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SILENT THIRTY YEARS.

A GEORGIA WOMAN RELIGIOUSLY KEEPS A VOW MADE TO HER HUSBAND.

The death of Mrs. Susan E. Merrifield, of Marcella, Georgia, which occurred yesterday, revives interest in one of the most peculiar cases ever known of a vow of silence made and kept thirty years. In 1860 Mrs. Merrifield, who, it is said, was a little woman of a peculiarly bright and cheery disposition, was telling her husband of some occurrence, when he requested her in a very surly manner to be silent, adding that the sound of her voice was hateful to him.

It seems that Mr. Merrifield, while a good husband in every other way, was in the habit of vomiting his displeasure when aroused by outside matters by ill humor with his wife, whose good nature usually passed his testiness by, but on this occasion she replied that as it was hateful to him he should never hear her voice again. And he never did, nor any other person ever heard it, for in spite of her husband's remorse and remonstrances from her friends and relatives, Mrs. Merrifield kept her room, though she continued to act the part of a good wife and mother, fulfilling every duty scrupulously. She even bore three children to her husband after this vow was taken. Her communication was absolutely necessary with those about her she used sign language, but reduced a language of signs to such perfection in governing her household and children that it was but seldom that this state was resorted to.

It was thought that when her husband died she would resume the use of her speech, but while she sat by his dying bed, devoted and loving to the last, in answer to his supplications, that she speak but a word to him, wrote on the wall with all the evidences of grief: "I cannot, I cannot! God forgive and help me, I cannot!" But whether it was that she found it impossible to break her vow and her vow, or that long disuse had affected her organs so that she really could not use them, could not be arrived at, but her family inclined to the latter belief, for it is said that while on her deathbed she made distinct but ineffectual efforts to speak to her children, dying with the seal of silence unremoved from her lips.—Philadelphia Times.

POCKET-LAMPS.

ELECTRICITY'S LATEST ADDITION TO THE COMFORTS OF TRAVEL.

While riding in a railroad car, trying to read a newspaper by the uncertain light of the lamp which was suspended at a tantalizing distance from my eyes, says Taverner in the Boston Post, a friend who sat next to me, said: "Taverner, old fellow, don't spoil those critical faculties of yours by using that wretched apology for a lamp, but suit yourself with this." He whipped a little tube out of his pocket which he fastened to a buttonhole, and before I could see that he was driving at a bright light illuminated the newspaper, which had been blurred by the devious rays from the railroad lamp.

"That's electricity," added my friend, with seemingly superfluous frankness, and he then went on to show how the apparatus worked. It had a storage battery for the motive power and a reflector to concentrate the light, and the entire weight of the light was only 1 1/2 pounds. I found the electric light somewhat glaring at first, the reflection from the newspaper dazzling my eyes, and the shadows cast giving a sort of dark lantern gloom to outlying objects. But this effect soon wore off, and by adjusting the paper to the light, it was easy for me to read without experiencing any inconvenience.

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

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

TOUCHING WAR SCENES.

HOW A YOUNG CHATHAM COUNTY BOY DIED ON THE FIELD.

It may be said, perhaps, that every incident of a man's life has power to make him either better or worse; but this must be especially true of tragical experiences, of infrequent occurrence with most of us, but distressingly common to soldiers engaged in actual warfare. Scenes like the following, described by Major Small in his history of the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, could hardly have been witnessed without leaving some permanent impression upon the beholder.

After the battle of Gettysburg a number of men, in gray suits, were lying in a grove at the left of Cemetery Hill and sadly I made my way among the dead and dying proffering such assistance as sympathy dictated. One poor fellow about twenty-five years of age, was shot through the body. His wants were few. "Only a drink of water. I am so cold—so cold! Won't you cover me up?"

Then his mind wandered, and he murmured something about "Dear mother. So glad 'tis all over."

Soon came a clear sense of his condition. Would I write to his father and tell him how he died,—how he loved them at home? "Tell them all about it, won't you? Father's name is Robert Jenkins. I belong to the Seventh North Carolina—came from Chatham county. My name is Will—," and tearfully I covered his face.

A little further on my attention was attracted to a young man—of Kemper's brigade, I think. I knelt at his side and was looking at his strikingly handsome face, when he unclosed his eyes and gazed steadily into mine with such a questioning, hungry look, an appeal so beseeching, so eloquent! And I had no power to answer—could only ask where he was wounded.

"Don't talk to me, please," he said. A moment after he touched his breast, and I saw there was not a chance for him.

When asked if he was not afraid to die, he answered, "No; I am glad I am through. Oh! I hope this will end the war; will it?"

I asked him whether he was a Christian, and he began to make some answer but a sudden spasm of pain closed his eyes.

I could not bear to leave him, and had just put my face down close to his when he suddenly opened his eyes. I shall never forget their unearthly beauty, and the sweet, trusting expression which overspread his face, as he said to me, with a motion as if he would throw his arms around my neck, "I am going home—good-bye!"

I did weep; I could not help it. I do not recollect his name; he may not have told me. I only remember that boys from the Sixteenth Maine carried him to the field hospital because they wanted to do so, although they too, saw it was nearly over.—Ral. Chronicle.

"Hackmetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50c. 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 Nasal Injector free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50c. For sale at W. M. Cohen's drugstore.

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

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 drugstore."

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.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATIONS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COMRADES: We desire to call your attention to the provisions of our constitution directing that the annual elections for officers shall take place on the fourth day of July in each year. We earnestly hope that there will be a large attendance of veterans at the court house, (unless some other place of assembling shall be designated) in each county at 12 o'clock on that day, and the regular organization continued and strengthened. If the meeting shall have been arranged for another day, or shall not be held on the 4th of July, it is not material, provided the veterans shall surely be called together at some time.

The executive committee have determined to wait no longer for adequate subscriptions, but boldly to assume the responsibility of opening a Soldiers' Home for the care of such of our needy, deserving comrades as require to be supported by charity. At present it is probable that the hotel building at Ridgeway, donated by Col. Heck, will be too large for our immediate purposes, and we may begin in a smaller way at Raleigh, or some accessible locality.

For the support of this Home, we throw ourselves upon the abounding charity of the people of North Carolina and we appeal particularly to the members of the Confederate Veterans' Association to see that a proper interest is evinced in every town and township in State.

We especially invoke the aid of the women of North Carolina, foremost in every work of love and kindness, and we ask that the Veterans' Association of each and every county constitute a central committee of ladies of not less than five in every county town in the State. The names of the members of this committee, particularly the chairman, should be forwarded at once to W. C. Stronach, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C., who will correspond with the committees concerning the methods of raising funds for the support of the Home.

J. S. CARR,
President,

W. C. STRONACH, Sec'y.

SHE HEARD WITH HER EYES.

REMARKABLE PROFICIENCY IN LIP-READING ATTAINED BY A DEAF GIRL.

"Can you direct me to the institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb?" asked a gentleman a few days ago of a bright young lady he met in the middle of the block.

"Yes," she said, "it is over yonder, and as I am going there, I will show you the way. Have you any children there?" she asked.

"No," he replied, "I am going to attend the annual exhibition."

They had a pleasant walk through the grounds, and all the way the young lady and her companion kept up an interesting conversation. When nearing the main entrance he asked her how many children were in the institution, and she replied that there were over 300 deaf mutes and a number of pupils who were deaf but could speak as well as anybody. "I am one of the latter," she added. "I can speak fairly well as you perceive, but I have never heard a sound."

"How on earth, then," asked her surprised companion, "have you been able to answer my questions if you did not hear them?"

"Oh," said she, with a smile at the astonishment of the other, "I read your questions by watching your lips, for the motions of your lips tell me every word you said as accurately as though I had heard them. We hear with our eyes. That's the way we are taught to speak to people who don't understand the deaf mute alphabet. I can talk to my deaf-mute companions without using the signs for they, too, can read from my lips, and I answer them with the fingers."—New York Times.

ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED BY STATE PRESIDENT ELIAS CARR.

WHEREAS, The North Carolina Farmer's Alliance did, at its last regular meeting, on the 13th day of August, 1889, in this city of Fayetteville, set forth the following resolutions as the demands of the Alliance, to wit:

RESOLVED, With full confidence in the correctness of our position upon the question, we again demand of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the enactment of a railroad commission law, with full powers to the commissioners to regulate freight and passenger rates upon a just and reasonable basis, and with further power to investigate and take reasonable action with respect to damages or injuries to persons or property.

RESOLVED, That the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance hereby enters its earnest protests against the policy of giving away the labor our convicts, and demands of our Legislature the enactment of such laws as will hereafter prevent this outrage on the rights of the tax payers of our State.

RESOLVED, That we demand such changes in our laws as will reduce the costs in litigation in minor causes and as shall enlarge the jurisdiction of our justices of the peace.

RESOLVED, That we demand that laws shall be enacted to prohibit our public officials from receiving or using free passes or tickets on our railroads.

WHEREAS, The same having been submitted to and ratified by the requisite majority of the Subordinate Alliances, now, therefore, I, Elias Carr, by the authority vested in me as President of the North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance, hereby proclaim them officially the demands of said Alliance.

Given under our hand and seal this the 4th day of June A. D. 1890.

ELIAS CARR,
Pres. N. C. F. S. A.
E. C. BEDDINGFIELD,
Sec'y N. C. F. S. A.

OVER-EDUCATION

DOES NOT CONTENT ITS POSSESSORS.

Prince Bismarck, in a recent interview with the London Telegraph, gave expression to an idea that, coming from him, is, at least, worth consideration.

The prince declared that no concession to the nihilists was possible. Over-education had led to much dissatisfaction and disappointment in Germany, but in Russia had led to disaffection and conspiracy. There were ten times as many people educated for the higher walks as there were places to fill. Further education was making pedantic theorists visionaries unfit for constitutional government. It would be madness to put such men in authority. The Russians do not know yet what they want. They must therefore be ruled with a rod of iron.

Referring to the labor question, the Prince ridiculed the idea that the workmen would ever be contented, because, he said, the rich are never contented. He spoke strongly against any dictation as to the hours of labor and against usurping the rightful authority of parents over their children.

In North Carolina where education has not become near so general and advanced as is desired, Bismarck's idea of over-education will grate on enthusiastic ears; and yet, how many are there who honestly believe that it is easy to over-educate the negro? Without at all attempting to place the negro on the same plane with the Caucasian race the idea is not to be altogether pooh-poohed that over-education of a nation is impossible.

The subject is broad and complex; and the Chronicle is not prone to enter at length into its discussion. However, in this connection, the thought arises that there is no over-education, even in Germany, in manual training; and in this country, especially in Charlotte, there is no education in manual training at all, at a time, too, when there is an universal demand for skilled labor.—Charlotte Chronicle.

RICH COLORED MEN.

EXAMPLES OF EX-SLAVES IN THE SOUTH WHO HAVE GROWN VERY WEALTHY.

It will probably be surprising to know that in Galveston there is a colored man who is worth over \$350,000. His name is Sylvester, and he has a fine mansion in the most desirable residence portion of the city. And, what will most surprise Chicago people, his wife employs none but white servants. How did Sylvester get rich? Well, he got a start in politics, then ran a saloon and gambling house for colored people for a few years; then went into real estate and speculated. He is shrewd and successful. One of the most successful and wealthiest real estate men in Houston is a colored man. His name is Milton Sterrett. He owns a fine residence, surrounded by fine grounds, all terraced off and planted in the finest flowers and shrubbery, and keeps a landscape gardener to attend it. He was a waiter on the boats between Galveston and Houston before and all during the war, and made everything he has in real estate deals during the last 20 years. He owns several large plantations and is worth at least \$400,000.

Then take Senator C. N. Burton, of Fort Bend county. When the war closed and he was freed, he lived on a plantation belonging to his mistress, whose husband and two sons were killed, leaving her alone in the world. She had given him a good elementary education; he was shrewd. By attention to business he soon acquired a good farm. In a few years he added to it, and bought in the plantation formerly owned by his mistress, and had two other large ones on the Brazos in ten years more. His old mistress being reduced to poverty, he undertook to care for her. He said when he was elected to the State Senate that he owed all he was to her kindness, and that he felt it his duty to care for her. And he sent her back to her native State—Virginia—and regularly remits to her—and has done so for fifteen years—\$150 every month. He is popular with whites and blacks, Democrats and Republicans, and studied law, so that he could depend on himself to manage his immense plantation and ranch interests. Senator Burton is worth over \$500,000.

Then Henry Black, the great sheep and cattle ranchman of Tom Green and Pecos counties, is worth nearly half a million. He has made it all in less than fifteen years. Are these men Southern negroes? Yes, every one of them.

But the largest plantation owner and the heaviest farm-land tax-payer in the rich county of Lamar was a light-colored mulatto named Harvey. He died a few weeks ago and left a widow, who will be able to pull through, probably, as her husband left four large plantations, a fine stock farm, some city property in Paris and a big bank account. Besides this he left her a snug little insurance policy on his life for \$18,000.—Chicago Tribune.

AN EDITOR'S FAITH.

The editor of the Advocate, published at Greenville, Ala., expresses his faith in S. S. S.: "The good this preparation has accomplished is incalculable, and thousands of men and women that it has saved from an early grave to-day rise up and bless the originator, and those who placed it in their power to procure it. A number of our acquaintances have used this wonderful medicine to their great benefit, most of them to their perfect healing, and their testimony has been given to the public that others like them may take the healing balm. We know that Swift's Specific (S S S) is no humbug, and can recommend it, and we do most heartily. The proprietors are genial, liberal and charitable, and have done probably as much or more good than any other firm in the South. Read, reflect and be relieved."—Greenville Advocate, Nov. 1889.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE SUB-TREASURY BILL

DR. MACUNE SAYS THE FARMERS ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE THEIR BILL OR ONE LIKE IT—COL. POLK INTERVIEWED.

C. W. Macune, chairman legislative committee of the National Farmers' Alliance, says:

"The sub-treasury bill is really more popular every day. It is being discussed and approved by the great conservative element of the country; not farmers alone, but lawyers, doctors, merchants, and even bankers are often in favor of it. It is the only measure that has ever been offered that encourages the growth of the country, town and rural city, and will stimulate home enterprise and induce manufacturing the country. Hence the real support of the measure is increasing every day, and it makes no difference what the present Congress may do with the bills before it, the principle seeking recognition in the sub-treasury bill is based on ultimate truth, meets the approbation of nearly all who take the trouble to understand it, and must in time prevail. The principle contended for in this measure can never change, and its advocates will never yield to any substitute for it. The details are immaterial, but those who admit the principle, and object on account of detail—as some of the members of Congress do—place themselves in an awkward position, because we have challenged those who object to this detail for carrying out the principles, to offer a better system, and it would get our support."

Should the present Congress see fit to respond to the pressure being brought to bear on them by the corrupt party bosses, whose dictum is to ostracize every member of the party who will not join in to give a unanimous vote against the bill from both parties, which now seems probable, it will not hurt the true interests of the measure any, because the people know the measure has some friends there, as many members have so said and endorsed the principle. We will, under such circumstances, know that the bosses whipped them into line to protect others who were compelled to vote against the bill.

"Should this happen another bill, involving the same principle, will follow as soon as possible. The principle that seeks to stop the present discrimination against the farmer must be recognized or present tendencies will carry us on to destruction."

IT IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

"Mr. McClammy's bill is in no sense of the measure an Alliance measure, and is not nor will it ever be a substitute for the sub-treasury bill. He has no right or authority to say that it was endorsed by every Alliance in the land. It fills an entirely different field, and if it should become a law, there would still be just as great a necessity for the sub-treasury bill as now. It seeks simply to increase the volume of money on land. The Alliance has not discussed or acted upon that question. We have announced in a general way, in favor of an increase in the volume of money, and have discussed and adopted the sub-treasury plan. The reason for this is that the farmer is behind in the race to-day. There is an actual discrimination against him by a fixed volume of money, the control of which the government entrusts to a class. Their bill seeks to remove this discrimination and place them on equal footing with the rest of the procession. They say give us this and we will make this country blossom like a rose and will join you all in any safe and conservative method for increasing the stable volume of the circulating medium. What we want now is a flexibility that will enable us to assert our freedom from the power of money to oppress."

WHAT COL. POLK SAYS.

If this Congress adjourns without doing anything to relieve the farmer, you will hear a howl which will tell on the men who failed to aid them by legislation."