

THE DAILY REVIEW.

VOL. XIV

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890.

NO 127.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Once More Observed in Wilmington—Ladies and Veterans and Soldiers in Line—The Music, the Flowers, the Prayer, the Address.

Once more have the patriotic and devoted ladies of Wilmington taken up their unwearied march to Oakland there to decorate the graves of those who so gallantly laid down their lives in defence of their homes and their firesides. It is a sad and a solemn duty and reverently is performed on each recurring May.

The procession was formed to-day in the order designated in the programme and under the conduct of Chief Marshal Taylor and his aids. The music was furnished by the Germania Cornet Band and the Wilmington Light Infantry were in the line in full uniform. Flowers were in profusion and wreaths and garlands were carried by the ladies and the little ones. The usual services took place at the cemetery. The vocal music was furnished by two quartettes, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Bowden.

Rev. R. E. Peele, the Chaplain, made the following fervid and eloquent prayer:

O God, our Father, in Thee do we put our trust; help us according to the sharpness of our pain and the keenness and urgency of our want. Thou delightest in mercy and our supplications cannot touch the infinite possibilities of Thy grace.

We bless Thee for this day, for its throbbing and living memories, for the past with all its sadness and sweetness. We thank Thee for the heroism, the devotion, the patriotism of our dead and we would to-day express the gratitude of our hearts for this priceless heritage and fittingly commemorate their deeds of valor and their sacrifice unto death.

We would hear no more the cannon's opening roar, or the clash of arms, or the din of battle; but we would lose every stain of bitterness in the blood of our sacred dead and in the sufferings of our broken-hearted President.

We would emulate the spirit of our Chief Captain at Appomattox and be as faithful to his leadership in peace as in war.

We commend unto Thee the poor, the sad, the lonely, the suffering and the dying and may we do what we can while we can to help and comfort them. Draw nearer and nearer to us as the wind becomes colder and the way becomes darker and when heart and flesh fail us be Thou the strength of our heart and our portion forever. And now, may the Lord bless you, keep you; the Lord make His face shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace. And may the peace of God unto which no sorrow is added be your portion, both now and forevermore. Amen.

Hon. Chas. M. Stedman, the orator of the occasion, then delivered a sketch of the life and services of Gen. William MacRae, which had been carefully prepared by him at the request of the ladies. Major Stedman served in Gen. MacRae's brigade and the warm personal friendship which then existed between them and which was continued and cemented after the close of the war eminently qualified him to speak of the dead hero.

MAJOR STEDMAN'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

"At any rate one can remark that no nation will throw by its work and deliberately go out and make a scene without meaning something thereby."

This quotation, taken from Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, formed the introductory sentence of the distinguished speaker's remarks, and he used them to show the actuating principle which has caused the gathering on this annual memorial day, and as a reason for the assemblage before him. Individuals may feign a sentiment they do not feel, but nations never. When almost an entire people leave their daily vocations and duties to commemorate a great event or to pay respectful, heartfelt homage to the gallant acts of devoted men, they come with the sentiments of honest and sincere hearts. The history of the French Revolution, and at the close of the eleventh century when all enlightened Europe was roused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre from the hands of the Saracens, established this fact, and later, in our own time, the obsequies of the late Ex-President Jefferson Davis, in which the entire South joined in a grief universal, gave fresher and stronger evidence of the indisputable truth.

A quarter of a century has come and gone since these annual pilgrimages to the graves of those whom you both mourn and honor were commenced, and so often as the violets shall bloom in the Spring, so often shall you and the children who may follow you assemble at your cemeteries and places of worship to bless their memories and offer prayers for their eternal happiness.

Not content with floral offerings on the graves of their dead heroes, our Memorial Committee have determined to aid the historian, so that the lives of the men who represented the South in the great struggle, may be preserved for the benefit of future generations. To help to carry out this determination, I am invited to give to day a sketch of the life and character of

GENERAL WILLIAM MACRAE.

In the short time I am allowed I shall fail to give to that gallant soldier the full measure of justice which his services demand, but in any endeavor to praise I shall utter his words as he said: "All that you have said is true; much that belonged to his noble and heroic spirit has been left unsaid."

General William MacRae was born in Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 9th, 1834, and was the seventh of nine sons of General Alexander MacRae, who was known as a gentleman of unbending integrity and of great force of character. His mother was the daughter of Zilpah McCluney, of the same family from which the distinguished member of Congress from the Third N. C. District is descended, and was a woman of rare virtues of head and heart. The characteristics of both father and mother were marked traits in the character of the subject of this address.

The Clan MacRae, from which his paternal lineage can be traced through an unbroken line, inhabited the seacoast of Rosshire, a wild region in the Western Highlands of Scotland, and were descendants of the Gaels, who have given to Scotland its national character. They trace their genealogy back to Ciric, or Crig, or McKath, who was slain on the banks of Earn early in the twelfth century. The name signifies "The Son of Fortune," and originated in the fact that in a battle in which many of the Clan were engaged, only one escaped. Rev. Alexander MacRae, an Episcopal minister, lived at Kintail, in Rosshire. Four of his sons, Colin, John, Roderick and Philip, were in the army of the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, and in the battle of Culloden, in 1745, the two former were killed. Roderick and Philip emigrated to this State and settled in Moore county, where the former married the niece of Governor Burke. Philip died a bachelor. Colin, the eldest son of Roderick MacRae, was the grandfather of General Alexander MacRae, the father of General William MacRae.

That the family have always had a fearless spirit is evidenced by the fact that in the annals of the clan its representatives have been in almost every war, in every clime. They figure prominently in all the wars of Scotland, and were heroes in the wars of India, in Spain and at Waterloo, and these MacRaes, who courted death upon the battle plains of India and by the banks of the Gaudiana, were kinsmen in blood with the MacRaes who followed the flag of the South.

General MacRae early displayed an aptitude for mathematics, mechanics and civil engineering, and his education was conducted with a view to those branches of science. His education completed, he at once began as a civil engineer, and as such was employed in this State, South Carolina and Florida in surveying lines for projected railroads.

At the commencement of the war between the States he enlisted as a private in the Monroe Light Infantry, but was soon made its captain and was assigned to the 15th N. C. Regiment, which was placed in Cobb's brigade. In April, 1862, he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel; in May, 1863, to Colonel and in August, 1864, to Brigadier General. Just before receiving his appointment as Brigadier General, he was ordered to Kirkham's brigade, Gen. Kirkham having been wounded at Second Cold Harbor. It was the old brigade of J. Johnston Pettigrew, who gave it the impress of his great qualities as a soldier. Already famous under MacRae, who never left it from the time he assumed command until the last sad day at Appomattox, it attained the highest degree of discipline and proficiency.

At the close of the war he was penniless, but his great abilities as an engineer were recognized and he was soon appointed General Superintendent of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, then of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, afterwards assuming the management of the Western & Atlantic Road, of Georgia. He died in Augusta, Ga., Feb. 11th, 1882, aged 47 years, but his remains were brought to this city for interment and he now sleeps in this beautiful cemetery amongst the people whom he loved so well.

Gen. MacRae was eminently a great soldier, and the only reason why his splendid abilities were sooner and more highly appreciated, was in the fact that he was a singularly modest and unobtrusive man, and his worth was not known until late in the war. The rapid commencement of hostilities in the Spring of 1865 and the speedy termination of the war were all that prevented his being made a Major General. There were few officers of any grade in the Confederate service superior to him in all the qualities requisite for high military position.

Nature had endowed him with a type of personal courage which

made him absolutely indifferent to danger, and he had a rare quality that made all around him brave. It was the mesmerism of bravery.

The brigade of sharpshooters organized by Gen. MacRae afforded the strongest evidence of his power of infusing into the minds of his soldiers the highest morale. They were armed with repeating rifles, always preceded the brigade into action, and always began the fight, and repeatedly drove before them the entire Federal line of battle in their front. Although this body was constantly in peril, membership in its ranks was eagerly sought, and it was esteemed as much honor to be assigned to MacRae's sharpshooters as to be promoted from the ranks to be a commissioned officer of the line.

On the 25th of March, 1865, Gen. MacRae was ordered to detail his sharpshooters to assist in retaking the picket line which for a long distance on either side of his front had been captured by Grant and held by a strong force. Gen. MacRae knew that the fight would be sharp as the odds were at least three to one, and he personally accompanied his men. They were successful, but the victory was gained at a bloody cost. Their officers were all wounded—Captain Lilly mortally and Lieutenants Todd, Duval, Bunn and Kyle severely, whilst the loss among the rank and file was very great.

A commander who could organize a corps of men actuated by such a dauntless spirit as was always exhibited by the sharpshooters of MacRae's brigade, must have been a soldier of rare qualities.

He was a just man and as a commander was absolutely impartial—a rigid disciplinarian, yet no one murmured against the most stringent orders issued by him—an unselfish man who neither sought or would have luxuries while his men were suffering privation and hardship. He always helped the weak, the humble, the poor and those in distress, and was a friend to all humanity, and his was one of those magnanimous spirits which dawn in scorn upon all that was base and mean.

In all the different engagements in which he participated, there was not one in which, by his conduct, he did not reflect honor on his native land. If anything could have turned the disastrous affair of Bristow Station into a victory, it would have been the magnificent bearing of General MacRae, then colonel commanding the Fifteenth N. C. Regiment. Amid the frightful carnage of Malvern Hill, his calm courage elicited the most unstinted praise from the brave but unfortunate Magruder, and at Second Manassas he fought with his accustomed valor. It was Colonel William MacRae, with the Fifteenth N. C. Regiment, who at the battle of Fredericksburg defended Marye's house so valiantly, while the seething tide of conflict ebbed and flowed around it. Cook's brigade, during the greater part of that bloody day, was commanded by Col. E. D. Hall, who was wounded.

Gen. MacRae had charge of Cook's Brigade at Sharpsburg, during the afternoon. He carried into that fight 357 men, and came out with 50. On the 27th of October, 1864, at Burgess' Mill, he gained the admiration of all who were present at that engagement, by his personal gallantry, and fixed forever his reputation as one of the ablest commanders in the Army of Northern Virginia.

But I must pass over many fields, that I may mention Reams' Station, which I am asked to notice somewhat fully. This battle was fought August 25th, 1864. Gen. G. K. Warren, with the Fifth corps of Grant's army and Kautz's cavalry division, occupied the line of six miles from road, at a point six miles from Petersburg. An attempt was made to dislodge them, but the effort failed. Gen. Hancock was then ordered from Deep Bottom to Reams' Station, ten miles from Petersburg. His infantry force consisted of Hobbins' and Miles' divisions, subsequently reinforced by O. B. Wilcox's division, which, however, arrived too late to be of any substantial service. His cavalry consisted of Gregg's division and Spear's brigade, and he also had with him four batteries of artillery.

General Lee, realizing that a favorable opportunity was offered to strike Hancock a severe blow, ordered Gen. A. P. Hill to advance against him as promptly as possible, and the latter left his camp at Petersburg on the night of August 24th. The force with him and actually present at Reams' Station consisted of Cooke's and Marshall's brigades, of Heth's division; Lane's, Scales' and McGowan's brigades, of Wilcox's division, Anderson's brigade, of Longstreet's corps, two brigades of Mahone's division, Butler's and W. H. F. Lee's divisions of cavalry, under the command of General Hampton, and a part of Pegram's battery of artillery. Hampton made an attack on the morning of the 25th and drove the Federal cavalry before him at all points. At Malone Crossing he was attacked by a part of Hancock's infantry and having dismounted his own men was engaged in a spirited contest when Hill's forces arrived. Hancock's infantry were expecting an attack from Hill and had strongly entrenched themselves on the West side of the railroad. Hill ordered the first assault at 2 p. m., the assaulting column consisting of Anderson's Georgia

brigade and Scales' North Carolina brigade. These, after a severe conflict, were repulsed. Hill then ordered another attack, the assaulting column consisting of the three N. C. brigades of Lane, Cook and Cooke. In front of Lane and Cooke the enemy had filled trees, sharpening the limbs, which made it very difficult to get through them. MacRae had an open field in his front, and his line of battle was in the edge of a pine thicket about 300 yards from the enemy's breastworks. Walking along the line MacRae told his men that he knew they would go over the works and he wanted them to do so without firing a gun, to which there came the hearty response, "All right, General, we will go there!" and when ordered to advance they gave such a yell as to call the attention of the enemy from Lane, who had hitherto received the hottest fire, and they opened with a tremendous fire of small arms and a converging fire of artillery along MacRae's entire front, but it was all in vain. MacRae's men, without firing a gun, advanced at a double quick and mounting the entrenchments, threw themselves amongst the enemy's infantry, who had seemed to be dazed by the vehemence of the attack and made a feeble resistance when their works were reached. Lane's and Cooke's brigades redoubled their exertions and advancing rapidly, were under the breastworks when MacRae struck them, so that, in fact, parts of three brigades crossed the embankment together and the glory of the victory belongs equally to them all. As soon as Hampton knew that the three North Carolina brigades were engaged, he made a successful attack with his cavalry, which had been dismounted, on the enemy's flank and rear.

Their works stormed in front, their lines carried in flank and rear, the enemy's infantry retreated in confusion. In fact the Federal Infantry did not show the determination which generally marked Hancock's corps, but the artillery fought to the last with unflinching courage. When at last driven from the field some of the guns, which they were compelled to abandon, were seized by MacRae's sharpshooters, who were all trained artillerymen, and turned upon the retreating enemy with great effect. They were aided by others among whom was Capt. W. P. Oldham, who sighted one of the guns repeatedly, and when he saw the effect of his accurate aim on the disordered masses in his front, he was jubilant and Gen. MacRae, in his usual quiet humor, remarked, "Oldham thinks he is at a ball at Petersburg."

No description of the battle at Reams' Station would be fair or just which failed to notice the marked gallantry of the Confederate artillery, commanded by Colonel Pegram, between whom and MacRae's brigade there were such kindly, fraternal feelings that the former felt that their guns could never be taken so long as they had the latter to support them.

The Federal loss in this battle was between 500 and 600 in killed and wounded, 2,150 prisoners, 3,100 stand of small arms, 12 stands of colors and nine guns and caissons. Among the prisoners captured was Gen. Walker of Hancock's staff, who surrendered to Lieut. Kyle. Kyle here, as elsewhere was in the very front of the assaulting column.

The Confederate loss, which fell principally on Lane's brigade, was about 500 in killed and wounded. The result of this brilliant engagement was hailed with joy throughout the South, and Gen. R. E. Lee stated publicly and repeatedly that not only North Carolina, but the entire Confederacy, owed a debt of gratitude to Lane's, Cooke's and MacRae's brigades, which could never be repaid. He also wrote to Gov. Vance expressing his high appreciation of their services.

I have endeavored to give a fair account of the battle at Reams' Station from the best obtainable information, but I am aware that there were numberless acts of personal gallantry deserving of notice but which time will not permit me to mention, and even to Gen. MacRae I have not given the prominence to which his services entitled him. Of all who contributed more to that glorious issue than did this splendid North Carolinian. His memory and others like him who made the flag of the Confederacy stainless to generation, when the costliest tombs erected by a nation's love shall have perished and crumbled into dust.

shall turn their steadfast gaze towards the Western Hemisphere they will rise up and call you blessed.

At the conclusion of the address there was music, the floral offerings were made, the benediction was pronounced and the W. L. I. fired the volley which closed the services.

The monument was handsomely decorated. A Confederate battle flag, brought from Appomattox, was placed in the hands of the bronze soldier, arms were stacked at the four corners of the huge stone and sabres were crossed on its sides. The decorations were in gray and black, the same as those used on the day of President Davis' funeral and at the base of the monument there was a beautiful floral design, a white cross surmounted by a golden cross and the inscription, "Our President" in purple letters.

Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses curative powers exclusively its own, and which make it "peculiar to itself." Be sure to get Hood's.

State Guard Encampment.

General Orders No. 8 from the Adjutant General's Office contains the following:

The Encampment of the State Guard during the present year will be Regimental, and not a Brigade Encampment as heretofore.

Two regiments will go into camp at a time, and while each Colonel will be held strictly responsible for the work and discipline of his own command and for a strict adherence to the rules and regulations prescribed, the general command of the camp will devolve upon the senior line officer present.

The encampment will be held upon the grounds occupied last year, which have been again generously tendered the State for the present year. The camp will again be known as Camp Latimer.

The First and Third Regiments will encamp together from July 23d to July 29th, inclusive; the Second and Fourth Regiments will encamp together from August 5th to the 12th inclusive.

All officers and enlisted men of the several regiments will appear at Camp Latimer on the evening of the first day of the encampment of their respective regiments, in heavy marching order, and, immediately upon arrival, report to the Adjutant General for duty.

Each regiment will have its own camp, camp guards and guard lines, but the camps will be located upon the same ground, in close proximity to each other.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Rubber Hose, Lawn Mowers and Rakes of the latest and most improved makes are sold by the N. Jacobson Hdw. Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sneed & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO KNOXVILLE FURNITURE CO., southeast corner Market and Second streets. Large stock, artistic designs, lowest prices. Everybody invited to call and inspect stock. nac my 13 11

Odd Fellows Excursion.

THE MEMBERS OF CAPE FEAR AND ORION Lodges are requested to meet at the Hall of Cape Fear Lodge, on Third street, Wednesday, May 14th, at 1:45 p. m. for the purpose of escorting the officers and members of the Grand Lodge from the Orion to Front street Depot. The cars will leave Front street station for Wrightsville Beach at 2:30 and Princess street station at 2:40, sharp.

Resident as well as non-resident members of other Lodges in good standing are cordially invited. RICHARD J. JONES, May 13 11 For the Committee.

To the Public

GENERALLY WHO, BY THEIR GENEROUS patronage, to the ladies particularly, who, by their inspiring and untiring exertions, aided us recently in having a Festival which was a magnificent entertainment, and which has enabled us to add about \$800 to our Army Fund, we hereby return our grateful and heartfelt thanks, and assure them that their kindness will act as a stimulus to continued and increased exertion on our part towards becoming more worthy of their approval and an efficient and trustworthy organization, which should be in every respect a source of pride and honor to our city, State and country. We feel assured that we will not be accused by those who are posted on the subject of inviting invidious comparisons, in returning special thanks for their contributions to the success of the affair, to Mrs. C. D. Myers, the able chairman of the Ladies' Executive Committee, the Messrs. Sprunt, Street and Noble, and the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Corps, and the Wilmington Gas and Electric Light Company.

WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY. Committee of Arrangements—W. N. Harris, W. C. Corbett, Ed. W. Moore, M. Sternberger, Henry J. Dingelsoff, D. T. Cronly, Duval French, Robert S. Collins, P. H. Hawes, D. McLean, Jr., Chairman; Walker Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. Approved in regular Company meeting, 12th May, 1890. J. C. MORRISON, Pres. 10-51 May 13 11

THIS PAPER published every evening, Sundays excepted, by JOS. T. JAMES, Editor and Prop. SUBSCRIPTIONS, POSTAGE PAID: Three months, \$1.00. Six months, \$2.00. Three years, \$5.00. One month, 25 cents. The paper will be delivered by carriers, free of charge, in any part of the city, at the above rates or 10 cents per week. Advertising rates low and liberal. Subscribers will please report any and all arrears to receive their paper regularly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Syrup of Figs



Presented in the most elegant form THE LAXATIVE AND NUTRITIOUS JUICE OF THE FIGS OF CALIFORNIA. Combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to permanently cure Habitual Constipation, and the many ills depending on a weak or inactive condition of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It is the most excellent remedy known to CLEANSE THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY. When one is Bilious or Constipated. PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR SYRUP OF FIGS MANUFACTURED ONLY BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Wholesale and Retail, NEW YORK, N. Y. Per sale by ROBERT E. BELLAMY, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, Wilmington, N. C.

Caffeine Seiditz.

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF NERVOUS headache and brain fatigue, depression following alcohol and other excesses, heartburn, nervous debility, etc. One grain of hydrate of caffeine in each dose. Mix the powder in water and drink during effervescence. JAMES D. NUTT, Apothecary, 720 N. Front St., Wilmington, N. C. March 19

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Provisions, Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. Front and Dock Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan 12 11

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

YOU CAN SAVE \$100 PER YEAR BY HAVING your work done at C. H. WARD'S, the practical Barber, No. 8 South Front street. Shaving 10 Cents, Hair Cutting 20 Cents, Shampoo 20 Cents. Follicle Barbs and work guaranteed. C. H. WARD, 8 South Front St., Wilmington, N. C. April 16 11

J. G. WRIGHT,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Room No. 1, 2nd Floor, Smith's Building, Between Front and Second, Princess Street. REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Rents collected. Taxes and insurance carefully attended to. Will give strict attention to business placed in his hands. April 14 11

Croquet Sets and Hammocks.

HAMMOCKS \$1.00 to \$2.50, CROQUET \$1.00 to \$1.50. Base Ball Bats, Belts, etc. A new line of those popular 12 mos., handsome, big, small, in cloth and gilt, only 25 cents each. Also standard authors in sets, very cheap. April 12 11 YATES' BOOK HOUSE.

Ideal Quinine

AND SULPHUR SOAP. THERE IS NO safe disease this Soap will not benefit. For sale by MUNDY BROTHERS, 104 N. Front Street, 601 N. Fourth St. April 3 11

Flower Pots!

15,000 FIFTEEN THOUSAND FLOWER Pots, all sizes. Large variety of Bedding Plants and Tube Rose Bushes. The Chinese Water Lily can be seen growing at W. J. KIRKHAM & CO., Auctioneers, 27 Market St. April 20 11