

GREATLY NEEDED.
The DEMOCRAT is being printed on an old press, one which has been running quite a number of years and a part of the time it has been greatly abused. The press is badly out of order, and it is a hard matter to get good print. It is also too small. We think the time has come when Scotland Neck and the territory over which The Democrat circulates need a larger paper than the present size of this paper.

Considering these things together, the need of a new outfit and also a larger paper-The Democrat and its readers are mutually dependent upon each other for an improvement. The readers of the paper need a better paper, that is better print and more of it than our present outfit will give. We can get along some how at a great loss of energy, however, but what say our readers?
If every single man that owns The Democrat anything will pay up at once and renew his subscription for six months in advance, we will give you a larger and better paper in 60 days from date. Will you do it?

THE ROANOKE LANDS.
The committee appointed to draw a bill and present to the legislature relative to the reclamation of the Roanoke lands has done that work. Thos. N. Hill, Esq. of Halifax was the committee and he has drawn the bill. It will provide for the furnishing of convicts to the counties of Halifax, Martin, Northampton and Bertie, not to exceed one hundred to each for five years for doing and otherwise improvise the navigation of the Roanoke river and the reclamation of the low grounds.

There has been no recommendation offered as to how these convicts shall be supported. The idea is to ask Congress to make sufficient appropriation to feed and guard them and furnish them with tools. If this plan works, and we see no reason why it should not, it will greatly improve the navigation of the river and at the same time reclaim and make valuable the best lands in the state that are now worthless. The DEMOCRAT has labored unceasingly for more than a year to have this brought about. We have been persistent because we have believed that the plan was feasible and if carried out would result in great good to the entire people along the Roanoke section, whether they own land near the river or not. And we have urged it because we have seen no hardship it would entail upon any one whatever. We trust the measure will be put through successfully.

LAZINESS DON'T PAY.
The sun never stops on his course. Light is streaming over the earth. In the great workshop of the universe nature is ever busy with those processes which are to rope the earth with her carpet of green and fill the air with orders of flowers. Without activity there would soon be trouble and death.
In life, too, one secret of success is found in activity. "Not a day without a line" was a motto of a great reformer—one of the grandest men our civilization know. Eight times did the greatest of Grecian orators copy the history of Thucydides to perfect himself in that great master's style. Franklin laid the foundation of his greatness by using the little bits of leisure time he could save at dinner hours and evening working as a printer's boy.

Kirk White learned Greek as he walked from his lodgings to the lawyers office where he was employed as a clerk. Pennsylvania's greatest statesman learned to calculate by using the bits of time when, as a plumb, his horse rested, and by figuring out on his plow handles. Ellis Burritt achieved wonders in the fields of learning by gathering up bits of knowledge as he stood by the forge with an open book before him while he rested from severe bodily toil.

The French have a proverb which says: "Step by step one goes very far." In our tongue we have a saying: "Constant dripping will wear away a stone." Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton declared: "What man is not talented, but purpose; not power to achieve, but the will to labor."
Do you see the moral? If it is work that tells. Whether with the hands or with the brain, there's no success without work. Don't be lazy. Selected.

THE CHANCES FOR THE MILITARY SCHOOL.
Within the past few days we have canvassed somewhat in the interest of the military school, and we find that the people of the town are very anxious to have it. The only question is, are they anxious enough to make them put forth sufficient effort to get it?

Eastern Carolina is without such school now, but it will not be so long. It is not at all probable that this part of the state, with its increasing interest in education and progress in many other particulars, will long be willing to send all the boys away to the western part of the state to be educated.

Scotland Neck has superior advantages for such a school. The health record of the place will compare with any town in the state—Asheville not excepted. The moral and religious influences here are superior to almost any other town in the state.

There is no reason why we should hesitate an hour. The business men of the town—the merchants especially—ought to come together and subscribe the money at once.

We showed in our last issue the safety in calculating for 200 boys in a good school here—there are 50 boys in school here now without any special effort. We gave the result of our calculations that 200 boys in a first class military school will bring from forty to fifty thousand dollars annually.

Now, we submit that, while this money put in circulation would bene fit every body, yet it would more directly benefit the merchants than any other class of persons. They will sell the supplies to run the school, and they will sell the clothes that the students wear, except the uniforms.

We are not writing about this thing just simply to "fill up space." We are much in earnest about it. We have thought the matter over carefully, and having had much to do with school life, we know whereof we speak.

Then, let the merchants especially put their heads together and say that this thing must come, and it will come.

And we especially urge that no one stand back for a moment. Every business man will have an equal chance at the profits to be derived from such an enterprise, and it is very unfair for one man to hold back thinking that others will do the work and then he can get his share of the profits all the same.

The Progressive Farmer offers an Amendment.

(Progressive Farmer.)
A Bill has been introduced into the legislature to forbid the sale of intoxicating drinks within a radius of two miles of any church in North Carolina. Exception is made of churches in incorporated towns, that have police regulations. We are in favor of the bill, as it now stands. But we beg to suggest two amendments which if adopted, will, in our opinion, greatly help the efficiency of the bill. First we think schools should be added to the churches. Second, we think the exceptions should contemplate towns of less than two thousand inhabitants. That schools should be made to partake of the benefits of this bill appears without argument. In the towns of less than two thousand inhabitants, North Carolina, effective police regulations are very burdensome; and, on account of this police regulations are of the simplest and least expensive sort. We think it wrong to require the small towns of the State to bear the burdens of such police regulations as will be effective in the management of the bar-rooms created by law. We hope the legislature may incorporate these amendments into the measure and then pass it into a law. We are in favor of the original bill however, if we cannot get our amendments. Let the bill pass.

INGALLS OUT.
It is a source of joy to almost the entire nation, and especially so to the South, that J. J. Ingalls has been taken from the United States Senate, and Col. Puffer elected in his stead. To be just and fair, all will admit that the Farmers' Alliance did this good work for the country. Kansas was a hot bed of hatred towards the South—at least Mr. Ingalls so represented it, but the Alliance there have removed this our enemy and reduced him to rags, for which we give them most hearty thanks.

NOT TOO LATE TO SAY IT.
There were two things we wished to say last week but a number of irregularities in our office disturbed our equilibrium somewhat and they escaped us. We say them now.

First, We believe that Cross and White ought not to have been pardoned when and as they were. They ought, in our opinion, to have served a longer time. Much that helped to turn them free so soon was mere gush and sentiment.

Second, We think that the legislature made a mistake in not putting the public printing out to the lowest bidder, especially as they could have saved \$3,000 to \$4,000 to the state.

We have thus expressed our opinion on these two questions without ought of ill feeling towards Cross and White, and in the face of the fact that we are one of Mr. Josephus Daniels' warmest friends.

HURRY AND WORRY.

(N. Y. Herald.)
The average American is a unique animal. He has peculiarities which seem to indicate a divergent species of the genus homo; marked characteristics which set him apart from his kind a hopefulness which renders him venturesome a dash, and an elasticity and an environment which force him to disregard traditions and conventionalities and make him something of an anomaly.

He is the busiest and most ambitious creature on this planet; is positive in his beliefs and daring in his enterprises; has never learned the meaning of the word "impossible," and is simply angered and roused by difficulties.

His great misfortune is over-ambition. His brain seethes, boils, bubbles. He is impatient, wants the railroad train to travel fifty miles an hour without stopping, drives his horses and himself at top speed; thinks nothing of a million, but aims at a million million, and secures as much of that aggregate as he can, is charmed with lightning because it always "gets there," and with the rolling thunder because it means business. He admires success so much that he doesn't ask any questions as to how it was achieved; is conservative in religion, but would like to have it confine itself to the limits of Sunday and not intrude too familiarly into the affairs of the week.

He is in an everlasting hurry, whistles out his plans for the future while pretending to be asleep in the cradle, and at last jumps out of the world as though he had received a telegram from the Celestial City to come at once.

This mode of life tells on him. His hot brain makes the hair drop and his head after while resembles a billiard ball with two fiery sparks for eyes. He disdains a wig because he is so engaged in constant thought that he might get it on wrong end to or in the scurry of business might slip it round until the parting runs from ear to ear. He hates to look ridiculous and so goes bald rather than trust to the possible disasters which false hair entails.

The stimulus which keeps him at high pressure is in the air. The coolest blooded man catches the epidemic of rash and in spite of himself becomes breathless with excitement.

we drop out of the procession and give younger men a chance to go and do likewise.

What we need in this country is more fun and more physical exercise. Dollars look so big to us that we would jump across the bottomless pit to grab them and run the risk of falling in. We think too much of money and too little of life, keep piling up a surplus and then die before we have a chance to enjoy it, get a craze for cash until at last we care more for it than it is worth.

When we get to be older as a nation we shall have more holidays, more excursions, picnics, sports and leisure. Work is good, but too much of it is doom. We don't laugh enough, take life too seriously, have a keen appetite for enjoyment, but can't afford the time to gratify it.

The best rule, if you want to live long and be happy, is to take all the pleasure you can as you go along, and even hunt for it if there is none in sight. It is better to be a man than to be a mere money cash, and a thousand times better to spend some of your earnings on yourself than leave it all to your children, who will probably buy a toboggan with it and slide to the devil.

Laid Aside For Good.

(The Star.)
It is reported from Washington that pledges have been given by the Democratic Senators that the Force bill not be brought to the front again, a sufficient number of Western Senators having promised to vote against calling it up if the attempt should be made. The realism with which the Democratic Senators have proceeded with the order since the gas resolution was passed gives color to this report for if there had been no understanding of this kind, and there was any probability of the Force bill coming before Senate again it would have been to their interest to move as slowly as possible and consume all the time they could in the remaining four weeks of the session. This Force bill fight in the Senate has been conducted with masterly skill from the beginning to the end.

DEFENSE HORSES.

(Sothern Collyster.)
One of the most serious faults in a hired man is that of abusing horses and yet one which many of them are guilty of. Any man who cannot use a team without abusing them should be promptly discharged.

Some teams of horses have more intelligence than the men who work them. But abuse of horses is by no means confined to hired hands. We have occasionally known a man whose temper was so violent that he could not resist the temptation to abuse his team. When a man has trouble with his horses and cannot manage them as well as he may like, in nice cases out of ten it is his own fault. There are but few horses that are not tractable and docile if they are treated properly. It might be well for him to investigate the matter if he does not get along with the management of horses as well as he ought.

It is a matter of some importance to be able to handle horses properly, and a worthy motive that prompts a man to become proficient in this direction.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, JAN. 27TH.
SENATE.—Mr. Alston introduced a bill to amend laws of 1887 relative to public school for the town of Littleton. Resolutions were discussed relative to the force bill, and carried.

HOUSE.—The force bill before Congress was discussed. The bill for establishing a training school for girls was discussed at length. The vote was taken—ayes 61, nays 41.

debate the day before, met half way in the hall and shook hands. The Senate bill to establish a Normal Industrial Training School for girls was discussed at length and passed by a vote of 80 to 17.

HOUSE.—The bill relative to changing the lead rate interest from 8 to 6 per cent. occupied most of the session of the Senate. It went over as unfinished business.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hill introduced a bill to incorporate the town of Hoboken. Other bills of local interest only were passed.

HOUSE.—The committee on public printing reported that they had awarded the printing to Josephus Daniels and he had entered into bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

Mr. Butler, bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees and to define the same.

Mr. Parker, a bill to require bankers and banking institutions to make annual report to the state treasurer.

The interest bill was discussed at length and committed to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE.—The bill providing for the dead bodies of unclaimed convicts who do not die of infectious disease to be turned over to the medical students of the state University for dissecting purposes, passed third reading.

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