

## RIOT REFUGEES.

### NEGROES WHO FLED TO THE WOODS SUFFERING

Thousands of Panic Stricken Women and Children Suffered Two Nights in the Woods—Some of the Refugees Are Still Hiding Out—One More Victim of the Riot—The Race Conflict is Over. Protection Will be Given to White and Black.

The situation in Wilmington yesterday and last night was one of absolute quiet. There was no further disturbance reported from any quarter. The board of aldermen yesterday authorized the mayor and chief of police to swear in a provisional force of 100 police for duty thirty days, and under this a authority a good police force is being organized. About thirty of the new men went on duty last night.

The civil authorities are still being assisted in patrolling the city by the military embracing about 190 men. Colonel Walker Taylor, of the Second Regiment, North Carolina State Guard, is in command and his headquarters are at the armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry. The companies in service are the Wilmington Light Infantry, Captain T. C. James; Wilmington Division Naval Reserves, Lieutenant H. H. McIlhenny; Kingston Division Naval Reserves, Lieutenant W. D. Pollock; the Maxton Guards, Captain G. B. Patterson, and Sampson Light Infantry, Captain H. W. Hines. The armories of the Wilmington Light Infantry and Wilmington Division Naval Reserves are used as headquarters. Some of the visiting military sleep in the annex of the First Baptist church, and some of the Kingston reserves are quartered at the residence of Commander Geo. L. Morton, on North Fourth street, in Brooklyn.

Business in the city went on as usual yesterday and a stranger in the city would not be aware from appearances that the city had witnessed the riot, bloodshed, turbulence and excitement of Thursday and Thursday night. There are, of course, unpleasant reminders of the terrible experiences that eventful day. About noon yesterday Sam Halsey, colored, was killed at the city hospital from four terrible wounds. He was the man who was shot on Harnett street near the crossing of the Seaboard Air Line and who was thought to be dead. He was employed by Messrs. Belden & Howie and was on his way home to dinner when he was shot. He was among a lot of hands who it was thought were going to Brooklyn to take a hand in the riot and who persisted in going on when warned to go back. He died at 1014 North Second street, and leaves a widow.

Doctors in their visits about the city continue to find and treat wounded negroes. The seriously wounded are sent to the city hospital, and many died yesterday. John Brown, colored, was admitted to the hospital. He has three bullet wounds in his left leg and one in his right leg.

### PANIC STRICKEN NEGROES.

The most distressful circumstance in connection with the riot, so far as the negroes are concerned, resulted from the panic among these people. Women and children fled to the woods by the thousands on Thursday and Friday. The roads were lined with them, some carrying their bedding on their heads and whatever effects could be carried. It was pitiable to see the children hurrying in fright after their parents. People who come into the city from the country reports that these terror-stricken negroes slept in the woods Thursday and Friday nights. They huddled around without any protection overhead and many had nothing but the ground to sleep upon. Many died without taking a quilt or blanket, so that most of them had no covering, although the weather is yet mild. It is sufficiently cool, however, to cause suffering, and this added to the fact that they had little or nothing to eat made their condition pitiable. In their hunger and distress, the people in the country assisted them as much as they could. They tried to induce the negroes to come back to the city, but they would not hear to it. The most alarming reports went out to them about the slaughter of negroes in the city, and in fact, the telegraph carried out the most wildly exaggerated messages. Some of the negroes are coming back to the city and report their experience as awful. They say that if they had known the whites would have protected them with their guns they would have not taken to the woods. The fact is all negro men, women and children who came into the city were given protection. The whites armed to protect their homes and maintain order and not to shoot unoffending negroes. A great many negroes are still in the country and crowds are bivouaced along the railroads, so we are informed by railroad men.

Assistant Chief of Police M. F. H. Gouverneur took a squad of police into the woods yesterday and found large numbers of negroes who were afraid to return to their homes. He assured them that as long as they behaved themselves and obeyed the laws, they would be protected. He told them to go to their homes and they did so.

The jury summoned by Coroner Jacobs to inquire into the death of the negroes who were killed in the riot last Thursday morning met yesterday at 10 o'clock at the court house. The jury was as follows: Colonel John Wilder Atkinson, foreman, W. M. Cummings, E. P. Bailey, J. B. Huggins, Elijah Lane, colored, and J. W. Yarborough, colored.

Dr. W. D. McMillan, superintendent of health, testified that the deceased came to their death from gunshot wounds.

Dr. Hemic C. Moore, Policeman Aaron Lockman, Hill Terry, and John Schoonveld, eyewitnesses of the first shooting, testified to the facts as contained in The Messenger's account of the riot.

Dr. R. E. Zachary testified that Dan

Wright, colored, was brought to the city hospital with eleven gunshot wounds.

Mildred Clinton, sister of Josh Halsey, one of the victims, testified that the body she saw on the day of the riot was that of her brother, but she didn't know how he came to his death. Dr. C. D. Bell testified that he found that the deceased had been shot, but by persons to him unknown.

The jury found for its verdict that Josh Halsey, Daniel Wright, Wm. Monzon, John L. Gregory, John L. Townsend and Charles Lindsay came to their death by gunshot wounds inflicted by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

### BANISHING REPUBLICANS

Why Certain Persons were Made to Leave the City—The Manner of their Expulsion.

A good deal is being said in the northern papers about driving some of the white and colored republicans out of Wilmington. Telegrams have been received here inquiring upon what grounds the parties were expelled from the city.

During the riot and the succeeding twenty-four hours self-constituted committees overhauled a number of objectionable negroes and some of the white republican leaders and gave them the choice of leaving the city or taking the consequences. In several instances summary violence was only prevented by cooler citizens. About a dozen negroes who incited the negroes to violence or had evil influence were "banished," a term used by the "Rough Riders," as the regulators style themselves.

Several prominent republicans were given their walking papers, their expulsion being put on the ground that for years they have kept the negroes organized and are responsible for keeping them arrayed against the whites. Some of these men are unscrupulous and corrupt and have had a bad influence on the negroes. The public, after years of patient tolerance, has grown tired of these leaders as a factor of agitation and disturbance, and the more extreme citizens have taken this opportunity to get rid of them. The few white leaders are held responsible for creating the conditions which make the negroes insolent and aggressive in their bearing towards the whites, resulting in just such conflicts as was experienced in Wilmington on Thursday.

A race riot has been regarded by the most conservative citizens of Wilmington as inevitable and they prepared for it. Holding the leaders as indirectly responsible for the riot, a large element of the community determined to rid the city of the disturbing element as embodied in the republican bosses. More or less of them are also corrupt and are objectionable as to morals, hence the desire to shift them off on some other community. This method of banishing these people has not been participated in by the citizens generally, but they look on with more or less approval. Many of the leading citizens condemn the proceeding, others don't care a straw, and others are both amused and glad.

### NOT WANTED IN NEW BERN

Action of the Citizens to Prevent Those Men Banished from Wilmington Stopping There

New Bern, N. C., November 11. The Messenger:

Dear Sirs:—At a meeting of our citizens tonight to take measures to prevent an influx here of the disorderly element from your city, or of the miscreants who in your righteous indignation, you have banished from your midst, I was directed to correspond with you and to request that you publish a short notice that such characters will not be allowed to come here, and any such who by any means get here will be promptly and summarily shipped or otherwise dealt with. They will consult their safety and general well being by remaining away from here. The city authorities are in perfect accord and will co-operate with us in this matter.

You will, of course, understand that we are not in any way reflecting upon the action of your people in sending such creatures away. Far from it. We approve of it fully, sympathize with you warmly, and stand ready to aid you in every way in your good work so well done, but they must understand that they can't stop here, or it will be worse for them. We gave three of them short shift tonight and helped them on their way very promptly.

This note will give you the data for the necessary notice—a short one—and we hope you will oblige us.

With best wishes for you all from our citizen,

Yours very truly,  
GRAHAM DAVES.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

## THE RACE CONFLICT

### QUIET RESTORED IN WILMINGTON

The List of the Killed Footed Up Only Six—One More Rioter Will Probably Die—The Man Who Shot Mr. Mayo Died Yesterday Morning—The Victims Buried Yesterday—The Inquest Today

(From The Messenger, Nov. 13th.)

The riot has seemingly come to a sudden end. The city was very quiet late last night. About 8:45 p. m. there was some excitement in the riot disturbed district. Several shots were fired from Belcher's Row, a negro quarter, at Messrs. Tom Brown and Tony Swann, two white guards, who were passing. The guards fired down the row and that ended the incident. At 9:45 p. m. three shots were fired from an alley on Fourth street, near Harnett, a half block from the corner where the riot broke out on Thursday.

It is thought the shots were intended for a passing street car, but it was not struck. The guards made search, but did not discover the person who fired. Everything then became quiet.

Mayor Waddell on yesterday dismissed the citizens who were sworn in as special policemen. Last night 150 members of the military companies were aiding the civil authorities in policing the city. The new municipal government will today organize its police force and the military will no doubt be withdrawn in a few days.

Mayor Waddell was seen by a Messenger representative last night and was asked for an interview on the situation. He said he was not prepared to discuss the matter now, but stated that he had visited the riot quarter since night and that he could say that this is the quietest city of 25,000 inhabitants in the United States. He issues in this morning's Messenger another notice that the comparatively few persons in this city who seem disposed to abuse the opportunity of carrying arms which means war, should be kept in mind as doing some very foolish talking and acting are notified that no further turbulence or disorderly conduct will be tolerated. They are notified that a regular police force will preserve order and every peaceable citizen, black and white, will be protected in his person and property. No armed patrol will be allowed to appear on the streets except those authorized by the chief of police.

Yesterday three more wounded negroes, William Lindsey, Sam Macfarland and Alfred White, were admitted to the city hospital. All the wounded men, whites and blacks are getting along very well, except J. R. Davis, a negro, who is wounded in the kidneys, having been shot in the back.

Dan Wright, the negro who shot Mr. W. H. Mayo and who was riddled with thirteen bullets, died at the hospital early yesterday morning. We are glad to report that Mr. Mayo is doing well. The dead victims of the riot, all negroes, were buried yesterday. There were six of them, as follows:

John Townsend, Charles Lindsey and William Monzon, who were killed at Fourth and Harnett streets.

John L. Gregory, who was killed on Third street, between Harnett and Swann.

Josh Halsey, who was killed on Bladen street, near Seventh.

Dan Wright, who was riddled with bullets for shooting Mr. Mayo.

Messrs. W. H. Mayo and George Piner are still in the city hospital. In addition to the four wounded negroes left in jail, viz: George Henry Davis, J. R. Davis, George Miller and John Daw, three more were admitted yesterday. They names were Alvin White, William Lindsey and Sam Macfarland. They were wounded at Fourth and Harnett streets.

### THE INQUEST.

Coroner Jacobs, pursuant to the summons, will hold an inquest yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock over the dead bodies of the victims of Thursday's riot, but it was adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning at the court house. The jury is composed of Colonel John Wilder Atkinson, E. P. Bailey, J. B. Huggins, W. M. Cummings, Elijah Lane and J. W. Yarborough.

HELP OFFERED ON ALL SIDES.

Yesterday's issue of The Messenger was rushed out under such difficulties it was absolutely impossible to give many important matters any attention whatever. Among the mass of material concerning the riot, the telegraphic offers of assistance from various points were necessarily laid aside, but we give them today to show our readers how easily help could be secured if it had been required.

The following tenders of assistance were made through The Messenger:

Lumber Bridge, N. C., November 10.—Captain A. D. Black will bring down fifty men with Winchester if needed.  
R. F. DEVANE.

Goldboro, N. C., November 10.—Please give me briefly at once riot situation; we are ready to come.  
JOS. E. ROBINSON.

Dunn, N. C., November 10.—Dunn will furnish two hundred men to help Wilmington if necessary.  
COUNTY UNION.

Sumter, S. C., November 10.—If Wilmington needs any assistance tonight say so. Sumter stands ready to respond.  
H. C. OSTEN.

Washington, D. C., November 10.—Can bring fifty Tar Heels and Winchester; if needed, wire.  
S. S. CRITTENDEN.

Atlanta, Ga., November 10.—Please wire situation and who is killed. Give them hell. Had I better come.  
T. C. DeROSSET.

Mr. W. F. Robertson received the following offer:

Gibson Station, N. C., November 10.—If you need help, fifty men here will come.  
JAS. F. GLENN.

Hon. John D. Bellamy was in receipt of telegrams offering assistance as follows:

Douglas, Ga., November 11.—If you need help wire us.  
HAMMOND & DAVIS.

Rockingham, N. C., November 10.—Hold your ground. Will carry hundred Winchester if needed. Answer.  
W. H. McLAURIN.

Oxford, N. C., November 10.—Granville will send you 500 men if you need them. Answer quick.  
W. A. GRAHAM.

Monroe, N. C., November 10.—Union is ready to assist you if necessary. Answer.  
GEO. W. MERIDITH.

Oxford, N. C., November 10.—The members of the Granville Grays do hereby offer their assistance. We remain subject to orders.  
WADE H. BRITT, Capt.

Wilmington, N. C., November 11. Editors Messenger:

It gives me pleasure to state that early yesterday afternoon I received a dispatch from friends in Raleigh asking me to let them know at once if we needed assistance, and it would be sent. I referred the telegram to the commanding officer here, who instructed me to reply that it was not needed at present and to decline with thanks, which I did.  
E. S. MARTIN.

We are permitted to publish the following:

McColl, S. C., November 10. Hall & Pearsall, Wilmington, N. C.: Hear you are having a riot. Wire me particulars. Can send a hundred men if needed.  
T. B. GIBSON.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10, 7 p. m. To T. B. Gibson, McColl, S. C.: Whites destroyed Record office at 9 o'clock. Hour later negroes opened fire, probably killing one and wounding two white men. Whites returned fire, killing eight. New city government stalled at 5 o'clock. Waddell mayor. City well guarded and quiet now.  
HALL & PEARSALL.

Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co. received the following telegrams during the riot on Thursday last:

Wire me promptly full particulars. If need help command us.  
M. F. Jones, Yorkville, S. C.

If you want any help wire me at my expense how many.  
P. B. Beard, Salisbury, N. C.

### The Next Federal Senate (Washington Post.)

The control of the United States senate will be determined very largely by the result of the elections tomorrow, when twenty-three states elect legislators, which will in turn elect senators. The present party strength in the senate is as follows: Republicans, 43; democrats, 34; populists, 6; silver republicans, 6. This gives a majority to no one party, and it has proved a fruitful source of doubt in legislation influenced by party lines.

The term of thirty of the present senators are about to expire, and in most of these cases the legislatures chosen next Tuesday will elect successors. In seven cases, however, legislatures already have been chosen and senators elected, viz: Aldrich of Rhode Island, Daniel, of Virginia, McComas of Vermont, and the legislature of Maine, which has been elected but has not yet chosen a senator. In Oregon, also, Simon has been elected to fill a vacancy. These changes, already made, give a net gain of two in the republican vote: McComas of Maryland and Simon of Oregon.

The remaining twenty-three senators are yet to be chosen. Those who are about to retire are: Allen, populist, of Nebraska; Bate, democrat, of Tennessee; Burrows, republican, of Michigan; Cannon, silver republican, of Utah; Clark, republican, of Wyoming; Cockrell, democrat, of Missouri; Davis, republican, of Minnesota; Faulkner, democrat, of West Virginia; Gray, democrat, of Delaware; Hawley, republican, of Connecticut; Lodge, republican, of Massachusetts; Mantle, silver republican, of Montana; Mills, democrat, of Texas; Mitchell, democrat, of Wisconsin; Murphy, democrat, of New York; Pasco, democrat, of Florida; Quay, republican, of Pennsylvania; Roach, democrat, of North Dakota; Smith, democrat, of New Jersey; Stewart, silver republican, of Nevada; Turpie, democrat, of Indiana; White, democrat, of California, and Wilson, republican, of Washington.

In several of these cases the election of the present incumbents is expected, but in quite a large number of them much doubt exists. The republican managers are placing reliance on the fact that they need only a few votes to assure them a clear majority, while the democrats, populists, and silver republicans would have to carry most of all the doubtful legislatures in order to prevent a republican majority. The states considered most in doubt are West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Washington, and Nebraska, conflicting claims being made in each case. Among the senate officials the opinion prevails that the anomalous condition now prevailing of a senate without a majority will end with the coming election, and that the legislatures then chosen will give assurance of majority rule in the upper branch of congress after March 4, next.

Do You Read

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

### VIEWS ON THE RIOT.

Rev. C. T. Blackwell Calls Attention to Several Remarkable Features of the Affair—Differing in Many Respects From Ordinary Riots.

In speaking yesterday with the Rev. C. T. Blackwell, Ph. D., pastor of First Baptist church, about the race conflict in Wilmington on Thursday, a Messenger representative said:

"Dr. Blackwell, you have had some observation of riots in different cities, have you not?"

"Yes, I was pastor in St. Louis during the labor strikes and railroad and street car riots in the early '80's, and also in Chicago at the time of the Haymarket bomb throwing and anarchist's riots and hangings."

"What are your impressions of our disturbances in the past few days as compared with such things in the west and north?"

"They differ in every particular except in one point, viz: A few people are killed in both. But the spirit actuating both sides, and the methods of doing it are totally different. There, the moving motive is primarily money; hence there is a furious madness, inflamed in every instance by liquor. Here, the ruling motive is the outraged dignity of a proud dominant race calmly determined to assert its innate right to rule, to protect its person and property in the midst of an inferior and misguided race was secondary. There, the point of contact is always property, hence the city, railroads, mine owners and factory proprietors simply call on the police to double the force, or on the government to send the soldiers, or, perhaps, personally hire Pinkerton men to stand up and shoot down the howling and half drunken mobs. There, the whole thing is a conflict of brawn and bullion. Hence it was brutal, cold blooded and hard hearted as the gold dollars for which each was fighting. Here the point of contest is personality. Here the element of paternalism entered. Here, no man expected to make a dollar out of this conflict. All knew they were losing money. There was something deeper and higher than dollars—the dignity of a race, the honor of home and family now and for the future were at stake. Also the responsibility of teaching a misguided race was present in every reflecting mind. Hence the people could not and did not want to hire police, soldiers, or foreign detectives to shoot down, or put back to their birth place the negroes. Such a performance would not have been effective here. In the north, to quell a labor riot by machines would be just as effective as by personal superiority and sacrifice, this being our lofty motive, our methods had to be in keeping—hence our citizens, all of our citizens, armed themselves, organized themselves, drilled themselves for weeks, met together in our public mass meetings—deliberate with judiciousness, gave their ultimatum as a master should calmly to the other side—no reckless undertaking of a democratic to enter the field against Dockey, yet with the magnificent courage of his nature Waddell met Dockey on the stump—met him and routed him, and defeated him at the polls. Colonel Waddell was re-elected to congress in 1872, 1874, and 1876, and his entire record there is a splendid one. As a minority member of the Ku Klux committee, he rendered the people of his state a brilliant and heroic service."

Colonel Waddell served in the war as lieutenant colonel of the First North Carolina regiment (Third cavalry) and does not know what fear is. His character is the personification of bravery, truth and honor. He is an elegant gentleman of the old school, a well-rounded knolar and an eloquent orator. He could have been elected mayor of Wilmington time and time again, and we know enough of him to voice the assurance that in accepting the post to which the people of Wilmington yesterday elected him, he was animated by no personal ambition or private aims, but solely to safeguard the city and to protect his fellow citizens, their wives, children and their property. As the people of this section needed a leader in 1870, so has Wilmington needed one in the past few days, and then Waddell an abler could not have been found."

"You say there was a sort of paternalism about our proceedings?"

"Yes, and by that I mean that our white people do not hate or harbor malice in their hearts towards the negro. After the chastisement of the whites and the negroes were working right along together in the best of feeling. It was just as if a wise and right full ruler of a ward should find that ward growing insolent from bad associations and took the child in hand to chastise it. After the chastisement the man does not hate the child and hold malice in his heart. The white people here do not hate the negro as such. We feel that we have these people here and in a sense are responsible for them. That we know them as no other people, not reared with them, can know them, and that we know they are utterly incapable of either ruling themselves or any body else, and that whenever they get out of their place they have to be put back to their place by the rough hand of material and masterful force. That is the only kind of reasoning that finally convinces the negro race. Capital and labor conflicts are heartless, ours is heartfelt. The few capitalists really fear the many laborers. We Anglo-Saxons have no real fear in our breasts as to the negro. They kill to save their nuggets. We kill to save the negro from himself."

"In all this there is not the slightest disposition to humiliate the negroes. The white people hold the negroes in the highest respect, so long as they observe their place and position. The white people would and did during the riot, protect such negroes with their lives. During the hottest excitement our best citizens were seen on the streets conducting negro men and women to their homes, lest some excited and irresponsible person should insult or injure them. This is what I mean by the paternal element that enters into our race conflicts."

"What is your idea as to the future good?"

"There will be a lasting and wholesome mental respect between the races based on a right understanding. A change of manners on the streets for the better is already observable. It will leave a lasting good on the minds of the negro children. For fifteen years at least, there has grown up gradually among the negro children a spirit of disobedience to their own parents, and insolence towards white people in general, and white children in particular. They had never seen all their lives any strong hand, holding a rod of chastisement that they had the least fear of, or respect for, until Thursday and Friday they looked upon the rapid-fire guns and Winchester in the hands of determined, masterful

white men, whom they have met every day on the streets and whom they will meet in the future to respect. It struck terror to their hearts. It put new thoughts into their woolly heads. It took out of their minds a quantity of that false teaching they have received from the Freedmen and other sources, and from the few white men who have used their parents to secure office. These children have seen, and in a sense felt the rod, which when spared to spare, is as apt to spoil a childish race as an individual child of any race or family."

"What about the temper of the people?"

"The soberness of the people was characteristic of the high and holy work they were performing. There was not the least fear among the white people that needed to be spurred on to desperate deeds by liquor, as in the strike riots. I mingled in the midst of the hottest of it all day and I never saw an intoxicated citizen of Wilmington. They went about as serious, and as they felt, a religious duty, feeling the right of personal responsibility. The patience of our people with the false position the negroes were led to assume for years was marvellous, and when they actually took the evil into hand to correct it their spirit of forbearance was superb."

"Personally, I feel thankful that I was here at this time. I feel that I know Wilmington as well as if I had been reared here. You know you may live in a community with another man for half a life time and not really know him. Go in the army with him a week and see him under the test of tug and war, and you will know him. After this week I feel that I really know Wilmington, and love it."

Colonel Waddell (Charlotte Observer.)

Colonel Alfred Moore Waddell, the leader in the Wilmington crusade for white supremacy, and the newly elected mayor of that city, is a man to whose courage the people of this district once before appealed successfully. It was in 1870, when Kirk's gang terrorized the state and when the judiciary being exhausted, drum head court-martials were the order of the day, that the cry of the people for a leader was answered from Wilmington by the voice of Waddell. Oliver H. Dockey was then the sitting member of congress, and was a candidate for re-election. Those were the days of reconstruction and in the demoralized condition of the country it seemed a reckless undertaking of a democrat to enter the field against Dockey, yet with the magnificent courage of his nature Waddell met Dockey on the stump—met him and routed him, and defeated him at the polls. Colonel Waddell was re-elected to congress in 1872, 1874, and 1876, and his entire record there is a splendid one. As a minority member of the Ku Klux committee, he rendered the people of his state a brilliant and heroic service."

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Foot Ball

Princeton, N. J., November 12.—The Princeton Tigers defeated the Sons of Eli on Brokaw field this afternoon by a score of 6 to 0. While it was one of the most bitterly contested games ever witnessed on a football field, it was at the same time one of the most unsatisfactory, not alone to the Yale team and their supporters but also to the wearers of the orange and black and those who cheered them on to victory. The solitary touché was made on a miserable tumble by right half back Benjamin when the ball was within fifteen yards of the Princeton's goal.

Harvard 17; Brown 6.  
Pennsylvania 35; Carlisle 5.  
Chicago 6; Wisconsin 0.  
University of Michigan 12; University of Illinois 5.  
University of Cincinnati 57; Ohio Wesleyan 0.  
Cornell 47; Lafayette 0.  
Franklin and Marshall 11; Bucknell 11.

New Bern Journal: Word was received here yesterday of the sudden death of Mr. Festus Miller, clerk of the supreme court of Pamlico county.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

### Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to the health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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Colonel Waddell (Charlotte Observer.)

Colonel Alfred Moore Waddell, the leader in the Wilmington crusade for white supremacy, and the newly elected mayor of that city, is a man to whose courage the people of this district once before appealed successfully. It was in 1870, when Kirk's gang terrorized the state and when the judiciary being exhausted, drum head court-martials were the order of the day, that the cry of the people for a leader was answered from Wilmington by the voice of Waddell. Oliver H. Dockey was then the sitting member of congress, and was a candidate for re-election. Those were the days of reconstruction and in the demoralized condition of the country it seemed a reckless undertaking of a democrat to enter the field against Dockey, yet with the magnificent courage of his nature Waddell met Dockey on the stump—met him and routed him, and defeated him at the polls. Colonel Waddell was re-elected to congress in 1872, 1874, and 1876, and his entire record there is a splendid one. As a minority member of the Ku Klux committee, he rendered the people of his state a brilliant and heroic service."

Colonel Waddell served in the war as lieutenant colonel of the First North Carolina regiment (Third cavalry) and does not know what fear is. His character is the personification of bravery, truth and honor. He is an elegant gentleman of the old school, a well-rounded knolar and an eloquent orator. He could have been elected mayor of Wilmington time and time again, and we know enough of him to voice the assurance that in accepting the post to which the people of Wilmington yesterday elected him, he was animated by no personal ambition or private aims, but solely to safeguard the city and to protect his fellow citizens, their wives, children and their property. As the people of this section needed a leader in 1870, so has Wilmington needed one in the past few days, and then Waddell an abler could not have been found."

Foot Ball

Princeton, N. J., November 12.—The Princeton Tigers defeated the Sons of Eli on Brokaw field this afternoon by a score of 6 to 0. While it was one of the most bitterly contested games ever witnessed on a football field, it was at the same time one of the most unsatisfactory, not alone to the Yale team and their supporters but also to the wearers of the orange and black and those who cheered them on to victory. The solitary touché was made on a miserable tumble by right half back Benjamin when the ball was within fifteen yards of the Princeton's goal.

Harvard 17; Brown 6.  
Pennsylvania 35; Carlisle 5.  
Chicago 6; Wisconsin 0.  
University of Michigan 12; University of Illinois 5.  
University of Cincinnati 57; Ohio Wesleyan 0.  
Cornell 47; Lafayette 0.  
Franklin and Marshall 11; Bucknell 11.

New Bern Journal: Word was received here yesterday of the sudden death of Mr. Festus Miller, clerk of the supreme court of Pamlico county.