

A NATION'S STRENGTH.

The Chief Element is Bone and Sinew, Coupled With Hope and Ambition.

The chief element of a nation's strength is its bone and sinew coupled with hope and ambition. A nation is strong whose men and women are robust in body and mind. The true test of government and all other social organization is found in the characteristics of their human product. The gauge of which the test is to be applied must include the multitude and find its expression in "the greatest good to the greatest number."

A nation is both strong and rich when, among its inhabitants, all who are industrious and frugal are provided with the comforts of life commensurate with the individual effort put forth and sacrifice made. A nation abounding in millionaires and paupers may possess a vast aggregate of wealth and yet be poor indeed. Such a nation is not strong but weak, and is rapidly approaching decay.

Li Hung Chang is reputed to be the richest man in the world, his possessions being estimated at \$1,500,000,000. This Chinese viceroy, if the resident of a city of one hundred thousand, every inhabitant of which except himself being a pauper, would make that city nominally the richest city in the world, while in fact it would be the poorest. The condition of such a city would be misery, bordering on death, and poor, indeed in comparison with the ordinary American city or town that does not yet boast of a single millionaire, but which is filled with happy homes sanctified with love, hope and ambition that is daily fructifying into a broader life. Here the fire of patriotism burns in every breast making the nation strong and rich. That nation is strongest that abounds in homes where tenement houses and hovels are rare, and where the largest number eat vegetables grown in their own gardens and gather fruit from their own vines and trees.

At the outbreak of the American revolution, France alone was the only power that challenged England's claim to first place among the powers of earth. The thirteen colonies were scattered over a vast territory, isolated from each other, with meager population and but little wealth. Between them no bond of union existed until they were driven to gather in defense of their liberties against a common foe. The inhabitants of the colonies consisted of men and women inspired with a love of liberty, in whose hearts hope and ambition were perennially expanding and who worshiped only the Man of Nazareth, knowing no master but the King of Kings. The colonies thus possessed elements of national strength that the mother country did not possess. They proved themselves invincible in a seven year's war. From the farms and shops sprang forth heroes, statesmen and diplomats. As their handiwork the world beheld for the first time a nation whose corner stone was the rights of man. Jefferson was scoffed at by the sages of the old world as an idealist. The philosophers of despotism derided his experiment and fixed a short limit of time for its duration. The young giant of the Western Hemisphere with nearly a century and a quarter of time, and four wars behind it, stands today first among the powers of earth. The chief element of its strength is its bone and sinew, coupled with hope and ambition.

History is replete with valuable lessons. Contrast the failure of England to hold the American colonies beneath her yoke, although situated comparatively at her door with the subjugation of India in the far East. Note the rise in power from a handful of free men scattered over the rough and rugged hills of North America, to the greatest and mightiest nation of earth, and then look at three hundred million British slaves in Hindoostan, one million of whom know not what it is to be once relieved from the pangs of hunger, and then pass judgment upon the wisdom of Jefferson and his co-workers.

Britain recognizes the power of her kinsman in America and covets an alliance that will enable her to turn it to account. She failed to enslave America as she has India and Egypt. The yoke of England sits no lighter on the shoulders of the poor Indians or Egyptians than the yoke of Spain sat upon the shoulders of the Cuban or the Filipino. The United States engaged in war to rid the Western Hemisphere of Spanish misrule and barbarity and to aid the struggling Cubans to freedom. John Bull has soldiers stationed in Egypt to overawe the Egyptian slave and compel him to submit to the bastinado when he sickens of unrequited labor. John Bull has not yet accepted American ideas. Therefore there is no bond of sympathy between Great Britain and the United States such as warrants the proposed alliance. The United States stands alone as the exemplar of brotherhood in government and can best work out the destiny of man without entangling alliance. The money god has usurped the throne of the Man of Nazareth in the British heart. Britain has passed the zenith of its power and has entered upon its decline. Its system is a false one measured by the test of its human product. It enslaves other nations to add to the wealth of its millionaires, and forgets the welfare of its toilers at home and abroad.

China, whose inhabitants number nearly one third of the human race, has become the prey of all nations and is about to be parcelled out among the powers, because a despotic government has crushed hope and ambition out of the hearts of the people and they are devoid of patriotism. The condition of life is so hard upon the averaged Chinaman, that to him any change must be better. China is weak and helpless because her population will not fight to uphold their government and rulers.

THE CANAL AND THE TRUSTS.

If the Nicaragua Canal is Ever Opened It Must Be Owned and Operated by the Government.

If the war with Spain had brought the country nothing more than the assurance that the Nicaragua Canal will be opened, owned and operated by the government, the money cost of the struggle would have been a first rate investment. The voyage of the Oregon made the military necessity for the waterway obvious to everybody, and everybody can understand that a new and short ocean route between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts is certain to create an enormous trade.

But independently of these considerations the canal will be a benefaction to the country, and more particularly to the Pacific Coast. It will break the overland railroad monopoly which holds in its grip and half strangles that section of the union. It will decree a divorce between these railroads and the great trusts that now control distribution absolutely.

Take the sugar trust for example. Though sugar has come in free of duty to San Francisco from Hawaii for more than twenty years, the prices of the Eastern protected market have ruled there because the trust, in collusion with the railroads, has been able to make its own quotations. But for that collusion the Arabuckles would build refineries on the Pacific coast, and compete with the trust. Wherever railroads run out their low rate for the trust exists along with a prohibitive rate for every threatening rival.

The Standard Oil monopoly owes its being to railroads. East, West, North and South they have entered into a criminal conspiracy with it to club competitors to death. There is a high standing rate on oil. Whenever the monopoly wishes to stock up at any point that rate is suspended until it transports its supplies, and then the standing rate confronts all other shippers.

Over the wide area that would be affected by the Nicaragua canal this system of favoritism would be no longer possible. That naturally, would be a tremendous gain for honest business and disastrous to the thieving combines. And this object lesson will be of immense use to the country, inasmuch as it will teach the people how to attack the trusts successfully. So long as they are permitted to go into partnership with the railroads secret tariffs and rebates will enable them to defy the laws enacted for their suppression.

Should government ownership of the railroads be necessary to smash the trusts, the country in time will be prepared to apply the remedy. Either the people must master the trusts or the trusts will master the people.—New York Journal.

Weldon Flour Mill.

The machinery for the flouring mill will now be placed at once and Weldon will have an up to date wheat mill. The millwrights have arrived and are now at work preparing to put in the necessary machinery for making an excellent quality of flour.

Early in the season we notified the farmers of Halifax and adjoining counties that the mill would be ready for the next crop and very many of the farmers in this section planted wheat and the prospect is that considerable of the grain will be harvested next season.

The capacity of the mill will be 75 barrels per day, to begin with, and probably later as the demand for the goods increases, the capacity will be increased proportionately.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to inform the wheat growers that the flour mill here is no longer a mere possibility but an actual fact, and that the machinery is being placed in the mill. We welcome this enterprise on the part of the canal people and now await others which are to follow in the near future. Weldon can't be headed off, she is on the home stretch.—Roanoke News December 8, 1898.

A splendid large new chapel has been built by the students, and also an Agricultural building, and a Science Hall. The Tuskegee School and the Hampton Institute together have done more to help the colored people in the South than most other agencies, and deserve all the assistance that can be given them.—Christian Work.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

Why Do Girls Giggle?

The editor of McCall's Magazine delivers this homily on giggling: Why do girls giggle?

Certainly not from mirth—the honest girlish merriment and love of fun which are so loth to check, feeling as we all do that life's sorrows come all to soon anyhow. No, it is not that, for, were it so giggling would not be irritating and vexatious to onlookers, but would be indulgently tolerated like many noises dear to the youthful makers of them, but long ago given up with other childish things by their elders. One expects children to love the noise and movement by which they give expression to the exuberant animal spirits natural to healthy childhood; but there is a vast difference between this and the giggling in which girls of from about fifteen to eighteen so frequently indulge. The latter, instead of being a symptom of healthy vitality, always seems to indicate a nature tainted with a morbid self-consciousness, and having a tendency to hysteria.

"Why will girls giggle? Surely if only they could see themselves as they appear to spectators, they would see how senseless and undignified they look as they give way on all occasions, regardless of their surroundings, to uncontrolled titterings. The average boy looks on them with amazement, and wonders how his sisters and their friends, whose scholastic attainments he begins to stand somewhat in awe of, can make such idiots of themselves. They may know a lot of algebra, Latin, Greek and even half-a-dozen 'ologies of which he has no cognizance, but he can never think very much of creatures who behave like that, he thinks scornfully, and probably thanks his stars 'hat he isn't a girl!"

"Certainly it seems odd that present day girls, with their superior education, and their high aims to be and to do what is good and noble, and to take their part bravely in the battle of life, should have so little self-control, that at lectures, and in the streets, and in all sorts of public places, even some of the best of them will give way to senseless fits of giggling. The spectacle makes one feel that there is a screw loose somewhere in our system of discipline and training of the young, and that the sooner it is discovered the better. It would be well, if we could not teach our girls to give up giggling, altogether to make them see how foolish the indulgence of the habit makes them appear, and to give way to it only in the privacy of the four walls of home, where judgments pass on them are likely to be less harsh than in the outside world."

A Mississippi editor perpetrates the following: "Fish down into your pockets and dig up the dust, the editor is getting hungry and the paper 'bout to bust." We've trusted you several months and did it with a smile, so just return the compliment and trust us for awhile. Our wife needs some stockings, and our baby needs a dress; Jimmie needs some britches, and so do Kate and Bess; Bud is on the hog train and Peggy sick with grief, and good God almighty can't you give a man relief. Shell out the nickles and dig up the dimes, turn 'em loose and whistle and we'll have better times; there will be fewer patches on the bosom of our pants' and we'll make the paper better if we get half a chance. Don't give us the same old story, long gone to seed, about taking more papers than the family want to read, but help your town to grow and thus escape the sulphur in the regions down below."

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

ABOUT THE DISPENSARY.

Has Proved A Success Wherever Given a fair Trial—The One at Fayetteville

The Legislature just elected will have this question before them squarely. The Dispensary has been tried in North Carolina and has proved a success in lessening the evils of drink. We shall speak from personal observation. The Dispensary in Fayetteville has been closely watched by us. We worked hard for its establishment in order to overthrow the dozen saloons in the town. It was opened in the face of violent opposition. The Superior and the Supreme Courts were invoked to close its doors. The saloon power was not ready to give up without a hard fight, and every effort was made to destroy the "infant industry." But it was not so easily destroyed. On the other hand, it has gone on making friends right and left, in town and country, among residents and non residents. Many who opposed its establishment and fought it before the Legislature are now earnest advocates of it. Of course it has its enemies. There are those directly interested in the liquor traffic, those indirectly interested and some who just want the old saloon system, who are ready to stab it whenever the opportunity occurs. From observation and inquiry we are of the opinion that a large majority of the better element of our people are in favor of the Dispensary remaining in our midst. There are some amendments necessary to the law, but the principle has proven itself worthy support. It has materially lessened drunkenness, both in the town and country. Immediately after its establishment there were mote "blind tigers" than for some time, aggressive work on the part of the state and federal courts soon cured a number of offenders. The illicit traffic now is not very large.

The Dispensary opens at sunrise and closes at sunset. It does not sell to minors or drunks. There are now on the books of the institution a number of "prescribed" persons. The manager and his assistants do not sell to them. It is an easy matter to get drunkards on the "dead list." There is no drinking in the place and no treating. There is no congregating about the place. It has no back door, no billiard attachment, no eating department. The liquors are sold in packages and delivered direct to the purchaser. A salaried man runs it. The profit goes into the city and county treasury. Both of these have received far more money during the past year than they did under the old saloon license system. This feature of it has won over those who favored the saloons as revenue getters. The dispensary closes on big political days and when there appears anything like trouble in the city. The institution is not perfect—oh no—but with some amendments it will continue to lessen drunkenness in this country. We favor it as a police measure. If there were the possibility of getting established prohibition in this country we would strive for the overthrow of the dispensary. It is a step towards prohibition by the elimination of the traffic from politics and the elimination of the profit feature from the dealer.

There are yet many towns in this State which are cursed with the open door saloon. If you can get prohibition—go to work for it at once. If there is no possible chance for it, go to work now to get a dispensary established by the next Legislature. We would be glad that the people of North Carolina could have a period of experience without the terrible curse of the open saloon. If they could, we believe that like our sister, South Carolina, we would soon have the saloons forever outlawed by the constitution.—North Carolina Baptist.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT AND \$15.00 IN ALL IT COSTS.

This 9-piece parlor set, rocker, divan, and sofa, and two parlor chairs, highly polished frame, finished mahogany, and upholstered in velvet or tapestry, large size, and suitable for any parlor (in the land, just as you wish) anywhere on earth. Such a bargain as this you have never seen before, no matter how old you are, and how many you are, if you reach the century mark, which we hope you will. Further comment unnecessary, except that if you want to know of thousands of such bargains, send for our 160-page furniture catalogue, and if you want carpet at such prices as most dealers can't begin to compete with, send for our ten-color lithographed carpet catalogue, and what you'll find in these two books will teach you something that you'll want to remember for many a day. Remember Christmas is coming, and sensible people give sensible gifts which sensible people must appreciate. Something for the home is the best of all presents, and our catalogues will suggest to you what to buy. Address (checklist as before) **JULIUS HINES & SON, Dept. 909, BALTIMORE, MD.**

Hides! Hides! Hides!

I am in the market for Hides—Green or Dry—for which I pay the highest market price. If you have any for sale—one or a dozen—and it is not convenient for you to come to my place of business write me a card and I will make you an offer. **M. H. CONNER,** at Depot, Rich Square, N. C.

New Goods.

I am receiving a large stock of new goods. These jobs and bargains were brought with the cash, at the lowest prices. I offer many of these goods less than wholesale prices. I quote a few articles but in order to learn more about these goods come or write.

Reversible Rugs, 30 X 72 inches, 85c.
Moquette Rugs, 27 X 65 inches, 87c.
Moquette Rugs, 22 X 54 inches, 75c.
Smryna Rugs, 36 X 72 inches, 82.50.
Xoquette and Brussels remnants for making rugs 35, 40, 50c. Carpeting 12¹/₂ to 45c. A large lot of matting, 25 different patterns, some big bargains 8, 10, 12c. Yard picture frames with glass and assorted pictures, 45, 50c. Half yard picture frames 15c. 24 X 28 frames glass and picture, 90c. 21 X 26 frames 60c. A large lot of frames 30 to 80 styles.

Curtain poles wood fixtures, 23c. with brass fixtures 18, 20c. Window shades on spring rollers 12 to 27c. Floor oil cloth 15, 18, 25c. Ladies leather belt with metal buckles 5c. nicer belts 10c silk belts 10c. A large line of men and boys hats, new styles, 25, 65c. Several styles boys' rifles. Best table oil cloth 12c. Late style lamps with fancy globes. Alarm clocks 70c. 8 day clocks 22 inches high \$1.98. Have on hand and receiving chenille curtains, table covers, and many other fancy things to furnish your house. Sheet zinc, stove pipe, heaters, prices much less than last winter. I have a good line of notions, dry goods, shoes, tinware, agate ware, furniture and hundreds of other things.

I pay the freight on \$5.00 worth of goods and over bought at one time.

H. C. Spiers, Prop.,
New York Racket Store, Weldon, N. C.

BRAN.
Just received direct from the flour mills a lot of Bran which we are selling cheaper than we ever sold Bran before. **E. W. CONNER** salesman for M. H. Conner.

Summer Complaint.
Diarrhoea, loose bowels, cramp colic cured with Dr. David's Pain cure. At a. the stores

GROVES



MAKES CHILDREN AS FAT AS PIGS

TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50c.

GALATIA, ILLA., Nov. 10, 1898.

Did you ever see a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did, but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snow-storm.

No need of this snowstorm. As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ajer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: It prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address: **DR. J. C. AJER,** Lowell, Mass.

Cured Sage.

I have a lot of nicely cured sage put up in 5 and 10 cent packages, for sale. This sage was grown and put up by G. H. Barnes of Roxobel to supply the large demand for it. Let me sell you. **MILLS H. CONNER.**

Wall Paper

I have several styles of Wall Paper on hand which I will sell cheap. **M. H. CONNER,** Rich Square, N. C.

IMPROVED PIGS FOR SALE.

I have have a fine lot of pigs, sired by an imported large Yorkshire and dam full stock O. I. c. ready to deliver November 15, price \$5 and \$6 apiece. Also 4 young sows will be ready for delivery about same time after being mated with the improved large Yorkshire, price \$12 to \$15. Sows are a cross between the O. I. c. and Poland china. **A. J. BRITTON,** Conway, N. C.

FOR BUGGIES

CARRIAGES HANDMADE HARNESS BRIDLES SADDLES &C. at reasonable prices go to **W. T. PICARD'S** Jackson, N. C.,

Handmade Harness at about the price you have to pay for machine made. Agent for Wrenn's Buggies.

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Millinery Goods.

I wish to announce to my friends and patrons generally that my FALL and WINTER line of Ladies, Misses and Childrens Hats, Caps, Ribbons and MILLINERY GOODS in general is now complete, and I can please any in style, quality and prices. I guarantee to give satisfaction and good goods at the very lowest prices. Call and see me before you purchase. **Mrs. W. J. BROWN,** at Woodland Depot, N. C.