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THE SENATORSHIP.

Democrats continue to have much to say about the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Pritchard—just as though they had anything to do with it, and just as though anything they say can have any influence. They do not seem to be able to realize that their opinions are not indispensable, but they would save ink and paper if they would conclude at once that the matter can be managed without their advice; and if they really want to be of any account in the matter, the sensible thing for them to do is to shut up and keep quiet until their advice and assistance are asked for. They need not expect to be pleased, for what would please them would not represent the wishes of a majority of the voters of the State.

We can make a statement here, however, which if noted by them can have the effect of quieting their wild imaginings and prevent them from starting any further false rumors and reports which rapidly develop into able-bodied lies. That statement is this: The agreement for co-operation was entered into by the Populists and Republicans in the recent election without any reference whatever to the Senatorship beyond the understanding that it should be left alone during the campaign. It was distinctly understood that this matter should not be a factor in determining the course of either party in the recent election. This agreement was entered into by both parties with all eyes wide open and with understanding on the alert.

It is difficult in these times to forecast political results for conditions can quickly change, and a change of conditions can quickly work a change in sentiment or policy; but it is stated here that so far as the terms of the co-operative arrangement in the last election are concerned, there is nothing that can permit the Republicans to bring the pressure of obligation to bear on Populists in the matter of supporting a Senatorial candidate, nor can the Populists claim any obligation from the Republicans. Each party is free and untrammelled, and this fact is what makes us all believe that the right thing can and will be done in the election of a Senator.—The Caucasian.

JUDGE RUSSELL INTERVIEWED.

The reporter asked: What do you think will be the outcome of the Senatorial contest? "I hope Pritchard will be elected." What will be the chances for Guthrie and Dockery? "Neither of them will have any showing because neither of them can ever get anything but Democratic votes. The Democratic members might swallow Dockery, but he will be an awful dose even for them."

But Dockery says he was conscientiously for silver, and would have refused the Republican nomination after the St. Louis convention declared against silver.

"Yes. And he was fool enough to think that somebody would believe him! Before the Republican convention he was pretending to be for Allison, an anti-free silver man, for President. But after the Republican convention turned him down then he was so strong for silver that he could not support McKinley! Nobody ever heard of his being for silver till Butler picked him up and chunked him at the Republican party. Butler thought that he was great politics. By it he was going to disintegrate the Republican party, give Russell a 'shakin' ague' and 'skeer' him so bad that he would come down in favor of the Populist candidate for Governor. So out went old Dockery, 'a snortin' through the woods, dishing out exploded verities about Russell's buying the Republican convention and about his knifing the Republican ticket in 1888, and appealing to Republicans to vote for Bryan and Guthrie and free silver. (I hear that he voted for Watson, and I believe it.) Every time Dockery opened his head he rallied the Republicans to Russell. He was about the cheapest help anybody ever had. He could not have done better for me if I had had him on a salary and he had honestly tried to earn it. Butler's smart management resulted in forcing upon his party a worthless hulk that they were and are ashamed of, and in solidifying the Republicans so that in all the State there was scarcely one vote, not even his own, which left us to follow Dockery. Butler thought he was loaded! And he fired. He 'busted' his gun but didn't even 'flush' the game. However, Butler's case is not hopeless. He is young yet. Besides, his follies have not sprung from treachery, but from a laudable purpose to advance his own party. I believe that those Republicans are in error who think that Butler is a general who wants to betray his army by leading them back to the enemy's camp for capture, condemnation and execution. I believe that he is sincere in saying, as he does say, that North Carolina must not be turned backwards to be run over by the Democratic machine."

Why was it that you did not reply to Dockery's attacks on you during the campaign? "Have I already not told you that I wanted to keep him going? Besides it consumed too much time in a speech to take up in detail his stupid falsehoods. For example: he said that my brother

Thomas B. Russell went to his house in 1888 to get him to support me for Governor. In this there was not one word of truth. It was well known that I would not accept the nomination for Governor or anything else in 1888, because I wanted to head off the Democrats by refusing to run a State ticket in that year. The result showed that I was right. He said that I bolted the ticket and caused his defeat for Governor. The truth is that I supported him and the whole ticket. I quit my private business and left several weeks in that campaign, paying my own expenses, as I always have. Time was worth something to me. My personal earnings have not been confined to beating confiding friends by borrowing their money and paying them in bankrupt notices or desperate compromises. I have not followed the profession of office-seeking for a living. Indeed, I have never held an office that did not involve a pecuniary loss. Yes, in 1888 I bowed to the decision of the party because of my devotion to its principles."

They say you changed your ground on the silver question after the St. Louis Convention? "I do not claim absolute consistency on that. However, I said time and time again in the campaign that I did not agree with the St. Louis declaration in favor of the gold standard."

It is thought by some and denied by others that the McKinley administration will adopt strong measures to compel Europe to accept bimetalism. What do you think about it? "The Republican party declared for this in unequivocal words. The money kings of the world do not want silver as standard money even on a parity with gold. They want a rising dollar so that their securities, bonds, bills, notes and all forms of debts due to them shall appreciate in value as time rolls on. The people of this country expect the Republican party to redeem its pledges and to show that it is earnest on this question. If our return to the protective policy does not bring prosperity, and the gold unit continues to advance while property and labor decline, this country will go to the silver standard. But this may come without unlimited coinage at sixteen to one."—Wilmington Messenger.

THE DISTRESSING CONDITION OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MATTER.

The people of North Carolina do not realize how distressing is the condition of their public schools. The facilities for teaching the children of the citizens of this State to read and write are meagre in every respect, poor in the extreme, utterly inadequate, distressing to contemplate, and alarming to every one who knows what their condition is. We desire to bring this condition honestly before the people, to tell them the facts, and get them to recognize that our school system is the foundation of our civilization and our government, and in truth, the very hope of happiness in our homes, and to realize how sorely this foundation is laid. The matter is more important than any other public question; it concerns every father and mother, every citizen, more vitally than any question of tariff, or finance, or temperance. It concerns our State as a commonwealth more than all the other matters, all the institutions, put together. The men who lead North Carolina to a better public school system will do her a greater service than those who fought for her freedom from England or defended her in the late war, or who have served her in any way. The public schools are vital to every home. Whoever makes them better does a service to every home in the State. Moreover, the improvement of our public schools is a necessity, an essential to our welfare, individually and as a commonwealth, which if neglected will surely bear fruitage in a withering ignorance or a whirlwind of mad prejudice and passion—and probably both. These statements have been written calmly and deliberately. If they are true, who will face them and remain in the present indifference? They are only too true.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

By the courtesy of Hon. J. C. Scarborough, Superintendent of Public Instruction, we are able to give facts and figures of his report on our public schools for the present year, in advance of the publication of the report. There are 635,455 children of school age (between six and twenty-one years) in North Carolina. Ninety-five per cent. of these, which is 603,673, are dependent on the public schools to teach them to read and write. Such is the great responsibility of North Carolina. If she does not provide schools, 603,673 of the children in her borders have no hope, no opportunity but to grow up illiterate, ignorant utterly. If she provides poor schools, sorry teachers, and keeps them only a few weeks in each year, the chances for these 603,673 children are but slightly improved. And it is no reflection on the teachers to say that this is the condition of the average public school; the reflection is upon the State. It is a shame upon the General Assemblies, which have met without making better provision; it is a shame upon the people who are intelligent enough to recognize these conditions and to deplore them, but who have indifferently tolerated them. No patriot can stand by and see 603,673 children, out of the total of 635,445 in the State, coming to manhood in ignorance because they have no schools, or because such as they are so meagerly supported that they are not even kept open long enough to teach a pupil to read or write or figure. Do you question? Let the facts bear us out: There are 7,171 public schools in North Carolina. The amount expended upon them for teachers is \$600,161.54, which is an average of \$85 for each school a year. Can any one expect to get a fit teacher for this pitiful sum? Will any one blame the teachers for not keeping the schools but twelve weeks at this rate? The teachers must live. If they have been at all prepared to teach they cannot afford to take such pay, even for three months. Most likely all competent teachers, all competent educated men and wo-

men, have the opportunity of working steadily, year in and year out, at a better salary per month. This pitiful pay is the root of the evil. The public school system will never improve until the salaries offered are such as to employ competent and well educated teachers. The public school system will never improve until it has larger, much larger financial resources. Bear this in mind. We must begin here to improve the schools.

In this connection let us append two facts of interest while we have them at hand. The total number of school districts in North Carolina is 7,807, that is to say (bearing in mind that the number of districts there were no schools at all). The total amount of money expended on the public schools for the year is \$935,265, that is to say (bearing in mind the amount paid teachers), that \$435,104 was expended for school-houses, sites, expenses of county boards, furniture, fuel, etc.

THE CONSTITUTION DISREGARDED.

Thirty-five of every hundred people more than ten years old in North Carolina cannot read or write. Just to think of this is enough to shame one who loves his State. Ninety-five of every hundred people, more than six years old and less than twenty-one, in North Carolina are this day wholly dependent upon the poorly-provided for public schools to learn to read or write. These are no new conditions. The percentage probably shows better than ever before. And yet for twenty-seven years we have been living under a Constitution which expressly commands that the schools shall be kept and maintained four months in every year. The General Assemblies have uniformly disobeyed the Constitution; and they have done so without adequate reason, notwithstanding each member is oath-bound to support it. The reason assigned is that the limit of taxation (66¢ cents on the hundred dollars worth of property and \$2 on the poll) is reached before the schools are provided for as the Constitution requires. Now it seems to us that the General Assembly might first provide for taxation for the schools to the necessary amount, and then begin making appropriations to other interests of the State for which the Constitution does not demand support. Does it not seem plain that the mandatory article of the Constitution ought to have precedence over the merely permissive ones, and also over laws providing for support of various enterprises, departments and institutions? The Constitution must be upheld by all means.

THE REMEDY.

Let the General Assembly fix the taxes sufficient at once to provide for four months public schools, and thus carry out the Constitution. The school tax levy is now only eight cents on the hundred dollars and fifty-four cents on every poll in addition to the taxes in the revenue law. Then if there is not sufficient funds left for other objects let the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Railroad Commission, the State Penitentiary, the Agricultural Societies, the State Normal and Industrial School, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the State University, the Oxford Orphan Asylums, the State Geological Survey, the State Agricultural Department, and others like them, either go without the State's taxes or let with less than they now do. Let the General Assembly practice economy in its own management, and in the public printing, clerks, etc., all to the end that the children of North Carolina may not come to manhood in ignorance. Is it worth the effort? Which will the people prefer, State aid to a University for a few young men, or better schools for thousands of her children? State aid to a normal and Industrial School for a few young women, or schools in which thousands of her children may learn to read and write? Taxes for Orphan Asylums, Geological Surveys, Agricultural Departments, Railroad Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, or more schools, better schools, better teachers and longer terms? What is the State for, to benefit a few or to serve the whole people? What are these institutions compared with the public schools? What are a few young men and women with education compared to 600,000 who cannot begin in a decent elementary school? We said last week that it was an honor to North Carolina that she provides so well for her helpless insane and blind or deaf and dumb. It is a shame to North Carolina that she does not provide decent schools for her helpless ignorant.—Biblical Recorder.

SENATOR PRITCHARD.

The Carolinian has no doubt of the reelection of Senator Pritchard. 1st, because he ought to be; 2nd, because every Republican will support him, and 3rd, because every Populist should vote for him. As a member of the highest branch of Congress he has not only merited honor on his State, but has already made a national reputation as an able, safe and broad-gauged statesman. The Republicans of North Carolina are proud of him. As for the Populists, in view of the fact that but for the support of Republicans and the advice and influence of Senator Pritchard during the late campaign, very few of them would have been elected—nearly all of them would have been defeated—we believe that, appreciating this support, they feel it to be the right thing to vote for the Republican caucus nominee for Senator. Of course it will be Jeter C. Pritchard.—E. City Carolinian.

Negro Recognition.

Now that the smoke of battle has all cleared away and a prosperous victory has been won, it is time to ask: What is the Negro to receive? The incoming administration owes much to the Negro. It is no more than just and right that he who fought in the front rank of a political contest should be the first to be considered. The Negro has fought manfully. That day has passed when the Negro must vote simply as it is his duty to vote. He must vote because it is his duty to vote, but he must also reap some benefit from it. The success of the Republican party in the last election was very largely due to the loyalty of the colored man to it. He did not stop to discuss whys and wherefores, but stood firmly to her colors. For this, and count less numbers of other reasons, he should be given a just share of the spoils.—Wilmington Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA'S OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

Table showing official vote for President, Governor, and other state officers across various counties. Columns include County, Presidential Vote, Governor Vote, and other candidates.

The scattering vote for President is as follows: Palmer (Gold Standard), 578; Levering (Prohibitionist), 636; and Brinkley (Prohibitionist), 248.

Bryan's plurality over McKinley is 19,296; over the whole vote polled against him, 17,804.

Thompson's vote for Secretary of State is 184,084; Cooke's 144,900; Ayer for Auditor 188,252; Furman 145,087; Malone for Superintendent of Public Instruction 184,677; Scarborough's 144,840; Walshe, for Attorney-General, received 182,845; Osborne, 145,874.

The scattering State vote is as follows: For Governor, 790; Lieutenant-Governor, 770; Secretary of State, 600; Auditor, 754; Treasurer, 686; Superintendent of Public Instruction, 774; Attorney-General, 187. The scattering vote was for the two Prohibition candidates.

The total vote cast is 331,199, this being the vote for Governor, and the largest poll of any set of candidates. This is an increase of 50,534 over the vote of 1893, of 45,657 over the total vote of 1890.

Russell's plurality over Watson is 8,839; Reynolds's plurality over Mason, 7,985. Majorities for the rest of the ticket are as follows:

For Secretary of State, Thompson over Cooke, 39,175; over the whole vote polled against him, 38,316.

For Auditor, Ayer over Furman, 39,165; over the whole vote, 37,411.

For Treasurer, Walshe over Osborne, 40,289; over the whole vote, 39,596.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mebane over Scarborough, 39,887; over the whole vote, 39,053.

For Attorney-General, Walshe over Osborne, 36,471; over the whole vote, 36,284.

OFFICIAL CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

The vote for Congressmen, by districts, is as follows:

Table showing Congressional vote by district, listing candidates and their vote counts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the first district, listing candidates like Skinner, Lucas, and their vote counts.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the second district, listing candidates like White, Woodard, and their vote counts.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the third district, listing candidates like Martin, Lockhart, and their vote counts.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the fourth district, listing candidates like Stroed, Pove, and their vote counts.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the fifth district, listing candidates like Settle, Kitchen, and their vote counts.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the sixth district, listing candidates like Fowler, Thompson, and their vote counts.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the seventh district, listing candidates like Shuford, Pemberton, and their vote counts.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Table showing vote for the eighth district, listing candidates like Alexander, Linney, Doughton, and their vote counts.

votes were polled, F. B. Ingold got 100 of them; S. M. Finner 3, and C. E. Hunt 1. In the eighth district W. M. White received 64 votes, W. H. Cloyd 1 and John Tuill 1.

The scattering vote was very small in the ninth district, aggregating only 35. J. P. Herren got 2 of these, and Miss Helen Lewis, of Asheville, received 5 votes in Buncombe. This is the first instance of a woman being voted for in Congress in North Carolina.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR JUDGES.

The vote in the State for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court is as follows: Walter A. Montgomery, 184,007; Robert M. Douglas, 179,126; Alfonso C. Avery, 147,192; George H. Brown, Jr., 143,950.

The following additional votes were cast for Associate Justices of the Supreme Court: James S. Manning, 326; Spencer B. Adams, 75; John H. Brown, 50; Francis S. Blair, 5; James M. Templeton, 1; W. J. Peole, 1.

These scattering votes for Associate Justices were cast in the following counties: Manning received his votes in Burke 1, Franklin 3, Martin 10, Montgomery 7, Moore 2, New Hanover 143. Fifty votes were cast in Chatham county for John H. Brown for Supreme Court Judge, and New Hanover gave Spencer B. Adams 75 votes for the same position. Randolph gave Francis S. Blair 5, and James M. Templeton 5, and Wake cast 1 vote for W. J. Peole for the Supreme bench.

For Judge of the Superior Court of the Fifth District: Spencer B. Adams, 180,954; James S. Manning, 147,740.

The following scattering votes were also cast for Superior Court Judge: Alfonso C. Avery, 315; George H. Brown, Jr., 180; Walter A. Montgomery, 163; Robert M. Douglas, 73; Spencer D. Allen, 189; Joseph S. Adams, 1; William M. White, 1710; 2444.

The additional votes for Superior Court Judge were polled as follows: Avery received 170 in Martin, 143 in New Hanover, and 2 in Pasquotank. George H. Brown received 18 in Currituck and 143 in New Hanover. New Hanover also gave Robert M. Douglas 73 votes for Superior Court Judge and Walter A. Montgomery 70. Mecklenburg polled 170 votes for Spencer D. Allen for the same position, while Rutherford gave one vote to Joseph S. Adams, and Alexander one for William M. White.

THE VOTE IN 1892.

Table showing the vote in 1892 for various candidates and offices, including Harrison, Cleveland, and Poplar vote.

STATE LEGISLATURE, 1894.

Table showing the vote for the State Legislature in 1894, listing Democrats, Republicans, and Populists.

First District—W. A. Branch, Dem., 18,456; H. Skinner, Pop., 16,510. Skinner's majority, 1,946.

Second District—H. P. Cheatam, Rep., 9,413; F. A. Woodward, Dem., 14,721; J. Freeman, Pop., 5,314. Woodward's plurality, 5,308.

Third District—O. J. Spears, Rep., 6,966; J. P. Shaw, Dem., 10,699; Cyrus Thompson, Pop., 9,705. Shaw's plurality, 994.

Fourth District—Charles M. Cooke, Dem., 14,835; W. F. Stroud, Pop., 18,667. Stroud's majority, 4,832.

Fifth District—Thomas Settle, Rep., 16,934; A. W. Graham, Dem., 14,046. Settle's majority, 2,888.

Sixth District—J. A. Lochart, Dem., 18,996; Chas. E. Martin, Pop., 18,552. Lochart's majority, 444.

Seventh District—A. C. Shuford, Rep. and Pop., 15,883; John S. Henderson, Dem., 18,124. Shuford's majority, 2,259.

Eighth District—R. Z. Linney, Rep. and Pop., 18,775; W. H. Bower, Dem., 16,491. Linney's majority, 3,284.

Ninth District—B. F. Pearson, Rep., 16,869; W. T. Crawford, Dem., 16,784. Pearson's majority, 135.

Eighteenth District (Caswell, Alameda, Orange and Durham)—Capt. E. S. Parter, Democrat, and J. E. Lyon, Populist.

Nineteenth District (Chatham)—Jno. W. Atwater, Populist.

Twentieth District (Rockingham)—J. A. Walker, Populist.

Twenty-first District (Guilford)—Alf. Soales, Democrat.

Twenty-second District (Randolph and Moore)—D. Reid Parker, Populist.

Twenty-third District (Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union)—W. H. O. Ham, Populist, and Daniel Patterson, Republican.

Twenty-fourth District (Catawba and Stanly)—C. D. Burrier, Democrat.

Twenty-fifth District (Mecklenburg and Forsyth)—S. Earnhardt, Populist, and Joo. A. Ramsey, Republican.

Twenty-sixth District (Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth)—S. Earnhardt, Populist, and Joo. A. Ramsey, Republican.

Twenty-seventh District (Iredell, Davidson and Yadkin)—S. F. Shore and A. O. Sharp, Republicans.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry)—A. Ashburn, Republican.

Twenty-ninth District (Catawba, Lincoln, Wilkes and Alexander)—E. H. W. Barber, Populist, and M. McNeill, Thirtieth District (Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga)—J. M. Dickinson, Republican.

Thirty-first District (Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey)—E. F. Wakefield, Populist, and J. L. Hyatt, Republican.

Thirty-second District (Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk)—M. H. Justice, Democrat, J. A. Albany, Dem.

Thirty-third District (Buncombe, Madison and Swain)—George H. Sathers, Republican, and W. W. Rollins, Republican.

Thirty-fourth District (Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain)—H. S. Anderson, Republican.

Thirty-fifth District (Macon, Clay, Cherokee and Graham)—J. Frank Ray, Democrat.

The representation will stand: Populists, 24; Democrats, 24; Republicans, 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Al Alexander—S. W. White, Democrat. Alhaender—J. A. White, Republican. Alleghany—M. F. Jones, Democrat. Anson—T. O. Leak, Democrat. Ashe—Spencer Blackburn, Populist. Beaufort—E. E. Hodges, Populist. Bertie—E. C. Duncan, Republican. Bladen—Sidney Meares, Republican. Brunswick—W. W. Drew, Populist. Buncombe—V. S. Lusk, Republican; W. G. Candler, Republican. Burke—John H. Pearson, Democrat. Cabarrus—A. F. Hileman, Populist. Caldwell—J. L. Nelson, Democrat. Camden—J. E. Bugee, Republican. Carteret—E. C. Duncan, Republican. Caswell—C. J. Yarborough, Populist. Catawba—L. B. Whitener, Populist. Chatham—L. L. Warren, Republican; J. E. Bryan, Populist. Cherokee—D. W. Dawesse, Repub'n. Chowan—Richard Elliott, Repub'n. Clay—Wm. P. East, Democrat. Cleveland—J. B. White, Democrat. Columbus—J. B. Schulken, Populist. Craven—Robt. Hancock, Republican. Cumberland—Thomas H. Sutton, Republican; W. P. Weymes, Republican. Currituck—W. H. Gailop, Democrat. Dare—George C. D. n. c. Davidson—J. R. McCreary, Repub. DeWitt—Dr. B. F. Dixon, Repub. Duplin—Murry Ward, Populist. Durham—J. M. Democrat. Edgecombe—Jordan Dancy, Republican; E. E. Bryan, Republican. Forsyth—J. L. G. ubbs, Republican; W. P. Ormsby, Republican. Franklin—Carter Barrow, Populist. Gaston—J. B. White, Democrat. Gates—T. H. Rountree, Populist. Graham—John Dupton, Republican. Granville—King, Populist; W. H. Crews, Republican. Guilford—J. T. Burch, Democrat; B. G. Cloutier, Republican. Greene—W. R. Dixon, Populist. Halifax—J. H. Arrington, Republican; Scott H. Hartsog, Populist. Harnett—L. B. Chapin, Republican. Haywood—J. W. Ferguson, Dem. Henderson—J. B. Freeman, Repub. Hyde—John G. Harris. Iredell—J. B. McLeiland, Democrat; J. A. Hartness, Democrat. Jackson—Claude M. Smith, Democrat; Charles M. Creech, Democrat. Jones—Frank Brown, Populist. Lenoir—E. P. Hauser, Populist. Lincoln—L. A. Abernethy, Populist. Macon—Lyla, Democrat. Madison—J. W. Roberts, Republican. Martin—M. F. Reynolds, Populist. McDowell—W. A. Conley, Democrat. Mecklenburg—S. L. Reid, Democrat. W. P. Craven, Populist. Mitchell—L. H. Green, Republican. Montgomery—J. A. Reynolds, Pop. Moore—W. H. H. Lawhorn, Democrat. Nash—V. B. Carter, Populist. New Hanover—John T. Howe, D. B. Sutton, Republican. Northampton—N. R. Rawls, Republican. Onslow—R. Duff, Democrat. Orange—A. R. Holmes, Democrat. Pasquotank—Wm. G. Pool, Repub. Perquimans—J. H. Parker, Populist. Pender—Gibson James, Democrat. Person—John S. Cunningham, Dem. Pitt—E. V. Cox, Republican; Shadrach Chapman, Populist. Polk—Grayson Aldredge, Republican. Randolph—J. F. White, Populist; J. M. Allen, Republican. Richmond—Claude Dockery, Republican; J. C. Morton, Populist. Robeson—Duncan McBride, Populist; W. J. Curry, Republican. Rockingham—A. E. Walters, Democrat; T. B. Foster, Populist. Rowan—J. H. McKenzie and Walter Murphy, Democrats. Rutherford—Lindsay Ferguson, Republican. Sampson—C. H. Johnson and R. M. Crump, Populists. Stanly—Democrat. Stokes—R. J. Petree, Republican. Surry—J. M. Brower, Republican. Swain—Republican. Transylvania—E. A. Aiken, Repub. Tyrrell—Dr. Abe Alexander, Repub. Union—Jas. Price, Populist. Vance—M. M. Ponce, Republican. Wake—James H. Young, J. P. H. Adams, Republican; Jas. Ferrell, Populist. Warren—C. A. Cook, Republican. Washington—L. N. C. Sprull, Republican. Watauga—Thos. Bingham, Repub. Wayne—T. B. Parker, Democrat; J. E. Person, Populist. Wilkes—J. Q. A. Bryan, C. H. Summers, Republican. Wilson—Dr. B. T. Person, Populist. Yadkin—J. C. Pinnix, Republican. Yancey—Democrat. This gives the several parties representation as follows: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 33; Populists, 33; D. U. J. 3.