WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, - - January 20, 1899. NATURE AND IMMIGRATION

ARE SOLVING IT. Although a perplexing one, the race problem is becoming gradually less perplexing, and is slowly but surely being solved by the two mighty agencies of nature and immigration. It would never have been a problem at all if the emancipated slaves had not been vested with the right of franchise. Then the trouble began, for with that came the conflict for supremacy, the effort of the emancipated negroes to rule, and the determination of . the white people not to be ruled by them. In this determination, both race instinct and self interest asserted themselves. The superior will not without resistance be ruled by an inferior race and property will resort to every practicable expedient to protect itself from the rule of the incompetent, whatever the race may be, but especially if it be of another race which by instinct acts almost solidly. This is the genesis of the race problem from a political standpoint and that is about the only standpoint from which it is worth while to view it, for that is what

problem at all. It is less of a problem now than it was years ago, and it will be less of a problem years hence than it is now, for the negro is becoming annually less of a political factor, and is now a factor of importance in but few States. In those Southern States where from their numbers if acting together they might wield a dominating influence the white people have protected themselves by legislation which restricts the franchise so that only the more intelligent and trustworthy negroes can vote, and this action the necessity for which is universally recognized has been universally acquiesced in even by the better class of negroes themselves. Other Southern States which have not already taken action (North Carolina among the number) will follow those that have, if the negroe are numerous enough to become disturbing factor, and thus the race problem from the political standpoint will be solved.

makes it the problem it is or any

But it would be solved in time in dependent of these protecting measures although not so quickly, and although some of the Southern States might suffer much from the continued agitation of that question and from the disturbed conditions and bad government in the interim it would be solved by nature and by immigration, which are working jointly for its solution.

"The survival of the fittest" wil assert itself in this as it has in the conflict between the red man and the white man on this hemisphere, and between the white man and the black man on the continent of Africa. The problem will not be solved exactly in the same way, for there need be no war. Nature, supplemented by the forces of civilization and progress, will do it in a quiet but sure and bloodless way. The negro race will not become extinct, nor absorbed, but it will be so much outnumbered by the white race in the United States that it will cease to be a factor at all that can affect the destinies of the superior race. Statistics show this.

Mr. Henry Gannett, of the U. Census Bureau, who had special charge of the collection of the statistics of the negro population, has written a paper which was published in the Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle, under the title of "The Decadence of the Negro Population in the United States," which we find thus epitomized in the New Orleans

"He quotes the figures of the census of 1700, when there were 3,172,000 whites and 757,500 negroes, the whites constituting 80.73 per cent. and the negroes 19.27 per cent. of the total population.
"Although the colored race has

steadily increased in numbers since that time, it has not kept pace with the percentage of progress made by the whites. The census of 1850 gave the whites as 19,553,000, or 84.3 per cent of the total population, and the negroes at 3,638,000, or 15.69 per cent. of the whole people of the country. This showed a decline in percentage of about four for the blacks and a correspond ing increase on the part of the whites. The last census gave the figures as follows: Whites, 54,983,000, or 87.8 per cents.; negroes, 7,470,000, or 11.93 per cent. of the total population. From this it appears that the whites have increased in a century from a little over 3,000,000 to nearly 55,000,000, and the negroes from three-fourths of a million to about 7,500,000."

The whites were in 1890 nearly eighteen times as numerous as in 1790, the negroes nearly ten times as merous. In 1790 the latter race formed 19.27, or very nearly one fifth, of the while population, and at the end of this century they constituted only 11.93 per cent. or less than one eighth of the population. The following ta-ble shows the rate of increase of the negroes and whites during each of the

ten-year period		
Decade.	Percentage White.	of Increase- Negro
1790 to 1800	35.76	32.3
1800 to 1810	36.12	37.5
1810 to 1820	34.12	28.5
1820 to 1830	34 03	31.4
1830 to 1840	34.70	23 4
1840 to 1850	37.74	26.6
1850 to 1860	37.69	22 0
1860 to 1870	24.76	9.8
1870 to 1880	29.22	34 8
1880 to 1890	26.68	13.5

This table indicates that, with the exception of two ten-year periods, namely, those from 1800 to 1810 and 1870 to 1880, the negro element has in R. B. BELL every case increased at a less rapid per bottle.

rate than the white element, and in many cases its rate of increase has

been very much smaller. The figures show the The figures show that the negroes increased most rapidly up to 1860, when they were in state of slavery and had no cares, except those that arose from a compulsory system of labor. Since then the discipline and superintendence that kept them in order, and the pecuniary interest that provided for all their needs have been lost, the conditions immorality and insanitation which freedom has brought them have enormously contributed to increase their mortality rates. It is only in the chief Southern cities that any statistics of the death rates of the two races are These show some startling facts, and give a proper idea of the comparative mortality. The death rate per 1000 in the following cities is given: St. Louis, whites 17, negroes 35; Baltimore, whites 22, negroes 36; New Orleans, white 22, negroes 37; Washington, white 19, negroes 38; Louis-ville, white 18, negroes 32. From figures it appears that in the large cities the annual death rate of the negroes is very nearly, if not quite, double that of the native white.

The impression might be entertained by some that the increase in the whites over the negroes is due to the immigration, which was not much of a factor before 1848. While the increase is largely due to this it is still a fact that the increase of the native white population has been all the time much greater proportionate to numbers than the increase in the negro population, so that if there had been no immigration at all the white people would still maintain the ascendancy.

While this greater increase in white births will continue, supplemented by immigration, the disproportion between the races will be increased by the death rate among the negroes not only in the cities, but in the rural districts as a rule, although the negro may be better adapted to life in some sections than the white man, who is more easily affected by certain climate conditions. But this area, compared with the area inhabited by both races. is comparatively insignificant and could not affect the final result which will ultimately and at no very remote period be the complete overshadowing of the black race by the white and its complete elimination as a factor in public affairs.

WILL NOT LIVE TO SEE IT. Shortly after the Legislature met the Republican members held a caucus and adopted resolutions tabooing Prof. I. H. Smith, colored representative from Craven county. denying him the right to participate in Republican caucuses and declaring that he is no Republican, his offence being that he had said somethings in reference to the leadership of the negroes that they didn't like. But Prof. Isaac had his backers among the negroes, and through public meetings in Raleigh and through some of their organs they endorsed him and scored the Republicans who shut the doors of their caucuses on

The Star of Zion, the official ergan of the Colored Methodist Church, thus goes for them and reminds them that "they will never live to see the Republican party tri umph again in this State," and tha the colored contingent "are not shedding any tears about it":

Why don't the Republican clubs read out of their party the 30,000 white Republicans who under the false cry "White Supremacy" and "Negro Domination," stabbed the negroes b voting the Democratic ticket last No rember in this State? Whatever be egislation is enacted in Raleigh against the poor negroes, such as giving them jim crow cars. disfranchising them, he withdrawal of taxes paid by the whites to help support the colored public schools, etc., will be charged up largely by the 120,000 black Republicans to the action of these 30,000 white Republicans who treacherously and cowardly deserted them after they could no longer use them for personal and political gains.

"The white Republicans of this State, with very few exceptions, are as bitterly opposed to the negroes holding offices as the Democrats are. A white man is a white man, regardless of politics; and in this State at the present time the white Republicans seem be as afraid of negroes as they are of ghosts. The 30,000 white Republicans who ungratefully went back on the loyal black voters in the last election will never live to see the Republican party triumph again in this State. The negroes are not shedding any tears about it."

It took the Star of Zion a long time to discover that "the white Republicans, with few exceptions, are as bitterly opposed to negroes holding office as the Democrats are." If it had made this discovery some time ago and acted on it it might have given salutary advice when such advice might have done the negroes some good.

- The Mt. Airy Granite Company are now shipping large quantities of stone for government use at Fort Caswell.

How to Prevent Pneumonia You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to re-sult in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. Bel-LAMY.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disbilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if
your kidneys are affected, you have a
pinched look. Secure good health,
and you will surely have good looks.
"Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative
and Tonic. Acts directly on the
stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies
the blood, cures pimples, blotches and
boils, and gives a good complexion.
Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at
R. B. Bellamy's Drug Store. 50 cents
per bottle.

WHY NOT TRY FREE SHIPS?

We must have a merchant marine: of course we must, if we are ever to be a commercial nation in the true sense, a thoroughly independent and self-reliant commercial nation. We have now the greatest commerce of any nation on earth, but we are the only commercial nation that is dependent upon the ships of other nations to transport our products or our purchases to and fro across the seas. And the particularly bad feature of this is that we are compelled to use the ships of the very nations we compete with, and thus help to make them stronger to fight for supremacy. Great Britain and Germany are our great and greatest commercial rivals; Great Britain the greatest, with Germany coming on apace, and yet we have to call into service English and German ships to carry the exports that we ship to English, German and other ports.

Great Britain is not only the greatest ship sailer but the greatest ship builder in the world, greater than all the other nations combined. building ships not only for her own seamen but for all nations that find t expedient to patronize her yards of which she has about eight, where everything in the shape of sea craft from the fishing smack to the thun dering war ship is built. Ship build ing is a business with her builders, and they will build as good a ship for any other nation as they will for themselves, and will build war ships, and most formidable ones, for na tions with which Great Britain may be at war next year. That's John Bull's idea of business. And that' the way he made his reputation as ship builder.

While the necessity for and the folly of being always without a mer chant marine of our own is gener ally recognized, it is contended by some that we cannot compete with British and other foreign ship yards, and therefore to encourage the building of sea-going ships in thi country we must offset the advan tages they may have by Government subsidies or bounties to our ship building concerns. This is no true, but conceding for the presen that it may be true, the question then arises whether it is better to have a merchant marine of ship that may not be built in this country or wait until our shipbuilders can compete with other builders? In other words, should the interests of our commerce and the possession of a merchant marine be made subordinate to the interests of American ship-builders? This is practically what they who insist on bounties insist upon. They will keep hammering away at the subsidy or bounty schemes, and will oppose all other propositions looking to the acquisition of a merchant marine. That is what they have been doing for years ever since the talk of reviving our merchant marine began.

Ten years, ago, or more, bills were introduced in Congress to modify our navigation laws, (long ago antiquated), so as to give American capitalists the privilege of buying foreign built ships and sailing them under the American flag, as many of them now purchase foreign ships and sail them under foreign flags, because they can't sail them under their own flag. This was fought on the ground that it would be against the interests of the ship building industry in this country, which was practically no industry as few ocean-going ships were built, and it was simply preventing the re-establishment of our merchant marine to take care of an industry that did not exist. In the meantime we continue to pay foreign ship owners from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and some say as much as \$300,000,000 a year, thus making our commercial rivals for their ships, and adding to the prosperity and to the strength of their ship-builders, who are and are

nation like this, which is so largely dependent for its prosperity on its commerce, be made subordinate to a lesser industry, which has practically now no existence and which, although capable of great development, must always be small in comparison with our commerce? If so then there is little use in becoming excited over a merchant marine, for it will never come without subsidies or bounties and never come with subsidies or bounties, for these will never come in sufficient volume to build up the ship-building industry sufficiently to become a successful rival of the British industry, that is, if our ship-builders depend upon these, and do not rely upon their own ability; skill and business meth- erally. ods, upon which they must rely

We can build ships in competition with the world if we will. We build our own warships, which will compare with the warships of the same class of any nation, and as cheaply as they are built by any other nation. We have built as fine and speedy steamships as float the seas. and we are now putting afloat some of the world's best sailing vessels and yet the subsidy advocates have the cheek to say that we cannot build ships without government pampering in the form of subsidies or bounties. We do not build more

ing is necessary, and that we cannot | THE FUNERAL OF have ships built without it.

We build all our own coasting and lake vessels, and American builders have a monopoly of that industry because foreign built vessels not being entitled to American registry cannot engage in lake or coast traffic. It has been contended that to repeal this restriction and authorize the purchase and registering of foreign built ships would destroy the shipbuilding industry which has supplied our lake and coasting vossels. But that can be guarded against and these ship-builders still have a monopoly of that business by adopting such a bill as that proposed by Representative Handy, of Delaware, who has introduced a bill authorizing the purchase by Americans of foreign built ships, with the privilege of sailing them under the American flag but prohibiting their use in the lake or coasting trade. This would protect the builders of our lake and coast vessels, and at the same time facilitate the acquisition of a merchant marine and would also stimu late the building of ships for ocean traffic by American builders when they saw they had to do it or let American capital go abroad for ships. If the advocates of a merchant marine want it they will get it much sooner with free ships than they ever will with subsidies or bounties or both

THE SAME AS CUBA. A Washington dispatch state that the Democratic Senators in con ference had agreed to insist on a amendment to the treaty with Spain placing the Philippines on the same footing with Cuba, which means that when a stable Government shall be established in the islands this Government shall retire and turn the government of the islands over to their people.

This is not as imperative as the resolution offered a few days ago by Senator Hoar, requiring recognition of Philippine independence, but it aims at the same thing, the only difference being that it gives this Government more time to act with deliberation, and some discretion as to when it should recognize the independence of the islands and withdraw. It shows, too, that the Democratic Senators make due allowance for the peculiar conditions by which this Government is confronted in the Philippines, and that they have no disposition to embarrass it in its efforts to meet those conditions. It is also a declaration of an honest purpose to live up to our pledges expressed or implied, and according to the policies and principles upon which this government is founded, policies and principles which have always distinguished us from from the land-grabbing nations which have ignored the right, and robbed the weak simply because they wanted the territory grabbed, and the owners had not the power to successfully resist them.

We have condemned time and again this land-pirating by other nations and never showed any disposition to imitate it until this expansion craze took possession of some of our statesmen. Let it go out to the world that we cannot be tempted to ignore our principles for the sake of territorial acquisition and then we can stand on our record as a nation that holds its honor above lust of empire.

A WISE CONCLUSION. The caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature did a wise thing when they concluded not to abolish the Criminal Courts, and in their stead increase the number of Superior Court Judges and districts. The Criminal Courts are rendering good service, and if they can be made more efficient by stronger, creating a greater demand enlarging their powers all the better, and that is the thing to do. The fact is we have not Criminal Courts enough, and what we have to be the competitors of American are not held frequently enough. One Judge is required to cover too Should the commerce of a great much ground, and the consequences is that the intervals between courts

There might, and in our opinion should be, a Criminal Court in every largely populated county, and while this might seem like imposing a heavy burden upon the tax pavers it would be economy in the end for it would diminish the expenses of keeping prisoners in jail awaiting trial, would also reduce the dockets of the Superior Courts, would facilitate business in them, and prevent the congesting of the dockets and the law's tedious delay, that is the case in many counties, is so annoying to persons having cases in court, so expensive to them and to the State, and so unsatisfactory gen-

Prompt trials, prompt conviction and punishment, or prompt acquittal, are the surest ways to inspire respect for the law and confidence in the courts, and would be one of the most effective ways to deprive Judge Lynch of his occupation. In sparsely populated counties a number might be combined into a criminal district. as is the case now where the criminal courts are in operation. Criminal courts are good things; they are jail-emptiers and money-savers.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Congh Remedy and if not satisfactory to re or bounties. We do not build more of them simply because the ship-builders are holding back to create the impression that much pamper-

MR. FRED. RHEINSTEIN. Conducted at 3.30 O'clock Yesterday Afternoon from the Residence-A

Long Puneral Trais.

The funeral of the lamented Fred erick Rheinstein was conducted in accordance with the impressive Hebrew obsequies yesterday afterno n at 3.30 clock from his late residence, 514 Market street. The services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Mendelsohn, D. D., rabbi of the Temple of Israel, and there was in attendance a large concourse of people, including many of the foremost business men of the city. Indeed, it was one of the most largely attended funerals which has occurred in Wilmington for a long

Dr. Mendelsohn held a short and appropriate service in the home, after which the remains, attended by an unusually long funeral train, were carried to Oakdale cemetery for inter-

The honorary pall bearers were Mr. . Weill, Mr. N. Jacobi and Dr. Geo. G. Thomas. The active pall bearers were Mr. A. Shrier, Mr. Wm. Goodman, Mr. I Greenwald, Mr. A. David, Mr. Samuel Bear, Jr., and Mr. D. J. Aaron. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

After the interment the friends of the family returned to the Rheinstein residence where, in accordance with Jewish custom, prayers were held with the bereaved family for the repose of the dead. This service will be repeated to-day and to-morrow at about 8:30 A. M.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN LADY

Mrs. Etta McKinnon Passed Quietly Away at Her Home in This City Yesterday Afternoon.

The STAR announces with profound sorrow the death of Mrs. Etta McKinnon, the beloved wife of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Neill McKinnon, which occurred at the family residence, No. 510 North Fourt street, yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock.

Mrs. McKinnon was about years of age and for a long had been a consistent and valued member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. A little more than a week ago, she was taken ill with la grippe, which later developed

It was, however, only during the past few days that her condition was considered serious, but despite the best of medical skill and the most care ful attention she gradually grew worse until the final summons came vesterday afternoon.

A husband and two small chil dren, aged one and five years, respectively, survive her and, together with her brother, Mr. W. J. Smith who arrived from Charleston, S. C. yesterday afternoon, have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

In her death the husband and little children have lost a kind and affec tionate wife and mother, and her church and the community beautiful Christian character

The funeral will be conducted thi afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. Andrew's Church by the pastor, Rev. A D. McClure. The interment will be made immediately afterwards in Oakdale cemetery.

Prominent Citizen of Fayetteville.

The death of Capt. Samuel C. Ran kin, member of the firm of A. E. Rankin & Co., of Fayetteville, N. C., is announced by the Daily Reporter of that city. He was on his way home from the place of business of the firm last Monday evening between six and seven o'clock and fell dead on the street. Capt. Rankin was born in Guilford county, Sept. 18, 1832.

"Twelve years ago Capt. Rankin and Miss Eliza Prior were married and she and three sons, Messrs. Charles, Lacey and Henry Rankin and their wives survive him. The Captain was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, holding the office of senior elder for a number of years.'

Retribution Russell's Reply.

The Legislature having asked th Governor to give his reasons for the removal of J. W. Wilson and Otho Wilson from the Rail road Commission, he yesterday sent to that body a special message in the form of an argument-justifying his course. The STAR received the full text of the message last night, but as it would fill nearly four columns of the STAR, and is a very uninteresting document, we omit it. The chief point made against the Wilsons is the old story that they were interested in the Round Knob hotel, owned by the Southern railway system.

IN OLDEN TIMES

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Fayetteville's New Daily. The first number of Fayetteville's new daily, The Reporter, was issued yesterday. It is a bright newsy sheet. The editor, Mr. H. I. McDuffie, says The Reporter is small now, but its magic growth to much larger dimensions during this week will astonish our readers. On Monday next the size will be doubled."

The STAR extends its best wishes for the success of the new enterprise.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the sec-

ond attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'"

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY.

MR. FRED. RHEINSTEIN DIED YESTERDAY

Was One of Wilmington's Largest and Most Successful Merchants-The Funeral To-morrow.

The STAR regrets to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Rheinstein, one of Willington most extensive wholesale merchants, which occurred yesterday about 2.30 P. M. at his nome, 514 Market street.

Mr. Rheinstein had been in il nealth for quite a while. The immediate cause of his death however was La Grippe contracted in New York early in December. He came home quite sick but soon rallied very much so that he spent much of his time at the store until Friday 13th inst, when he was caught out in a rain, causing a relapse. He took to his bed and sank rapidly until his death yesterday.

The deceased was born in Munchweiler, Rhine, Bavaria, November 14th, 1841, being in the fifty-eighth year of his age at the time of his death. He came to America in 1859, having spent a short while in Philadelphia prior to accepting a position with Messrs. A. Weill and Anathon, at that time wholesale merchants in this

Mr. Rheinstein continued with this firm until 1863 when he was sent to Europe to buy goods for the Confederate government. He remained abroad until 1865, when he returned to Philadelphia, and during the remainder of that year imported goods extensively on his own account. The next year 1866, he came back to Wilmington and formed a copartnership with the late David Aaron, under the firm name of Aaron and Rheinstein. The company conducted a prosperous business.

In 1887 the co-partnership was dis solved and the firm of F. Rheinstein & Co. organized, with Mr. Blethentha as his partner. In 1895 the company was incorporated under the name of the Rheinstein Drygoods Company with Mr. Frederick Rheinstein as Pres ident and Mr. L. Blethenthal as secre tary, and it was under this management that the mammoth wholesale establishment, 225 and 231 North Front street was being conducted at Mr. Rheinstein's death. The building is a handsome five story brick structure filled throughout with a stock scarcely equaled and certainly not surpassed n North Carolina—a splendid monu ment to the untiring energy and business integrity of Mr. Rheinstein and a force of blue-jackets, and Chief Jus his associates in business.

The deceased was a charter member of the congregation of the Temple of Israel. He was for many years a trustee and for the past six years has served efficiently as vice president.

He was married to Miss Dannenbaum, of New York, October 11th, 1882, and is survived by his wife and three children, daughter, Miss Alice, and two sons, Sidney and Alfred. The youngest child. Alfred, is 9 years of age.

The eldest child, Miss Alice, is school at Englewood, N. J., and is expected to arrive here with her aunt, Mrs. Flora Ranger, of New York, in time to attend the funeral.

Mr. A. Weill and others for many vears intimate with the deceased, said last night that he would be sadly missed by his congregation, his tusiness associates and the community at

strict adherence of the United States He was a man devoid of ostentation. always kind and charitable, always ready to respond in aid of a worthy Samoa are not regarded here as concause, and responded heartily in the promotion of the business interests of

The funeral will take place from the esidence, 514 Market street, at 3.30 tomorrow afternoon, thence to Oakdale cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. Samuel Mendelsohn, D. D., rabbi of the Temple of Israel.

Mr. Otto Banck President.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association, of Wilmington, held yesterday afternoon in Tiencken Hall, Mr. Otto Banck was elected president to succeed Mr. T. E. Wallace, resigned. Several other matters of importance were discussed. Among them was the recent trouble with the city authorities in securing renewal of licenses for bars in various sections of the city. Committees were appointed and steps taken looking to a more thorough and amicable understanding beween association members and the authorities. There was a large attendance, there being thirty-five members

Became Violently Insane. Mr. Joseph Farrow, a machinist employed at the Wilmington Iron Works, became suddenly demented while at his work yesterday morning, and had to be sent to his home near corner of Fifth and Castle streets. Last night the unfortunate man became so violent that it was necessary to carry him to the guard house and place him in confinement until provision can be made to send him to an asylum. He has a wife and several grown children, and has been a trusted workman at the iron works for a number of years.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure. It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the

The Kind You Have Always Bought

COMPLICATION: Terms of Treaty.

ANOTHER GRAVE

German Consul in Samoa Al leged to Have Violated the

TO WHICH U. S. IS A PARTY.

A Battle for the Kingship of the Islands Resulted-Apla Looted and Destroyed-Americans Seek Refuge on a British Warship.

By Cable to the Morning Star. AUKLAND, N. Z. January 17 .-

Samoan advices, just received here

say that Chief Justice Chambers, on

December 31st declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected king, in succession of the late King Malieton The Chief Justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected vice king. Chief Mataafe was disqualified. The consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who there upon assembled in numbers at Mulinu. armed themselves and surrounded the municipality. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men. well armed, but supplied with defec tive ammunition. The British and

trated the efforts of the House American consuls endeavored to avert committee to apprise it of the fact that nostilities, but these commenced on the House is in session. A Republi-January 1st. Malietoa Tanus and can in the House to-day made the re-Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of mark that in a few days there would their followers were captured. Then, e a House that the Governor would disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the Brit The Republicans will to-morrow ish warship and their followers sought night caucus for the senatorial nomiprotection under the guns of the Por nation. It is believed that several poise. Mataafe's loss was sixty-one meetings will be necessary before men killed and wounded, and Maliethey can arrive at a conclusion. toa Tanus lost twelve men killed and missioner Scott and Governor Atkin The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment

ourned Apia, destroyed the planta

tions and pillaged considerably in the

country. The consuls, later, decided

to recognize Mataafe and his chiefs as a

provisi nal government, pending the

receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward, Dr. Rafaal, the German

consul, closed the Supreme Court, de

claring that the power was vested in

him. The British and American con-

suls then appealed to the captain of the

British warship Porpoise, who landed

tice Chambers, under their guard, took

is seat. The British and America

flags, were hoisted over Chambers

house and the court house. Mataaf

held aloof from these developments.

to Sturdee on the 12th that they would

seize Malietoa and Tamasese, off the

Porpoise, by force if necessary, deprive

them of their titles and deport them.

Chambers is residing on the Porpoise

The British and American consuls

have protested against any infringe

ment of the Berlin Treaty. British

residents have taken refuge in their

consulate and the American residents

have taken refuge in the mission. An

American warship is urgently needed

Situation Very Grave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The situa-

tion in the Samoan islands is realized

here to be full of gravity. For some

time past there has been an exchange

of correspondence between the three

governments, parties to the treaty of

Berlin, respecting the choice of a successor to the late King Malietoa, and

some friction developed, owing to the

government to the terms of the treaty.

the statements in the dispatch from

clusive, for the reason that they are

in conflict with the provisions of the

treaty. If, as reported, Rafaal, the

president of the municipal council at

Apia, and the German Consul, Rose,

have seized the Supreme Court

tleally dictation, it is said here that

they have violated the treaty abso-

lutely. The functions of the Presi-

dent of the Municipal Council are

clearly defined by the treaty and the

last advices received were to the effect

that President Rafaal nas been granted

leave of absence and intended to visit

New Zealand. It was also understood

that his successor had been selected

and it was thought was on his way to

his post. The chief justice, under the

treaty, is made the court of last resort

under any circumstances, and, more

over, the treaty in terms provides

distinctly that in case of any dis-

pute between the natives them-

selves or between the foreigners in

Samoa, the dispute shall be referred

to the chief justice and his decision

shall be final. The treaty expresses

the idea that this provision is to guard

against hostile outbreaks. Therefore,

it is scarcely believed here that the

president of the council would thus

deliberately violate the plain treaty

Treaty Will Be Maintained.

It was known here that the British

and American consular officers a

Apia have been acting in accord, in

the present involved political situation

there, and although the interests of the

United States may not compare with

those of Germany, yet (their rights

under the treaty are equal, and it may

The report that the three consuls

have joined in a provisional recogni-

tion of Mataafia could not be recon

ciled with the open disagreement with

the terms of the treaty, as to the choice

of the king that such action would in

volve, the power of settling disputes

of this character being, as already

stated, solely lodged in the bands of

the chief justice, who, by the way, is

The last advices of the governmen

here were to the effect that the chie

justice had this particular dispute

under consideration, it having been

regularly referred to him in accord-

ance with the terms of the treaty, His

regarded as binding by the government of the United States.

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\$1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price re

in this case an American.

be stated they will be maintained.

pronounced themselves prac-

The provisional government wrote

son are the leading candidates, but it is impossible to predict who wilk be the nominee. Dark horses are numer of men belonging to the British ship, ous. and Chief Justice Chambers and his The Democratic members of the family went on board of her. islature met to-night in secret caucu Apia Looted and Burned. and nominated John T. McGraw, of The followers of Mataafe looted and Grafton, for the United States Senate.

Only one ballot was taken. The caucus was harmonious. The Democrats have forty-eight votes on joint ballot and the Republicans forty-nine. PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP

FREE BOOK ON DRESSMAKING

An edition of Home Dressmaking for 1899 ha

ust been published and the Morning Stan ha

made special arrangements to give a copy of

the book to any of its readers who send the at

Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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Send this coupon with a two-cent stamp to Wells. Richardson & Co... and consider the construction of the c

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WEST VIRGINIA CONTEST

he Political Situation Assumes a Serious

Aspect-The Governor Refuses to

Recognize the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

CHARLESTON, W. .VA., Jan. 18 .-

he political situation here assumed a

serious aspect by reason of the refusal

of Governor Atkinson and the Senate

which is Republican, to formally re

cognize the House. Though the Gov

ernor has been notified that the House

he has not transmitted his message

and there is no indication as to when

he will do so. The Senate has per

sisted in adjourning each day immedi

ately after convening, and this frus-

organized and ready for business

Feeling Intensified -Anti-Ouay Republicans and Democrats Called Together for Conference.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 18 -The feeling between the candidates, their managers and their followers in the great battle for United States Senator has been intensified by rulings of Lieu tenant Governor Gobin at to-day's joint assembly of the Senate and House. Mr. Gobin refused to entertain an appeal from his decision excluding a series of rules regulating the procedure of the conference and declaring the Assembly adjourned, when three-fourths of the Senators

and members voted otherwise The anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats were called together, after the conference adjourned, by Senator Flinn, of Allegheny, Republican chairman of the anti-Quay faction in the General Assembly,

A motion was offered by Senator David Martin, Republican, of Phila: delphia, and adopted, that the committee of seven be continued with power to call the independent Republicans and Democrats together any time the necessity arises.

DEATH OF MR. W. R. TUCKER.

Director and Large Stockholder in the Seaboard Air Line System-The Funeral at Raleigh To-day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., January 17 .-News was received at the Seaboard Air Line headquarters this morning of the death of Mr. W. R. Tucker which occurred at his home in Haleigh, N. C., about 11.30 o'clock last evening. Mr. Tucker, as is well known. has been long and actively identified with the Seaboard Air Line interest being a director in the Seaboard and Roanoke and Georgia, Carolina and Northern, branches of the system, and a large stockholder in all. By di rection of Vice President St. John the flag from the dome of the union passen ger station was lowered to half-mast as a mark of respect, and among all of the departments of the Seaboard Air Line to-day are heard expressions of keenest regret and sympathy for the bereaved. The Tucker name has so long been identified with the Seaboard Air Line, that it seems almost a portion of its permanent history. Maj. Rufus S. Tucker, father of the deceased, by large investment and tireless energy, was a potent factor in the affairs o this company and when he died the son, lived out his father's principles, being actively alive to the same in terest. His face was a familiar one at all stockholders' meetings, and during his term of service as director his business sagacity won for him the admiration and respect of his associates, while the sweetness of his character wielded no less powerful in-

officers Mr. Tucker's death is regarded as a personal loss. A special train will leave Portsmouth

fluence in winning the hearts of those

with whom he came in contact.

Among the executive and managing

to morrow morning to enable the offi-

cers of the Seaboard Air Line to at-

tend the funeral at Raleigh in a body.

TROOPS SAIL FOR CUBA. Second U. S. Artillery to Leave Savannah

for Havana Friday. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. SAVANNAH, January 18 .- The trans port Minnewaska sailed at 11 o'clock

to-night for Matanzas, with the Third Kentucky regiment. The Michigan will sail Friday for Havana with four batteries of the Second United States artillery. including Grimes' battery, which will reach here to-morrow from Huntsville. The battery will leave its San Juan guns in Savannah, taking the new smokeless powder guns which are waiting here for it. Information has been received by the quartermaster's office here that the Panama, which sailed for Matanzas

last Sunday, will not return to Savannah, but will go from Matanzas to Manila and will lay the Philippine cable. After that she will be used as a dispatch boat by Gen. Otis.

The Best Prescription for Chills and fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. Never fails to cure; then why experiment with worthless imitations? Price 50 cents. Your money back if it fails to cure.

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