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 Correspondents are requested not to write on but
 one side of the paper.
 All communications must be sent in by Thursday
 morning or they will not appear.
 Address all communications to
THE ROANOKE BEACON,
 Plymouth, N. C.

We appeal to every reader of **THE ROANOKE BEACON**, to aid us in making it an acceptable and profitable medium of news to our citizens. Let Plymouth people and the public know what is going on in Plymouth. Report to us all items of news—the arrival and departure of friends, social events, deaths, serious illnesses, accidents, new buildings, new enterprises and improvements of whatever character, changes in business—indeed anything and everything that would be of interest to our people.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1890.

The Farmers' Alliance and Knights of Labor of Haron, South Dakota, have met and organized a new political party to be known as the Independent party.

THE NORTH CAROLINA INTELLIGENCER is a new weekly journal published at Raleigh, with T. K. Jernigan as editor. The Intelligencer is a neat, four page thirty-two column sheet, it will get up and newsy. In politics it will be strictly Democratic. May it meet with much success.

Hon. T. G. Skiffers has made a very able speech in Congress on the silver bill. We regret that the lack of space forbids our producing the entire speech, we give, however, certain extracts from it which will be endorsed by every Democrat in the First District, and we congratulate Mr. Skinner upon his strong and powerful effort in behalf of the laborers and farmers of the country. He said:

Let us review for a moment some of the evil consequences of that legislation. All classes except the the capitalist, whose fortune was thereby largely increased, felt the evil effects of this act of 1873; but the class that felt it soonest and most severely was the agricultural. The farmer of the South (I shall leave the Western farmer and the Northern farmer to be talked about by others who know their condition better than I do)—the Southern farmer had just come out of a devastating war, in which he had been stripped of every kind of property except his land. He believed that if he could get money to enable him to properly cultivate his lands he could soon repopulate his fallen fortunes, and he mortgaged his farm to get that money. His farm was considered valuable, and it was, because farm products brought fair prices in the markets.

Wheat was worth in 1873 from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per bushel; cotton, from 15 cents to 21 cents per pound, and corn, from 60 to 80 cents per bushel, and other agricultural products good prices. Upon the basis of these prices the farm was mortgaged and the farmer got the money and went to work putting his farm in order and planting his crops. He agreed to pay almost any sort of interest or usury that the money-lender had the conscience to charge. He saw his broad acres bearing beautiful harvests of cotton at 50 cents, corn at 80 cents, and wheat at \$1.25, and he expected to pay off his mortgage when it fell due with the produce at these prices. But he reckoned without his host. He did not know that the money power had charge of the National Legislature and was concocting a scheme by which his mortgage debt would be increased and his ability to pay lessened to such an extent that he would never be able to disentangle himself from it. The scheme of the plutocrat succeeded.

The act demonizing silver became law; the mortgage fell due, and the farmer carried his cotton and corn and wheat to market to get money to pay the debt and found that the net proceeds of sale would hardly pay the cost of production. Wheat was only worth 55 to 64 cents, corn 40 to 60 cents, and cotton 24 to 29 cents. He paid his interest, got an extension on the principal of his debt, and went back to his farm to thereafter the bond-slave of the money lender; and from then until now, when seasons were propitious and crops good, he has managed to pay his interest and keep the wolf from his door. But when seasons were unfavorable and crops poor, he has been obliged to let his interest lap or give up his land for the debt.

When he made the mortgage, one-half bushel of wheat, 5 pounds of cotton, or 1 1/2 bushels of corn would pay a dollar on the debt. When it matured, if he wanted to pay a dollar he had to sell 1 1/2 bushels of wheat, 2 1/2 bushels of corn, or 12 pounds of cotton. Such was the effect of the demonization of silver; the suspension of its free and unlimited coinage. The volume of currency ceased thereby to be governed by the natural output of the mines, and greedy man was given the power of regulating or fluctuating it for his own purposes. What an immense power this is? How prone is human nature to use and abuse power?

I believe it is generally admitted that an increase of the volume of currency proportionally increases trade and enhances the market value of product and commodities, and a decrease of that volume depresses trade and decreases values. At least the majority of the committee who reported the bill sets that out in their report.

When the farmer gets his produce ready

depressed, and the... to the speculator gets... the market... prices increase, and the speculator... the farmer. Now and then a farmer catches a high market, but that is an exception, which only proves the rule.

I once heard an old man give this advice to a young lawyer who was about to accept a compromise offered by an old member of the bar: "My son, if he makes you a proposition, refuse it. If you make him one and he accepts it, withdraw it at once."

This is good advice for us to act on when we deal with the money power; take no compromise from them. The proffered compromise keeps silver in bondage in its depreciated condition; brands it a commodity, and tags it the property of gold. It is not what the people need or demand at the hands of their Representatives, and they will not accept it, but will repudiate it and the Congress that offers it. They will be satisfied with nothing less than the full emancipation of silver by its free and unlimited coinage. Many of you believe, as I do, that the demands of the people are founded in a correct appreciation of the condition of the country and its needs; but you feel bound by your party caucus. Do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that your constituents will accept that excuse for your dereliction of duty to them.

This question is above party. Your constituents are being stifled for want of pure air to breathe, and you refuse to open the doors and let in the reviving oxygen because King Caucus decides that do not need it. You know that they do need it, for you have seen them gasping for breath and eagerly contending for the little that comes through the key-hole and crevices around the door. But the power which locked the door on them gets charge of the party caucus, offers to compromise by boring a few holes in the side of the house, on condition that the key-hole may be stopped up and the key thrown away, and cap up accepts the compromise; and you, who come here with fair promises on your lips and in the full intention of performing those promises, yield your will to caucus. They will not accept that as a valid excuse. You will have no other.

If Representatives will vote as they believe is right the substitute for this bill can be passed and the country relieved from any further consequences of the blunder or crime committed by the Forty-second Congress, and the thousands of our population now out of employment will get work at liberal wages; the theory of overproduction which our moneyed class have been trying to convince us is the cause of low prices will be exploded. The men, women and children who hunger now and go ragged and bare-footed will supply themselves with food and clothes from what is now falsely called the overproduction of farm and factory; and as the new life current courses through channels of trade our young nation with all her energies renewed will shake off the fetters with which class legislation has bound her and go forth to fulfil her destiny, her industries prosperous and her people happy. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

THE ALLIANCE.
 N. C. Intelligencer.

If the Alliance succeeds in doing nothing else than retiring such men as Senator Ingalls it will have deserved the lasting gratitude of all patriotic Americans, for the Senator is truly amenable for having done a great deal to originate and foster unfriendly feelings between certain sections of his country, the existence of which must ever prove detrimental to its best interests.

We have never believed otherwise than that the objects of the Alliance were businesslike and honest, and it is proper that the farmers, believing that their interest was not properly considered, should organize and demand a hearing, and we wish them every success. Such a movement on their part need not give rise to any apprehension of the part on of the Democratic party, and, so far as the farmers of North Carolina are concerned, they know too well that would be the result if their State was again given over to Republican rule; for they have not forgotten that when the Republican party was in the ascendancy a carnival of rascality was enacted in their capital, and the very stones along the streets of this city prated of the whereabouts of the public plunderers.

But in every organization bad men are to be found, and no doubt some will write their names on the record of the Alliance with the hope of advancing their personal, ambitious schemes. Such men, if elected to office, would prove a snarl as those now being accused, even if every accusation was true. Nothing therefore can be lost by keeping a sharp lookout at the door of admission, and this we hope the Alliance will do. We would not discourage an ambition that seeks to fill public office, it is laudable, for it is the chief glory of our institutions that the highest office is open to the humblest citizen, who may honestly aspire to fill it; but it would be amusing, if it were not trifling with a great interest, to witness the assurance, born of an undullerated presumption, that would uproot a policy to the great yeomanry class of our fellow citizens, when the possessors could not, for their soul, name the month for planting corn, nor tell whether cotton rose or should be wider apart on rich or poor land.

If the farmers have their rights. Let them organize for their protection. There is no reason why they should not, and the reason why they should was forcibly stated by one of their representatives, when recently asked by a Congressional Committee, why the measure advocated by the Alliance, looking to the establishment of warehouses where the farmers could bond their crops, excluded from such warehouses wool, hops, rice and cheese? The answer was that these were protected by a high tariff, 75 per cent., on wool alone. If, then, the manufacturer, or wool grower, or hop grower, or sugar grower, receives governmental assistance, why should the cotton grower, the tobacco grower, or the cotton grower? If the latter staples cannot be protected by the tariff, the farmer has a perfect right to demand protection in some other way.

IT?
 Why is it that newspapers that claim to be friends of the farmer will persist in shutting their eyes to the real condition the farmer is in?
 Why is it that newspapers that ought to be friendly to the farmer, persist in saying that there is as much money in circulation as there has been for many years and that the financial policy of our country is all right?
 Why is it that United States Senators who have opportunities for knowing the truth of the matter, have admitted on the floor of the U. S. Senate that we have less money in circulation now than for 20 years, if it is not true?
 Why is it that this class of newspapers who profess great love for the farmer, yet never speak favorably of the organization known as the Alliance?
 Why is it that this class of newspapers always have a kind word for railroad and national banks, but never commend anything that their party leaders do not stand up for?
 Why is it that they not attack principles and prove them false if they are not founded on justice?
 Why do not these newspapers tell us poor, plain farmers why the government would not be just as well off if greenbacks were issued to the amount of the bonds and save us the interest thereon?
 Why is it that lawyers and bankers know more about the farmer's condition than the farmers themselves?
 Why is it that farmers would not make better Congressmen for farmers than other professions would?
 AN ENQUIRING FARMER.

FROM CRESWELL.
 CRESWELL, N. C., June 8, '90.
 MR. EDITOR:—A severe thunder storm accompanied by wind and rain passed over this place on Friday night last, no damage was done but much good as the farmers were in need of rain.

Farmers are ploughing their corn for the last time this year.

Our town authorities have passed an ordinance prohibiting driving on the streets faster than eight miles per hour, under penalty of \$1. I like these young men.

The Creel school will close on the 26th inst. We are sorry to learn that Prof. Duxson will not be our teacher for the next session, but the stock holders say they are going to have a good teacher if Mr. Duxson does leave.

Misses Carrie Harney and Jennie Holmes of E. City visited our town last week, they were the guests of Mrs. A. L. Cahoon.

Miss Lillian Hathaway, of Norfolk is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. W. Tackerton.

We notice on our streets to-day. Mr. C. T. Foreman, of Berkeley, Va. Mr. Foreman is purchasing logs and acting agent for G. B. & T. W. Jones of E. City.

Business is good among our merchants. Lots of goods are being sold in our market for cash.

Mr. C. T. Sprull is expected to commence to build in a few days.

The Str. Dickerman is expected to take the place of the Str. Roberts on this river soon, and the Roberts will run from E. City to Nag's Head.

The Str. Thomas Newton has changed her schedule to this place, she reaches here once a week, on Wednesdays. When she first started she made two trips per week.

Crops are promising this year. Hope they will bring a good price.

I am glad to hear of the BEACON going up and likely to never die. BOON.

PUBLIC OPINION.
 Somerville Journal.

The most important thing in life
 Is what the neighbors say.
 The thing that starts up strife
 Is what the neighbors say.
 No matter what the case may be,
 Just look around, and you will see
 The thing that governs you and me
 Is what the neighbors say.

Your wife thinks when she gets a dress,
 What will the neighbors say?
 She almost rates her happiness
 On what the neighbors say.
 The girl with a new diamond ring,
 A sashkin sash or some such thing,
 Thinks, as she gives her head a fling,
 What will the neighbors say?

You know yourself how much you care
 For what the neighbors say.
 Sometimes the hardest thing to bear
 Is what the neighbors say.
 You may pretend that they're not a kind—
 But still you wince when they're out of kind—
 The chief thing in life, you'll find,
 Is what the neighbors say.

DEMOCRATS TAKE NOTICE.
 The Democratic Executive Committee of Washington County are requested to meet at Plymouth on Monday June 20th 1890 at 10 o'clock A. M. C. L. PETTIGREW, Ch'm.

NOTICE.
 It is hereby ordered by the Councilmen of the Town of Plymouth that all of 1890 shall have all water closets on their premises cleaned out once a month.
 JOS. TUCKER, Constable.

NOTICE.
 All persons will take notice that the co-partnership of Reid & Duke has this day been dissolved, and all persons are notified that the undersigned will recognize no contracts made by any one with E. F. Duke, a former partner. The business will be continued at the same place by the undersigned in the firm name of J. M. REID & SON.
 This 15th May 1890.

NORTH CAROLINA, WASHINGTON COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT.
 A. E. Gaylord vs. S. Gay ord. Notice.
 The defendant above named will take notice that special proceedings entitled as above has been commenced before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Washington County by petition for partition by sale of a certain tract of land which the plaintiff and defendant are tenants in common. Said land is situated in and near the town of Plymouth in the above mentioned county and State.
 And the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before me on Monday the 17th day of July 1890 at my office at the Court House in Plymouth, N. C., and answer or demur to the petition in said special proceedings, or the petitioner will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said petition.
 This 25th 1890.
 S. B. SPRULL, THOS. J. MARRINKER, Atty for Plaintiff. Clerk Superior Court.

Notice.
 Justice's Court—Plymouth Township, Before Thos. S. Armistead, J. P.
 North Carolina Washington County, Myra G. Goyther, vs. J. S. Season. Notice.
 The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced before the undersigned Justice of the Peace for breach of promise of marriage, and that said defendant will take further notice that he is required to appear before me at my office in the Court House in Plymouth, County and State before said, on the 14th day of June 1890, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This 3rd May 1890.
 THOS. S. ARMISTEAD, J. P.

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Connect at Edenton daily (except Sunday) with the Company's Steamer Plymouth for Roanoke River, Jamesville & Washington R. R., Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. Steamer goes to Hamilton Tuesday and Friday. Str. Berrie for Windsor and Cashie River, also with the Str. M. E. Roberts Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for all landings on Chowan River as high as Winton and on Monday and Friday for Columbia and landings on the Scuppernon River. Leave Edenton every Wednesday for Mill Landing, Salmon Creek and returns following day.

Through tickets on sale on Strs Plymouth and M. E. Roberts and baggage checked to stations on the Norfolk Southern R. R., and landings on River routes, and to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.


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 Through cars without breaking bulk, low rates and quicker time than by any other route direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows:
 From Norfolk, via Norfolk Southern Railroad.
 From Baltimore, via P. W. & B. R. R. President St. Station.
 From Philadelphia, by Penn. R. R. Dock St. Station.
 From New York, by Penn. R. R. Pier 27 North River.

For further information apply to Levi Blount, Agent, Plymouth, or to the General Office of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company Norfolk.
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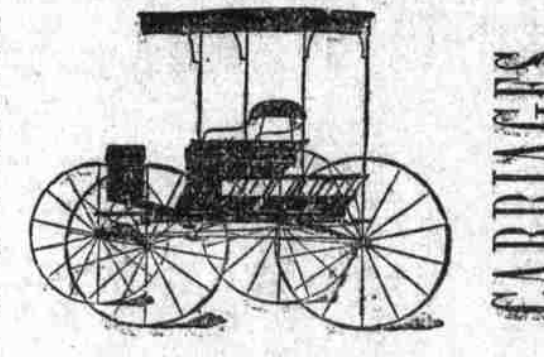
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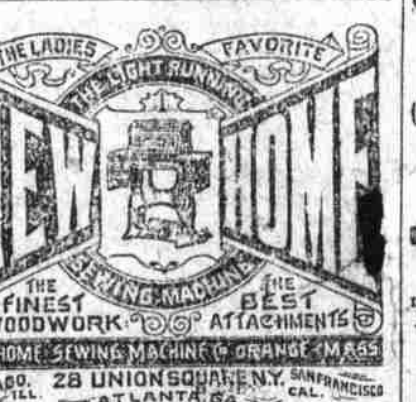
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 Good range for cattle and hogs.
 N. B. All persons are notified not to let their stock run at large on this land without permission from the above named.