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FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1890.

The Roanoke News, of Weldon, an ably edited and factiously conducted paper has entered its twenty first year.

The local political pot is boiling, and on Monday, the 5th day of May, our town will hold an election to elect a new set of Councilmen, for the different wards. Good men, men who are awake to the interests of the town is the kind we wish to see nominated and elected.

The News and Observer in speaking of the coming political struggle says:

"In the early days after reconstruction the people of North Carolina, having more pressing objects to attain, paid but little heed to the tariff question; and yet as far back as 1876 that matter was discussed in our papers and on the stump, without however attracting much attention here for the thoughts of our people were on other subjects.

At the North Tilden's campaign indeed turned chiefly on a tariff for revenue only, and from time to time modifications were made in the law, the Democrats all the while pressing more and more for changes. In 1881, the revenues showing a large surplus, the Republican Senate which had always stood in the way of Democratic reform, instead of joining with the House in the passage of some measure of relief, appointed a commission composed exclusively of Republicans to examine into the subject. President Arthur in 1882 said in his message that he recommended an enlargement of the free list, and a substantial reduction on manufactures of cotton, iron and steel, and on sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woolen goods. And that was regarded as good doctrine and in line of what the country needed. Indeed, on page 18 of the Record of February 8, 1875, is a speech from Gen. Hawley, from which we make these extracts: 'They seem to think that they would inflict a severe blow on the interests of New England if they should adopt what is called the free trade or revenue tariff. Sir, they were never more mistaken in their lives. Now, if you want to return to a revenue tariff and take the duties off the raw articles which the New England manufacturers use in their manufacture, very good; but will help them so much the more.'

But notwithstanding these general principles were the New England people stood with the other Republicans against the Democratic policy, and nothing has been done to relieve the people. During his administration, Cleveland threw his whole force in favor of tariff reform on Democratic lines and for free raw material, while the programme of the dominating influence in the Republican party became still more pronounced on the opposite side. The philosophy of this position is that raw material for any manufacture must itself be the product of labor, and that labor must be protected all along the line. They are protectionists. They propose to protect the coal digger, the digger of iron ore and every man whose labor is at all expended along the whole line until the finished product is ready for sale.

But they not only protect the labor but also every employer of that labor from the overseer of the coal pit and the mine owner, up through the entire list.

These are the men who derive the chief profit. That system which has for its object to pile up profits on the protected persons bears heavily on the heavily on the masses, such as washwomen, seamstresses, drapers, bricklayers, mechanics, carpenters, painters, clerks, farm hands, farmers, merchants, school teachers, lawyers, ministers, &c., &c. Almost the whole population is thus made to pay tribute to the protected persons.

It will be observed that the position is changed from protection to manufacturing a protection to certain people. Some men are favored at the expense of the masses. Such is the new programme of the ruling politicians of the Republican party. One of the results is that they have set their faces against free raw material. All raw material as far as possible must be protected, for there is labor in it. This new position of the Republicans is not acceptable to many manufacturers of New England, the men spoken of by General Hawley in the above extract. They prefer Cleveland's policy. They prefer the idea of the Democratic party.

And while that is so in New England, in the far West, in the agricultural States, the people are beginning to realize that the Republican system is oppressive to them. As a consequence there are signs of a revolt in that region. Hereafter they have been kept true to the Republican party through their prejudice against the South, and their hatred of Southern Brigadiers.

Kansas, for instance, has never had a Democratic representative in Congress, but now Kansas is talking about turning out the old set and sending men to Washington who will care for her agricultural interests. And so it is that the agricultural West is moving in the same direction with New England, and both are moving on the same line as the Democratic South and Grover Cleveland.

Glancing at these movements, the change in the Republican party from protection of manufactures to the protection of persons, and the readiness movement in New England and at the West, we see that a great conflict of ideas is approaching, and that the elections this fall will mark a crisis in our affairs and will probably be the best with consequences to the people.

A LETTER TO THE GIRLS.

No. 3.

DEAR GIRLS:—If the editor will give me space in his valuable columns I will fulfil the promise made in my last, by writing to you again, hoping I will not weary you with too many of my thoughts and conclusions.

In my last I gave you some thoughts on self culture and how we may make ourselves pleasant companions. At present, dear girls, if you will give me your attention, I would say a word on a subject of still more vital importance to us all—the necessity of the girls all over our land being educated to independence and prepared for the thorns and crosses one so often meets on the road of life, that they, whether rich or poor, may have the means of earning their support for we cannot tell what may befall us, if we are rich to day, dress in silks and diamonds and ride in a carriage who can say that to-morrow we may not be the affliction of providence, by destitute of all and thrown upon the cold charities of the world. And even if God has blessed us with wealth, it is not good to be idle. I think it should be the ambition of every one of us to be useful to ourselves and others and of some good to the world. It is true God has not made us as strong as our profilers, but yet He has made us able to earn our own support if we know how. He did not place our mother Eve in the garden of Eden as a flower of that garden but as a help-mate for Adam, just the same he has not made any of us, whether rich or poor to be simply ornaments of society but to be useful as well as ornamental, each of us have a mission to perform and our ambition should be to perform it well.

I hope none of you will misunderstand my meaning. I think I mean that woman should be taught to perform hard labor for it is not, as God has made woman the weaker vessel, or again that I am a woman's suffrage advocate for I would soon to place my name with those who ask for women what I am sure the majority of them do not desire, but what I do mean is that there is a much larger field of labor for women than are filled at present and many ways in which girls could help to provide for themselves if they were taught them; and here is where parents do not do their duty. I think parents use their daughters with unfairness when they give the boys a trade and leave the girls at home without education or other means by which they may, in an emergency, provide for themselves. Why not give them a trade also? I am sure many of us would prefer to earn our living rather than be as a burden on the shoulders of anyone; but if you ask them the cause of this seeming unfairness they will be sure to tell you that girls do not need as much education as boys, which is, I think, a very false idea, and one which has caused much trouble to the world. Girls do require as much or even more education than the boys for the duties of life.

Only think dear girls for a moment of the sorrows and trials that might be avoided by knowing how to provide for ourselves, think of the thousands who are to-day living out a miserable existence dependent upon the bounty of others for their support, or go with me to some miserable home where the wife, because of poverty and lack of means to provide for herself is obliged to, perhaps, give up her beautiful hair and sell her freedom for a house. Ah! dear sisters, look but for a moment on this sad spectacle, this home where peace and joy is not, and I think you will agree with me that girls should strive to be useful and self-supporting and that parents should endeavor to provide for their daughters as well as their sons in ways by which they may earn their living if ever necessary.

The first thing necessary to understand is that honest labor is no disgrace and even to the most dignified lady among us, it is just as lady like to learn to cook, sew, knit, wash dishes, work in the garden, take care of poultry and do numerous other things as it is to do heavy work and pick for the piano or organ. Out of doors work for girls also means a great many pleasant things that only those of us who have spent our lives on the farm can understand and it means many ways of earning money also and it is so pleasant to feel that you are doing something for yourselves and the wonder is that so many find fault with the farm, girls especially, when there is so much to be learned and done there. I admit one finds many rough places as we must anywhere and we cannot be so much in society or dress so stylishly, yet very often our lives are sweeter and more as a girl's life should be, the budding trees and blooming flowers and the many evidences of God's love and power we see around us often tends to bring our hearts nearer to Him who thus clothes the lilies and drives away vanity from our hearts.

There are thousands of girls who would welcome some employment to aid them in earning their living and there are thousands more who scarce know what to do with themselves and I think they would be happier and much better off if they had some special labor that they should feel it their duty to attend to. Why should they not be taught to perform all household duties well and if they have spare moments devote them to some other pleasant and profitable employment?

I am sorry to say girls that I know some who would think it a disgrace to soil their dainty fingers by helping in the kitchen or the garden but this is in part owing to their early training and is greatly the fault of others. I also know some girls who are never so happy as when helping others; whose skillful handwork may be seen alike in the garden, the kitchen and the parlor, whose gentle voice and touch is known and welcomed by the farm animals and who will, if necessary, take charge of a family of hens and sties, performing the numerous household duties with ease and are proud of it too, it is these whose willing hands are ever ready to assist those who need their assistance and unselfish hearts full of sympathy for those in trouble and such are the true diamonds of the world whether surrounded by a golden setting or hidden from the world by rocks and earth.

Girls should be educated and many of them are, but I would see them given a more practical education, but do not think I would have you devote your time exclusively to sewing, knitting and the other plain accomplishments I have mentioned for I would not, but I think they should be learned as they may some day prove useful.

And now girls if you will pardon the digression I will speak of one more thing, it is this: Owing to the fact that the teaching of us depends upon thought to the benefit of our bodies and too little to more important things; if company comes in we hurriedly run to arrange our dress and if they have but a short time to stay keep them waiting for long. Now let me assure you there is nothing I dislike so much to see as an untidy lady and would like to see them always neatly and carefully dressed, but if our friends come in and have but a short time to stay let us not suppose they called to see our faces dress but ourselves, and let us be tidy let us not keep them waiting but go in and spend our time with

them and I am sure they will enjoy their visit more than if we kept them waiting an hour before we made our appearance. I know it is natural for all to be somewhat vain but we should not encourage the feeling, no one supposes that your toilets are always faultless or that you, who have work to perform, have so much time to devote to your dress, so let us at all times try to be neat and tidy but we do not care to have it said that we care more for the perfection of our toilets than for the conversation and companionship of our friends; let us strive always to give the most of our attention to that which is highest and noblest in life and we may be sure we will be rewarded by the respect of our companions and the love and approbation of our Savior.

I would speak of many other things, but lest I weary you I will close for the present, and that the suggestions humbly offered may be of benefit to some is the hope of a wisher for your present and future welfare. WILD ROSE.

ANOTHER NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MR. JULIAN S. CARR, OF DURHAM.

We copy from the Raleigh Christian Advocate the following interesting sketch of the life and character of Mr. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., who gave \$35,000 to Trinity College a few weeks since:

Mr. Carr was born at Chapel Hill, N. C., October 12th, 1845, and is therefore a little over 44 years of age. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and has always shown much interest in his ALMA MATER. When the war broke out between the States he went into the Confederate army and made as good a soldier as ever carried a musket, and to-day the veterans of that war have one of the warmest places in his great heart. Soon after the close of the war he began the business, which he has built up to such immense proportions. From a very small beginning his own brain has planned and managed and built up a business which, rumor says, he has sold for three and a half millions of dollars. Literally he has been the architect of his own great fortune. Beginning fifteen or twenty years ago as a young man with no means, he has to-day, perhaps, more wealth than any other one man in the State.

He is the President of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, which is known all over the world; President of the Durham & Roxboro R. R. Co.; President of the First National Bank of Durham; President of the Durham Electric Light Co. (Greenboro Female College); Vice President of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co.; Vice President of the Greenboro Blast Furnace Co.; a Trustee of the University of North Carolina, a Trustee of Trinity College, a director of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, a member of the Board of Trustees of one of the Colored Normal Schools of the State, has been Vice-President of the National Tobacco Association, was a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Exposition in London, was a delegate to the Robert Laikes Sunday School Convention in London in 1878, a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference of the Methodists of the world in London in 1881, a delegate to the Methodist Centennial in Baltimore in 1887, has been several times a delegate to the Southern Methodist General Conference and is one this year. He was thought by many to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor of the State of North Carolina a few years ago, and has been and is now prominently and most favorably mentioned as a most suitable man for Governor. Honors have been heaped upon him, and he has been eminently worthy of them all.

Mr. Carr is a devoted Methodist—loves his church with an ardent affection and has been most liberal to all its institutions and enterprises. But his liberality has overlapped denominational lines, and found expressions in many generous gifts to other church enterprises, and to individuals in need of help. It would be impossible to enumerate his many liberal benefactions. Some of them find their way into print—many of them are never known. His reputation for liberality is commensurate with his extensive business and personal acquaintance. He is a genial gentleman, a true patriot, a broad-hearted philanthropist, a modest man and a conscientious Christian. We are all proud of him as a Carolinian and as a Methodist, as he is a brother, and rejoice in his great success. Our world has been made better and brighter by his living, and we trust that his path may be as that of the just, which "smooth more and more unto the perfect day."

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

[JULIUS L. HOWELL.] ACADEMY LITERARY SOCIETY HALL, Creswell, N. C., March 28, 1890.

Whereas our heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, hath seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy friend and honored member Julius L. Howell, specially distinguished as a strong advocate of the cause in which we have embarked; We, in behalf of the members of the ACADEMY LITERARY SOCIETY, in regular meeting assembled, do resolve:

1st. That in the death of Julius L. Howell, our Society has lost a genial friend and a member faithful to all its interests.—That the board of Trustees of Creswell Academy has lost a member whose energy was ever alive to the progress of our school.

2nd. That our community, at large, has suffered an irreparable loss.

3rd. That the denomination of which he has long been a consistent member has lost one of its brightest lights—a member whose every act was in fullest accord with the principles of Christian religion.

4th. That we, mourning the loss of our honored member, extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy. And that we, in humble submission to the divine will of Him above who watches over us all, bow our hearts to the care of our heavenly Father the devoted wife and affectionate son of our deceased friend.

5th. That for thirty days, through respect to our departed friend, the members of our Society wear the usual badge of mourning.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and that copies be kept to the Roanoke Beacon, the Falcon and the Patriot and Farmer, with a request to publish.

INA A. WALKER, MRS. M. ARMSTRONG, Com. G. B. BURGESS.

[W. COTTE DOWING.] PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 13, 1890.

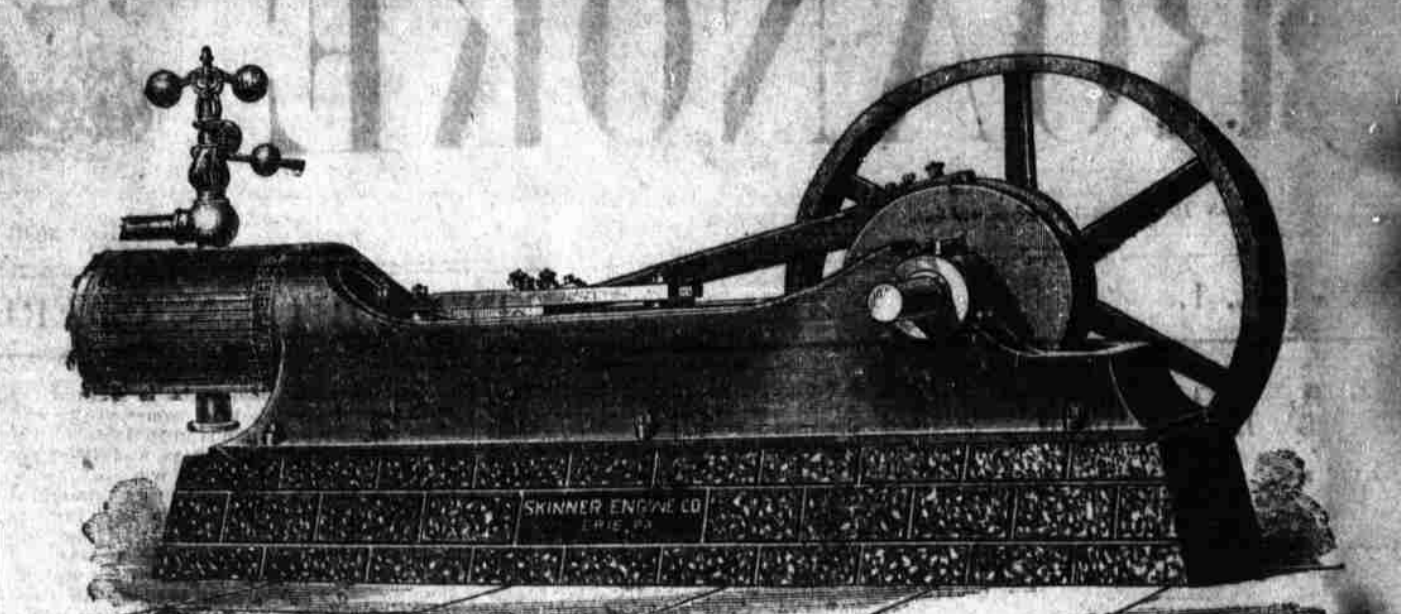
Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our Order our worthy and esteemed Brother, William Cotton Downing, and in view of the loss we have sustained by his death, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and friends of our deceased Brother in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That the charter and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be read at the minutes and published in the Beacon, and a copy be sent to the affected family.

N. B. YEAGER, J. H. BRINKLEY, A. J. LOGGOTT.

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NOTICE!

On Monday May 5th, 1890, at 12 o'clock, M., I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door, in the town of Plymouth, N. C. for cash, the following real estate for Taxes due for the year 1889. Chapt. 64. Laws of 1889.

Table with columns: Names of persons owing, No. of acres, Lot or tract, and Amount of Tax and cost. Includes names like Robert Paine's Heirs, Dorcas Swin's Heirs, H. H. Page, etc.

JOHN B. CHESSON, Sheriff.