WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - April 14, 1899.

MORE HARM THAN GOOD.

One Mr. Thurber, of New York was called upon to give his opinion as to Trusts, whether they were beneficial or injurious to the people. He replied that he was for some time inclined to view the Trusts as injurious, but his experience and observation led him to change this opinion and he now regarded them on the whole as beneficial institutions, the result of these organizations being lower prices for the commodities which they control. Whether true or not, this is the only apolegy

that can be offered for these monop-

It may be incidentally remarked that Mr. Thurber is somewhat of a dabbler in Trusts himself and is disposed, therefore, to find whatever of good there may be in such institutions and to make the most of it. There are others, doubtless, who view Trusts through the same glasses that he does and see no harm, but much good in them; but he and they are interested witnesses and are talking for themselves when talking for the Trusts.

gument, that Trusts do lower prices, as asserted, can they therefore claim to be benefactors, that should be hailed as such and meet with popular approval instead of condemnation? If, in the language of Mr. McKinley, whose tariff ideas have done so much to beget Trusts, "cheap goods are nasty goods," and, in the language of ex-President Harrison, "a cheap coat makes a cheap man," then the Trusts are not entitled to much credit for making "nasty" things or for making "cheap men." But we are not taking the McKinley or the Harrison view of dear or cheap goods, for cheap goods are not necessarily "nasty" goods, nor do cheap coats make "cheap men." We believe in cheap goods, and, all other things considered, the cheaper the better. The cheaper things are, the more made and sold the more people employed in the making, the more of the raw material | nearly all our troubles? consumed and the more money put into circulation. If matches sold for a nickel a dozen instead of a cent a box there would not be one tenth as many made and sold as there are now, there would not be one tenth of the timber used in making them and there wouldn't be anything like the number of peopl that are now engaged in making them. This applies to a greater or less extent to every manufactured article that enters into common use. Cheapness puts them in the reach of thousands who couldn't touch them when they were dear and for this reason the Trust which lowers prices does a good thing, is a bene factor to the people and would be entitled to unqualified commendation if this were all that is to be taken into consideration.

But there is another view of it something more important than cheapness, for cheap goods are not the chief end of man. When all things are taken into account and duly considered cheap goods may prove to be the dearest kind of goods. In these days of rapid communication and transportation, and immense production not only of the products of the soil but of manufactured products the relations are closer and the mutual dependence of the different classes of people is greater than they ever were. The miner who takes out the ore, the lumberman who fells the tree, the farmer who raises wheat, tobacco, cotton or anything else handled by manufacturers are closer to the manufacturer than they ever were, and one of them cannot be injured without the others feeling it, although some of them may be bene fitted without the others sharing the

The essential idea, the corner stone that underlies the Trusts is monopoly. They cannot succeed unless they become monopolies. While there is competition they cannot be harmful, but may become very beneficial for then they become competitors in supplying cheaper goods, in paying higher wages and in paying higher prices for the raw materials which they use. But with no competition, with a monopoly they become masters of the field and dictators to consumers of their goods, to the producers of the raw materials, and to the labor they employ, in other words supreme dicta- to dispose of that he offers \$50,000 tors. If they sell goods cheap it is to any "poor but respectable young because they make them cheaply, and they make them cheaply because they command cheap raw materials and cheap labor. The profit they make on their goods they take mature years, a little the rise of out of the producer of these raw thirty. materials and out of the labor what converts the raw materials into other forms. They are thus laying tribute, and burdensome tribute, on the producers and their labor to make a profit out of the consumers.

What does this mean eventually, when the Trusts become firmly established and sweep the industrial field? It means low prices for everything they consume, low prices for the labor they employ, for they will get the materials they need and the glue consumer.

labor they need at the very lowest figure they can. This will result in agricultural depression and in pauperized labor, and these in time will Trusts will invoke their own deborer down will go down with them, for they will not be able to find purchasers for even the "cheap" goods

This is why we say that the 'cheap" Trust goods may in the end be the dearest kind of goods. Monopolies are dangerous things whether they furnish cheap or dear goods, whether they be known as Trusts or by some other name. Competition is the life of trade. With competition there is a chance for all to prosper; with monopoly a chance for none but the monopolists, and for them the time of prosperity will be of brief duration. The institution cornerstoned on greed must end in disaster.

HERE IS SENSIBLE TALK.

We have frequently in these colamns called attention to and quoted the utterances of Booker T. Washington, President of the Tuskegee, Ala., Colored Institute. He has given his race more good, sound, practical advice, than any other But admitting, for the sake of arman of his color who has ever appeared as their adviser. When he talks he always talks sense, and points the negro to the path he must travel to succeed. In his writings and public discourses he seldom touches directly upon politics, but when he does he talks sense as he does when he discourses to his race on industrial, educational and social topics. The following press dispatch from Tuskegee shows how he stands on the question of politics:

"Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Collegiate Institute, and, perhaps, the most widely known colored man in the United States, answering the request of a prominent colored man in North Carolina as to what should be done to allay the 'present conflict between the

races, says:
"I have been asking myself lately some rather serious questions and want to put one or two of them to you. Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the Southern white man and hi politics? Is this not the source of

Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose Southern white en with our votes

"In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to the point where t will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose everything suggested or put forth by the Southern

"This I consider one of our real I believe that there are roblems. thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 50 per cent. better friends to the negro than Gov ernor Russell. I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Rus sell, who has no power to protect, or he has the power does not exercise it, rather than these other white men who can protect us if we cease continually and forever to oppose them.

As Booker T. Washington knows his own race and its weak points pretty well, it may be no matter of surprise to him that the negroes with such few exceptions should for so many years permit themselves to be led and controlled by men, white and black, who have not a particle of interest in them, who use them sime ply for their own gain, keep them in a condition of antagonism to the majority of the white people among whom they are thrown and on whom they are dependent for employment and the means to earn their daily bread, and for relief, should misfortune come to them. They know this, for they have every day object

lessons in it. And yet they permit themselves to be put in antagonism to the best ele ment of the white people, by unscrupulous mountebanks of their own race, and the veriest white trash that worms in among them to use them for gain. There is no State in the South where this has been more pointedly illustrated than in North Carolina, a fact with which Booker T. Washington seems to be familiar, as shown by the above dispatch.

It took him a good while to think of it, but that Kansas man has come to the conclusion that it is about time that prosperity struck him and he wants it all in a lump. He has filed a claim against the Government for \$51,000 back pay, because he was captain of a gunboat on the Mississippi, was officially ordered in 1865 to go home and await orders, and has been awaiting orders

A La Salle, New York, man has a daughter whom he is so anxious man" who will woo and win her. There is a chance for some enterprising, plucky fellow to get a start and a "tall, graceful brunette" of

There is one county in Maryland n which the muskrat is extensively cultivated. It has produced as many as two hundred and fifty thousand of them in one year They are cultivated for their pelts, but epicures say their flesh makes a dainty dish.

When Mr. Armour works up that \$20,000,000 glue Trust which he is manipulating he will stick it to the

IN A BAD MUDDLE.

The penitentiary has been in a pretty bad muddle for some time, but the decision of the Supreme bring business prostration, and the Court in favor of Captain Day puts it in a worse one, unless he decides struction, for they cannot prosper to resign and retire; but this he is and live when those upon whom not very likely to do, as that would they depend are prostrate. Then be giving up the salary, which the mutual relation and dependence could have been the only motive will assert themselves and the Trusts | for his accepting an office that cerwhich pull the producer and the la- tainly has no other attraction in it. Under this decision he continues to be superintendent and can proceed to draw his salary, although his office will, to all intents and purposes under the circumstances, be a

He will be without funds to meet the current expenses of the institution, for it seems that the \$200,000 appropriation by the Legislature had a string to it, the condition being that Capt. Day pull out, but instead of pulling out he has pulled in, and that's the way the matter stands now. He can't draw on that appropriation, the Democratic members of the Board of Directors will not recognize him, and there is not the least likelihood that any merchant in Raleigh or any where else would be willing to make advances or furnish supplies on his order and take his chances on getting pay for them.

But here another question may arise for the courts to decide. If the Legislature had no right to oust Mr. Day in the way it did, or any other way, did it have the right to make an appropriation conditional on his retiring from office, and is not that condition as null and void as the act depriving Superintendent Day of his office? We do not know what view the courts may take of that, but it seems to us that the decision rendered as bearing upon the act of removal would bring this as a germane question before the courts.

Admiral Dewey has no hankering to be President. He says he is no politician, never voted but once and that a long time ago. He is nominally a Republican because he is a Vermonter and the Republican party has the precedence there. If he lived in the South he thinks he would be a Democrat for the

When a dog in Japan disturbs folks by barking or howling at night his owner is arrested and imprisoned for a year. That's one reason, perhaps, why they cultivate the barkless dog in that country. If there were such a law in North Carolina some people would spend their whole lives in prison, or there wouldn't be so many dogs.

U. S. Senator-elect Clark, of Montana, will not risk all his folks on one vessel when they cross the ocean, but has each take passage in a differ-

AN ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.

With Deadly Weapon by W. R. Terry Upon Person of J. T. Howard-The Interesting Circumstances.

W. R Terry, of Charlotte, tor of the Spirit of the South. weekly newspaper published in that city, at whose instance J. Tilman Howard, a young white man, was arrested here some time ago, particulars of which were published in the STAR at the time, was himself arrested yesterday afternoon for an assault with a deadly weapon upon Mr. Howard.

Terry arrived in the city via the Seaboard Air Line yesterday about noon and after a vain attempt to induce the city authorities to re-arrest Howard, he went to the Rock Springs Hotel for a conversation with his wife, who it appears has left him, and the husband attributes her departure to Howard.

The conversation with his wife waxed very "warm," and being ordered to leave the premises by the proprietress, Policeman Stead, who happened to be near, heard Terry mutter a threat against the life of Howard, who is working near corner of Front and Orange streets as a

Mr. Stead thinking it was probable Terry left with intent to do injury to the young man, followed him to the office where Howard is employed and arrived on the scene just as Terry was drawing a revolver upon his in tended victim.

At once disarming him, the police man placed Terry under arrest and carried him to the City Hall, where another revolver was taken from his person. He was then placed in custody of an officer and will be tried for his offence this morning at the session of the police court.

It will be recalled that the three warrants upon which Howard was arrested charged abandonment of his wife, fornication and adultery, and disposing of mortgaged property; but that after the arrest no official communication could be received from the Charlotte authorities, and the

Mrs. Terry and three small children are still boarding at the Rock Spring

It will surprise you-try it.

IT is the medicine above all other for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it .- B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn. My Son was afflicted with catarrh.

He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.-J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill. A 10c. trial size or the 50c. size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., N. Y.

ASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANOTHER HEARING.

More Testimony Taken in th Contested Congressional Election Case.

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

Hon. John D. Bellamy, the Contestee, Or the Stand-Denies Statement and Depositions by Witnesses at Old Hundred and Moncure.

Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee n the contested Congressional election case, was examined as a witness for himself before the Notary Court assembled yesterday morning for the hearing of testimony in behalf of the contestee. The taking of his testimony consumed the entire day, and is by far the most interesting evidence yet heard during the progress of the entire investigation.

sided over the court, and Misses Shrier and Struthers were court stenogra-Col. Dockery was represented by Oscar J. Spears, Esq., and Jno. P Cameron, Esq., of Rockingham, N.

C. Mr. Bellamy's counsel was Junius

Notaries Fowler and Wallace pre

Davis and Geo. L. Peschau, Esqs. Mr. Bellamy began his testimony vesterday morning at 10 o'clock and was continuously on the stand, except ation. for a recess of one hour and a half at noon, until last night at 8 o'clock. In response to a question as to whether he had read the testimony of one I. M. Cole, of Old Hundred, in Richmond county, in the present case, in which it was stated by Cole that he (Bellamy) had said that the Democrats were going to have the election if they had to carry it at the point of the bayonet, Mr. Bellamy testified that he had read the testimony, but that the statement in question is absolutely and positively false; he did not entertain or express such a thought and further more he would have been opposed to any such idea if he had thought that his party even desired or expected to

resort to such a thing. He was next asked if had read the depositions of a man named Secrest witness for contestant at Monroe Union county, N. C. Upon being asked to state the substance of the testimony of Secrest, witness stated that it was hardly necessary to contradict the statement of Mr. Secrest, as his character has been shown by a number of witnesses to be very bad. Secrest testified that in a speech at A. Stout's school house, in Union county, he (Bellamy) had said that the people of Wilmington were armed with Winchester rifles and were going to carry the election if it was necessary to shoot down the negroes. Mr. Bellamy testified that the statement of Secrest was absolutely false; he said that upon the conclusion of a discussion of the policy and principles of the Democratic party and its position upon national questions, he came down to the question of bad government in in State affairs, and then finally came down to local matters. Mr Bellamy further testified that he stated to the assemblage as one reason why the fusionists should be hurled from power and control in North Carolina was that they had subjected the citizens of Wilmington, Newbern and Greenville to the horrors of misgovernment and negro domination, and all that that implied, and, after briefly stating how the town of Greenville had been gerrymandered and put un-

der negro control, he came to Wilmington, the place of his residence, and recited the terrible conditions here. He told of a negro burglar having been caught by a white lady in her own residence and turned over to fusion city authorities, who subsequently released him on straw bail; of the commission of six burglaries within ten days within eight hundred feet of the City Hall and of the non-arrest of a single offender; of six murders having been committed within a year; of the destruction by negroes of a hospital for infection of diseases in the outskirts of the city; of the impossibility to convict a negro by a New Hanover jury where a question of credibility arose between white witnesses and negro witnesses; of the brutal assault upon Mr. R. F. Hamme, gallant and reputable citizen, by Richard Holmes, a negro policeman and the resulting trial in the Criminal Court, which was nol prossed by a fusion solicitor without

consent of the associate counsel; of the hundred and one insults offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the utter inefficiency of the Republican authorities to suppress it; of the subsequent meeting of the Champer of Commerce, presided over by a Republican, which passed resolutions declaring the inability of the Republican city administration to preserve aw and order, substantially calling apon the people of Wilmington, as a matter of business and self-preservation, without regard to politics, to change the existing state of affairs.

Mr. Bellamy then stated that in the speech referred to by Secrest he stated that in consequence of this demoralization he had been informed that the white people of this city had ordered several thousand Winchester rifles to protect the lives, the property and the welfare of the people, and that he deplored any conflict and hoped none would come, but if it did came and a riot ensued that a very fatal result would come to the negroes. He did not state in that speech or any of the campaign that the whites were going to carry the election by force or fraud or any illegal means, and so far as his knowledge went, there was no such intent upon the part of Democrats. The statements he was then making, Mr. Bellamy said, and the statements made in his campaign speeches were a true statement of the condition of affairs in Wilmington at the time the speeches were made and that if he had failed in the statement. it was in not stating other and greater wrongs, which actually occurred and which he forgot to mention,

Attorneys Spears and Cameron and consumed most of the day. The questions in the main were not important.

but the answers in every instance were disparaging to the cause of the contestant and equally demoralizing to the counsel for same. He was questioned closely as to the speech of Col. Waddell in the Opera House, destruction of the Manly printing office, and other matters.

The re-direct examination was by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., upon the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken until 9.30 o'clock this morning.

JOHNSON DRY GOODS CO.

Articles for Its Incorporation Filed Yes terday With Clerk of Superfor Court. Articles of agreement in reference to the formation of a corporation, pursuant to the laws of the State, were yesterday filed with Col. John D. Taylor. Clerk of the Superior Court, by Major W. A. Johnson, Mr. W. S. Johnson and Mr. A C. Johnson, incoporators, asking for the formation of a corporation to be known as the Johnson Dry Goods Co., for conducting a general dry goods, notion and mili-

nery business, wholesale and retail. The capital stock is fixed at \$20,000. divided into two hundred shares with privilege to increase at any time to an amount not exceeding \$50.000.

A clause in the agreement stipulates that stockholders shall not be individually liable for the debts of the corpor-The first meeting of the stockhold

ers'will be held on April 22nd, and

subsequent annual meetings on the

second Tuesday of January in each Of the \$20,000 capital stock, Maj. Johnson has one hundred shares and Messrs. W. S. and A. C. Johnson fifty

Maj. Johason, as well as the other. gentlemen composing the corporation, have been closely identified with the dry goods and millinery business for a number of years and the success of the Johnson Dry Goods Co., backed with such sterling business integrity, is assured.

About the Raleigh.

The Raleigh News and Observer's Washington special published in yesterday's paper says of the expected visit of the cruiser Raleigh to this

"Assistant Attorney General Boyd said to-day that unless the unexpected happens the United States cruiser Raleigh will appear in Wilmington waters before going into dry dock for needed epairs. The question now at issue is to determine who shall receive the gun to be presented to the State capital. Judge Boyd is confident that the ceremonies will be a sucess.'

First National Bank of Wilmington.

A dispatch to the Raleigh Post from Washington says that Comptroller Dawes has directed Receiver Clark to wind up the business of the First National Bank of Wilmington by June 30. This bank failed in 1891. Dividends to the amount of \$558,600 (which is 60 per cent. of the deposits) have been paid. There are \$185,000 North Carolina under Fusion rule of assets classed as almost worthless. These will now be sold.

Dockery's Weak Showing.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte News says: "North Caro lina people say that the prospects are that neither Dockery nor Pearson will be successful in their contests before the next House. Dockery especially is said to be making a most weak showing in his testimony, portions of which have been submitted to the Clerk's office, House of Representatives.'

May Locate in Sampson. A gentleman who has just returned from Garland, in Sampson county, says that a party of capitalists from Michigan are negotiating for the purchase of several tracts of farming and timber land in that section with a view of locating there. They will, f they succeed in making the purchase, engage in the trucking and

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Young Lady at Mount Olive Shot Herself With a Pistol.

[Star Correspondence.]

MT. OLIVE, N. C., April 12. This morning at 10 o'clock Miss Cora Parker, who is about 19 years old, attempted suicide by shooting herself in the right temple with a revolver. The cartridge was a 32 ball and still remains in her head. The brain is ozing through the wound The cause is unknown. Although the young lady's case is a desperate one, she may possibly recover.

Frying Pan Shoals.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board, that on or about April 20, 1899. Light Vessel No. 1, moored about two and a half miles to the southward of the outer 18-foot shoal of Frying-Pan Shoals, making off to the southward and eastward from Cape Fear, and about seventeen miles from the cape, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel

ORDERED TO SAMOA.

British Cruiser and Gunboat Now at Sydney, New South Wales. By Cable to the Morning Star.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 12,-The British cruiser Wallaroo and the Bri ish gunboat Goldfinch have been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

DIED OF HEART DISEASE. Sudden Death of R. N. Bloodworth, Esq ,

of Burgaw.

[Special Star Telegram.] Burgaw, N. C., April 12.-R. N. Bloodworth, Esq., deputy clerk of the court here, dropped dead of heart disease while sitting as a justice in an important case to-day. He was about sixty years of age and a useful man

a daughter. CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought The cross examination was by

to the public. He leaves a widow and

HEARING IS FINISHED.

Evidence for Contestee in Congressional Election Case Concluded.

COL. ATKINSON'S TESTIMONY.

With Regard to Col. Waddell's Speech in the Opera House, the Most Interesting of the Session-Two Other Witnesses Examined.

The hearing of testimony for con testee in the Bellamy-Dockery case was concluded in the United States Court room yesterday afternoon at

The court assembled at 9 A. M., with the same attorneys and court officers

in attendance. The first witness examined was Mr. Ed Warren, who was examined by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq. He testified as to having been a registrar in the First precinct of the Second ward; the election was fair and quiet; he saw no indication of violence whatever. His testimony was not shaken by a rigid cross examination by attorneys for

Mr. Matt Bremer, the next witness, was also examined by Mr. Peschau. He was a poll-holder in the First precinct of the Fifth ward. His testi mony as to intimidation and violence on the part of the white people was virtually the same as that of Mr. Warren. No developments were elicited from a tedious cross-examination.

The examination of Col. Jno. W. At kinson, the next witness, was conducted by Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, the contestee in the case. He gave most interesting testimony, which must have been very discouraging to counsel for contestant. During the progress of the investigation, from time to time, there has been a persistent effort on the part of contestant's counsel to attribute a certain incendiary utterance to Col. Waddell, alleged to have been used by him in his speech during his campaign in the Wilmington Opera House, in substance being that the Democrats of New Hanover were determined to carry the election if the Cape Fear river had to choked with the dead bodies or carcasses of negroes Col. Atkinson testified that he occu-

pied a seat on the stage on the occasion referred to and heard the speech throughout. Col. Waddell made no such statement. He did say in his speech, after recounting the innumer able insults publicly offered to white ladies by insolent negro brutes and the terrible conditions existent here at the time, that if such outrageous conduct was persisted in by lawless and insolent negroes the white people of the city in righteous indignation would put a stop to it, if the Cape Fear river had to be choked with carcasses. The expression was not used in connection with any discourse relating to the carrying of the election, and in Col. Atkinson's opinion had no political significance whatever.

On cross examination he was questioned by Mr. Spears regarding an agreement said to have been made by Democrats with Governor Russell to the effect that if Messrs. Peschau and Kerr would come down from the legislative ticket and two other representative business men substituted in their stead, the Republicans would put out no county and legislative ticket, and thus threatened bloodshed be prevented. Col. Atkinson testified substantially that he knew of no such agreement for the prevention of bloodshed, but that there was some political understand with leaders of the parties about the county and legislative tickets reported during the campaign. In response to inquiries he replied

that Col. Waddell presided over a mass-meeting of citizens at the Court House after the election, in which a committee was appointed, in view of the defamatory article published by Manly in his paper, the duties-of its members being that they should see that Manly and his printing material were removed from the city, but that no violence was authorized or resorted to in carrying out these designs, except by irresponsible parties, who set fire to the printing office, after a com mittee of leading negroes, whose assistance was asked in having the press and material ably removed, failed to report to the committee of white zens of their intentions to co-operate with them to this end. These events, Col. Atkinson explained, transpired

subsequent to the election. He further testified that he belonged to no political party, but generally voted the Democratic ticket; was an old line Whig more than anything else. The principal feature of the entire examination was the long and complex questions by Mr. Spears, counsel for Col. Dockery, and the vigorous objec-

A part of the forenoon and the entire afternoon session of the court was taken up with the examination of Col. Atkinson, upon the conclusion of which an adjournment was taken.

tions and exceptions filed by Mr.

Peschau, counsel for Mr. Bellamy.

The Confederate Re-union.

Col. W. J. Woodward, C. Q. M. N. C. D. U. C. V., has made the following announcement of interest to Confederate veterans who conter plate attending the re-union at Charles-Round trip tickets from all points

day. Two persons in one room, one dollar per day. Meals twenty-five cents and upwards. If rooms are desired, advise me at once. Cannot undertake to secure rooms ater than the 15th of April. Horse, \$2.50 for parade. If horse is desired, remit me the amount at once. Carriage for parade \$6.00. If carriages are desired for brigade or camp sponsors and maids of honor, remit the amount at once to me so same can be

have to be secured by April 20th. 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.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH SAMOANS.

A Force of British and Americans Ambushed by Matafaa's Warriors.

ON A GERMAN PLANTATION.

Three Officers and Pour Seamen Killed. Bodies Beheaded - German Consul - Charged With Inciting the Na--tives to Fight.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

AUAKLAND, N. Z., April 12.-Dispatches received here from Apia, Samoa, April 1, say that a party of 105 Americans and British sailors were orced to retreat to the beach, after having been caught in an ambush on German plantation that day. The expedition was led by Lieutenant . H. Freeman, of the British third class cruiser Tauranga. Lieutenant P. L. Lansdale, and Ensign J. R. Monaghan, both of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, were left dead on the field. Ensign Monaghan remained to assist Lieutenant Lansdale. and was shot in retiring. Two British and two American sailors were also

The natives engaged were some Mataafa's warriors, estimated at eight hundred. They severed the heads of the British and American officers killed. Priests of the French mission fterwards brought the heads into

The manager of the German planta tion has been arrested and detained on board the Tauranga, on affidavits declaring that he was seen urging the

ebels to fight. In a previous engagement twentyseven of Mataafa's warriors were killed; there were no casualties among

the European forces Consuls Issued a Proclamation Further advices from Apia say that on the arrival of the British cruiser Tauranga at Apia the British and American consuls issued a proclamation to give Mataafa a last chance and that the French priests also used their influence, but all efforts failed and the rebels continued their depredations. Property was destroyed and pridges and roads were barricaded On March 29th the enemy was sighted at Maguigi and machine guns and a seven pounder were used. The friendies also attacked the enemy during the latter's retreat and several rebels were killed or wounded. The friendlies carried one head through Apia, which made Capt. Stuart so furious that he went to the king and ened to shoot any man found taking heads The king then issued a pro-

The German consul wrote to Admiral Kautz asking if two great Christian nations approved of this inhuman and barbarous practice against the laws of Christianity and the decree of

the Supreme Court.

The admiral replied, agreeing with the consul as to the inhumanity of the practice, and pointed out that had the derman consul upheld the decree o the Supreme Court of January there would have been no bloodshed: that the custom was an old Samoan one, but first made known to the world ten years ago, when the "heads" of honest German soldiers were cut off by the barbarous chief Mataafa, whom the representative of the great Chris-

tian nation, Germany, is now support-Expeditions in armed cutters be longing to the Tauranga and Por poise are doing considerable execu ion against Mataafa's strongholds along the coast. The British forces are being assisted by one hundred

Samoans. About forty-six of Mataafa's boats and several villages have been des troyed. In the meantime, flying col umns are being sent daily along the roads and through the bush near Apia.

British and Americans Ambushed. On April 1, a force of 114 British and americans and 150 friendlies were sur rised in ambush at the German plantation of Vaslelo. The rebel orce opened fire on the rear, lef flank, and front of the Anglo American force. The friendlie bolted, but the marines and the blue ackets stood their ground splendidly Americans and British firing shoulder to-shoulder. The Colt automatic-gur with the landing party became jammed and the Americans and British were practically at the mercy of the rebels. But "retreat" was sounded three time before the marines and the

blue-jackets retired Lieutenant Angel First Lieutenant of the Tauranga, who was in command of the allied forces was shot through the heart. Lieutenant Philip Van Horn Hansdale, o the U. S. cruiser Philadelphia, had his leg shattered while endeavoring to fix the jammed gun.

Seaman Hunt, of the British cruise

An Extraordinary Escape.

orpoise, had an extraordinary escape. Ie remained with Lieutenant Lans dale until clubbed over the head and knocked senseless. The blue-jacket revived as the natives were ting off his right ear and were turning him over in order to cut off his left ear. At this junc ture a shell from the British cruiser Royalist burst on the battlefield, scaring the rebels, and Hunt succeeded it escaping to the beach, although severel stabbed in one foot. The same nigh the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers, headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinuu on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests. The graves were reopened and the heads buried with the Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale

were capable and popular officers. The former was single and the latter was married in June. The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cave, of the Porpoise, and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, of the Philadelphia. All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cave took command of the retreat. Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise, was away on an expedition with his bsent on duty.

The Killed and Wounded

The loss of the enemy is not known. based on one cent per mile each way. but probably fifty of the rebels were Rooms at Mill's House two dollars per killed and many were wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia were killed. The priests buried thirty-eight rebels and much blood was seen on the road over which the Mataafans had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the cocoanut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through thick trees and killing them. secured. Horses and carriages will Some of the rebels fired from the tops of cocoanut palms.

The rebels opened fire near the town ast evening. It is now proposed to summon another warship, to distribute more arms among the friendlies and to import

additional friendlies from Tutulea.

Your money back if it fails to cure. + I It is suggested that troops might be

obtained from New Zealand or Sydney

If a sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained about two thousand

friendlies could be used against the Matafaans. But they are not brave and have not shown fighting qualities ex-

cept those with Gaunt's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much

German Consul Inciting the Natives. Admiral Kautz, Captain E. W. White, of the Philadelphia, and the American men and officers generally have earned golden opinions, as have Captains Stuart and Sturdee of the British navy. They are doing every. thing possible, and every one recognizes that better men could not be handling the situation.

The Samoans say Mataafa, on three occasions, had resolved to surrender but the German consul, Herr Rose, ad vised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give up, but will fight to

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Annoyed at the Grave Complications in Samoa - German Consul the Prime Cause of Trouble.

By Cable to the Morning Star. London, April 12 -The outbreak Samoa, just when the powers bad

agreed upon the appointment of a commission to settle the difficulties there. has caused great annogance and dist. pointment at the Foreign Office Here where it is regarded as making the already serious complications still graver. While they have difficulty in expressing a definite opinion of the resh development, it is acknowledged that the Foreign Office officials think t has been manifested that there has been hasty and aggressive action upon the part of Herr Rose, the German consul. Although he may have many technical reasons for the part he has played in behalf of German interests, it is asserted that he has been the prime cause of the outbreak. which it is added will necessarily

greatly embarrass the endeavors

which the three powers are making to restore a satisfactory and amicable state of affairs. The Foreign Office officials appear to think that it was obviously the duty of the three consuls to uphold the de cision of the Supreme Court, which according to the telegrams received decided to reinstate Tanus in place of the provisional government, and that the action of Herr Rose in issuing a counter-proclamation supporting the rebellious faction, could not but have a disastrous effect, as shown by the fighting described in to-day's dis

Further, the officials of the Foreign Office think it impossible to say to a certainty how events will develop, but they are of the opinion that it is high time the commissioners got to work, in order to settle once for all the deplorable state of affairs which received by the British admiralty from Apia, after giving the list of killed wounded, adds: and American authorities used their utmost endeavors, previous to the fighting, to reach a peaceful settle

Warships Available.

The British admiralty has a number f ships not far from Samoa in the Australasian islands, a special design of small cruisers being used in that locality. The chief naval station accessible to Samoa- is on the China coast, where the Asiatic squadron embraces some of the largest warships in the British navy. In number, armament and tounage, the British ships of this station far exceed those of Ger many or any other power. The chief German naval station near Samoa also is on the China coast, at Kiao Chou, where Admiral Prince Henry is in command. Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila is the nearest assemblage of American warships to Samoa. sail from Manila to Samoa is about fourteen days.

LAKE CITY LYNCHING.

The Testimony of One of the Men Who Turned State's Evidence-Many Others to be Heard.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12 .- Two of the government's most important witnesses testified in the Lake City lynching case in the United States Circuit Court here to day. They were J. P. Newham, one of the men who turned State's evidence, and M. W Springs, a bicycle-mender, who swears that one of the defendants asked him

to join the mob that killed postmaster

Baker. Newham is a white man of

ordinary intelligence, but says he can

not read and write. He used to live in Lake City, but since he turned State's evidence he has been provided for in Washington. On the stand to-day he swore that he met Stokes, Epps, Webster, Alonzo, Rodgers, defendants, and others, at Stokes' store. Stokes planned the lynching, proposing to set fire to the postoffice and kill Baker when he came out. It was agreed to do this Monday night. At that time the men named. with McKnight, Ward and others, went to the place. He and Early P. Lee set fire to the place, while the others hid in the bushes and fired into the place. Newham was rigidly crossquestioned by counsel but he stuck

said Stokes tried to get him to go to kill Baker, but he refused to do so Springs was being cross examined when court adjourned on account of the illness of juror Murphy. The case made out by the government was a strong one. There are nearly one hundred more witnesses to be examined but Newham's story of the crime is the centre

around which the others will revolve.

Newham declared that he did not see

defendants Kelly, Rodgers and Clarke

his original story. Springs

in the mob that killed Baker. 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.

HOMICIDE IN GEORGIA.

White Farmer Murdered by a Negro While at Supper. By Telegraph to the Merning Star.

PALMETTO, GA., April 12.-Alf Cranford, a prosperous white farmer, living four miles out of town, was killed to-night while at supper by a negro. Cranford was sitting with his back to the door and had his skull fractured with an axe wielded by a negro who is known to his wife. Mrs. Cranford was a witness to the horrible crime. Bloodhounds were telegraphed for and put on the trail at midnight. It is expected the negro will be caught before morning.