

In addition to our subscription list we mail a large number of every issue to all parts of North Carolina and the United States. Those having land for sale will find it to their advantage to advertise in the Herald, as we have a list of parties making inquiry for land, and to them we shall send our paper whenever land advertisements are inserted.

BRIEFS.

AUSTIN, Feb. 1.—Reagan was elected United States Senator today to succeed Maxey.

Tourgeon having had his little day as an author, and having spent the tens of thousands he made in slandering the South, has returned to the bar in New York State. Tourgeon is a man of marked talents. His trouble is want of character.

Senator Vance has come out in favor of electing U. S. Senators by the people. This will be popular. As to its wisdom we will not now say. The Senator is reported as saying "that he has become convinced within the last two years that such a change is as necessary as it is desirable." Surely the people cannot make worse selections than Legislatures in the North have been making for the last quarter of a century. "Boodle," and not brains and character, has done the work.

According to the Richmond Dispatch of the 22nd ult., Cluverius probably made a confession after all. It says:

"The impression grows more and more in strength that Cluverius in some way satisfied his conscience as to the duty of confessing his crime. Whether a written confession will be found among his effects when his room is opened, or some relative or friend is the repository of his secret, cannot now be ascertained, but as the secrets of his prison life one by one reach the public the conviction grows stronger and stronger that he did not die without admitting his guilt. In this connection it should be remembered that though he asked Dr. Hatcher to say on the gallows that he (Cluverius) died without ill-will to any one, he did not ask Dr. Hatcher to say to the assembled crowd, 'The prisoner declares that he dies an innocent man,' or anything of that sort."

O, the shame of it! In the United States Senate to-day are only seven men who fought on the Union side in the war of the rebellion, while there are sixteen senators whose names were on the rebel muster rolls. After the 4th of March next there will be only three Union veterans, while the "confederacy" will be represented by twenty senators. How rapidly treason is being "made odious." — Progressive (N. Y.) Batavian.

Shame on it! So say we, Shame on the legislature that prefers the man with the boodle to the man who bears the scars of hard-fought battles upon his body. Shame on the legislatures who prefer money to character. After March the fourth there will be only three Union veterans, to twenty Confederates. Shame on the legislatures who forget the men that fought for their cause in the hours of danger. All praise to the legislatures who remember their gallant sons who led them in battle through victory and defeat.

Congress has passed a law elevating the Department of Agriculture on the same footing with the other executive departments. We have a Department in our State. It costs the State a great sum of money. Everybody says it is of no material benefit to the farmer. The farmers met in convention in Raleigh last week, but we are sorry to say that their doings were rather a failure. We fail to see anything they have accomplished in regard to making "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before." The majority of our people are farmers and laboring men. For their benefit something ought to be done. Let these have a say in the matter. We can get gentlemen among farmers to tend to the agricultural affairs of the State; we cannot see the good that gentlemen, not farmers, can do to the farmers of the State.

It has been always the desire and object of the Herald to advance the welfare of the farmer and the laboring man. The farmer must take his affairs in hand himself; he must be guided not by impractical theorists, but by successful farmers, by men who have made farming a practical success.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE, LEE S. OVERMAN.

Ever since our Legislature assembled Mr. Overman has been the most able defender of Democratic doctrine of just laws and the people's rights. He has placed the Republican majority on the defensive, he has led them into the very traps they set for the Democrats. Unceasingly and continually with the greatest ability and honesty of purpose has he defended Democracy, as well as the Republican aggressions upon the just rights of the people. He was the Democratic candidate for Speaker. The first to make the so-called Independents define their position, branding them as political traitors; he made them vote against the resolution to recommend the nomination by President Cleveland of Matthews, a colored man. His record on the Railroad Commerce bill and County government will be found below.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL.

The bill to repeal county government came up as a special order. Shaw made a speech in opposition to it. He referred to the first adoption of the present plan of county government and said that the "County Constitution" was unendurable. In Cumberland county, under that constitution, a board of commissioners sat over 300 days in one year and one drew pay for more days than there were in the year and more mileage than would have been due him had he travelled around the world. These boards issued scrip and squandered money in every way, thus helping debts upon the counties. He spoke of the colored people as not yet fitted to take a full share in the government of public finances.

Williamson resented the imputation made by Shaw, and said he was not a negro, but had enough white blood in him to make him resent an insult. He said that the people of Franklin had voted for him on the special point of county government. The people, he asserted, were determined not longer to be trifled with, and demanded the passage of the bill to repeal the present county government law. He said he saw on this floor 54 straight Democrats and 26 straight Republicans, and the balance was the "unknown quantity." He went on to speak of the old cry of negro supremacy and negro misrule, and declared that the white people had found that the negro was not their enemy and that of the State. He said that the people were tired of one-man power. He declared that in only nine counties of the State there were negro majorities. The negro was content to go to the Legislature and let the white people hold the other offices. He said that every Independent on this floor was here under an express understanding that he would antagonize county government. He declared that the people in 1868 swept away the Republican party on the just ground of their extravagance, and asserted that for the same reason the Democratic party would be swept from power.

Ewart made quite a lengthy speech, and in the course of it said, referring to the charge that there would be no negro misrule in the East, that he would offer an amendment exempting from the provisions of the act the counties of Bertie, Craven, Edgecombe, Halifax, New Hanover, Northampton, Jones, Warren, Chowan, Pender, Pasquotank, Granville, Caswell, Greene and Hertford. He said the Democrats had said that the only reason why they were opposed to the law was that it put the negroes in power in the Eastern counties. He claimed that they had left behind them the claim that the law was just; they only put it on the ground of race and made it sectional. He said he saw the Democrats were agitated on this question. He hoped they would support him.

Overman rose and said that he had prepared the same amendment, and expected to put the Republicans on record. They expected to vote for the amendment and then vote against the whole bill. He stood fairly and squarely against the repeal of the county government law. The Republicans offered this amendment to put the Democrats on record, but the latter would turn the tables upon them. (This caused great applause on the Democratic side, with laughter at the evident discomfort of the Republicans.) Overman made a powerful speech, in which he attacked the Republicans for their false claims to be the party of liberty. He declared that the party had been weighed and found wanting. He declared that the present system was the best and most economical ever devised by any people, and that the Republicans had based their ideas of government on what they had been taught by carpet-baggers from the North. He said the Democrats wish to make the issue two years hence fairly and squarely on this county government question. They will sweep the State on it, too. A few more such speeches as that made by Williamson would only make the Democratic majorities more crushing. No doubt many people are hankering after the "fresh pots" and only desire to get their hands into the county treasuries.

He made a superb presentation of what the Democrats had done for the State.

The hour of 2 o'clock arrived and Pritchard said he could not speak, but would in the morning reply to Overman.

At 2 o'clock the House adjourned. Describing the discussion of the question, the Raleigh correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

Ex-Governor Brogden (Republican) next spoke or rather read a long speech. It was very absurd, abounding in Scriptural and poetical quotations. The house and galleries laughed and applauded until the hall was in an uproar. Brogden thought he had made a great effort. He attacked county government, but was utterly crushed when Overman asked him if he did not four years ago leave the Republican party and issue a circular eulogizing the present system of county government. Brogden wilted, merely remarking that he was not here to explain the record.

The previous question was called. The House, first by a vote of 101 to 1 voted down Ewart's amendment to exempt from the provision of the bill the fourteen counties with "negro majorities, and then by a vote of 100 to 0, Holt's amendment to exempt any counties which the census shows to have a negro majority. The house next voted upon Pritchard's amendment to Pinnix's bill, and adopted it—54 to 52. There was utmost excitement and perfect silence as this vote was taken. The bill as amended was put upon its second reading and passed—54 to 52. Some Democrats were absent and this changed the vote. Of the Independents, Pearson Lindsay and Parham voted against the bill, while Paschall voted for it and Walters dodged.

There was a rather sensational incident when Osborne, of Mecklenburg, asked if Hussey (negro Republican) was not paired with Kell (Democrat). Hussey said he was paired up to yesterday. As Kell left for Charlotte last night, he looked like a doubtful statement, and Kell's brother members from Mecklenburg say Hussey spoke falsely. But for this the vote would have been 53 to 53, and Speaker Webster would have had to cast the deciding vote, which would have been against the bill. There was great applause on the Radical side when the vote was announced. The attempt to put the bill on its third reading was objected to by the Democrats.

One curious incident to-day was that Pinnix, in speaking on the bill referred to war and spoke of the cruelty of the Confederates, saying they had not shot his father. Overman thereupon asked him if he meant to imply that his (Pinnix's) father was a deserter. The Speaker tried to make the inquiry out of order, but Overman again and again pressed it. Finally Pinnix said his father was shot as he was trying to go over to the Yankees. This raised a great laugh.

The bill as it passed provides for the election of magistrates, commissioners and public school officers by the people—three magistrates in each township, and three commissioners in each county, the latter to give approved bond for \$2,000.

THE RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION BILL.

Overman offered a substitute for section 1966. Ewart said that the bill to repeal section 1966 had been rushed through the Senate and that it was sought to be rushed through the House. He said that at the time the House passed it it should also pass Overman's substitute. He was opposed to wiping absolutely from our statutes the only law regulating the railways, and declared that he had never known a railway to keep a single promise it had made the people.

Overman said that there should be no absolute repeal of the section without the adoption of such a substitute as he had offered. He said that the people needed protection against the railways, which certainly did in many cases, discriminate. Pearson made a motion to so amend the substitute as to make it an entire substitute for section 1966, and make it one act.

Leazar said that this should be done. The action of repealing section 1966, and replacing it with another properly drawn ought to be simultaneous.

Col. Holt accepted the substitute and the amendment of Pearson.

Mr. Leazar moved an amendment providing that the law shall not apply to the suits instituted under section 1966, prior to the Supreme Court decision, and applying the principle to large quantities as well as small ones. Both of these were accepted, after there had been considerable dispute as to the matter of suits already instituted.

Under the call of the previous question the House came to a vote. The bill as amended by Mr. Overman's substitute, passed its second and third readings.

The bill as so passed is as follows: Section 1. The provisions of section 1966 of the Code are hereby repealed, and the following provisions are inserted in lieu thereof:

It shall be unlawful for any railroad operating in this State to collect for the transportation of any freight of any description of the same class over its road a greater amount as toll or compensation for a short distance than for a longer

distance in same direction over its roads and any railroad violating this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars for such violation to the party injured. Nothing in this act shall be taken in any manner as abridging the right of any railroad company from making special contracts with shippers for large quantities of freight to be of not less in quantity than one car load.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to mean that said railroads may charge as much for a shorter distance as for a longer distance, the shorter being included in the longer, but they shall not be required to charge a proportionate rate per mile. But this shall not be construed to mean that more shall be charged for equal quantities in car loads for a shorter than for a longer distance.

Sec. 3. Nor shall the said railroads make any unjust discrimination in the rates of charges for toll or compensation for the transportation of passengers or freights of any description.

Sec. 4. This act shall not affect suits now pending in the courts instituted prior to the decision of case of Hines & Battle vs. Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Under decree of the U. S. Court, the Southern Telegraph Company was sold last Tuesday to J. B. Pace, Jno. S. Wise and associates, of Richmond, Va., for \$460,000. This is a black eye to Jay Gould and the Western Union. It is presumed that the Southern Telegraph Company will be run as an independent company in opposition to the Western Union.

Cardinal Gibbons Called to Rome.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The French steamer La Bourgoyne, sailed this morning at 8 o'clock for Havre, having among her passengers Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Tascheran, of Ottawa. Both of them are accompanied by their secretaries and they are bound for Rome to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope.

Civil Service Examination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Civil Service Commission has issued a schedule of time and places for holding examinations during the coming year. Examinations will be held in all the principal cities in the State and Territories at convenient dates, beginning at Richmond, Va., on January 18th and running

through the Southern States. In January and February the middle, the Eastern States and some of the Western States in the spring and the far West and Pacific coast in autumn, and again in the South and Southwest late in the fall.

The Indiana Contest.

The Senatorial contest in Indiana is a hot one. At this writing the result is in doubt. Both parties are equally anxious, and equally resolved, to elect their respective candidates. The probability now is that both will succeed by a double Legislature, leaving the two Senators-elect to try titles to the seat in the United States Senate. Such a contest is not assuring to thoughtful patriotic men who believe the absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority is the vital principle of the Republic.

Why is it that the Senatorship in Indiana is thus regarded as something to be taken by violence?

A law of Congress prescribes the time and mode of electing a United States Senator. On the second Tuesday of the session each branch of the Legislature proceeds to ballot separately. If they do not concur in electing the same person, then both branches meet in joint convention the next day, and ballot from day to day, until a choice is ejected.

When the present Legislature of Indiana was organized, the Senate was Democratic by four majority and the House Republican by two majority, giving the Democrats, consequently, two majority on joint ballot. It was certain, therefore, that the Democrats would elect their man in joint convention, unless the status of the Legislature was changed. So the Republican House proceeded to change this status by unseating a Democratic member and seating a Republican in his place. The Legislature then on joint ballot stood: 75 Democrats and 75 Republicans, and the Republican Lieut. Governor as presiding officer, would give the Republicans the majority and thus prevent the wicked Democrats from sending another Senator to Washington another Senator whose vote might change the majority in the United States Senate. The really good Republicans seemed to think the end justified the means.

Now the Democrats in the Senate, mindful of Republican designs, unseat a Republican in that body and thus restore the status of the General Assembly on joint ballot to the former figures—75 Democrats and 74 Republicans. They go further; they deny the validity of the Republican Lieut. Governor's title to the office, and appeal to the Supreme Court of the State for an injunc-

tion to restrain him from presiding over the joint convention; and the Court granted a writ of injunction to thus restrain him, on the ground that his election, under the Indiana constitution, was not constitutional. That is the situation in Indiana, and not as the Philadelphia Record well remarks: "There is probably not a Republican paper in the country that has not informed its readers that the Democratic politicians in Indiana and New Jersey are seeking by force and fraud to elect United States Senators from those States against the desire and interest of the people."—[Augusta (Me.) New Age.

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-Pox, Cholera, etc.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darby's Prophylactic Fluid in every sick room.

Constipation

Is a universal and most troublesome disorder. It causes Headache, Mental Depression, Impaired Sight and Hearing, Destroys the Appetite, and, when long continued, causes Enlargement of the Liver, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Piles. Constipation is speedily cured by Ayer's Pills.

For a number of months I was troubled with Constipation, in consequence of which I suffered from Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and a disordered Liver. My eyes also troubled me. I was compelled to wear a shade over them, and, at times, was unable to bear exposure to the light. I was entirely

CURED BY USING three boxes of Ayer's Pills. I have no hesitation in pronouncing this medicine to be the best cathartic ever made.—James Eccles, Poland, Ohio.

I suffered from Constipation, and, consequently, from Headache, Indigestion, and Piles, for years. Ayer's Pills, which I took at the suggestion of a friend, have given me effectual relief. I commenced taking this remedy two months ago, and am now free from Constipation, the removal of which has caused my other troubles to disappear, and greatly improved my general health.—W. Keeler, Aulherst, Mass.

I suffered from Constipation, which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me, completely.—J. Barber, Saco, Me.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FOR RENT.

A large, nice 8 room residence, generally known as the old Obediah Woodson place. Good water garden and other conveniences. Also situated near the Grand School. Apply to Mrs. L. C. Boston, at Fork Church, or D. M. Miller, Salisbury, N. C.

J. D. SMALL,
Contractor and Builder.
Planing Mill.

Dresses Lumber, Flooring and Ceiling. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, &c.

IRON FOUNDRY.
All Kinds of Casting in Iron and Brass.
42-ly

SEYFFERT,
THE
BAKER!

will furnish you them hot days the nice Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Cakes, Crackers and everything in his line.

HOT AND COLD LUNCHEONS AT ALL TIMES IN THE DAY!

42-ly

INSURE YOUR Cotton Gins!

J. S. McCUBBINS, Jr.,
will give this class of risks special attention.

Remember this is the season for FIRES, so call at once and insure your property. 1-tf.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
SALISBURY, N. C.

Residences a Specialty.

WRITE FOR ESTIMATES.

Thorough Workmanship—Low Prices.

MILLER & SMITH,
Salisbury, N. C.
FIRST CLASS BAR
AND
RESTAURANT.

We take breakfast by the day, week or month and furnish meals at all hours, and also sleeping apartments without meals if desired. Our table is supplied with the best to be had, including oysters, fresh fish, wild game, &c., &c., prepared in the most approved style. Our rooms are neatly furnished and kept clean and comfortable. Our servants are polite and attentive. Charges moderate. Special accommodations for commercial travelers. Connected with our House is a first-class Bar, where nothing but the purest wine and liquors are kept, with one tobacco and cigar. There is also a splendid billiard saloon with pool table.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

COMMENCING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.

and continuing for four weeks only.

\$10,000 Worth of Clothing to be SACRIFICED.

As you are all aware, the stock of the retail merchant is sure to accumulate in course of time, and to prevent this and always be able, as we are at present, to present to our trade a clean stock of the very latest patterns and cut. We have decided to offer to the people of Rowan county such bargains in clothing as they have never before had. For those who have not as yet purchased of us, we would say, that this is a real, genuine clearing out sale, and that when we say all our goods will be marked down regardless of cost, we mean every word of it. Those who have dealt with us know from experience that our word is our bond and when we say a thing we mean every word of it.

DO NOT INVEST A DOLLAR FOR CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE GREAT VALUES WE OFFER THIS MONTH.

OVERCOATS!

IN OUR STOCK OF FINE OVERCOATS YOU CAN YET MAKE A SELECTION OF A CHOICE OVER-GARMENT at prices advertised last week. This means that you will find the greatest inducements at M. S. BROWN'S, no matter what grade of material you may select.

SLAUGHTER PRICES PREVAIL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THIS MONTH.

Here's Another Boomer!

200 Boys' Suits to be Closed out at Cost--and less than Cost, as we are determined to close out the odds and ends of an accumulated Stock in the next Thirty Days. These Special Bargains are only offered TO CASH BUYERS.

In this Boom HATS are regarded, and will meet the same fate as the Clothing.

ODDS AND ENDS MUST GO.

ALL MY HEAVY BOOTS AND SHOES MUST BE DISPOSED OF, AS THEY TOO ARE CLASSIFIED FOR THE BOOMING SALE.
No Goods packed away if we can possibly prevent it.
NOW A LITTLE CASH WILL DRESS YOU LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

M. S. BROWN.