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Editor and Proprietor.

CAMPAIGN RATES: TWENTY-FIVE  
CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS,  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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STATE TAXATION AND REPUBLICAN PLUNDERINGS.

In the matter of general expenditures.—The following is a statement of the general expenditures for each fiscal year from 1868 to 1887, both included:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Total amount expended. Rows from 1868 to 1887.

With no public charities in their hands, but the Insane Asylum at Raleigh and the white asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind at Raleigh (the support of which together cost \$100,000), the Republicans required for the State government the enormous sum of \$1,117,160 for the year ending September 30, 1870.

The Democratic administration has nearly completed the unfinished States Penitentiary; has completed the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton; has built the Eastern Insane Asylum at Goldsboro for the colored insane, and the Colored Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Raleigh, and has supported them all, together with the other institutions in existence under Republican rule, and met other enormous expenses of State government, at an average annual cost of not exceeding \$520,000, or less than one-half of the expenses of the State government under the Republicans in 1869-'70.

Not is this all. It has made large appropriations to the construction of the Western North Carolina Railroad, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, paid the interest on the bonds for the Western North Carolina Railroad, and on the State debt, and, out of the same fund, inaugurated and provided for normal schools for both white and black, and remitted the tax levy (for general purposes) of 25 cents on \$100 worth of property for one whole year. And all these things were done at an annual cost of less than one-half of the expenses of the State government under the Republicans in 1869-'70.

Not is this all? The tax levy for general purposes has been constantly lowered until now it is only 20 cents on the \$100 worth of property.

CONVICT LABOR.

Radical tinkers and Radical writers, moan about the wickedness of putting penitentiary convict labor in competition with honest labor and Democrats taking away the chance of the mechanic to earn an honest penny by doing all contract work with convict labor, and it ought not to be. But who is responsible for it?

How came there to be a penitentiary in North Carolina? Turn to Article XI, Canby Constitution of 1868, and read—

"Section 3. The General Assembly shall at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary."

The Legislature of 1868-'69 obeyed orders for a marvel and provided for building a penitentiary. Once filled and kept filled the question was what to do with the convicts. We cannot think with patience of convict labor be-

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RATES

—OF—

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APPLICATION.

ing made to compete with honest labor in any measure; and by employing it on railroad work the Democratic party has avoided that competition as possible. But why does it ever in the smallest particular compete with the labor of honest men? Turn once more to Article XI, canby constitution of 1868, and read—

"Section 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self supporting as it consists with the purposes of their creation."

That is the reason, and the radicals are responsible for it.

FREEDOM OR TYRANNY WHICH?

We cannot afford to destroy or weaken the Democratic party.

It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and ruin and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of constitutional government, enforcement of law, and maintenance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our Supreme efforts.

The improvements that we see every day around us, in men, manners, and material affairs, had their rise and have made their progress under Democratic rule. Will it be wise then—will it be prudent—for us to change that rule? Let conservative, thinking men throughout the State consider this question well.

IS DOCKERY A PROHIBITIONIST?

The Rockingham Rocket, published in Dockery's own county, having been informed that a good old Democrat had announced his purpose to vote for Col. Dockery because the Colonel was a prohibitionist, raises its hands in holy horror, and says:

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Dockery a prohibitionist! Whence springs the jealousy of any Republican who would make it appear that Colonel Dockery favored prohibition, moved by the hope that such impression, lodged in innocent minds, would draw votes to him from the prohibition party or at least draw votes off the Democratic party? It is one of the richest things among the humors of the campaign so far inasmuch as it is a matter of history that Colonel Dockery not only wrote a long letter to the Wilmington Star against prohibition, but in the campaign of 1881 canvassed portions of the State against it and actually made bold enough to draw arguments from the Bible in support of his positions. How could the old gentleman of Fayetteville have become so woefully misinformed? We would be glad to know."

The Republicans of the First district have nominated Elin White for Congress and George A. Sparrow for elector.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Teacher's Institute of Bladen county opened for the white race on Monday August 20th 1888, and continued till Friday August the 24th 1888.

Rev. James Kelly Superintendent of Public Instruction, for Bladen county, was President of the Institute. And F. M. Willis Secretary.

The exercises of the two days were conducted by the President, assisted by the First Grade Teachers present, and consisted of class recitations in mental and Written Arithmetic, Grammar, Physiology and Reading. On Wednesday in addition to the regular recitations, Lectures were delivered by Mr. Melver, Principal of the Clarkton High School, on "The best methods of making the different studies interesting to pupils, and by Prof. Jno. E. Kelly, Superintendent of the Raleigh Graded School, on "School Government." The lectures of these gentlemen were highly instructive and entertaining, and were well received and greatly appreciated by the Institute.

Prof. John E. Kelley also delivered lectures on the following subjects: School management, The importance of Teachers studying the Classics, Heart Culture, and in fact, on all subjects relating to teachers and their work. The peculiarly happy and forcible style of this gentleman, in presenting in a plain, practical manner the many important subjects he touched upon, was both entertaining and instructive, and the lessons and lectures given by him will be well remembered by the teachers composing this session of the Institute, and will, undoubtedly, be applied by them in the practice of their profession.

This session of the Institute, was eminently successful, and we feel sure, that every teacher present, regards the time given to attendance on the Institute as time well spent.

There were in attendance during the session, seven male teachers, ten females and five attending with a view of teaching.

At the close of the Institute Friday evening, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Another session of the Teacher's Institute of Bladen county is now drawing to a close, we the teachers in attendance on said Institute, desire to give expression to our feelings of appreciation and gratitude, to those who have labored so efficiently and we trust, successfully, for our benefit, Therefore be it resolved: 1st. That we have greatly enjoyed the lessons and lectures given by Prof. John E. Kelly and feel that the many practical truths which he has so admirably taught and illustrated during this session of our Institute, will be of very great benefit to us in our profession as teacher's Resolved further, That we now tender to him our sincere thanks, for his efforts with and for us, and assure him of our high estimate of his teachings and our warm esteem for himself personally.

Resolved further. That as the term of office of our present excellent and efficient Superintendent, Rev. James Kelly, will expire before another session of this Institute, we do now hereby tender him our earnest and hearty thanks for his efforts in behalf of progressive education in Bladen county, for his earnest and patient labors for our improvement in our profession, and for the uniform kindness and courtesy he has ever extended to us.

Resolved further. That it is with deep regret, that we realize the fact that the relation heretofore existing between him and ourselves, as Superintendent and teachers, will soon be severed; but we assure him, that he will ever hold a warm place in our hearts as a personal friend, a christian minister and gentleman, and an earnest, faithful worker in the cause of education.

Resolved further. That we re-

quest, that these resolutions be placed on the journal of our Institute, in connection with the proceedings of this session, and a copy furnished the HOME ENTERPRISE for publication.

F. M. WILLIS,  
Secretary.

CAUTION.

If there be any Democrats who propose to vote against the amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges, or any who propose not to vote on it at all, let them be sure, nevertheless, to vote for the Democratic candidates, lest it happen that the amendment be carried and Davis, Avery and Shepherd be beaten. The Radicals will vote for the amendment and their nominees. The Democrats must take no risks in this or any other matter on election day.

No matter how you vote on the amendment, be sure you vote for Davis, Avery and Shepherd.

—COMMUNICATED.—

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[Special Correspondence to THE BEACON.]

Democratic mistakes during important political crises have, in the past decade been its Nemesis more than once. At last the party has found its Mascot—Cleveland. The recent fisheries treaty message has so struck the hearts of the American people, irrespective of party ties, that even the issues of the campaign have been lost sight of for the moment in the great whirlpool of American patriotic enthusiasm invoked by the ablest State paper submitted to Congress in the last fifty years. Even Blaine is stricken dumb. The jackass refuses to b'ay.

Democratic mistakes seem to have become a thing of the past. "Cleveland has beyond a doubt insured his return to the White House for the next four years" is on the lips of every one you meet in Washington. Democrats are jubilant, are proud, and well they may be. They have a statesman in the highest sense of that very much abused term for their leader. A man who has the courage to urge his convictions, and convictions that might well have done honor to even Jefferson.

But how about our friends the enemy? Blaine "the greatest living" candidate killed politically, firmly refused the "Herald's" correspondent an interview on the treaty message. Even Jingo Jeeves is stunned. And as the leader so the henchmen. The republicans can no longer ignore the ability of a man they have been so fond of sneering at.

The grand old Roman is receiving all the honors that enthusiasm can shower upon her favorite. Fifty thousand people assembled to listen to the pearls of wisdom that drop from the lips of the sage of democracy. The red bandanna waves in every hand and none or so mean as to fail to do him honor.

Trusts 'tis true support Bro. Levi, and the Plumed Knight kindly acknowledges the obligations of his party by a defense of the anaconda of American vitality. Blaine did not out on his record in 1884. Will Harrison and Morton outrun his advocacy of trusts in 1888! They are worse handicapped than was the head of Republican fame in 1884.

Life to the friends of trusts must be rather unpleasant at just this moment. But why should the Republicans despair?

Dana supports the Maine statesman (?) in his trust utterances, but we had forgotten, Dana was

the Republican Journal of 1884. The North Carolina Democrats had a meeting a few nights ago for the purpose of helping their brethren in the old North State. Encouraging reports reach us from home of the grand fight the Democracy is making. All North Carolina needs is to be awakened. Let that be thoroughly done and the party is safe. Dockery seems to make a poor show even in comparison with York.

May the Democratic sun shine on us brightly as now is the best wish of  
HAY SEED.

Mr. Editor.—If you will allow me space in your worthy columns, I will endeavor to write a piece specially to the young. The communicated experience of those who have observantly performed the voyage of life might be used as a glass for the young to look through; but too often they scornfully reject this unflattering glass, and trust to the delusive vision of their own optics. They launch out upon a perilous sea without chart or compass, without experience of their own, and utterly indisposed to being guided by the experience of others. In the season of youth the imagination often runs away with the judgment. A young man gifted with a warm imagination, but whose judgment is immature for want of experience, views things through a deceptive perspective. His throbbing head teems with flattering visions. Every thing that may turn to his own favor, he takes for granted; and every untoward incident, on the contrary, that may chance to thwart and disappoint him, he leaves out of his calculations. A bold adventurer in the lottery of life, he feels quite sure of drawing a prize; and his too great confidence is the very means of turning him up a blank. For on the one hand, it prevents that care and circumspection in business which is necessary to success, so on the other hand, it leads him to square his expenses not to his real circumstances, but to his visionary prospects. George, a goodly youth, took in a decent cargo of ideas for the voyage of life, but forgot to take with him a single idea of meeting with adverse winds and misadventures. He was neither a simpleton nor an ignoramus. An honest heart had he, and a brain rather fertile than barren. He was weak in one particular only:—he was inclined to believe every thing that he found written in the chronicles of the imagination. In short, none was more skilled in building aerial castles, which though it always gives pleasure to the artist, very seldom brings him profit. Thus equipped with mental stores, and furnished also with some cash, George begins business. He commences on a large scale and naturally enough; for who, with a warm and pregnant imagination, could bear to be occupied with small things? This great stock in trade, the most of which he had taken on credit, he now views with rapture.—All this is worth.—and its profits from the first turn, will increase it to the sum of— Well, I can turn it seven times in seven years; and shall then be worth full thirty thousand dollars clear to my-self. George, so rich in prospective funds, feels as if he had this wealth all in hand, and comes quite up to the reasonable expenses of a man already worth thirty thousand dollars. A worm may penetrate and sink a ship, as effectually as the ball of a cannon.—George met with no uncommon gust of adversity. Nothing did he lose by fire and by water, and not much by bad debt; yet his circumstances grew more and more narrow year by year, till in less

than seven years he became insolvent to a considerable amount. All this was owing or principally owing, to one single circumstance living upon prospects, his outgoes constantly exceeded his income. If instead of being led away by the so-called imagination, he had all along conformed his management and the expenses of his living to his real circumstances, he might have had, if not wealth, at least competence.—Many a promising and fine young man has been upset, by carrying more sail than his bark and his ballast could bear. And here permit me to offer a serious caution against running rashly and deeply in debt.—a ruinous imprudence, to which all the numerous, and, in some points, respectable, family of George's are exceedingly prone. It is no new remark, and yet not the worse for wear, that multitudes are undone as to their worldly affairs by viewing things at a distance.—at a distance of time—they view it in a false mirror. In the days of our youth, and, as to many of us, even up to the days of our old age, we are apt to feel as if we should be abundantly able to pay a debt six months or a year hence. Imagination furnishes us with ways and means in abundance for the future, though we have none for the present. Only give us a long pay day, and we can do this, or we can do that. But the wheels of time presently bring round the six months, or the twelve months, or the yet longer period. It vanishes like a dream, and the debtor, falling in his calculation, if he calculated at all, is quite as unable to pay as he was at the instant the contract was made. He is now in the hands of his creditor, who cries spare, or ruin him, as he pleases. Running in debt is a serious business, which, if proper caution be wanting, jeopardises not only property, but character also, and personal freedom.

Of those who have been adventurous and rash in this respect, how many have been utterly ruined in estate? How many have lost their credit and reputation? How many have forfeited their character for truth and integrity, to which they once had been fairly entitled? How many, prompted by the violent temptations arising out of their embarrassed circumstances, have acted in a manner astonishing to all who know them in their better days? Credit, so invaluable to all in any reputable kind of business, and especially to those who have little else to depend upon, is of a delicate and frail nature: it must be used with moderation, or it languishes and dies.

A man disposed at all times to extend his credit as far as he possibly can, or to take up all the credit he can get, has many chances to one, of being a bankrupt in credit as well as in circumstances. A word to spirited young men: and a word that will apply fully as well to a great many who are not young. If credit, long credit be offered you—pause awhile ere you swallow the bait. Calculate the thing on all sides and in all its bearings—its mischances as well as its chances.—Credit long credit, with interest. With interest! "there is the rub" this same interest is a devourer: it eats like a canker.

Novice.

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