

VARIETIES.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Cruelty that Surpasses Belief—Peaceful Homes Laid Waste.

Denver News, October 13.

The Indians reached the vicinity of the creek about 8 o'clock in the morning. Jas. G. Smith, his son—a young man of twenty-one—and John Hudson were in their meadow, a mile from the trail, loading hay, when the Indians rode towards them to the number of fifteen or twenty. The savages made friendly signs as they came up, and the elder Smith, who had been accustomed to Indians, went on with his work. One of the Indians took a horse by the bridle and struck it on the head with a bow. The old man clung to his team, fighting the Indians, who commenced shooting at him with arrows. Meantime Hudson started to drive off his team, but the animals were frightened and ran off. While running to catch them he was shot dead. After firing seven arrows into Smith's body, the Indians fired at him with rifles, fracturing the left arm and inflicting a flesh wound in the left thigh. Young Smith started to run and was followed by a mounted Indian, who rode alongside of him and fired seven shots at him from a Winchester rifle. He came so close that Smith struck him in the forehead with a pitchfork. The Indian threw himself behind his horse's neck, firing a last shot at Smith, who gained the brush and hid. They hunted for him sometime, but he escaped unhurt. The elder Smith crawled into the bushes, where he was found twenty-eight hours after. He lived ten hours after being found, dying from exhaustion consequent upon loss of blood, none of his wounds being fatal. Three-quarters of a mile up the gulch at the mouth of which Smith and Hudson were killed is the cabin. Mr. Colvin, an Indian, approached Colvin, stationed himself one end of the cabin, armed with a revolver, while his wife, with a double-barreled shot-gun, stood guard at the other, and the little girls kept watch through the chimneys at the side, in which there are no windows, to give warning of the approach of the savages. After dancing and yelling about the cabin to draw the fire of the inmates, one of the Indians came within range of Colvin's revolver, and got a broken arm for his indiscretion. He returned the shot, but the Indians left almost immediately, the brave defenders escaping unhurt and saving their property.

From there they struck over to the trail. Half a mile from the creek crossing they met Mr. William Lang, who, with his youngest son, Freeman, and two young ladies, sisters, was going over to Prairie Dog creek. One buck rode up to Mr. Lang and extended his hand, with a "How do you do?" while the old gentleman was in the act of shaking hands with the savage another came up and shot him through the neck. Freeman Lang was shot through the body. The ladies were taken from the wagon and the harness destroyed, and then they commenced their brutality to the women. The young ladies were seized and stripped. Each was then seized by two mounted Indians and dragged through the thickest underbrush for half a mile until their bodies were one mass of lacerations. When this phase of the savage devilry had been satisfied the sisters were separated and taken out of sight of each other. Here the young bucks satisfied their lust. Occasionally they would suffer the half-dead girls to go on a short distance and then a fresh detachment would arrive and the outrages would recommence. Finally, the dead were buried, and the living, with bruises, were allowed to depart, and made their way to the nearest ranch.

THE FIASCO OF CYPRUS.

Lord Beaconsfield's Splendid Bubble Pauctured by Mr. Archibald Forbes.

In the current October number of the Nineteenth Century the article that will be most generally read, quoted and commented upon is the paper by Archibald Forbes, as the representative of his paper, the Daily News, accompanied the corps of occupation sent out from England to Cyprus under command of Sir Garnet Wolseley. He remained on the island long enough to explore it thoroughly, and to pass through a severe experience of the fever that is an integral part of its general climate; long enough to perceive the very serious disadvantages under which labored the unfortunate Governor of this new quasi dependency of Great Britain. The result of his observations was duly communicated to his paper in a series of letters, and the gist of these letters is now presented in trenchant terms under the caption, "The Fiasco of Cyprus." His subject is divided into three interrogative heads: I. Under what conditions are we there? II. To what extent does our being there fulfill these objects? The first head is thus disposed of glibly: "I discovered, as an element of protection, Mr. Forbes, that, so far from being the proud owners of a new acquisition, we are mere tenants at will, and, to make matters worse, are expressly barred from claiming on eviction compensation for improvements. Or, rather, our position is that of a broker's man in possession under a fictitious judgment, liable at any time to be kicked out without receiving the half-crown a day of alimony money."

The answer to the second inquiry is thus summarized: "The avowed objects, then, of our occupation at Cyprus, setting aside its blessings as a great civilizing instrument, are, first, in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement with Turkey to join her in defensive warfare against Russia in case of aggression by that power on Asia Minor; and, secondly, as an element of protection against Russian machinations against the safety thereof and of our communications therewith. The answer to that head of inquiry, 'To what extent does our occupation of Cyprus fulfill these objects?' may be condensed into the pointed sentence: 'The occupation of Cyprus does not fulfill these objects to any extent at all; on the contrary it does not to further any one of them that might not have been better done in some other way. The one-sidedness of the Anglo-Turkish Convention—binding England to aid Turkey in repelling Russian aggression, but placing Turkey under no reciprocal obligation to refrain from a Russian alliance nor to assist England should Russia make further advances in Central Asia—is dwelt upon in a manner that must make itself felt even through the thick skin of a Conservative Ministry. Not less sharply is assailed the absurdity, geographically, of the position taken with the avowed object of checking a Russian advance, east of the Captain, upon India—and in this con-

nection Lord Northbrook's grave witticism is quoted: 'To undertake hostilities in the right rear of the enemy is not precisely the way to defend a country.' Mr. Forbes puts the case even more strongly when he says that the Home Minister (Mr. Cross) 'appears to have been acquainted with an learned strategic lesson from the ingenious individual who flanked the whole habitable globe by the simple expedient of going up in a balloon.' Financially, of course, there is nothing to be said in favor of Cyprus—a country utterly destitute of available resources. It is a bad investment, and there is no reason for believing that it will improve. The only money that can accrue to England is from the increase in revenue resulting from a better Administration—and this surplus does not go to the nation, but is pledged to the individual Englishmen who are holders of Turkish bonds. As to the deadly climate, enough is known to render any quotations on that head superfluous. In a word: 'Bricks are not to be made without straw in Cyprus any more than in Egypt.' While assenting to all that Mr. Forbes has to urge against the blunder, not to say crime, committed by the present Ministry in uttering the Cyprus scheme, it is probable that sober-minded folk will think twice before assenting once to the gratuitous advice that he throws in by way of climax. It is a characteristic bit of bluster, however, and probably represents the feeling entertained by a very large number of true Britons. 'Our safety, then, equally from danger, real or fancied, in our front, and from possible chaos in our rear, lies in the military occupation of Afghanistan. It is from Cabul and Herat that the words, 'Thus far and no further!' will resound with effect alike to St. Petersburg and through the bazaars of Hindostan—out from a miserable Calcutta in dead angle of the Mediterranean.'

STRAKOSCH ON OPERA.

He Speaks of French Music and Tells About 'Carmen.'

Max Strakosch, pointing to a great poster carrying the announcement that the opera 'Carmen' will be produced by his company this week, said: 'Aha! old friend, aha! What I tell the Times last spring, eh? I tell him that French type supplant the Italian music may be very soon, eh? Ah, yes, and he is here, this 'Carmen'; he the advance agent of a new order, a new dispensation of opera, eh? I tell the Times so last year.' 'Mr. Mapleson has said you can't give the opera because your company has not had sufficient rehearsal.' 'Well, that don't surprise me that he says so. Do you know I have been to Europe this summer and I have got to be an awful rascal? So they would have you believe. I did not know I got so wicked. No; but I can tell you something—a straightforward story about 'Carmen,' Bizet's opera. I see the owner of it and he ask me an exorbitant price, which I would have paid readily enough, because I want the opera, but in addition to that I was asked to sign a ridiculous contract, that I should be responsible for the loss of a large sum that nobody else get the music. That could not be. It could be stolen readily, and I declined. Well, now, I go back a little. Three years ago 'Mignon' was quite the rage. I buy the exclusive right to produce it in America and pay for him five thousand francs down and three hundred francs royalty every time I produce him. I keep my contract, but Max Maretzek, with Luca, and Hess, with Miss Kellogg and other singers, jump in and play it too. They pay nothing. I get no redress. I also buy 'Aida,' and my protection has been that no one but me, could afford the great cost of the music scene. No one played it. Now I think about 'Carmen.' No one respects my right. No more shall I respect their claims where my own so often trampled down, see? Very well. I have 'Carmen.' I play him—and well too; see? Miss Kellogg knows all the music long ago. It has been in rehearsal this five weeks. People shall see that I give the opera so much better, and then my chorus, oh! so grand! the best of the world ever saw.' 'You told The Times, if you remember, last spring, of new operas—'Paul and Virginia' and 'The Two Orphans.' 'Exactly, so I did. 'Paul and Virginia' is now with me and will be played. I am not so sure when the 'Two Orphans' shall come. It is nearly finished. Both are lovely and will be successful. They are the first rank of the army of French opera, to which 'Carmen' is the very leader. See? 'How did you get hold of 'Carmen'? It has been said it is not the original and that Miss Kellogg sat in an opera box in London and wrote it down as it was produced.' 'Ah, no; that is all nonsense. I bought it where a dozen may be bought. If it wasn't the original it might be no worse for that. But then it is, don't you see, eh? Very good; its production will lose nothing by comparison with the Mapleton Company rendition; do you see? I have no rivalry with that. No; I mean they could have by no possibility rivalry with me. See? I never had a rival. So, good day.'

Sweet Love and I.

Sweet Love and I have strangers been  
These many years,  
He came to me when life was green  
And free from fears,  
These present fears.  
He came and for a little space  
My life was gladdened by his grace,  
But soon he fled and joy gave place  
To grief and tears.  
"O Love, come to me once again!"  
My lone heart sighs,  
So sadly sighs,  
"Recall thy fearless nature, then,"  
Sweet Love replies,  
"Thou canst not! Then I cannot be  
The same that once I was to thee.  
There's no room in the heart for me,  
Where fears arise."

Honors to a Female Orator.

Emma Bulkley, of Shurtleff College, at Altou, Ill., recently carried off the medal offered as a prize in the State intercollegiate oratorical contest at Lebanon, against the combined opposition of K. K. Moon, Monte Chaney, Illinois; Bloomington and McKendrick colleges. When she returned home a grand parade was arranged in her honor, the procession being headed by Miss Bulkley in an open carriage, followed by the Bluff City Band, a wagon containing a bevy of young ladies and about 200 students bearing torches, banners and flags. The townspeople honored the procession with showers of flowers, and, after the band had serenaded the young lady's parents, the company marched to the houses of the president and professors, where speeches were made. The town was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Bee culture is said to be looking up all over the West. It pays to market honey, and a number of farmers are erecting apiaries. The Southern Kentucky Beekeeper's convention will meet on the first Friday of November.

The Knights Templar Conclave.

The triennial conclave of Knights Templar, to be held in Chicago in 1880, bids fair, from the active preparations already instituted and the many hundred inquiries received by the executive committee having the arrangements in charge, from all parts of the United States and Canada, to eclipse any gathering of like nature ever held in this country. Representatives from the Grand Commanderies of every State in the Union, as well as from almost every com-mandery throughout the grand jurisdiction of America, have already signified their intention to be present.

The Diary of a Thief.

The body of an unknown tramp was found about two miles west of Neosho on the 10th instant. It was thought he had been dead about three days, as his body was in a very decomposed state. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "That the deceased came to his death by starvation." Nothing was found upon his body that would lead to his identity. The only articles found were an old memorandum book and a pocket knife. The following are a few extracts from the former: In Peoria, Ill., June 24.—Robbed an old man, whose name was Johnson, of \$13.35.

June 29, Keokuk, Iowa.—Knocked a man down and attempted to rob him, but he called the police and I had to run.

June 30, Warsaw, Ill.—Broke into a house in Warsaw and stole \$3.

July 1, Ursa, Ill.—Entered a house in Ursa while the folks were in the garden and stole \$10 out of a pocket-book.

July 4, Quincy, Ill.—Stole a pair of pants out of a dry goods store.

July 25, St. Louis, Mo.—Met Jim Martin and helped him to "shove the queer," as he called it, and he divided the profits.

This was the last entry of any note. The poor fellow's remains were buried near the spot where he was found.

President John W. Garrett has resumed his office duties in the management of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

A Kansas man proposed to a girl by simply sending her his card. His name is William Merrime. The wedding transpired.

Hayes is quoted as saying that there will be large Republican gains in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"Damam," said in surprise the Sultan when he was informed that "some of the tribes near Bagdad had revolted and captured the town of Damam."

Jewelry manufacturers in New York and elsewhere report a slightly increasing trade—due, they think, to the better times and the low price of gold.

It was Horne Tooke whom George III asked if he played cards, and who gravely replied: "No, your Majesty! The fact is I cannot tell a king from a knave."

"Old and New Rome," is the subject of Joaquin Miller's lecture. He'd look well roaming back to his deserted wife.—Detroit Free Press. He prefers the role of Romeo, we should judge.—Boston Traveller.

"I hereby challenge you to fight a duel," was the businesslike way in which C. C. Stevens, of Cleveland, challenged George Buskirk, of the same city, to mortal combat. This phrase-direct snacks too much of the nineteenth century.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who is a close figurer, estimates that the Democratic strength in the next House of Representatives will be fully 170. This will be a gain of fourteen over the strength in the present House. No one seriously believes that either House or Senate will not be Democratic.

Senator Thurman will, it is announced in Cincinnati, make one or two speeches in Pennsylvania shortly. Hon. George H. Pendleton is also announced for a half-dozen speeches in that State, and Senator Bayard will speak in Philadelphia to-morrow evening in reply to the recent speech of Senator Conkling in that city.

The Mediterranean Fruit Trade.

Is about to take in Philadelphia as a distributing point. Arrangements have been made for a line of steamships (with New York connections) to arrive there every ten days. These vessels will start from the Grecian Islands with currants, and call at Sicily for oranges, Malaga for lemons, and other points for fruits to complete their cargoes.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Abstract of so much of the Election Law as Applies to the Election of Representatives in Congress.—Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5th.

The justices of the peace of the several counties shall be constituted the Board of Justices of the Peace for the purpose of this election. The Board of Justices may alter the polling places.

The commissioners are to make requisition on the Secretary of State for suitable registration books.

The Board of Justices, on or before the first Monday of the month preceding each election, shall appoint registrars for each precinct. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to receive the existing books of registration, and for thirty days keep open their books for new registration.

If the Board of Justices for any county so direct there may be an entirely new registration, but this requires a notice of thirty days in that township.

REGISTERING AND VOTING.

No one is to register or vote except in that township where he is an actual and bona fide resident on the day of election. Certificates of registration are not allowed. The following persons are not to register or to vote: Minors, idiots and lunatics, persons who, after conviction or confession in open court, have been adjudged guilty of felony or other infamous crime, committed after January 1, 1877, unless restored to rights of citizenship by law.

Subject to the following exceptions: all males, born in the United States, or naturalized, who have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election, and ninety days in the county, are qualified to register and vote in the precincts where they reside. The residence of a married man is where his family resides, that of a single man is where he sleeps.

No one is to register in any precinct to which he has removed for the purpose of voting therein, nor unless his residence is actual and bona fide.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar, or the Judge of election, when so requested by any bystander, to swear any person offering to register or vote, as to his residence.

Every person offering to register shall state under oath his qualifications. And upon request, the Registrar shall require the applicant to prove his identity, his age or residence by the oath of one elector. If any applicant for registration has previously registered elsewhere in the same

county, he shall not be registered unless he produces a certificate that his name has been erased from the books of his former township.

No registration shall be allowed on election day, unless the voter has become entitled to register on that day.

The Board of Justices on or before the first Monday of the month next preceding the month in which each election is held shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election (two of whom shall be of a different political party from the registrars) at each polling place.

It shall be the duty of the Registrars and Judges of Election to attend at the polling-place before election (November 2) from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m., and hear and determine all challenges.

The Judges and Registrars shall attend at the polls on the day of election (Tuesday, Nov. 5th), and conduct the election. They shall enter the name of every person who votes in the poll book, certify the same and deposit them with the Register of Deeds.

On election-day any person may, and the Judges shall challenge the vote of any person suspected of not being qualified.

Any one so challenged shall be sworn and examined as to his qualifications, and other witnesses may be examined on oath, and the Judges may reject the vote if they are satisfied that such person is not a legal voter.

The polls shall be open from 7 a. m. till sunset. Voters shall hand in their ballots to the Judges, who shall deposit them in the boxes.

Immediately after the election the Judges shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds.

BALLOTS.

BalLOTS shall be on white paper and without device.

The County Commissioners shall provide the ballot boxes.

ELECTION.

When the election is over the Registrar and Judges of election, in the presence of such persons as may attend, shall open the boxes, count the ballots, reading aloud the names on the tickets.

If there be two or more tickets rolled up together, if any ticket has more names on it than the voter has a right to vote for, or has a device on it, they shall be void.

The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed, and the result thereof declared.

The Judges of election at each polling place shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the Board of County Canvassers as a member of the Board, and they shall deliver to him the original return statement of the result of the election at their polling place.

The county canvassers so chosen shall constitute the board of county canvassers; the Register of Deeds shall be their clerk, unless the board elect another.

The board of county canvassers shall meet on the second day after the election, (Thursday November 7th) at 12 o'clock at the Court House, and at that hour without delay, such of those who are present shall elect a chairman, who shall swear in the members of the board.

The board of canvassers shall at that meeting in the presence of the Sheriff and of such persons as may choose to attend, open and canvass the returns and make abstracts, stating the number of ballots cast in each precinct for each office, the name of each person voted for, and the number of votes given for each person for each different office, and shall sign the same.

Abstracts of all votes cast shall be made and signed by the Board of County Canvassers one of which shall be delivered to the Sheriff; one filed with the Register of Deeds; and the third forwarded by registered letter to the Secretary of State at Raleigh.

When the canvass is concluded the Board of Canvassers shall deliver the original returns to the Clerk of the Superior Court to be filed in his office; they shall also cause the abstracts to be recorded in a book to be called "The Election Book," to be kept in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

The Clerk of the Superior Court shall transmit to the Secretary of State duplicates of the abstracts of the votes.

The person having the greatest number of votes for any office is to be declared elected.

When the Board of Canvassers have completed comparing the polls, they shall proclaim the result at the court house door, stating the number of votes cast in their county for each person voted for at that election.

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

The Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and two members of the State Senate, one of each political party, shall constitute the Board of State Canvassers.

The Board of State Canvassers shall open the abstracts transmitted to the Secretary of State on Thursday following the third Monday after the day of election and examine the returns, if they have been received from all the counties, and if all have not been received, the Board may adjourn for twenty days for the purpose of obtaining copies. The Board shall then proceed to canvass, conducting the same publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives. The Board shall make an abstract stating the number of ballots cast for each candidate, the names of all persons voted for, the office and the number of votes received by each. They shall state whom they ascertain by the count to be elected.

The abstract shall be signed and have the seal of the State affixed.

INDUSTRY.

The hardware factories of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago are moderately employed. Business is fair throughout Connecticut. A letter from St. Louis reports the hardware trade rather slack in that city.

The sugar trade is slightly improving. The beet sugar industry, which did so much to secure prosperity in France, is showing signs of success in California; Wisconsin and Illinois. Maine has appropriated \$70,000 to test the culture of the white beet.

The State railway commissioners who propose holding a convention at Columbus, Ohio, next month, have evinced intelligence in inviting gentlemen who are prominently identified with transportation interests to meet with them. Mr. Fink, Mr. Adams and Mr. Midgley have been invited to attend, and it is proposed to invite railway auditors also. Uniformity in railway accounts, it is understood, will be one of the items to be looked into by the commissioners.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Pitt—E. A. Moyer, Dem.  
Wilson, Nash and Franklin—W. S. Harris, Franklin; R. W. King, Wilson; Dem.  
Jones, Onslow and Carteret—John W. Shackelford, Dem.

Tarpe and Dupuis—W. T. Dorch, Wayne; J. A. Bryan, Duplin, Dem.  
New Hanover and Pender—R. K. Bryan, Dem.  
Bladen and Brunswick—Asa Ross, Republican.  
Sampson—Robinson Ward, Republican.  
Columbus and Robeson—D. P. McEachern, Democrat.

Cumberland and Harnett—Neill S. Stewart, Dem.  
Johnston—L. R. Waddell, Dem.  
Wake—George H. Snow, Dem.  
Warren—Isaac Alston, (col.) Rep.  
Granville—E. E. Lyon, Dem.  
Chatham—A. H. Merritt, Dem.  
Rockingham—J. P. Dillard, Dem.  
Alamance and Guilford—J. I. Scales, of Guilford, Dem. David F. Caldwell, Guilford, Dem.

Rutherford and Polk—J. B. Eaves, Rep.  
Richmond and Montgomery—George A. Graham, Rep.  
Anson and Union—Culpepper Austin Dem.  
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. M. Redwine, Ind. Mecklenburg—S. B. Alexander, Dem.  
Rowan and Davie—John S. Henderson, Dem.

Catawba and Lincoln—W. A. Graham, Dem.  
Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—T. A. Nicholson, of Iredell; J. P. Matheson, of Alexander, Dem.  
Cleveland and Gaston—L. J. Hoyle, Dem.  
Brunswick and Madison—T. F. Davidson, Dem.

Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham—Janet L. Robinson, Dem.  
Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania—T. W. Taylor, Dem.  
Orange, Person and Caswell—Geo. Williamson, Caswell, Dem.; Giles Mebane, of Caswell, Dem.

Greene and Lenoir—W. P. Ormond, Rep.  
Tyrell, Washington, Martin, Beaufort and Hyde—J. T. Waldo, Dem.; B. T. Sykes, Dem.  
Bertie and Northampton—Holleman; Rep.  
Halifax—Henry Eppes, col., Rep.  
Crawford—Edw. Bull, Rep.

Davidson—J. M. Leach, Dem.  
Stokes and Forsyth—Geo. B. Everett, Rep.  
Surry and Yadkin—J. M. Brower, Rep.  
Bladen, Burke, Ashe and Watauga—Jesse Bledsoe, Dem.  
Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey—A. M. Erwin, Dem.; J. G. Bynum, Dem.

Carrick, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans—Rufus White, George H. Mitchell, Reps.  
Edgecombe—Whitis Bunn, col., Rep.  
Moore and Randolph—W. M. Black, Rep.  
Total—Democrats 44; Republicans 16. Democratic majority 18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance—Dr. B. F. Mebane, Dem.  
Alexander—Dr. J. M. Carson, Dem.  
Alleghany—E. L. Vaughan, Dem.  
Anson—J. A. Lockhart, Dem.  
Ashe—Ed. Foster, Dem.  
Bertie—Wm. C. Etheridge, Dem.  
Beaufort—J. C. Oakley, Rep.  
Bladen—Jno. Newell, (col.) Rep.  
Brunswick—A. C. Meares, Dem.  
Buncombe—Nat. Atkinson, M. E. Carter, Dem.

Burke—B. A. Berry, Dem.  
Cabarrus—W. H. Orchard, Dem.  
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, Dem.  
Camden—S. J. Forbes, Dem.  
Carteret—H. Chadwick, Dem.  
Caswell—Wilson Cary, col'd., Thomas Harrison, Reps.  
Catawba—R. B. Davis, Dem.  
Chatham—J. M. Moring, J. J. Goldston, Dem.

Cherokee—Bruce, Rep.  
Chowan—H. H. Hobbs, Rep.  
Clay—J. S. Anderson, Dem.  
Cleveland—L. E. Redd, Dem.  
Columbus—J. E. Richardson, Dem.  
Cumberland—Thos. S. Lutterloh, John C. Blocker, Rep.  
Curruck—J. M. Woodhouse, Dem.  
Craven—W. E. Clarke, W. D. Pettipfer, Reps.

Dare—J. L. Fulcher, Dem.  
Davie—F. M. Johnson, Dem.  
Davidson—Julian Miller, Republican, G.  
Franklin Smith, Dem.  
Duplin—G. W. Lamb, A. S. Colwell, Dem.

Edgecombe—Clinton Battle, (col'd.) Dred Wimbly, (col'd.) A. M. Lovrie, Rep.  
Forsyth—J. M. Cooke, Dem.  
Gaston—Harley Huffstetter, Dem.  
Gates—J. E. Stalling, Dem.  
Granville—J. E. Burroughs, Rufus Amis, Dem.

Greene—Joseph Dixon, Rep.  
Guilford—C. J. Wheeler, J. A. McLean, Dem.  
Halifax—J. A. White, Jno. Reynolds, (col.) Reps.  
Hartlett—C. A. Coffield, Dem.  
Haywood—F. M. Davis, Dem.  
Henderson—A. J. Bird, Rep.  
Hertford—J. J. Horton, Rep.  
Hyde—Thos. P. Bonner, Dem.

Iredell—J. R. McKelzie, J. D. Click, Dem.  
Jackson—Capt. Leatherwood, Dem.  
Johnston—E. A. Bizzell, E. J. Holt, Dem.  
Jones—C. D. Foy, Rep.  
Lenoir—W. W. Dunn, Rep.  
Lincoln—B. C. Cobb, Dem.  
Macon—John Reid, Dem.  
Madison—B. F. Davis, Rep.  
Martin—N. B. Fagan, Dem.  
Mcdowell—J. T. Redd, Dem.  
Mecklenburg—Jno. L. Brown, W. E. Ardrey, Dem.

Mitchell—Samuel Blacklock, Dem.  
Montgomery—W. T. H. Ewing, Rep.  
Moore—Nash, Dem.  
Nash—G. N. Lewis, Dem.  
New Hanover—H. E. Scott, W. H. Waddell, (col.) Reps.  
Northampton—J. W. Grant, Dem.  
Orange—M. A. Angier, Dem., Josiah Turner, Rep.

Onslow—C. S. Hewitt, Dem.  
Pasquotank—Hugh Cale, (col.) Rep.  
Perquimans—C. Cobb, Dem.  
Perquimans—J. W. Blaisdell, Rep.  
Person—Montford McGeehe, Dem.  
Pitt—D. C. Moore, German Bernard, Dem.

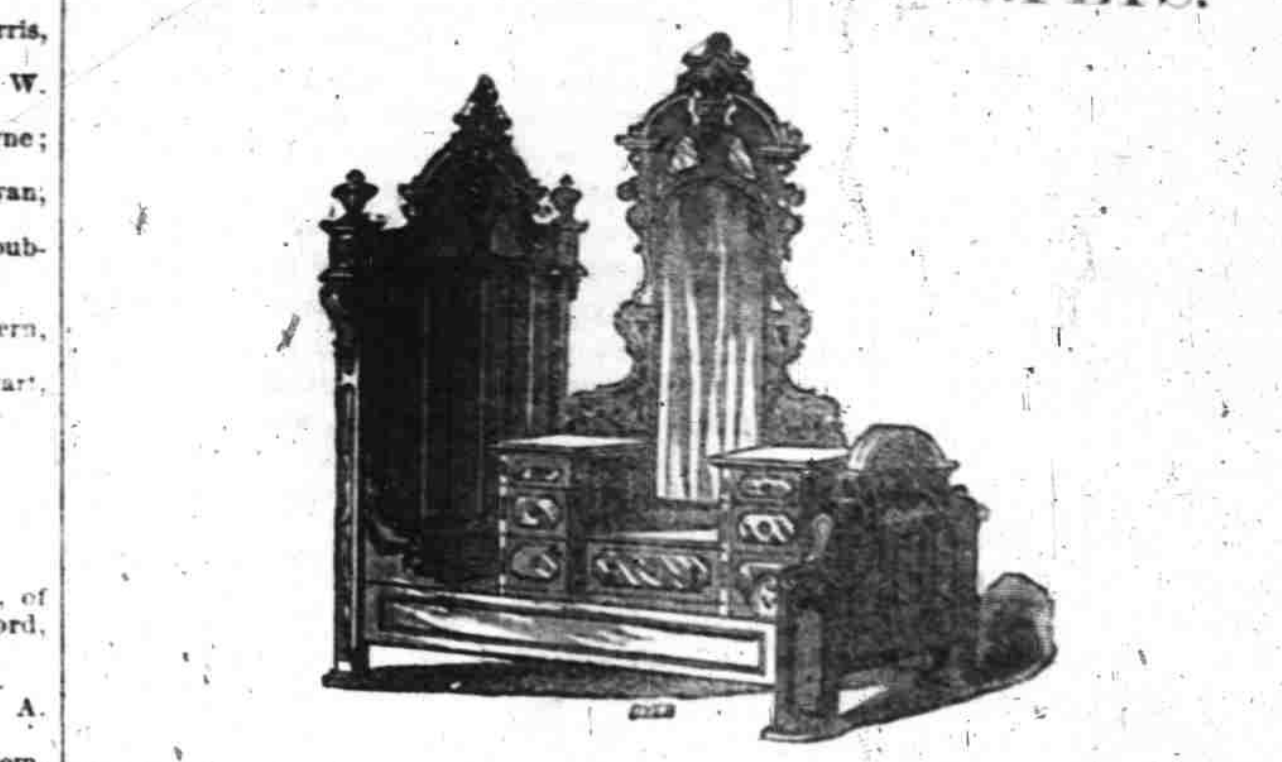
Polk—Nesbit Dimsdale, Rep.  
Randolph—N. C. English, Dem., G. H. Bingham, Rep.  
Richmond—D. M. Henderson, Rep., M. Robeson, A. J. Oliver, Dem., R. M. Norman, Rep.  
Rockingham—T. L. Rawley and Wm. R. Lindsay, Dem.

Rowan—H. C. Bost, Dem., David Barringer, Dem.  
Rutherford—Nathan Young, Dem.  
Sampson—L. R. Carroll, J. C. Hines, Dem.  
Stanly—Daniel Ritchey, Dem.  
Stokes—Squire Venable, Rep.  
Surry—N. P. Ford, Dem.  
Swain—T. D. Bryson, Dem.  
Transylvania—J. H. Faxon, Dem.  
Tyrell—W. E. Meison, Dem.  
Union—D. A. Covington, Dem.  
Wake—J. E. Richardson, Dem.; R. W. Wynne, J. J. Ferrill, Stewart Ellison (col.) Rep.

Washington—Rep.  
Watauga—W. B. Council, Dem.  
Warren—L. T. Christmas; Hawkins Carter, (col.) Reps.  
Wayne—G. C. Buchan; Dem., W. A. Deans, Rep.  
Wilson—Dr. J. M. Taylor; Dem.  
Wilkes—Dr. Tyre York, Dr. L. Harrill, Dem.

Yadkin—Brown, Rep.  
Yancey—D. G. Carter, Dem.  
Total—Democrats 79; Republicans 41; Democratic majority 38. On joint ballot 56.

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1878.

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