

The ROANOKE NEWS

VOL. XXI.

WELDON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1891.

NO. 49.

RALEIGH LETTER

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Much of the most important legislation has been left until this last week of session. One reason for this has been the fact that the committees have been giving their attention to them, and they were required to examine into their merits.

One of the most important measures adopted was a bill accepting the sum appropriated to North Carolina in the refund by Congress of the direct tax. This tax was collected on the land in the so-called insurrectionary districts of the United States and the amount given to this State is something over three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars. The act of Congress that the sum shall be accepted in full, and that it must be paid to those who paid the tax by the Governor. If at the end of six years any of this sum is unclaimed the State can use it in any way it sees proper. This direct tax was levied under an act of Congress approved June 7th, 1862, and was paid by the land owners of North Carolina in 1866. It will be but a few weeks before claimants can get their money provided they can establish their claims satisfactorily. There is no means of proving the claims by documentary evidence as no lists or other reports have been preserved by the government. Your readers should look up their receipts and be ready to receive their money.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 to the World's fair was passed. It was generally thought it would fail because the Legislature was averse to taking money from the treasury, although they knew the object to be a worthy one and would be of great benefit to the State. But on the passage of the direct tax bill by Congress, there was no hesitation in making the appropriation, as it comes out of that portion of the direct tax fund which will remain in the State treasury after all claims have been paid. This surplus is estimated at from one to two hundred thousand dollars.

The Petersburg railroad charter was granted for two years only. This was done in order that the proposition of the W. & W. road might be remanded to the people, and it will doubtless be an issue in the next campaign. The W. & W. proposed to pay taxes in a restricted manner in return for certain privileges. Some thought that as the property of the company was entirely exempt from taxation and the courts, from the U. S. Supreme court down, had repeatedly held this exemption to be beyond recall by the State, that it would be better to accept a partial surrender. Others thought differently and urged that if the proposition was declined the road would soon make a complete surrender of its exemptions in order to get the additional privileges it desires. Both sides were sincere in the positions they took—it being a question of business upon which there was much to be said on either side. The writer favored the acceptance of the proposition, but it was rejected, and as the charter of the Petersburg road expires by the time the next Legislature meets the same question will arise then and have to be determined. Provided of course the W. & W. road renews its proposition and provided also the Petersburg road cannot run without a renewal of its charter. I have reason to believe that the Petersburg road can get along quite well without any further legislation. The acceptance of the W. & W. proposition meant about eight hundred dollars a year to Halifax county.

A charter was granted to the Wilson and Carolina Company with authority to construct railroads from Wilson to Washington, Kinston, Tarboro, Weldon and other points.

\$1,500 was appropriated to furnish the Governor's mansion and \$2,500 a year for two years for repairs to the University buildings.

The institution for the Deaf and Blind was separated from that of the Blind for

the reason that it had become so crowded as to be hampered in its work. The Deaf and Dumb will go to Morganton, that place having offered the greatest inducements—\$5,000 and a hundred acres of land.

The House increased the school tax to fourteen cents; the Senate made it sixteen and two-thirds and after on a compromise the amount was fixed at fifteen cents—two and a half cents more than heretofore.

An agricultural and mechanical college was established for the colored people and directors appointed, among them being J. M. Early, of Bertie, for the Second district.

The amendment to the Constitution requiring the election of solicitors for the people at large as judges are elected passed, but will have to be ratified by the people at the next general election. It will not effect the terms of the present solicitors.

The town of Garysburg was incorporated.

There were considerable changes made in the Congressional districts. The second district is now composed of Bertie, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Lenoir, Northampton, Warren, Wilson and Wayne. Craven, Vance and Jones were taken out and Wayne put in. This reduces the Republican majority about fifteen hundred. The annexation of Vance to the Raleigh district makes that district doubtful.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Monday at 12 o'clock, having done some good and no bad legislation.

STORY OF A MONSTER.

A MULATTO AND HIS COMPANION LIVE ON HUMAN FLESH.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro to the New York Herald says there is in prison at Salinas, State of Minas Gericis, a monster in human form, and gives the following extract about him from the journal Cidade de Leopoldina:

Learning that there had been confined in the jail of this town by the energetic police delegate an individual who for months had been living on human flesh, a desire arose for seeing him, notwithstanding the horror that, as regards him, is inspired in every heart. His name is Clemente Viliza. He is mulatto, about twenty-eight years old, medium height and of slight body, flat forehead, oblique eyes, with black eyes, with black pupils; deformed feet, with concave soles; a native of this district.

Without the slightest disturbance of manner he replied to my question as to whether it was true that he had been living on human flesh; that not he, but Basilio, Leandro and others for a long time had been living on this food.

"What purpose led you to practice such acts, barbarous before God and man?"

"To kill my hunger, master."

"How did you make your first victim?"

"I was at Leandro's house when he invited me to eat a piece of a boy that he had killed in a thicket, where the lad was gathering fruit, and as I was very hungry and had no other resource, I accepted the invitation for the first time. On the next day, returning home, I found a woman asleep by the roadside and was at once tempted to kill her. I took a stone and made my first victim, and carried her home to satisfy my hunger."

"Some days after killing Simplicia, I invited Francisca and Severa, who were dying from starvation, to help me to eat him."

"When Simplicia's flesh was finished, and I being without any means of satisfying my hunger, Francisca, told me to kill her two children for us to eat, which I did. Two weeks after, in the same straits, Basilio and I killed Francisca for the same purpose. After I found that Basilio had stolen a shirt from me, and I killed him when he was unsuspectingly gathering roots for supper. I only ate a little of him, for I was arrested two days after killing him, this was the last I killed."



GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WELDON, N. C.

The police found a part of Basilio salted down and the cannibal eating the calves of the victims legs with a good appetite.

"Does human flesh have an agreeable taste?"

"No, it is rather sweetish. The best things I found in those I killed were the brains, tongue and marrow; I suffered slightly from diarrhoea while I was eating people's flesh."

"How did you prepare the flesh for eating?"

"We ate it roasted or boiled with a good deal of pepper."

"Did not the remains of your victims inspire you with fear?"

"When I looked at them I felt a slight tremor."

"Do you sleep well?"

"Perfectly quiet."

"Have you no remorse for having practiced such abominable and wicked crimes?"

"I no longer remember having done such acts."

Shiloh's Cure will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

Shoulder knots of ribbon are added to all low necked gowns worn by young ladies.

"Hackmetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50cts. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

It is going to be the fashion to wear small bonnets at public entertainments.

Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10c, 50c and \$1. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

Eye-brow brushes are among the novelties of the toilet-table.

The Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drug store."

All the newest dresses have one flounce around the hem.

A Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale at W. M. Cohen.

Dresses of cloth have the lower portions of the skirt draped with silk or velvet in festoon fashion.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drug store.

GRACE CHURCH, WELDON

FROM THE NEW YORK CHURCHMAN.

The first services of the Church held in Weldon by an ordained minister were by the Rev. R. A. Castleman in the old Literary Hall, or dining-room of the hotel. His ministrations began in 1863 and continued up to about the first part of September, 1865. Mr. Castleman's fate was a sad one, he having fallen by the hand of an assassin at Gaston in Northampton county on October 12th, 1865, while he was going to his home late in the evening, mistaken, it is supposed, for some other person. After Mr. Castleman's death, services were held occasionally by the Rev. Mr. Falls, of St. Mark's church, Halifax.

In May, 1866, the first effort towards the erection of a church at Weldon was made by the ladies of the vicinity, under the special direction of Mrs. C. J. Geo and Miss Mary A. Long, the result amounting to \$376.06, which was the nucleus of the church fund here.

In 1872 practical steps were taken towards the building of the church. The first lot of brick was bought, window frames were ordered, and lumber purchased. The building lot, 146 feet square, valued at \$300, had been previously donated by Col. N. M. Long.

Mr. Falls was succeeded by Mr. Gilliam in 1870, and in 1874 the Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall, of Warrenton, took charge of the work, and the parish was organized as Grace church and admitted into union with the Convention.

In the year 1876 Dr. Marshall was succeeded by Dr. A. S. Smith, who continued rector until 1887.

In 1879 the stained glass windows were put in at a cost of about \$250, and an organ was purchased in Tarboro in 1882. In 1881 the roof was ceiled, the brackets put on, and the chancel altered. The alteration was made at the suggestion of the bishop of the diocese and the Rev. Mr. Higgs, the latter furnishing descriptions and plans. The small chancel windows were paid for out of the church fund, and the triplet was the gift of Bishop Lyman. The church has been favored with occasional Sunday services, and also Friday night services by the Rev. Mr. Higgs for a considerable period; and for years has had at different times the services of Mr. J. B. Tilghman, Sr., Mr. W. W. Hall, and Mr. T. A. Clark as lay readers, the first named having held

the first service of the Church in Weldon.

The Rev. Gilbert Higgs was nominally rector from July 15 to December 15, 1889, and Mr. Mellichampe was deacon-in-charge. The church was consecrated by Bishop Lyman, July 7, 1889, and Mr. Mellichampe's ordination to the priesthood took place December 15 of the same year. The rectory was commenced in the early part of March, 1890. In its exterior finish it corresponds with that of the church building. Grace church has been pronounced "a little gem" by a Baltimorean of taste, and is fortunate in having a zealous and energetic rector, whose ministerial labors embrace the several points of Halifax, Littleton, Garysburg and Pleasant Hill.

Guaranteed Cure for La Grippe.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at W. M. Cohen's drugstore. Large size 50c. and \$1.

Only 8 States in the Union whose value of cleared land is below that of North Carolina.

Now, Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, curing scrofula, salt rheum, etc., regulating the kidneys and liver, repairing nerve tissues, strengthening and invigorating the whole body, as well as checking the progress of acute and chronic disease, and restoring the afflicted parts to a natural, healthy condition. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for your "spring medicine," do so this season.

Are you miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by W. M. Cohen.

For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by W. M. Cohen, druggist.

A LIFE-SAVING SKIRT.

THE QUEER DEVICE OF A WOMAN WHO DOESN'T WISH TO DROWN.

"While my wife and I were on our last trip to Europe," said a gentleman to a Detroit News interviewer the other day, "we met a middle-aged lady who was going over for her health, and my wife and she became great friends. One day while sitting in the ladies' private cabin the lady said: 'Let me show you my life-preservers,' and removing her outer skirt, my wife beheld a skirt that was a curiosity if nothing more.

"Running up and down the skirt at a distance of two or three inches were soft, flexible rubber bands about two inches wide. They were sewed on at the end of each band, and ran all the way around the skirt and at the top they were all joined to a broad rubber band six inches wide. At the top of this band was a rubber tube about two feet long, and was left resting on the top of the corset.

"Said the lady: 'You behold one of my own inventions for saving my life. In case of an accident all I have to do is to take the end of the rubber tube in my mouth and in two minutes I can fill of the rubber bands, which are hollow and airtight, with air. Then, tying the tube in a hard knot, I am ready for the waves. This skirt, when I strike the water, will spread out in the shape of a pond lily leaf, and I will rest on it in an upright position, as easy as though reclining upon a couch, and I can float around till picked up.

"As our voyage was a pleasant one we did not have an opportunity to see how it would work, but I have no doubt it would work well."

The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood purifying and appetite restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA,

HALIFAX COUNTY.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

March Term 1891.

Orphia Harrison, } NOTICE
against } BY
Eliza Harrison. } PUBLICATION.

This is an action for divorce brought by the plaintiff, Orphia Harrison, against the defendant Eliza Harrison, and the defendant is hereby notified to appear at the Superior Court for Halifax county to be held on the 10th Monday after the first Monday in March 1891, (May 11th) and answer or demur to the complaint which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior court for Halifax county.

This March 4th 1891.

JOHN T. GREGORY,

Clerk Superior Court.

3-12-6w.

OLD STAND. NEW GOODS.

J. T. EVANS & CO.,

at O. W. Pierce's former shoe store.

PRICES open to everybody. We keep in Stock the following goods:

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, Notions and Shoes.

We also keep a full line of FANCY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONERIES.

Fine grade of FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

Square dealing, legitimate profits and a complete stock, our motto.

MR. EUCENE HODGES,

of Northampton county is with us and will be pleased to see his many friends. 2-26-1y.