms thereof. Nor shall said Convention adopt or propose any plan or amendment or scheme of compensation to the owners of emancipated slaves, nor for the payment of any liability or debt incurred wholly or in part in aid of the late war between the States, nor for the restoration of imprisonment for debt; nor shall they require or propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting, nor shall said Convention pass any ordinance legislative in their character, except such as are necessary to submit the amended Constitution to the people for their ratification or rejection, or to convene the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. The Constitution, as amended shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and shall not be binding until the same shall have been ratified by a majority of the voters of the State, and the Convention shall prescribe the mode whereby the sense of the people thereon shall be taken and recorded.

SEC. 6. There shall be printed immediately ten copies of this act for each member of the General Assembly, and hundred copies within thirty days after its ratification for each board of county commissioners, and the use of the registers and indices of election in their respective counties; and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875.

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Building Contractors —AND— CABINET MAKERS. LOUISBURG, N. C. SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS. MADE TO ORDER, and all kinds of Machine work done at short notice, on as reasonable terms as elsewhere in the State. All grades of Coffins, Furnished, with hearse.

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Atlantic Hotel.

NORFOLK, VA. S. S. DODSON, former of the FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Baltimore, Md., Proprietor. This magnificent HOTEL, after having been thoroughly renovated and refitted, is now open for the accommodation of guests. Board, first and second floor, 50 per day. Third and fourth floor, 25.00 per day. Liberal terms to permanent Boarders.

Professional Cards.

Dr. R. F. KING DENTIST. Offers his Professional Services to be public in Every department of Dentistry. OFFICES, Louisville and Warrenton over Dents Hotel, | Norwood & Davis' Store.

JOS. J. DAVIS.

ATTY and COUNSELLOR at LAW (LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN CO. N. C.) Will practice in the several Courts of Granville, Franklin, Nash, Warren and Wake. Will practice in the several Courts of North Carolina and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts. July 15, 1871.

T. F. MITCHELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKLIN, N. C. Will practice in the courts of the 6th judicial district. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. No 60-1f

C. M. Cooke, W. H. Spencer

COOK & SPENCER

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, And Solicitors in BANKRUPTCY LOUISBURG N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Nash, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Wake Counties, also the Supreme Court of North Carolina and the U. S. Circuit and District Courts. No 7-1f

HARNESS & SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

I have just opened a harness and saddle shop in Louisburg, I shall keep always on hand a good stock of Machine made Harness and Saddlery. I employ good and experienced workmen; and I warrant all the work put up by me; all kinds of repairing in my line done on short notice and on very reasonable terms. My Shop is over Mr. T. N. Carllie's Store on Main Street. I solicit the patronage of the people of Franklin. Y. B. CLIFTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Gallery.

At my Gallery over Mr. T. N. Carllie's Store can be found at all times, round, square and rustic frames. I am also prepared to take Gem types, Card and cabinet size Photographs. When you want a good picture of yourself and family, call at my Gallery. Very Respectfully, Y. B. CLIFTON.

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