## WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, - - - March 3, 1899.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS DID.

Now that a state of war is on between our forces in the Philippines and the Filipinos, an effort is being made by the expansionists to create the impression that they did nothing; that we captured Luzon, and by capturing the capital and receiving the surrender of the Spanish armies became the conquerers of the archipelago and, therefore, have the claim of a conqueror upon it, and the right to ignore the inhabitants. This supplemented by the final cession by Spain in consideration of the money offered is the ground upon which our claim to ownership

But the fact is that while Dewey might have bombarded and destroy ed the city of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, we would not have jurisdiction over three miles square of Philippine soil to-day if it had not been for the cooperation and effective assistance of the Filipinos, who practically did all the land work that led up to the surrender of Manila. As showing what they did and how they did it we quote the following from the official report of Gen. Greene, after the fall of Manila:

"Between 2,000 and 3,000 Spanish native troops surrendered to it (Aguinaldo's army) during the months of June and July; it constantly annoved and harrassed the Spaniards in the trenches, keeping them up at night and wearing them out with fatigue, and it invested Manila early in July so completely that all supplies were cut off, and the inhabitants as well as the Spanish troops were forced to live on horse and buffalo meat, and the Chinese population on cats and dogs. It captured the waterworks of Manila and cut off the water supply, and if it had been in the dry season would have inflicted great suffering on the inhabitants for lack of water. These results, it is true, were obtained against a de spirited army, containing a considerable number of native troops of doubtful loyalty. Yet from August, 1896, to April, 1897, they fought 25,000 of the best regular troops sent out from Spain, inflicting on them a loss of over 150 officers and 2,500 men killed and wounded, and they suffered still greater losses themselves.

Everybody knows that the final attack upon the city by our forces, aided by the Filipinos, who were held in check by our commanders, was a mere matter of form and a mock resistance upon the part of the Spanish army, whose commanders. were ready and even anxious to surrender to our army to prevent falling into the hands of the Filipinos, who they feared would wreak bloody vengeance upon them in retaliation for cruelties inflicted by the Spaniards upon Filipinos who fell into their hands. But if it hadn't been for the war waged upon them by the Filipinos those Spanish soldiers would not have been corralled in Manila, and would still be in possession of Luzon and the other garrisoned islands. Gen. Greene was on the ground and knew what he was writing about.

His statement is supported by the following from General Whittier who was also on the ground, in answer to a question put by Senator Frye, of the Peace Commission. Asked if the Filipinos had rendered any material help in destroying Spanish power in the islands, he said: "Very great. If the protocol had

not been signed I think the Spaniards at home would have insisted upon their army doing something. They dismissed Augustin because he was not disposed to fight, and I think if they had not had this experience of having been driven back into the city and the water cut off, so even Jaudenes said he could not remove his noncombatants, the government would have insisted on his making a fight, and he could have made a very good one, for his position was strong, if they had any fight in them at all. But every place had been taken from them by the Filipinos, who managed their advances and occupation of the country

Who can doubt after these two statements by American Generals that we are indebted for whatever foothold we have in the Philippines to the co-operation of the Filipinos, who united their armies with ours in fighting the common foe and did all the campaigning and all the fighting there was done upon land?

They were allies then, they are "rebels" now, because they refuse to accept us as masters instead of the Spaniards, the masters against whom they rebelled, under encouragement from us and under the belief that they would get through us the freedom which they fought for. It is now denied that they were our "allies." Mr. Grosevenor denied this in the House last Monday and proceeded to read "official" papers sustaining his denial. But these official papers were all subsequent to the actual alliance which was accepted by our forces with the Filipinos, in accordance with understanding between our representatives in the East, our consuls at Cavite and at Hong Kong, who held conferences with the Filipino leaders and secured their co-operation. There may have been no formal alliance by authority of this Government and the consuls who conferred with the Filipino leaders may have exceeded their authority, but that fact was not made known, nor was their authority questioned or denied until after the fruits of that co-operation (which they will not admit

to be an alliance) were reaped. Is they any doubt of that under- through.

standing and its recognition by some of our military commanders? If so the correspondence between Aguinaldo and our consuls at Cavite and Hong Kong, and Aguinaldo's proclamations to the Filipinos would remove it. But we have the positive testimony of Gen. Anderson, in command of our troops at Cavite, who thus on the 4th of July addressed Aguinaldo:

"General-I have the honor to inform you that the United States of America, whose land forces I have the honor to command in this vicinity, being at war with the kingdom of Spain, has entire sympathy and most friendly sentiments for the native people of the Philippine islands. For these reasons I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and to have you and your people co-operate with us in the military operations against the Spanish forces.

If this language doesn't mean that Gen. Anderson, speaking for himself and for his Government, looked upon Aguinaldo and his men as allies then words no not mean what they say. Technically they may not have been allies because there was no direct negotiations between them and this Government, but practically they were, so regarded themselves and were so regarded by our commanders and our consuls, who made the arrangements with

The advocates of imperialism may deny but they cannot destroy the record showing the relations between our forces and the Filipinos up to the time that our Government broke faith with and ignored them.

AND NOW IT IS JAPAN.

It is a dull day that doesn't bring us some sensational rumors about present or prospective complications in the Philippines. Germany, so far, has been the standby of the sensation fabricators, despite the fact that the German Government and its representatives in this country seemed particularly anxious to assure this Government that there was no foundation whatever for the the reports which represented Germany as being inimical to this country and with plotting against it in the Philippines or anywhere else. The reported decision of Germany to withdraw her warships from Philipine waters and thus avoid the possi bility of complications had hardly been announced when the sensationalists grabbed Japan and shoved her to the front as the evil genius and underhand backer of the Fili-

This story comes by way of Madrid and therefore will stand a good deal of confirmation before it need be accepted, but if there were any truth in it it would be a much more serious matter than any complications with Germany would be, for Japan is a hustler, she is comparatively near by and could give-us much more trouble than Germany could, even if Germany did her best. And, then, too, it would knock out that alliance with Japan, which seemed to be anticipated as one of the logical and necessary results of our expansion policy in the East. Japan has games of her own to play and there is little doubt that she has had, and may still have a hankering for some of the choice spots of that group. We don't think there is anything in these Japanese rumors, but still there is more plausibility in them than there was at any time in the German racket.

## THE SUBSIDY FRAUD.

Hanna's ship subsidy bill, somewhat restricted by the Committee on Commerce, has taken its place on the calendar, on motion of Chairman Frye, who is a strong subsidy boomer. Exactly what these "restrictive amendments" are we do not know, but the bill recommended by the committee is, we presume, substantially the Hanna-Payne bill, the fraud in which is thus exposed by the Philadelphia Record:

"Careful estimates show that the

Hanna Steamship Subsidy bill would give in twenty years more than \$70,-000,000 to the following five transportation companies: The International Navigation Company, the Atlantic Transport Line in Baltimore, the two petroleum ship lines for the Standard Oil Company and I. Hogan & Sons, New York. While the Hogans would draw \$1,409,984 from the public Treasury in the twenty years, the lion's share of \$50,693,821, or \$2,534,691 would fall. International Company. The Standard Oil Company, it is true, has officially an-nounced that not a dollar of these sub sidies will will go into its plethoric coffers. But the shares of the two petroleum transport companies that are to receive upward of \$11,000,000 in bounties are in the same hands The transport ships and the Standard Oil Trust are under one and the same

control and share in much the same Yet all these millions are to be filched from the American people under the pretence that the subsidy is neces sary in order to equalize the difference in wages on board American and bounties would pay all the wayes and salaries on the ships to be subsidified, let alone the "difference in wages," and leave a very considerable margin for the owners besides. But to show how shabby is this pretence of equalizing wages, the Hanna bill provides that at least one-fourth of the seamen on board the bounty-paid ships shall be American citizens. The remaining three-fourths of the crews may be foreigners to be paid at foreign rates of wages, while the transportation companies would receive an enormous bounty under the false pretence of pay-

ing American wages." There is no chance to run this bill through this Congress, because Speaker Reed is against it and the time is too short, but it will be one of the big steals that will engage the attention of the next Congress, or of an extra session, if that be called. And Hanna will probably get it

EXPLOSIVE BEEF.

All kinds of beef including the "embalmed" variety, have figured in the beef discussions since the war for Cubs, but some of this beef has since developed unsuspected properties, which are thus referred to by the Baltimore Herald:

When General Miles first informed an interested nation that "embalmed" beef had been supplied to the army as "an experiment," and that the canned roast beef was devoid of nutriment, esides nauseating the men, he apparently possessed no information concerning another, entirely unsuspected quality. He evidently did not know. nor does anyone else seem to have been aware of the fact, that the product fur nished by certain Western concerns to sustain our soldiers in an arduous campaign possessed the properties of an "As set forth exclusively in the

Herald of Saturday, a number of the cans containing tinned roast beef which had been stored in the Lemon Building, where the Investigating lommission meets, to be used as evience in refuting the charges preferred by General Miles and other officers burst with a loud detonation, causing consternation among the occupants o the building and spreading odors throughout the edifice that gave rise to a regular stampede among the clerks.
"It is a matter of record that thousands of pounds of army beef were jettisoned from transports, and that large quantities were buried in Cuban and Porto Rican soil. In the light of recent developments, such methods of disposal must be regarded as deplorably wasteful. Had the expansive and propelling force of canned roast beef been ascertained while the war with Spain was yet in progress, the

have proved an admirable substitute for smokeless powder. "In any event, they could have bee employed like Chinese stinkpots, to overwhelm the enemy with paralyzing

rations which were unserviceable a

food might have been used in lieu o

ammunition. Perhaps they would

It is too late to avail ourselves o his powerful paralyzer, unless we should have some subsequent racket in Cuba, but it isn't too late to utilize it as a paralyzer of the Filipinos who now seem to be requiring special attention. Suppose a lot of t were shipped to Admiral Dewey and let him shoot it among them, that is if it could be restrained from exploding before it crossed the Pacific. It wouldn't destroy towns as the steel projectiles do, but it would everlastingly get away with the fellows within smelling distance of where it was landed.

A Tennessee paper concludes reating the story of how an abused wife shot and killed a brutal husband, then lifted his body, placed it on a bed and then vacated the was "a frail, delicate woman, weighing but one hundred pounds." If that is the kind of "frail, delicate" women they have over there what must the able-bodied girls be?

One of the Ohio Colonels struck some venerable canned beef during nis army experience. It was la belled 1898, but when these labels were removed others were found unler them showing the date of 1888. They were probably testing the keep ng properties of this beef. But it is not stated that, like some other things, it improved with age.

Chicago has another wife murde sensation, and another sausage maker is in it. He is accused of killing his aged wife to take to himself a younger one. Like Luetgert's wife, the wife of this sausage maker number 2 has mysteriously disappeared, whereupon he proceeded to furnish his apartments with a young wife.

The Anti-Cartoon bill has passed the California Legislature and is now a law. The Senate refused to pass it. whereon a San Francisco paper celebrated the event with a circusposter cartoon, which made the Senate so mad that it reconsidered and passed the bill. The last cartoon

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, showed a good deal of foresight gumption when the day after it was learned that Dewey had sunk that Spanish fleet in Manila harbor, he implored the President, for "God's sake to order him away from there.

Reform is making rapid strides in the wild woolly West. That Michigan Solon had hardly introduced his bill against tight lacing, when an Oklahoma statesman bounced up with a bill outlawing street flirting and "mashing."

Mr. G. Clark Nutall informs us that the smell of fresh earth is due to the presence of vegetable bacteria, so diminutive that nearly a million of them are contained in a grain's weight of agricultural soil.

Some men never know when to let well enough alone. The Chicago burglar who had successfully gone through three houses in one night STATE OF OHIO, (CITY OF TOLEDO, ) ... and scooped \$325, but got caught while exploring the fourth, was one of them.

A St. Louis paper proceeds to tell how Carl Schurz missed a chance to point a moral and adorn a tale. As homely a looking chap as Carl couldn't adorn even a tail.

The New Jersey murderer who has been four times condemned to be hanged, rather enjoys it and hopes they will continue condemning, which he prefers to hanging.

A Kentuckian recently died at an advanced age whose family attachments were so strong that he could never be persuaded to drink water after his father's cousin had been drowned.

MR. FRANK H. MITCHELL DIED LAST NIGHT.

After a Brief Illness of Typhoid Pnea monta-The Puneral Arrangements Not Yet Announced.

Mr. Frank H. Mitchell, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died at 8:30 o'clock last night, having been ill of typhoid pneumonia at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, for little more than a week. His death was a great surprise and shock to a wide circle of friends in this city, as even his serious illness was not known save by near relatives and a few intimate friends And even they had no idea, he was fatally ill until early yesterday afternoon when he began to sink rapidly and never rallied. It was on Monday of last week that Mr. Mitchell suffered a severe chill and typhoid pneumonia

very soon developed. The deceased was 58 years old, native of Wilmington, and was a son of B. F. Mitchell, for many years a leading business man of this city, and a partner in the B. F. Mitchell Co., extensive dealers in peanuts, hay, grain etc., a business established by the lamented B. F. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was a valiant Confed erate soldier, having served with the 18th N. C. volunteers, and was a member of Cape Fear Camp United Confederate Veterans of this city. He was a consistent member of St. James' Episcopal Church.

Early in life he married Miss Louise Arthur, of Albany, New York, who preceded him to the grave by segeral years. He leaves two sons. The eldest, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, is a mechanical architect at Schenectady, New York, and the other is Mr. B. F. Mitchell, an architect at Bloomfield N. J. Mr. Mitchell is also survived by two brothers and three sisters. They are Mr. Charles J. Mitchell, manager of the B. F. Mitchell Co., Mr. David B. Mitchell, now of New York city: Mrs. M. J. Huggins, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, and Mrs. A. M. Baldwin, all of this city. Two brothers are dead. J. S. Mitchell has been dead about three years and George, the other brother, probably twenty years. Mrs. Huggins has been spending some time near Charlotte and is expected here this morning. Other non-resident near relatives have been notified by telegraph of the sad death and are expected to arrive in time to were in excess of a corresponding and arrangements for which will be announced later.

EARLY CROP CONDITIONS.

premises, with the remark that she Dr. Porter On Damage to Truck by Cold

Dr. E. Porter, of Rocky Point, spen vesterday in Wilmington. In speak ing of the effect of the recent cold wave upon the early crops, he told a STAR reporter that he estimated the damage to lettuce and peas at about 10 per cent. The radish crop was killed out right, so that a new planting will be necessary. He does not think strawberries have been injured at all. The present rain will work much greater hardship upon the farmers than did the cold wave, by delaying the planting of various early crops. Potatoes, especially, should have been planted more than a week ago and the present prospect is that the crop will scarcely be in the ground before March 10th.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING IN LENOIR.

Young Man Mortally Wounded by Careless

Discharge of a Pistol. A correspondent of the STAR, writing from LaGrange, Lenoir county, send particulars of the accidental killing of T. H. Jones, sixteen years old, and a son of a prosperous tobacco farmer residing three miles from that village. Young Jones was engaged in greasing his father's buggy while a younger brother was attempting to extricate a cartridge from an old pistol by hammering it against a tire of the buggy. The concussion of the blows fired the pistol and the ball took effect just back of his brother's right ear, passing through the brain. The accident occurred Saturday afternoon and the unfortunate young man, though receiving the best of surgical attention. died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. He was buried in the village cemetery Sunday afternoon.

Will Bring Back a Colony.

Mr. W. F. Wells, excursion mana ger of the home seekers department of The Farm, Field and Fireside, who makes his headquarters at Chadbourn, was in the city yesterday en route to Chicago, He was accompanied by Mr. S. B. Nash, of Jackson, Michigan, who expects to return in a few weeks with quite a colony of emigrants from the Northwest to locate in this section

Death of an Aged Lady.

Favetteville Observer. 28th ult Mrs. Loveday McAlister McKethan. widow of the late Mr. A. A. Mc-Kethan, died last night at 11 o'clock at her residence on Person street. The deceased lady was in her ninetieth year, having been born on the 28th of November, 1809.

LUCAS COUNTY, FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that ne is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the

use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the sys tem. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. †

the Charlet The Kind You Have Always Bought

A FARCICAL CONTEST

O. H. Dockery, Defeated Candidate for Congress, Against Jno. D. Bellamy.

THE TAKING OF DEPOSITIONS.

Several Witnesses Testify at the Hearing Held Yesterday-A Putile Attempt to Prove Intimidation of Voters at the Recent Election.

The taking of depositions in the contested Congressional election case brought by O. H. Dockery against Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, pursuant to adjournment of the Commissioners' court Saturday, began at 10 o'clock vesterday morning before Notaries Howell and Wallace, the former being named by the contestee and the latter selected by the contestant.

As has before been stated Oscar J. Spears, Esq., appeared for Dockery and Mr. Bellamy was represented by Col. Thos. W. Strange and Messrs. Junius Davis, Franklin McNeill, W B. McKoy and Geo. L. Peschau.

Miss Lizzie Struthers was present as court stenographer and typewriter and Miss Mattie Shrier took the evidence for Mr. Bellamy.

The first witness introduced was Mr. Joseph Jacobi, of the firm of N. Jacobi Hardware Company. He was examined as to Republicans in the employ of the firm and an attempt was-made to prove intimidation on the part of the company toward such employes in the matter of registration and voting. He testified that he did not know of any Republican in his employ, but he presumed two negro voters and a negro minor in their employ were Republicans. These were informed that at the expiration of their contracts they would not be wanted so long as they persisted in acting directly in opposition to every interest of the firm. He testified as to having voted for and used his influence in behalf of Mr. Bellamy's election. He was asked to state definitely the num ber of rifles, pistols and shot guns sold by his firm during the month of October and during the first ten days in November, 1898. He replied that he could not, nor could he approximate the number sold, but in reply to a further question as to whether such sales attend the funeral obsequies, the time | period in other years, he stated that the sales of firearms on election years were always in excess of other years and that the year 1898 was no exception to the rule.

He was examined as to an expression alleged to have been used by Col. Waddell in a political speech made prior to the election, in which it was stated that if it was required, the Cape Fear river would be filled with carcasses or bodies of dead negroes. He replied that he was present on the occasion of Col. Waddell's speech in the Opera House, and in response to further inquiries, he testified that as is usually the case during campaigns, the speech was heartly applauded.

Counsel for the confestee thought a cross-examination unnecessary and the witness was dismissed. Several objections to irrelevant and incompetent evidence were entered upon the Mr. C. D. Foard, who conducts a

wholesale and retail hardware business on Front street, was the next wit ness. His testimony was wholly unsatisfactory to the counsel for the contestant and embraced not a single point in his favor. He testified that he had been in the hardware business about two years; that he sold firearms. He testified as to the special kinds usually sold by him, and in response to a question embracing a comparison of his sales during October and the first ten days in November, 1898, with a like period on other occasions, he reiterated the statement made by Mr. Jacobi as to increased demand for such articles during election years and stated further that his sales of such goods had also been increased by reason of his growing business. He said that he was unable to say that his sales of firearms during the period in question, were unprecedented, but on the other hand he experienced no difficulty in supplying the trade. He protested that he was unable, in response to other questions, to state definitely the number of such firearms sold by him that in consequence of his business being a new one, the sales were natur ally in excess of the previous year, but he was unable to say that they were at all phenomenal. Counsel for the contestant persisted in his examination as to some approximate estimation of the number sold, and Mr. Foard stated that so far as he was able to estimate the sales of guns, pistols, riffes, etc., did not exceed thirty in number. A similar question as to intimidation of colored employes, as was put to Mr. Jacobi, was proposed to Mr. Foard He stated that he had colored men in his employ, but they were not advised as to how they should vote or register. Counsel for Dockery then asked the question if the witness knew of any plans or expressed purpose made on the part of the "White Unions" of the city, whereby influences of this or

pose of preventing the registration or suffrage of Republican voters of city. Mr. Foard replied that he did not. He was subjected to the same question as to Col. Waddell's speech in the Opera House, to Which Mr. Jacobi

was, but be answered that he was not present on the occasion referred to. The counsel for the contestant then began a series of questions relative to events subsequent to the election, which were promptly and vigorously objected to by Mr. Bellamy's counsel. upon the grounds of irrelevancy and incompetency. Junius Davis, Esq., stated that if there was evidence that the boxes or ballots had been tampered with after the election then the ques tions might have a shadow of competency, but in the non-existence of such testimony, they were objected to. The objection was ordered recorded on the

testimony. The last of the series of questions asked Mr. Foard was if he was present | will be made.

lied that he was not. Mr. Foard's testimony having been concluded, Mr. Bellamy's counsel, as in the case of the preceding witness, hought a cross-examination unnecessary, and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock in the evening.

on the day of the so-called riot. He re-

At that hour Mr. Owen F. Love, of the firm of Owen F. Love & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, was examined, but his testimony was high ly disappointing to the contestant's counsel; in fact, it was far more so than that of Mr. Foard. His testimony relative to the sale of firearms was even more emphatic in Mr. Bellamy's favor than that of the preceding witnesses, Mr. Spears failing in every attempt to score a point in favor of his client. The questions asked were along the same lines as those proposed to the preceding witnesses, and not in a single instance were his answers to the same indicative of the least unfairness on the part of the white people during the campaign and on election day. As before, no cross-examination was made by Mr. Bellamy's counsel.

Upon conclusion of Mr. Love's examination, which lasted until 10 P. M., an adjournment was taken until this morning at 9.30 o'clock, when other witnesses will be heard.

SIX FERTILIZER FACTORIES.

Options Said to Have Been Secured Them in the Interest of a Combination.

[Baltimore Sun.]

It is understood that options have been secured on six Baltimore factories in the interest of the combination being formed to control the manufacture of fertilizers north of this city.

The factories named are: Lazaretto Guano Company, Zell Guano Com-pany, Detrick Fertilizer Company, Maryland Fertilizer Company, Slingluff & Co. and the Chemical Company, of Canton. Appraisements are being made of the value of the different

plants. Mr. John Gibbons, a former Baltinorean and now connected with the Liebig Manufacturing Company, of Carteret, N. J., is slated for the presidency of the new combination. Recently the Virginia and Carolina Fertilizer Company, which controls the Southern market for fertilizers, bought the factories of the Rasin Fertilizer Company and the Monumental Fertilizer Company, of this city. The combination now proposed of other Baltimore factories with plants in the markets. It is said that interests identified with the Standard Oil Company are at the head of this move, and the financial arrangements have been completed

To carry out the plans for the consolidation of the various factories there is to be issued \$35,000,000 of stock, of which one-half is to be common and the other half preferred stock

ACID CHAMBER COLLAPSED.

At Plant of the Acme Manufacturing Company at Cronly-Heavy Wind and Rain the Cause.

Messrs. Smith & Gilchrist, agents, vesterday morning received notice by telephone that the acid chamber of the Acme Manufacturing Co.'s fertilizer plant at Cronly had collapsed under pressure of a severe wind and rain storm which visited that place yesterday morning about 7 o'clock.

The chamber was 100 feet long, about 25 feet wide, 20 feet high, and lined with lead. The rain poured, it is said, in such torrents that lead covering could not stand the pressure and fell through. This left the sides and ends-of the chamber exposed and they also collapsed under the strong wind, which almost reached cyclonic proportions, soon after the

heavy rain had ceased Mr. G. Herbert Smith, a member of the firm, in speaking of the occurrence last night, stated that the company would be unable to fill its contracts for acid phosphate for the coming season, as it would be impossible to construct another chamber in time to supply the Spring demand. His firm, however, will be able to fill all contracts for ammoniated goods, as the ingredients for the manufacture of same are intact. The loss, he says, will aggregate about \$5,000, exclusive of the falling off in business which necessarily will follow on account of their inability to fill orders this season

No wind or storm insurance was carried, and the property is an en-

Carolina Cooperage Company.

The depositions of witnesses in the case of several petitioners for the involuntary bankruptcy of the Carolina Cooperage Company were being taken Saturday, and yesterday before Mr. Geo. H. Howell, a Notary Public, for presentation when the case is heard before Judge Purnell in the United States Circuit Court. The testimony of several witnesses has already been heard and the entire session of the Commissioners Court was taken up vesterday with a cross examination of Mr. R. M. Nimocks, manager of the Company before it went into bankruptcy. The taking of testimony Will be resumed to-day. Franklin like character were used for the pur- McNeill, Esq., Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, and Iredell Meares, Esq., are the at orneys in attendance

> Died of Consumption. William H. Flinn, a well known

painter, who has for a number of years been employed in the car shops of the the A. C. L., died at the City Hos; pital yesterday morning, at 930 o'clock, from consumption. He was very popular among his 'associates, and was thirty-eight, years of age. Some time ago he connected himself with the Hibernian Benevolent Society and was a valuable member of the same up to the time of his death. He has no immediate relatives here except a brother, Mr. Peter Flinn, who is also employed by the A. C. L. The funeral will take place this morning at 9 o'clock from Hibernian Hall, thence to St. Thomas' Catholic Pro-Cathedral, thence to Oakdale cemetery, where the interment FINISHED

In the Bellamy-Dockery Case Yesterday Afternoon at Four O'clock.

CONTESTANTS' OBJECTIONS

To Manner of Conducting Examination Contestee's Counsel Filed Counter Statement of Facts-Two Colored Witnesses Examined.

The hearing of testimony in the contested Congressional election case was resumed again yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, with the same attorneys and court officers in attendance.

Only two witnesses, Jno. D. Frank lin and Jno. G. Norwood, both col ored, were introduced during the day and upon the conclusion of their evidence, Mr. Spears, attorney for the contestant, gave notice that the investigation would not be further pursued. The last named witness, it will be remembered, was one of the late Board of Aldermen in office during the Wright administration.

Franklin, the only witness exam ined during the morning session, was called to the stand. He testified that he was twenty six years old; had been life-long resident of Wilmington and his occupation that of restaurant

He was examined as to occurrences

in Wilmington on November 9th, 10th and 11th, the same objection being filed by Mr. Bellamy's counsel as on other occasions, when evidence was submitted relating to events subsequent to the election. The objection was promptly sustained by Notary Howell and overruled by Notary Wallace. The witness testified, however, that he was present on the occasion referred to; that he saw several dead negroes in the undertaking establish ment of D. C. Evans and one at his home in "Brooklyn;" that he was associated with the coroner as secretary and that in his opinion the deceased met their deaths on account of gunshot wounds, but was unable to testify at whose hands. In response to questions, he testified as to having been a canvasser for the Republican party in the late election. He testified that to his own knowledge he knew of no organized purpose on the part of colored people to resort to incendiarism or other criminal violence against the

The cross-examination was admirably and ingeniously conducted by Geo. L. l'eschau, Esq. The witness testified as to having been a canvasser for the Republican party in the last election in Precinct No. 3, of the First Ward, at the hose reel house; that his duties required his presence at the polling place a major part of the day: that he did not vote in the said election, but that no one attempted by force or intimidation to prevent him from so doing; that while present at the polling place he saw no attempt agregate about 5,000 bushels in the made by force or intimidation to pre- three days. vent any qualified voter from exercising the right of suffrage. He further testified, in response to the question as The only fact elicited upon the re- March. direct examination, conducted by Mr. Spears, was that in the opinion of the witness the full vote of the Republican party at his precinct was not cast at the November election, but no rea-

sons were assigned for this condition. The court adjourned at 11.30 o'clock

n the morning.

Afternoon Session, In the afternoon Jno. G. Norwood was duly sworn and testified that he. was 73 years of age; had been a lifelong resident of Wilmington; had held position of city aldermen under appointment of Governor Russell and was school commissioner about twenty years ago; that he resigned his position as Alderman November 11th and that his successor was duly elected. He testified that he was a carpenter by trade and owned about \$2,000 worth of city real estate. He was Republican in politics. The direct examination having been

thus concluded by Mr. Spears, Junius Davis, Esq., conducted the cross-examination. The witness stated he was registrar in the First Precinct of the Second Ward; that he assisted in holding the election in that capacity; that he voted the Republican judicial, leg islative and congressional tickets without molestation or intimidation. He further testified in response to questions, that the election in ques tion was quiet, fair and open; that he had voted in all elections held in Wilmington for the past twenty years and this one was in his opinion as peace ful an election as he ever attended. In the direct examination he testi-

fied that he knew nothing of the re puted riot and mob on November 10th. The usual protests by counsel for the contestee with regard to events subsequent to the election, were\_filed in each instance where such questions were propounded to the witness These were sustained by Notary How ell, but overruled in a majority of cases by Notary Wallace. The latter was, however, publicly given credit impartial dealing so far as he had knowledge in the matter. At the conclusion of the testimony

of Norwood, the following protest was entered by counsel for contestant and was ordered included in the record of testimony by Notary Thos. E. Wallace: Oliver H. Dockery, Contestant, vs. Jno. D. Bellamy, Contestee. Protest of Oliver H. Dockery filed before T. E. Wallace, Notary Public, taking testimony in the above en-

titled case at Wilmington, N. C. Whereas, in this matter of the taking of testimony in behalf of the con-testant, Thomas E. Wallace was petitioned to issue subpoenas for witnesses on the behalf of contestant; and, whereas, in accordance with said petition, such witnesses were subposned, and at the time mentioned in the subpoena, to-wit: Saturday, February 25th, 1899, at which time witnesses appeared, and at which time, upon motion of contestee's counsel, Geo. H. Howell, Notary Public, was associated with the said Thos. E. Wallace,

s provided by law, R. S. of the U. S. Section 118; and, whereas, the said Geo. H. Howell, Notary Public, has sat with said Thos. E. Wallace in taking depositions in the case, and where as he has declined to officiate in signing the depositions taken in this case with said Thos. E, Wallace, notary public, except only the deposition of Jos. N. Jacobi, and whereas the said section absolutely requires that each officer so associated and officiating shall act together, and sign and certify each to the depositions taken before them, the exact language of said section 118 of the U. S. revised statutes being as follows: "The depositions shall be taken before them both sitting together, and be certified by said notaries public have ruled out certain questions, fully competent, germane and relative, without authority of law, as the counsel for the

contestant believes. Now therefore, the contestant Oli ver H. Dockery, most earnestly seriously and sincerely protests to the way and manner the testimony is being taken in this case, for the reasons mentioned and fearing that such irreg ularity as mentioned, of the failure of the associated Notary Public, Geo. H. Howell, Esq., to sign and certify to the depositions, may amend and ren der void the same, the said contest-ant has discharged all witnesses subpoenaed by him, from fur ther duty, and asks that this pro test be accepted and filed as a part of the record made at this taking of testimony by Thos. E. Wallace, beginning February 25th, 1899, and including this day, March 1st, 1899.

(Signed) OLIVER H. DOCKERY, By Oscar J. Spears, Attorney. The following was then filed by

counsel for contestee: The counsel for the contestee having read the protest of the contestant's at torney just filed here, requested Mr. Howell, the notary, to certify to the said deposition; whereupon, at 4 14 o'clock this day in the midst of the trial said notary expressed his willing-ness to sign and did sign and certify said depositions, and stated as his rea sons for not having done so before was that he was doubtful as to his right to sign and certify certain parts of the depositions which he considered irrelevant and extraneous, until he had investigated and deliberated as to his duties. Thereupon the contestee's attorneys requested the contestant's attorney to proceed with the examination of witnesses, as he had all the balance of the day and also all of to morrow, the 2d of March, to continue the examination of the said witnesses.

JNO. D. BELLAMY, [Signed] By his counsel: JUNIUS DAVIS,

GEO. L. PESCHAU,

FRANK MCNEILL

LARGE SHIPMFNTS OF CLAMS.

early Five Thousand Bushels Received at Wilmington During Present Week. The shipments of clams from this port to New York during the present week have been by far the largest for a corresponding period in a number of years. Seven or eight of the small sail boats have arrived for the past few

days and all have brought heavy loads. Monday the shipments via the A. C.L. amounted approximately to 2,500 bushels; several hundred bushels were shipped Tuesday, and yesterday about 1,200 hundred bushels were brought up the river making in the ag-

The market this season has been un usually active, so the buyers say, and the industry has been a profitable one to whether he knew that the election to all parties concerned. The season at his precinct was fairly and openly during which the clams can profitably conducted, that in his opinion it was. be sold will end about the last of

The heaviest shipments so far have been made by Messrs. Brooks and Taylor, W. A. Sanders and C. M. Britton, of the firm of H. Burlaw & Co., New York. There are also other buyers who have made good shipments.

BEST OF ALL To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the Caroina Fig Syrup Co. only, and for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

THE POPE'S CONDITION.

His Physicians Report Improvement After a Surgical Operation.

By Cable to the Morning Star. ROME, March 1.-The Pope passed a fairly good night and was better this morning. Dr. Mazzini, at 9.30 this morning, removed a cyst from the left thigh of the Pontiff. The operation was successful and the patient bore it well. It appears that yesterday's feverish symptoms were entirely due to the cyst, from which the Pope has long suffered. He now has no trace of fever and Dr. Mazzini thinks no complications will ensue.

The following official bulletin has peen issued: "His Holiness underwent an opera tion at 10 o'clock this morning for the removal of a long standing cyst which suddenly inflamed. His Holi ness bore the operation remarkably well, although it was impossible to use chloroform. The Pope's condition is now fairly satisfactory. There is a rumor to-night that the Pope's physicians fear blood poison

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.

MOLINEUX INDICTED.

For the Murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams in New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, March 1 .- Roland B Molineux was to-day indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree, in causing the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. The finding of the indictment does away with a hearing before the coroner, and there will be small chance for Molineux's counsel to take any steps in his behalf until the case actually comes to trial.

The case of Molineux was placed on the calendar for pleading and he will be arraigned before Recorder Goff to-morrow. He will probably then be remanded to the Tombs without bail.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of Cart Hilliches