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Tar Heel

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The Pontificate Serenely Closed

Pope Leo, The Statesman, Diplomat And Leader of The Great Religious Hosts Passes Away. Ripe in Years and Honor.

Universally Esteemed

His Life a Benediction. The Great Peacemaker for Protestant and Catholic. The Guards Are Now Keeping Sad And Lonely Vigil Over All That is Mortal.

Rome, July 21.—Pope Leo XIII. is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the pontiff now lies at rest.

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of



POPE LEO XIII.

death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and ended only after a brief but tremendous struggle to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous will power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia which his holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensued upon 33 years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was found to break at last.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious, that calm intelligence, which is associated with his 25 years' pontificate. His was no easy death. At noon before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured, "The pain suffer is most terrible." Yet, his parting words were not of physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals, on his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was towards the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber. Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli had impressively pronounced the absolution in articulo mortis.

The last conscious act of the pontiff was to turn his eyes toward the crucifix on the wall after which he suffered a paroxysm of choking, during which he passed away. Then the scene of the agonizing assembly was broken by the appearance of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the grand penitentiary, intoning the requiem acternam (rest eternal).

This scene was followed by a burst of tears and sobs which could not longer be repressed. All the kneeling prelates and their kissing the dead hand which had dispensed so many benefits, charities and benedictions.

After a death the doctors spent some minutes. Then they applied the usual death tests. Finding that his holiness had passed away, they notified Cardinal Oreglia, the cardinal camerlengo of the Holy See.

Oreglia was conducted to the papal apartment by the head chamberlain, the apostolic notary and the physicians. On arriving at the chamber Cardinal Oreglia knocked three times on the door, and, receiving no response, he entered and approached the corpse. Taking a small silver mallet, he lightly struck the dead pope's forehead thrice, and thrice called him by name.

There being no answer, the cardinal removed from the pope's ring the "anillo piscatorio," or fisherman's ring, the sign of papal authority, and then formally declared Pope Leo XIII. dead. From the moment he removed the ring Cardinal Oreglia became the executive officer of the Holy See and the depository of its temporal power.

This morning the diplomatic body, the high dignitaries and the Roman aristocracy entered the hall to pay their tributes of respect to all that remains of the pope, who won the respect and affection of the world. This afternoon the body was arrayed in all the glory of the pontifical robes, the mitre replacing the hood, and at sunset it was taken into the chapel of the Sacrament of St. Peter's, where for three days the public will be given an opportunity of paying a last farewell.

Saturday night the body of the pope will be sprinkled with holy water by the pope's chaplain. The ceremony will then be taken at the head of a procession around the Basilica and extended to the strains of the "Miserere," intoned by singers of the Julius Chapel.

In the chapel choir, where the interment will occur, the bier must be laid, and, according to the canon law, the ceremony will end with the celebration of a requiem on Sunday. The condition of his holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened.

The Supreme Moment. Of this supreme moment Dr. Lapponi gives an impressive description. He said:

"Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still, he made a marvellous display of his energy, and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age after so exhaustive an illness showing such supreme courage in dying. The pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial, and afterward declared the pope to be no more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreglia, the dean of the sacred college, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be cleared of all persons having no right to be therein. Contemporaneously the cardinal instructed Monsignor Righi, master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss Guards from the Clementine Hall to close all the entrances to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being entrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

Meantime, events of momentous importance to Catholic Christendom were occurring. The death of Pope Leo meant the passing of the supreme power into the hands of the sacred college of cardinals as its temporary custodian during the interregnum.

The perfect administrative machinery of the church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the sacred college, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the pope solemnly confided the interests of the church, has now become the exponent of the cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected. This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour.

The cardinal is the exact antipode of Pope Leo, having none of the late pontiff's sympathetic and benevolent characteristics. He comes from a noble Piedmontese stock, and his nobility is shown in his haughty and austere bearing. He is not popular among his colleagues. He is not popular among his subjects of the Roman, and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "Piedmontese Bear." He is tall and robust, and his 74 years are shown by the wrinkles of his hair. His face has the tawny, aged and somewhat greyish complexion. Despite his austere, stern and learning, and piety, he is universally recognized.

This is the man who for the time

(Continued on 3rd page.)

CUSTOM HOUSE SERVICE.

Commenting on the Custom House service and its office holders the Raleigh Post has a long special from Washington which gives some idea of what the service means from a financial standpoint.

The annual report of the auditor for the treasury has made some remarkable disclosures as to the salaries of collectors and surveyors at our naval ports. It illustrates the fact that there are sinecures in the custom service which congress authorizes year after year, and North Carolina shares in this "take off." For instance, the Alhambra custom office for the last five years has been \$1.60 a year while the collector of the port receives an annual salary of \$1,000 for his troubles in collecting the sum. Besides this the collector receives fees of \$200 a year for services to American vessels, making his total compensation \$1,200 a year. He has one employee in his office, and the total cost of the two men to the government is \$1,691 a year for collecting \$1.80 in custom duties.

At Beaufort also the collectors are absurdly small. The average receipts for five years have been \$46.30. The collector has received fees to the extent of \$409.61 which makes his salary \$1,096.71. He has two deputies and the expense of collection of revenues for 1902 was \$1,555.

The average receipts of the Family Goods office for five years have been \$901.80. Salary and fees of the collector average \$1,331.40. The number of persons employed was five, and the cost of collection was \$5,190.77.

After your reporter had read the

RURAL DELIVERY STATISTICS.

Mr. J. C. Perry, of Rural Delivery route No. 3, Tuesday, said "The Tar Heel office, a visit, Mr. Perry, gives the following statistics:

On route No. 3, number of pieces of mail collected and delivered for the month of March, 691 cancelled and delivered. The cancellation showed \$3.52 for that month. For April, 1175 pieces, mail collected and delivered for the month \$3.84. For May, 1367 cancelled and delivered; cancelled \$3.73. June 1552 cancelled and delivered; cancelled \$5.40.

The total amount of mail collected and delivered for March on the above routes was 1,338 pieces, with a total cancellation for March of \$29.17. Total for April throughout the country, 8,650. Total cancelled for April \$22.78.

The biblical Recorder has certainly given, the politicians and prospective candidates fair warning. The morally stunted who can't adjust their views on the temperance question to suit conditions and get in the swim before the campaign for next year's office gets warm, deserve to get left in Statesville Landmark.

Just as we expected, the Haywood-Skinner murder trial did not come to trial this week. Such cases are almost always continued for a few times and when public sentiment becomes sufficiently quibbled, a mistrial is secured and later a verdict of not guilty is secured and the criminal goes free.—Gastonia News.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION.

Advertising In The Tar Heel A Money-Making Investment.

ELIZABETH CITY N. C., July 22 1903.

EDITOR TAR HEEL:—

We are pleased with the results of our advertising in your paper and desire to express our appreciation for The Tar Heel as a circulating medium. The few days following the appearance of our large advertisement our stores were crowded with buyers who sought our clean sweep prices. The sale we believe was, as you have said, the largest ever known in the history of this city.

We advertised the sale in no other paper, and therefore know that The Tar Heel did the work. We have received many letters from people at remote points of the district who could not come to our store. Hence our mail order business, resulting from the ad. has been no small feature of the clean sweep sale, and more than paid for the printers ink we used.

Put us on record as a firm believer in advertising in your paper.

With best wishes for THE TAR HEEL,
Truly your friend,
S. S. RICHOLD, Adv. Manager
R. J. MITCHELL'S Bee Hive.

above reference to the Custom Office at this place, he sought an interview with Mr. Geo. W. Cobb, the collector of Customs, and when we found at his desk a number of "red tape" papers. Certainly he had the appearance of a busy man.

"Have you seen the reference to the amount of revenue derived from this office," asked the reporter.

"Yes," promptly replied the genial official, with a smile, "but collecting revenue is a very small part of the duties of this office."

He then related the "many duties of the office, and we were astonished to find that he earned the salary of the office in question.

There are about one hundred and seventy-five vessels documented at this office, and each craft is licensed and enrolled with an abundance of "red tape." No vessel in this district can be sold or mortgaged without the transaction is duly recorded in the Customs office.

There is through necessity, two copies of the certificate of inspection of boats at this point. We found many duties which give manifold employment. As in the office is a great convenience to the one hundred and seventy-five or thereabouts and owners of vessels in these parts, who, if not for this office would be obliged to the incoming and outgoing matters marine.

Mr. Roosevelt should be careful not to suggest legislation that his party does not want. As long as things are going his way he had best be as quiet as he knows how to be.—Durham Herald.

To Lead The Temperance Forces

CASTRO ROUTS THE REBELS. They Made a Fierce Resistance.

Sotiedad, Venezuela, July 22.—The battle between the revolutionary forces at Ciudad Bolivar and the Venezuelan government army, commanded by General Gomez, has raged madly for the last two days. Block after block was disputed, the government troops entering the city slowly. All the houses had been barricaded and the revolutionists had been firing from flat roofs, called azoteas. When the revolutionists finally abandon the houses, after having taken all that could be used for barricades or to otherwise stop the advance of the government troops, they were immediately occupied by the government soldiers, who bored holes in them so as to communicate with the next house. The city appears to have been struck by a cyclone.

Early in the morning, when the inhabitants of the commercial and foreign parts of the city, near the Alameda, saw the advance of the government troops, they abandoned their homes and sought refuge in other parts of the city, crossing the streets amidst a hail of bullets and shells, the women carrying their children, the strong helping the weak. Many men, in trying to protect the women, fell struck by bullets in the middle of the streets. What with the firing, the yells of the wounded and the crying of the women and children a terrible scene was witnessed, had enough to disgust anybody forever with civil war.

The government generals, having selected a junction of their forces north and south and having received further supplies of ammunition, decided to push the attack on the center of the city. They captured the north side of the Alameda, the public park of Ciudad Bolivar, which has been defended by a double row of barricades. Behind one of these were found more than 30 dead soldiers lying on top of each other all sides.

The fall was the centre of a terrible resistance. All the defeated revolutionists concentrated there. It is estimated that more than 300 men have been killed in that vicinity.

The last stages of the battle were horrible. The government forces were ordered to make a general attack on all positions held by the rebels. The "Zamorra" called the Sebastopol of Ciudad Bolivar, was stormed and captured. Ninety-four dead rebels were found inside, among them being General Azango, one of the revolutionary leaders, whose head had been blown off by a shell. It is impossible to render an idea of the carnage which occurred at this point.

At the same time General Rivas, General Gomez's chief lieutenant, with 2200 men succeeded in destroying a barricade erected around the Miranda Plaza, the key to the capitol, where the survivors of the revolution were concentrated. All the roads and streets running into the capitol are guarded by government troops, and the escape of the revolutionists after the capture of the capitol, which is inevitable, seems impossible. They must either surrender or die. The custom house was taken after a ten-hour's fight. A press reporter counted 60 killed as a result of the fight.

PANIC ON RIVER STEAMER.

Floating Log Disables the Thomas Clyde on the Delaware.

Chester, Pa., July 20.—Nearly 1,000 persons from Philadelphia, this city and county were thrown into a panic on the excursion steamer Thomas Clyde. On the way down the Delaware river from Philadelphia to Woodland Beach the boat stopped at this city and took on excursionists from the Eddy-stone Sunday school, the Clifton Heights Band, the Addingham Club and the Fifth Ward Social Club, the latter organization of this city.

About two miles below Penugrove, N. J., a floating log became fastened into one of the steamer's side paddle wheels, disabling the boat. The crushing, grinding noise caused by the log revolving around the wheel, breaking the paddles, frightened the women and children. Some one started an alarm that the boat was sinking. Women shrieked and children screamed, while the men hurriedly secured life preservers, which were quickly placed about the women and the little ones.

To Lead The Temperance Traces Professor Hinton Likely to be the Man Whom the Eyes of the Election Will Fall Upon in The Campaign.

The Position and Man Meet

His Reputation Established as The Friend of Education, Prominent in Church Circles, and a Man of Eminent Character. The Anti-Saloon League to be Congratulated.

From Raleigh comes the news that Professor Hinton, of this city, will likely be elected as state organizer of the temperance forces, which will fight the liquor traffic during the future term of his position in such capacity. This is an honor rightly placed, and had the state at large been sifted no better material could be chosen. Already the county, recognizing his value and interest along educational lines, has bestowed upon him the honor of Superintendent of School within his precincts. Since he came to this city, from the county of which it is the capital, Prof. Hinton has always been affiliated in one way or another with the educational, and consequently the moral and mental upbuilding of his community. As a member of the Methodist Church he has taken a prominent stand with the leaders in this vast organization, and



PROF. W. M. HINTON.

his ability as a speaker, has extended into that of the orator. Professor Hinton, whose cut and likeness is herewith produced in conjunction with this article is not a politician in any sense of the word. He possesses none of the "shrewdness and trickery," which makes the political ringster, or the party boss. He will go into his new field, if he is chosen, simply as a quiet, scholarly gentleman, whose idea is to promote mental brightness, and the intellectual enjoyment within the confines of his commonwealth. If the temperance fight is in his hands, it will be a clean fight, as it must needs to be successful. The banner of purity cannot be placed under better chaperonage, nor could the electors have given heed to better material, than when the eyes of the leaders were cast upon Professor Hinton. Upright, clean, pure and brave, he is the man, for the place, and it is time that places such men, not men "places." The Tar Heel expects to see Prof. Hinton lead the temperance forces throughout the State.

The people of the country are now indeniably prosperous. Work is plentiful. Money is easy. The people are comparatively speaking well clothed and well fed. The necessities of life are high to be sure, for economical reasons that are understood. But, taking the situation altogether, the people are better off than the average. And yet in Wall street the stocks are going down, down, day after day. For this there is no sound economic reason. The decline is certainly no reflection of the economic condition of the country. On the contrary, it happens once for all of the poppycock to the effect that the stock market is the barometer of business. The business of the country is all right, but stocks are dropping to a point where panic will be inevitable, and then will come the demoralization of business, the crash of failures, the hoarding of money, and all the familiar phenomena of hard times. And for all this demoralization and turmoil, who and what will be responsible? The gambler and the gambling of Wall Street.—Virginian-Pilot.