The House that is not of Representatives.

Theoretically, and for nearly all of our history practically, the House of Representatives has represented all parts and all parties of the country. When the peple of the country were largely of one party, the members were largely of that party, and thoroughgoing party measures went through with dispatch.

When the people were evenly divided, the members of the House were very evenly divd, and there was comparatively little of the legislation that nearly half the members of the House representing one-h. f. or nearly one-half of the people of the country, objected to, because it is the essence of a representative body. That just as a majority is more powerful than a minority, so a large majority is more powerful over a small minority than a small majority is over a large minority. In a body of 100 men the rights and political powers of 80 men are greater then those of 51 men, for exactly the same reason that the rights and political powers of the 51 are greater than those of 49. But the Reed idea of the House is not a Representative body at all, but that it is simply an organ of Government captured sometimes by one party and sometimes by the other and belonging as absolutely to the dominant party as the Presidency belongs to the man who secures it even though his majority were only one.

Mr. Reed had a legitimate majority of eight to work with at the beginning of the session, but for a hundred years a majority of eight has not been so powerful for the enactment of political legislation as a majority of 80, and when Mr. Reed boasted in Boston that the precedents of 100 years had been overturned he meant that under his system of eliminating the minority, by rule and without rule, a majority of one man in the House, which would be quite as likely to represent a minority as a majority of the people of the country, would be as potent for the enactment of partisan legislation as a unanimous House would be.

He has professed that he was simply trying to enable the majority to govern. It is not true, for there never was anything to prevent the majority from governing. The Republicans had 169 and the Democrats had 161 members when the session began. Mr. Reed complained that he couldn't always have 169 men present, or even 166 of them, and therefore he wanted a set of rules that would allow less than 166—a minority of the members—to govern. Of course he found it difficult to keep 166 men present when the whole Republican membership was only 169, but the people had only elected 169 Republican members, and that signified that the people were very slightly in favor of the Republican programme. If the people had only elected 139 Republican Representatives Mr. Reeds programme would have been impossible; if they had elected 199 it would have been unnecessary. The people being very evenly divided between the parties elected a House that was very evenly divided, and in which under all the precedents of a century, the political power of the majority was as limited as its numbers. But Mr. Reed and his followers have seized powers that they would have been entitled to only if they represented the unanimous sentiment of the country, instead of the sentiment of about half the country.

According to the Reed theory the Republicans are entitled to as absolute posession of the House of Representatives as Mr. Harrison is to the absolute possession of the Presidency, and the Democrats have no more rights in the House of Representatives than Mr. Cleveland has in the White House. In other words, the House is not a House of Representatives.—*National Democrat.*

He asked the Parson to Drink.

The tabulation of the criminal statistics of the State is now in progress in the Attorney-General's department.

A peculiar and rather ludicrous case has been found during the work. It is under the head of "Disturbing Religious Congregation," and is from a western county.

It seems that a man who had made a very intimate and warm acquaintance with "John Barleycorn" went into a church up there while the minster was preaching.

He was so very deeply impressed (or thought he was) with the minister's preaching, that he wanted to do something to show his appreciation, and after some difficulty he arose from his seat, staggered up to the pulpit, and lunging forward, stuck a bottle of whiskey in the persons face and in a most earnest, hiccoughing way asked the good man if he wouldn't take a drink.

This was a too much for the congregation, and some of the members had the would beaffable individual arrested and tried before a magistrate. This officer fined the prisoner $20,00. The prisoner thought the magistrate had some hard feelings against him, and appealed from the magistrate's decision. The case then went before Judge of the Superior Court who sentenced the offender to two years in the penitentiary and that's where he now is.

The late Samuel J. Randall, after nearly thirty years of life in Congress left an estate worth $5,000. He did'nt acquire the business methods of Hon. John Sherman, James G. Blaine and other distinguished Republicans who entered public life poor and on a salary of $5,000 a year, managed to become millionaires.

In laying drain tiles put them below frost line and grade as evenly as possible.

Appreciation.

Appreciation makes stupid people brighter, homely ones more comely, the clumsy less clumsy, the different self-possessed. It need not be given in words; tones are often sufficient, even glances or gestures will convey ample meaning to sensitive souls. Try a few words of genuine approval or compliment upon the most stupid person of your acquaintance—you can always find some point in every one's character worthy of praise—and note the effect; it will surprise you if the experiment is new to you; try it on a woman who knows she is plain and unattractive, and mark how her eye will brighten, her cheek flush, and her face light up with something akin to beauty. Try it on a man who lays out your walks or hoes your corn, and see what a consciousness it will awake within him. There is that in all eulogy and he longs for it. The man dead to this is dead to every noble aspiration. Of all places praise should be most lavishly used in the family circle. How many of us keep all our compliments for strangers, for those in whom we have not one spark of vital interet; and to the hearts dependent upon us for sympathy and appreciation have secured one cheery word! If we are so niggardly in the expenditure of the sweet charities of life that we cannot squander commendations on home folks and strangers too, by all means let the home folks come in first for their share.

The ability to find fault is considered by some people as a sure sign of superior insight, when in the majority of cases it is only an indication of shallowness and ill-nature. One deserves as much credit for seeing the merits of a picture as its defects, for finding out the lovely traits in a character as for lying in wait for imperfections, indeed, he who steadfastly and on principle determines to see all the good there is in a person is that person's greatest benefactor, and can do most to lift him up into what he might be. If we love our friends not only for what they are, but for what they are capable of being, our love will still assist in transforming them into the realization of the ideal for which we love them; thus the constant outpouring of our affections toward them will act as a perpetual lover, lifting them nearer and nearer the realization of their desires. Let no one doubt the truth of this; it has been proved by pratical demonstration. Let us, then, not be chary of complimentary and appreciative utterances, but forgetting self, and remembering those dearer, or who should be dearer, than self, in assuring their happiness and success we most surely secure our own.—*Exchange.*

The Holyoke Lawyer and His Son.

Going to Springfield the other day there was seated in the car one of Holyoke's legal lights, accompanied by his wife and his six years old son and heir, whose sole ambition in life at present is to learn to whistle. The windows were open and the boy had been holding on to his hat with one hand for fear it would blow away. The conductor coming in slammed the door and for an instant the boy let go his hat. His father reached round through the window and whisked it off his head. The boy was disconsolate. "Look straight ahead and whistle and it will come back," said his father.

"I cannot whistle now, I am too mad."

"Well, then, I'll try," and the dignified lawyer whistled a few bars of "Annie Rooney," and shortly afterward placed the hat on the boys head, whose tears were now turned to smiles. Then he stood up in the seat, and snatched his father's new $8 tile from his head deliberately threw it out of the car window, saying, "Whistle for it again papa."—*Northampton Journal.*

Forest fires start easily: be cautious.

A well kept lawn beautifies the home.

A dropped match may burn the barn.

Allow no Canada thistles to ripen seed.

Good soil and culture make good crops.

Don't forget that turnips are good for seed

Spade up yards: keep the fowls scratching.

Substituting one odor for another is not disinfecting.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county in the case of T. J. Hillard, Exr., against W. H. Hillard and others. I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Salisbury on Monday the 6th day of October, 1890, a tract of land in Scotch Irish township adjoining the lands of W. A. Luckey, Jr. and others. Containing 170 acres more or less, known as a part of the Kerr land.

Terms:—One third cash, one third in six months and one third in twelve months, with interest on the deferred payments from day of sale at eight per cent.

Sept. 5th 1890. T. J. HILLARD, Executor.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO MAKE ASSETS.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan County made in the special proceeding entitled—"D. C. Bradshaw, Administrator of J. S. Sloan vs. E. J. Bradshaw, Jennie L. Sloan and others, heirs at law."

I will sell at public auction at the Court house door in Salisbury to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday the 18th day of October, 1890, the following described real estate, to wit: One tract of land situated in Atwell township said county, adjoining the lands of S. E. Sloan, J. C. Sloan, S. J. Sloan and others, containing twenty-five (25) acres more or less, the same being lot No. 3 in the division of the lands of S. A. Sloan deceased. D. C. BRADSHAW, Administrator.

Sept. 16, 1890.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, J M Horah.
Sheriff, C C Krider.
Register of Deeds, H N Woodson.
Treasurer, J Sam'l McCubbins.
Surveyor, B C Arey.
Coroner, D A Atwell.
Commissioners, T J Sumner chairman, W L Kluttz, C F Baker, Dr L W Coleman, Cornelius Kestler.
Sup't Public Schools, T C Linn.
Sup't of Health, Dr J J Summerell.
Overseer of Poor, A M Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, J W Rumple.
Clerk, D R Julian.
Treasurer, I H Foust.
Police, R W Price, chief, J F Pace, C W Pool, R M Barringer.
Commissioners—North ward, J A Rendleman, D M Miller; South ward, D R Julian, J A Barrett; East ward, J B Gordon, T A Coughenour; West ward, R J Holmes, T C Linn.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6½ p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6½ p m. Rev T W Guthrie, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J W Mauney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8:30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8:30 p m. Rev J Rumple, D D, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumple, sup't.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p m. Rev Chas B King, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. R G Kizer, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6:30 p m and Wednesday at 6:30 p m. Rev F J Murdoch, rector.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. Capt Theo Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev ——— pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 9½ a.m. Thos L Swink, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10½ a m and 7 p m. Rev Francis Meyer, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a m.

Y M C A—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 10 a m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I H Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 99 A F & AM, meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E B Neave, W M.

Salisbury Lodge, No 24, K of P, meets every Tuesday night. A H Boyden, C C.

Salisbury Lodge, No 775, K of H, meets every 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. ——— ———, Dictator.

Salisbury Council, No 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J A Ramsay, Regent

POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7:30 a m to 5:30 p m. Money order hours 9 a m to 5 p m.

Sunday hours 11:30 a m to 12:30 p m

J H Ramsay, P M.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners for Rowan County at their meeting held on the 4th day of August, 1890, ordered a new Registration of the Voters of said County for the elections to be held on Tuesday the 4th day of November 1890.

The registration books will be opened on the 22d day of September next, and will be closed on the second Saturday preceeding said election.

W. L. KLUTTZ, Chairman.

H. N. WOODSON, Clerk.

Aug. 11, 1890. 43tf

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court in the case of Isaac A. Lyerly and others. Ex-parte, I will sell at the Court House door in Salisbury on Monday the 6th day of October 1890 at public auction, a track of land in Rowan county adjoining the lands of Levi Powlass, Isaac Lyerly and W. C. Lyerly, containing 198 acres, more or less.

Terms:—one third cash, one third in six months and the balance in twelve months. Interest on deferred payments from day of sale at eight per cent per annum.

J. L. COWAN, Commissioner.

September 3rd, 1890.

Richmond and Danville Railroad Co.

W. N. C. Division

Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective May 13th, 1888.

Train No. 52. West Bound.			Train No. 53. East Bound.
Lv 9 00	a. m.	Boston	10 30
4 30	p. m.	New York	3 20
6 57		Philadelphia	12 35 noon
9 12		Baltimore	10 05 a. m.
11 00		Washington	8 10
5 05	a. m.	Lynchburg	2 10
8 05		Danville	11 29 p. m
2 30	a. m.	Richmond	6 15 a. m.
9 38		Reidsville	10 44 p. m.
8 10	p. m.	Goldsboro	11 45 a. m.
1 45	a. m.	Raleigh	6 55
3 12		Durham	4 30
3 12	a. m.	Greensboro	9 50 p. m.
11 25	a. m.	Salisbury	7 20
Ar 12 12	noon	Statesville	6 27
12 36	p. m.	Catawba	5 58
12 55		Newton	5 37
1 14		Hickory	5 17
1 46		Connelly Springs	4 46
2 10		Morganton	4 30
2 20		Glen Alpine	4 17
2 42		Marion	3 44
3 13		Old Fort	3 13
3 27		Round Knob	2 35
4 00		Black Mountain	2 00 Ar.
4 31		Asheville	1 25 Lv.
Lv. 4 40		Asheville	1 16
Ar. 5 09		Alexanders	12 46 p. m.
5 34		Marshall	12 19 noon
6 10		Hot Springs	11 40 a. m.
Lv. 5 40	p. m.	Hot Springs	10 25
Ar. 7 30		Morristown	8 35
8 50		Knoxville	7 15
4 40		Jellico	4 15 a. m.
7 30	a. m.	Louisville	7 30 p. m.
11 10	a. m.	Indianapolis	4 00 p. m
6 25	p. m.	Chicago	8 30 p. m
1 50		St. Paul	3 00 p. m.
6 40	p. m.	St. Louis	8 00 a. m.
7 10	a. m.	Kansas City	8 25 p. m.

Murphy Branch.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 18			TRAIN NO 17
8 00 a m	Leave	Asheville	Arr 4 50 p. m
0 25	Arr	Waynesville	2 50
12 25 p m		Charleston	10 15a. m
5 05		Jarretts	Leave 7 30

A. & S. Road.
Daily except SUNDAY

TRAIN NO 12			TRAIN NO 11
3 50 p. m	Leave	Spartanburg	Arrive 2 10 p. m
7 17	Arrive	Hendersonville	9 58 a. m
		Asheville	Leave 8 10

75th meridian time used in Hot Springs.
90th " " " west of Hot Springs.
Pullman Sleepers between Washington & Salisbury
" " " Richmond & Greensboro
" " " Raleigh & Greensboro
" " " Knoxville & Louisville
" Parlor Cars Salisbury & Knoxville

JOS. L. TAYLOR, G. P. A. W. A. WINBURN, Actg D. P. A

Richmond and Danville Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
IN EFFECT FEB. 16, 1890.

TRAINS RUN BY 75° MERIDIAN TIME

SOUTHBOUND

	DAILY No. 50.	
Lv. Richmond	*6 00	"
" Burkesville	5 00	"
" Keysville	5 41	"
" Danville	8 40	"
Ar. Greensboro	10 57	"
Lv. Goldsboro	*2 20	"
Ar. Raleigh	4 40	"
Lv. Raleigh	*4 45	"
" Durham	5 48	"
Ar. Greensboro	8 20	"
Lv. Winston-Salem	*6 30	"
" Greensboro	*10 37	"
Ar. Salisbury	12 26	A M
" Statesville	*1 44	"
" Asheville	7 22	"
" Hot Springs	9 53	"
Lv. Salisbury	*12 32	"
Ar. Charlotte	2 05	"
" Spartanburg	4 51	"
" Greenville	5 56	"
" Atlanta	11 00	"
Lv. Charlotte	*2 20	A M
Ar. Columbia	6 30	"
" Augusta	10 30	"

NORTHBOUND

	DAILY No. 51.		DAILY No. 52.	
Lv. Augusta	*6 10	P M	*8 50	A M
" Columbia	10 35	"	12 50	P M
Ar. Charlotte	3 13	A M	4 15	"
Lv. Atlanta	*6 00	P M	*7 10	A M
Ar. Greenville	12 25	A M	1 48	P M
" Spartanburg	1 39	"	3 57	"
" Charlotte	4 25	"	6 30	"
" Salisbury	6 02	"	8 00	"
Lv. Hot Springs	*11 10	P	*6 05	P M
" Asheville	12 40	"	7 35	P M
" Statesville	5 02	A	12 15	A M
Ar. Salisbury	5 53	"	1 05	P M
Lv. Salisbury	*6 07	"	*2 00	A M
Ar. Greensboro	7 45	"	3 40	P M
" Winston	*12 40	"	*6 30	P M
Lv. Greensboro	*9 45	"	*12 05	A M
Ar. Durham	12 01	P M	2 00	P M
" Raleigh	1 05	"	3 00	A M
Lv. Raleigh	*1 05	"	*3 00	P M
Ar. Goldsboro	3 00	"	5 00	A M
Lv. Greensboro	*7 20	A M	*12 25	P M
Ar. Danville	9 32	A M	2 40	P M
" Keysville	12 45	P M	5 15	P M
" Burkesville	1 33	"	6 00	A M
" Richmond	3 45	"	8 15	"

BETWEEN
WEST POINT, RICHMOND and RALEIGH.
Via Keysville, Oxford, and Henderson.

54 & 102		STATIONS	53 & 103	
*8 00am	Lv	West Point	Ar	6 10pm
9 00am	Ar	Richmond	Lv	*4 00pm
*11 00am	Lv	Richmond	Ar	4 00pm
1 00am		Burkeville		3 45pm
2 05am		Keysville		2 00pm
2 25am		Fort Mitchell		1 20pm
2 32am		Finneywood		12 58pm
2 45pm		Chasewood		12 46pm
5 06pm		Five Forks		12 00pm
3 20pm		Clarksville		11 35pm
3 35pm		Soldier		11 20pm
3 50pm		Bullock's		11 05pm
3 58pm		Stovall's		11 00pm
4 22pm	Ar	Oxford	Lv	*10 35pm
4 00pm	Lv	Oxford	Ar	10 35pm
5 15pm	Ar	Lyndney	Lv	9 25pm
5 45pm		Henderson		8 55pm
4 22pm	Lv	Oxford	Ar	10 35pm
4 47pm		Stem's	Lv	10 12pm
4 59pm		Lyon's		10 00pm
5 15pm		Holloway		9 50pm
5 35pm		Durham		9 20pm
6 30pm		Carey		8 30pm
7 00pm		Raleigh		8 00pm

Trains 54 and 53 except Sunday. Trains 102 and 103 except Monday.

Accommodation train leaves Oxford every evening except Sunday 11 a. m., arrives Henderson 12 00 m., returning leaves Henderson 2.10 p.m. daily except Sunday, arrives Oxford 3.15 p.m.

No 50 leaving Goldsboro 2.50 p. m. and Raleigh 4.45 p. m. daily, makes connection at Hamlet with No 19, leaving at 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday for Oxford, Henderson, and all points on C. C. A., R. & D. and R. & G. M. R. Rds.

Through car tickets can be obtained at Raleigh for points on the Richmond and West Point Terminal Ry. and Ga. Pac. Ry.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Richmond and West Point and Baltimore daily, except Sunday.

No. 50 and 51 connects at Goldsboro with trains to and from Morehead City and Wilmington, and at Selma to and from Fayetteville.

No. 52 connects at Greensboro for Fayetteville.

No. 53 connects at Suffolk for Norfolk, N. C.

Nos. 50 and 51 make close connection at University Station with trains to and from Chapel Hill except Sundays.

SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE.

On train no 50 and 51, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Atlanta and New York, via Danville and Augusta, and Greensboro via Shelby and Bristol to Johnstown, Tenn.

On trains 52 and 53, Pullman Buffet Sleeper between Washington and New Orleans, via Montgomery; and between Washington and Birmingham, Richmond and Greensboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, and between Washington and Augusta, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers between Washington and Asheville and Hot Springs.

Through tickets on sale at principal stations to all points.

For rates and information, apply to any agent of the Company or to

SOL. HAAS, Traffic Manager. JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. A. TURK, Div. Pass. Agent, RALEIGH, N. C.