

AWFUL CALAMITY.

Wilmington's Dread Fear Realized.

BLOODY RACE CONFLICT.

A Riot Broke Out Between Negroes and Whites at Fourth and Harnett Streets Yesterday at 1 O'clock--Seven Negroes Killed, and Three Mortally Wounded--Three Whites Shot--The Record Wiped Out--A Day of Horrors and a Night of Wild Alarms.

(From Daily Messenger, Nov. 11th.) It will be remembered that on Wednesday at 11 o'clock a remarkable mass meeting of Wilmington's leading citizens was held at the court house at which the following is one of a set of resolutions adopted:

That the white men expect to live in this community peacefully, to have and provide absolute protection for their families, who shall be safe from insult or injury from all persons, whomsoever. We are prepared to treat the negroes with justice and consideration in all matters which do not involve sacrifices of the interests of the intelligent and progressive portion of the community. But are equally prepared now and immediately to enforce what we know to be our rights.

That we have been, in our desire for harmony and peace, blinded both to our interests and our rights. A climax was reached when the negro paper of this city, published an article so vile and slanderous that it would in most communities have resulted in the lynching of the editor. We deplore the lynching and yet there is no punishment, provided by the courts, adequate for this offence. We, therefore, owe it to the people of this community and to this city, as a protection against such license in the future, that the paper known as "The Record" cease to be published and that its editor be banished from this community.

We demand that he leave this city forever within twenty-four hours after the issuance of this proclamation. Second, that the printing press from which The Record has been issued be packed and shipped from the city without delay, that we be notified within twelve hours of the acceptance or rejection of this demand.

If the demand is agreed to, within twelve hours, we counsel forbearance on the part of all white men. If the demand is refused or if no answer is given within the time mentioned then the editor, Manly, will be expelled by force.

In accordance with the action of the mass meeting, the Hon. A. M. Waddell, chairman of the meeting, appointed the following committee to carry out the purpose of the meeting, to wit:

Messrs. James Ellis, Rev. J. W. Kramer, Frank Mauder, F. P. Skipper, C. L. Spenser, Hugh MacRae, J. Allen Taylor, E. S. Lathrop, F. H. Fechtig, W. H. Northrop, Sr., A. B. Skelding, F. A. Montgomery, B. F. Kings, Rev. J. W. S. Harvey, Jos. R. Davis, Dr. W. C. Galloway, Jos. D. Smith, John E. Crow, F. H. Stedman, Gabe Holmes, Junius Davis, Iredell Meares, P. L. Bridgers, W. F. Robertson and C. W. Worth.

The committee met at the rooms of the Merchants' Association at 3:30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon and adopted measures to carry out the purpose of the meeting. They then invited a number of colored citizens to meet with them at the rooms of the Merchants' Association at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. A number of colored ministers and others met the committee at the hour appointed and they were acquainted with the purpose to carry out the resolutions and were asked to use their influence in having The Record suspended, the press and material shipped from the city, and Alex Manly, the editor who wrote the article defaming white women to leave the city, if he were here. The resolution was laid before the colored citizens as an ultimatum, and they were required to give an answer at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, no sooner, no later, as to whether the resolutions would be complied with without the use of extreme and harsh measures to enforce the determination of the mass meeting.

The colored citizens were notified to deliver their reply to Colonel Waddell at 7:30 a. m. at his residence, on Fifth street, between Market and Princess, and he was in turn to make known the reply of the colored citizens at 8 a. m. at the armory of the Wilmington Light Infantry, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

On Wednesday night the colored citizens who met with the white citizens committee met at the barber shop of Coroner David Jacobs, colored, on Dock street between Front and Water streets. After discussing the matter, they formulated the following reply to the white citizens' committee:

"Hon. A. M. Waddell, Chairman Citizens' Committee, Wilmington, N. C.: "Dear Sir:--We, the colored citizens to whom was referred the matter of

expulsion from this community of the person and press of A. L. Manly, beg most respectfully to say that we are in no wise responsible for, nor in any way condone the obnoxious article that called forth your actions. Neither are we authorized to act for him in this matter; but in the interest of peace we will most willingly use our influence to have your wishes carried out.

Very respectfully, The Committee of Colored Citizens.

The above reply was placed in the hands of A. W. Scott, a young colored lawyer, to be delivered to Colonel Waddell. The reply was put in an envelope addressed as follows: "Hon. A. M. Waddell, Wilmington, N. C. "Please deliver at House."

Instead of delivering the reply at Colonel Waddell's residence, Scott, through criminal negligence, which has resulted in awful fatality for his race, mailed the letter.

Colonel Waddell waited in suspense for the reply, but it failed to come. He went to the Light Infantry armory at 8 o'clock, when he was to report to the white citizens.

THE RECORD PLANT WIPED OUT. Before 8 o'clock the citizen began to gather at the armory to learn the answer from the committee of negroes. Every man brought his rifle and many had pistols also. It was an orderly assembly and there were no evidences of disorder, although some impatience was manifested at the delay in hearing from the committee. When the hour of received, the order was given to march to the office of The Record. The men formed by fours and with Colonel Waddell and some members of the committee of twenty-five at the head of the column, the procession moved out Market street. Other citizens joined the marchers as the line moved on.

The Record plant was located in Free Love Hall, on Seventh street between Nun and Church. When the hall was reached the main body of the marchers halted, pickets were thrown out and a number of men broke into the hall. The fixtures of the printing office were quickly thrown out and demolished, the material on both floors being thus treated. About this time it was found that the building was on fire in the second story. This was very much regretted as it was not proposed to fire the building. It was thought that an overturned lamp may have started the fire. An alarm was immediately rung in from box 51, at the corner of Seventh and Nun streets, and the fire department responded promptly. The fire had gained such headway, however, that the building was destroyed, although the adjacent property was saved. Only the charred frame of the building, a two story frame structure, was left standing and it was afterwards pulled down by the firemen.

When the fire department arrived some of the men discharged their fire arms in the air and the children in the negro school nearby were thrown into a state of great alarm.

BLOODY RACE CONFLICT.

After the Record plant had been wiped out of existence the marchers returned to the armory and soon afterwards dispersed. The white men left with their guns to go home. The men from the northern part of the city, known as Brooklyn, went out Fourth street. In the meantime the negroes in various parts of the city learned of the destruction of The Record establishment and crowds of them assembled in many sections of the city and there was much incendiary talk and threatenings. Some of the negroes were armed and were in a bad temper. Along North Fourth street there were quite a number of negroes standing on the corners. At the southwest corner of Fourth street at Mr. John Brunjes' store about twenty-five negroes were standing as the Brooklyn men came by with their guns. As the white men passed through the negroes on the street they made insulting remarks about the white men and their guns. The whites suspected an attack and ordered the negroes away. They refused to go. Norman Lindsay, colored, addressed the men of his race and appealed to them to disperse. "In the name of God," he said, "for the sake of your lives, your family, your children and your country, go home." They hissed at him. He said: "I am as brave as any of you, but we are powerless." The negroes moved doggedly over to the northeast corner of Fourth and Harnett streets and stood about the store of Mr. W. A. Walker,

shooting of Mr. W. H. Mayo, and as the negro who shot him was known by several and the crowds began to hunt him. His name was Dan Wright and he resided in a small house on Third street between Harnett and Bladen. A crowd of men went to his house and found all the doors and windows closed. They went in and found Wright sitting in front of a hot fire. They seized him and told him what they did to him. He denied that he had shot Mr. Mayo and declared he had no gun. His house was searched and a closed double barrel shot gun and a forty-four calibre Winchester rifle were found. The Winchester had a shell in it which had just been fired. The man who shot Mr. Mayo was described as having one thumb off, and it was found that one of Wright's thumbs was missing. There were also other circumstances, and as several saw him with a gun shooting from Third and Bladen streets, he was dragged out of the house and told to run. Twenty or more Winchester rifles were leveled at him and a terrific volley was sent after him. He stumbled over, fairly riddled with bullets. It was thought he was dead, but it was discovered that he was alive and after he had lain in the street half an hour he was taken up and carried to the city hospital. He was pierced by thirteen bullets, five of which entered his shoulders and back. It is impossible for him to live.

After the shooting the ambulance from the hospital with the Red Cross banner on it was being galloped all around the neighborhood of the fight, picking up the wounded who were taken to the city hospital. When the fight began at Fourth and Harnett streets Dr. John Seonwald was an eye witness of the tragedy. He had made a call at the residence of Mr. Jno. Quinn on Fourth street between Harnett and Bladen streets, and was at the gate. Messrs. Mayo, Piner and Chadwick who were shot were assisted to Dr. P. C. Moore's drug store on one of the corners where the fighting commenced, and Dr. Seonwald went there and dressed their wounds. He states that all were wounded by a forty-four calibre ball. Dr. Seonwald also visited and gave his professional services to several negro men. Dr. C. D. Bell was sent for and found a negro badly wounded at his home on Davis street between Second and Third streets. He was shot in the right side and right arm. He did not learn his name.

ANOTHER MAN RIDDLED.

After things quieted down to some extent many white citizens employed themselves as peace makers. Several colored citizens, however, did their utmost to pacify their race. The Rev. I. S. Lee, colored, pastor of St. Stephens A. M. E. church, made commendable efforts in that direction. It was necessary for him to have a white guard with him while making his rounds. Colonel W. C. Jones and Mr. S. P. Adams, two of our best known citizens, accompanied him. At 2:15 p. m. while the colored minister and these two gentlemen were on the northeast corner of Sixth and Bladen streets, a shot was fired at them from a small shanty on the southeast corner of Sixth and Bladen streets, diagonally across the street, where a disreputable negro was hiding. He was making his rounds. Henry Nicholas, the two gentlemen fired into the house but no one ran out. The firing brought a number of armed men and the military to the scene and the shanty was quickly destroyed. Occupied by a number of negroes in ambush, they made a raid on it. A negro ran out the back way and jumped the fence and ran out down Bladen street. He was hailed but paid no attention and a volley was fired at him. He was instantly killed, and fell on the pavement on the south side of Bladen street, near Seventh. It is believed he was a negro who had been fired on the little shanty. The men were down a high fence and the shanty burst in the doors, and arrested six negroes whom they sent to jail. They are Henry Nicholas, Tom Lane, Wisconsin Edwards, James Hill, S. T. Knight and William Tate.

ANOTHER BISHOP MAN KILLED.

At 2 p. m. a crowd was on Fourth street looking over the tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line, a negro fired a shot from the railroad yard at a position near Third street, a little east of the railroad car shop. He was instantly riddled with bullets and was lying dead last night where he fell.

After this incident there were various alarms but things grew quiet towards night. The approaching darkness and a threatening storm added to the dread and horror of the situation, and extra precautions were taken. The military remained on duty, and 400 special policemen were put on duty. About 200 men who came from Fayetteville and intermediate points, Goldsboro, and other places, were also on duty. Besides the citizens heavily armed, patrolled the blocks. The city was a formidable fortress, and very few negroes ventured forth. About 9:30 o'clock it was rumored that one had been killed on Fourth and Grace streets, but it turned out to be a false report, so some gentlemen who went over to investigate told us.

The street cars were not run last night. The Messenger's riot reporter had to make his rounds of the city on foot. He passed armed men at every corner, but all reported things as quiet. While returning by Third and Red Cross streets, he was just in time to see a crowd of armed men make a dash for Mr. John B. Garrell's new house, which is nearly completed, on Third street, near Red Cross. While the men were on the west side of Third street a large rock was hurled from the yard over Mr. Garrell's house and it came very close to striking one of the men. They searched all through and under the house but could find no one. Whoever it was escaped.

THE BODIES MOVED.

Coroner David Jacobs, colored, soon after the conflict at Fourth and Harnett streets, was notified and he went to the scene of the tragedy. He had several bodies moved to the undertaking establishment of D. C. Evans, on Second street, near Princess, and will hold an inquest there this morning at 10 o'clock. Some of the bodies lay last night where the men were shot down.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

When the shooting began in Brooklyn women and children, fled from the scene in terror. They were on all streets leading down town, seeking places of safety. Colored women and children fled to the woods, and parties who came into town state that the roads were lined with the distressed people, including men who were terror-stricken. It is said that a crowd of at least 300 men, women and children were on the road and in the woods beyond Smith's creek bridge.

Shortly after the riot a telephone message from Navassa was received by the city that a mob of 300 armed negroes were coming to the city from that quarter, and it was suggested by the person who sent the message that the draw in Hilton bridge be opened in order to prevent their entrance into the city. The draw was consequently left open, but no mob appeared. The news was deterred by the distressing news from the city.

Who was responsible for this awful affair? A. W. Scott, the negro lawyer, primarily, but who fired the first shot? While a Messenger reporter was on his way to the scene of the riot, he met Mr. William McAllister and his distressed wife fleeing from the scene. The street cars were not running, and they were walking Mr. McAllister is a night yardmaster for the Atlantic Coast Line and he had been on duty in the railway yard the previous night. When the fighting began he had only a short while before he reached his home on Fourth street near Harnett. His house is next door to St. Matthew's church, almost in line of the road fired by the negroes at the whites who were between his house and the police. Mr. McAllister made the following statement to the reporter: "At 11 o'clock I started to go to bed (the sleeps during the day) when my wife called me to the window. 'Billy,' she said, 'there's going to be trouble out there.' I jumped up and started to the window and saw a white man (evidently policeman Lockman) on the northeast corner of Fourth and Harnett streets, remonstrating with both hands, laying them off rapidly, so a negro I heard the white man say, 'Go on now, it will be better for you.' The negro went about ten paces and pointed a pistol at the white man. I saw the negro shoot. When the negro shot I noticed a delay of a few seconds and heard another shot from the same direction, but I did not see it fired. My wife said: 'There is a white man killed.' I looked and saw blood oozing from a white man's right arm. After that I saw the white man fire at the negroes two white men fired and three negroes dropped. I suppose two white men fired as I heard the report of only two guns. Then the negroes dispersed to some extent, but they commenced firing at the houses. My wife ran and fainted, and the people in the street followed. When the negroes ran from Fourth and Harnett streets, we heard four or five volleys on Third street in the rear of the houses on Fourth street. The volleys were fired by negroes.

When the Messenger representative reached the scene, two negroes were lying dead, one on the broad pavement under the awning at Mr. Walkers store, and one in the gutter just in front of the store. He was told that a wounded man was seen to run into the house at 411 Harnett street. The newspaper man went to the house and knocked on the door, but there was no answer. He then went to the rear of the house and went in. There were three women in the house. A man was lying dead on the floor and one was in bed. He gave his name as George Harry Davis. He was in the room and the bullet near his heart and it was felt by the reporter. He stated that the white men fired the first shot. Several other eye witnesses, however, verified Mr. McAllister's statement without knowing his name.

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RIOT NOTES.

The city for several nights has been largely by armed sentries and for past three nights the number of guards has largely increased. On the night of the riot there were two or three men with Winchester or riot guns, and it was impossible for any one to pass without challenge. Last night in numerous instances, colored men going home from their work being found unarmed were safely conducted to their homes. As a precautionary measure the Mayor last night had the tug Marjorie and Navassa in service at the water front to guard against fire on the water front. The regular fire department was strengthened by the addition of several experienced firemen.

The workmen at the cotton oil mills were so frightened last night that they would not start for their homes. They became known to the city authorities as a detachment of special police was sent out and each workman was safely escorted to his home. This is good evidence that the present administration has guaranteed protection to all white or black who are worthy of citizenship.

There are about 150 soldiers here today, under orders of the governor, and Colonel Walker requests that the ladies prepare breakfast and dinner for them and send in to the armory. The Wilmington Light Infantry and Naval Reserves have done a faithful service in the effort to restore order and a free compliance with this request will be accepted as an evidence of appreciation of services rendered.

Yesterday afternoon a special train on the C. F. and Y. V. railway brought 56 men from Fayetteville to render assistance to restore order. Most of them are members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

Last night a special bright the Maxton Guards, about 60 strong and at 3:30 o'clock this morning thirty of the Kinaton Naval Reserves came in. The Clinton company, with about 40 men, also came in.

Yesterday during the riot, the schools were let out, the stores, saloons, compresses, and drug stores, closed, and all business was suspended in face of the calamity.

A telephone message from the city hospital last night states that the following victims of the riot were taken to the hospital yesterday, in addition to William Mayo, Dr. W. Piner, to wit: Dan Wright, colored, shot in 13 places; Geo. Henry Davis, shot in three places; John Davis, shot in six places; George Miller, colored, shot in two places; John Dow, colored, shot in two places.

The many friends of Mr. Mayo will be gratified to learn that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Yesterday during the excitement, James Longhain, white clerk of Front street market, T. C. Miller, Art Bryant, R. B. Picketts and J. J. Bell, the four latter colored, were arrested and put in jail on the charge of using language calculated to incite the negroes. There was talk of taking them from jail and lynching them and a crowd gathered about Fourth and Princess streets yesterday about 10:30 o'clock and made threats, but they were dispersed. A guard of about sixty men were on duty to protect the jail.

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When the Messenger representative reached the scene, two negroes were lying dead, one on the broad pavement under the awning at Mr. Walkers store, and one in the gutter just in front of the store. He was told that a wounded man was seen to run into the house at 411 Harnett street. The newspaper man went to the house and knocked on the door, but there was no answer. He then went to the rear of the house and went in. There were three women in the house. A man was lying dead on the floor and one was in bed. He gave his name as George Harry Davis. He was in the room and the bullet near his heart and it was felt by the reporter. He stated that the white men fired the first shot. Several other eye witnesses, however, verified Mr. McAllister's statement without knowing his name.

RIOT NOTES.

The city for several nights has been largely by armed sentries and for past three nights the number of guards has largely increased. On the night of the riot there were two or three men with Winchester or riot guns, and it was impossible for any one to pass without challenge. Last night in numerous instances, colored men going home from their work being found unarmed were safely conducted to their homes. As a precautionary measure the Mayor last night had the tug Marjorie and Navassa in service at the water front to guard against fire on the water front. The regular fire department was strengthened by the addition of several experienced firemen.

The workmen at the cotton oil mills were so frightened last night that they would not start for their homes. They became known to the city authorities as a detachment of special police was sent out and each workman was safely escorted to his home. This is good evidence that the present administration has guaranteed protection to all white or black who are worthy of citizenship.

There are about 150 soldiers here today, under orders of the governor, and Colonel Walker requests that the ladies prepare breakfast and dinner for them and send in to the armory. The Wilmington Light Infantry and Naval Reserves have done a faithful service in the effort to restore order and a free compliance with this request will be accepted as an evidence of appreciation of services rendered.

Yesterday afternoon a special train on the C. F. and Y. V. railway brought 56 men from Fayetteville to render assistance to restore order. Most of them are members of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry.

Last night a special bright the Maxton Guards, about 60 strong and at 3:30 o'clock this morning thirty of the Kinaton Naval Reserves came in. The Clinton company, with about 40 men, also came in.

Yesterday during the riot, the schools were let out, the stores, saloons, compresses, and drug stores, closed, and all business was suspended in face of the calamity.

A telephone message from the city hospital last night states that the following victims of the riot were taken to the hospital yesterday, in addition to William Mayo, Dr. W. Piner, to wit: Dan Wright, colored, shot in 13 places; Geo. Henry Davis, shot in three places; John Davis, shot in six places; George Miller, colored, shot in two places; John Dow, colored, shot in two places.

The many friends of Mr. Mayo will be gratified to learn that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Yesterday during the excitement, James Longhain, white clerk of Front street market, T. C. Miller, Art Bryant, R. B. Picketts and J. J. Bell, the four latter colored, were arrested and put in jail on the charge of using language calculated to incite the negroes. There was talk of taking them from jail and lynching them and a crowd gathered about Fourth and Princess streets yesterday about 10:30 o'clock and made threats, but they were dispersed. A guard of about sixty men were on duty to protect the jail.

who came into town state that the roads were lined with the distressed people, including men who were terror-stricken. It is said that a crowd of at least 300 men, women and children were on the road and in the woods beyond Smith's creek bridge.

Shortly after the riot a telephone message from Navassa was received by the city that a mob of 300 armed negroes were coming to the city from that quarter, and it was suggested by the person who sent the message that the draw in Hilton bridge be opened in order to prevent their entrance into the city. The draw was consequently left open, but no mob appeared. The news was deterred by the distressing news from the city.

Who was responsible for this awful affair? A. W. Scott, the negro lawyer, primarily, but who fired the first shot? While a Messenger reporter was on his way to the scene of the riot, he met Mr. William McAllister and his distressed wife fleeing from the scene. The street cars were not running, and they were walking Mr. McAllister is a night yardmaster for the Atlantic Coast Line and he had been on duty in the railway yard the previous night. When the fighting began he had only a short while before he reached his home on Fourth street near Harnett. His house is next door to St. Matthew's church, almost in line of the road fired by the negroes at the whites who were between his house and the police.