



A DAY OF RIOT AND BLOOD AT WILMINGTON

Negroes Precipitate Conflict by Firing on the Whites--Manly, the Defamer of White Womanhood, Escapes--Building of His Slanderous Paper Gutted and Burned.

LEADERS OF TURBULENT NEGROES BANISHED

Melton, French and Others who have Rendered Themselves Odious to the Best Element of the Community Among them--Fred Steadman, a White Supremacy Leader, Saves French from Violence--Newbern Refuses to Receive these Creatures Wilmington Has Vomited Forth,

THE QUESTION OF FEDERAL TROOPS

Cabinet Decides Development's so Far Afford no Warrant for Sending them, Though they will be Sent if More Rioting Occurs. Close watch to be kept on Situation Here. Attorney General Griggs will Probably Investigate Conditions Later. Another Uaruly Negro Killed Yesterday. Turbulent Negroes Removed from Jail and Sent to Richmond. Others who Stir up Strife to Follow. Committee of Citizens Promise to Down arms and Leave Rest of Work of Purification to the Regularly Organized City Government.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9.—There was a mass meeting of the business men of Wilmington today, attended by fully 800 of the best white citizens, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Believing that the constitution of the United States contemplated a Government to be carried on by an enlightened people, believing that its framers did not anticipate the enfranchisement of an ignorant population of African origin, and believing that the men of the State of North Carolina who joined in forming the Union did not contemplate for their descendants a subjection to an inferior race,

"We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Wilmington and county of New Hanover, do hereby declare that we will no longer be ruled, and will never again be ruled by men of African origin. This condition we have in part endured because we felt that the consequences of the war of secession were such as to deprive us of the fair consideration of many of our countrymen.

"We believe that, after more than thirty years, that this is no longer the case.

"We therefore, believing that we represent unequivocally the sentiment of the white people of this county and hereby for ourselves, and representing them, proclaim:

"First--That the time has passed for the indulgent citizens of this community, paying 35 per cent of the property and paying taxes in like proportion, to be ruled by negroes.

"Second--That we will not tolerate the attempt of unscrupulous white men in conjunction with the negroes so that by means of their votes they can dominate the intelligent and thrifty element in the community, thus causing business to stagnate and progress to be out of the question.

"Third--That the negro has demonstrated by antagonizing our interest in every way and especially by his ballot, that he is incapable of realizing that his interests are and should be identical with those of the community.

"THEY FAVOR WHITE LABOR.

"Fourth--That the progressive element of this community is the white population and that the giving of nearly all of the employment to negro laborers has been against the best interests of this county and city and is a sufficient reason why

the city of Wilmington, with its natural advantages has not become a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants.

"Fifth--That we propose in future to give to white men a large part of the employment heretofore given to negroes, because we realize that white families cannot thrive here unless there are more opportunities for employment for the different members of said families.

"Sixth--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 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 interest of the intelligent and progressive portion of the community. But we are equally prepared now and immediately, to enforce what we know to be our rights.

"SEVENTH--That we have been, in our desire for harmony and peace, blinded both to our best interests and our rights. A change has reached us 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 deprecate lynching and yet there is no punishment, provided by the laws adequate for this offense. We, therefore, owe it to the people of this community and of this city, as a protection against such license in 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 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 this 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.

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THE CLOUD BURTS.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.—(Special.)—Wilmington has been all excitement to-day, though comparative quiet reigned to-night. Yesterday, a large mass meeting of business men was held, and it was demanded of the negroes to have the plant and editor of the Daily Record, the negro paper which recently printed the vile slander on the white women of the State, removed from the town by 7 o'clock this morning. The demand was not acceded to by the negroes, and at 8:30 o'clock 600 armed white citizens went to the office and proceeded to destroy the printing ma-

terial. While this was in progress, in some unaccountable way, the building took fire and was burned to the ground. The fire company turned out and narrowly averted the burning of a large negro church and a negro dwelling adjoining the office.

"Incensed at this, a number of negroes assembled in the First ward in another part of the city, and a clash between whites and blacks ensued. As a result of the fight William Mayo, white, is thought to be fatally wounded. Green, Piner, white, and Chadwick, white, are also wounded, but not fatally. Three negroes were killed. At various other times during the day seven negroes are reported to have been killed.

Business during the day has been suspended, and the town to-night is heavily guarded to prevent incendiary fires or further trouble. Ten or more negroes have been lodged in jail on the charge of being implicated in the instigation of a riot.

According to a suggestion of the business men, the Republican Mayor and board of aldermen resigned this afternoon and were superseded by good business men, who pledge themselves to maintain order and peace. Armed white men from neighboring towns are here and still others are arriving on special trains.

Bumptions negro political leaders are being made to leave the town on almost every train. At this hour, 8:30 p. m., all is quiet.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Will Restrain Lawlessness and Restore Good Order.

Wilmington, N. C., November 10.—After a day of bloodshed and turbulence Wilmington has subsided to-night into comparative peacefulness. Eight negroes were killed and three white men wounded during the day, one of them, William Mayo, seriously. The furniture and building of the Record were destroyed. Editor Manly escaped.

To-night the city is in the hands of a new municipal government and law and order is being established. This afternoon the Board of Aldermen resigned, one by one. As each alderman vacated, the remainder elected a successor, named by the citizens' committee until the entire board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The Mayor and Chief of Police then resigned and the new board elected their successors, according to law. Ex-Congressman Alfred Moore Waddell was elected Mayor, and E. G. Parmelee, Chief of Police.

The first act of the new government was to swear in 250 special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law and will take charge of the city. The citizens will remain on guard however, throughout the town to prevent possible attempts at incendiarism. The new government will devote its attention to restraining lawlessness among the whites as well as keeping down lawlessness among the negroes. Further trouble of a general or serious nature is not expected.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Soon after the meeting Mr. George Roundtree received a telegram from Governor Russell saying that he would use all his efforts to influence the Mayor and City Council to resign if that would restore peace.

Mr. Roundtree sent the following reply: "Mayor and Aldermen have resigned. Two hundred and fifty special policemen sworn in. Law will be maintained and peace restored."

Mr. Roundtree is a prominent attorney here and a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee.

STORY OF THE CONFLICT.

Precipitated by Negroes Firing on Whites--Destruction of Record Office.

Wilmington, N. C., November 10.—The trouble in Wilmington to-day commenced at 8:30 this morning, when an armed body of citizens, numbering about 400, and led by Ex-Congressman Waddell, chairman of a committee of twenty-five appointed for the purpose, proceeded to the publishing house of a negro newspaper, the Record, to wreck it.

The editor of this paper had published an article defamatory of white women, and a mass-meeting of citizens yesterday ordered his expulsion from the city within twenty-four hours and the removal of his press. Fifteen leading negroes were called in by the committee of twenty-five last night and directed to notify the chairman by 7:30 this morning whether they would agree to the removal of the press. They were informed that if no answer were returned, the press would be demolished.

No answer was received by the chair-

man this morning and after waiting an hour, the citizens proceeded in a body and demolished the fixtures of the printing office. The building was also fired and gutted. The leaders say that this action was the work of irresponsible persons, and as soon as the fire was discovered the fire department was called to extinguish it.

FIRE ON THE WHITES.

The burning of the printing office created a great commotion among the negroes of the town. The rumor spread that the whites were going to burn and murder in the negro quarters. This rumor reached the negro employees of a cotton compress, numbering 300 or 400 who quit work and hung about the streets in manifest terror. Other parties congregated in the negro section, and it was in one of these that the first tragedy was enacted. The men were standing on a corner and were ordered to disperse. They declined and, it is claimed, fired into the whites.

A fusillade was immediately opened upon them by the whites and three negroes killed. Two whites were wounded slightly. One negro ran down the street, and, passing a residence, fired a rifle at William Mayo, white, standing on the veranda, shooting him through the left lung. This negro was recognized, pursued and captured while hiding under a bed. It is said he confessed to the shooting. He was riddled with shot by his captors and killed.

MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

In the meantime the town was in a state of excitement. The whites rushed to the scene from every direction, the local militia company was ordered out and a battalion of United States naval reserves proceeded to the scene of the trouble with a rapid-fire gun.

About one o'clock some negroes in a house fired upon a passing party of white men. The house was surrounded and four negroes captured and taken to the jail. One negro broke away and ran, but was shot down and killed before he had proceeded half a block.

During the afternoon there were other affairs of this kind and eight negroes were killed at various points in the disturbed section. Their names are at this time unknown.

OFFERED TROOPS DECLINED.

As the news of the rioting spread throughout the State neighboring cities offered to send help. All such offers were declined, except in the case of Fayetteville, from which town came about 150 men. As night fell, the town was completely patrolled and guarded. Very few negroes were on the streets and they were not allowed to congregate anywhere.

The action of the citizens in organizing a new municipal government is expected to bring peace and order and no rioting is expected to-night.

It developed later in the day that the negro committee summoned last night had agreed to use their offices to a press room, although the editor had disappeared and they had no authority on the premises. This letter instead of being delivered to the chairman of the committee of twenty-five in person, was put in the mail and did not reach him until three hours after the expiration of the time limit which had been fixed for the receipt of an answer.

GUARD NEGROES FROM LYNCHERS.

A crowd was formed to-night to take from the jail and lynch two negroes, Thos. Miller and Ira Bryant, who were arrested to-day charged with making threats and were regarded as dangerous characters.

The Mayor, Colonel Waddell, promptly prohibited the assembling of the crowd at the jail and he himself headed a guard of twenty-five men with Winchester to guard the prisoners.

Eleven negroes were killed, three white men wounded, one seriously. Several of the leaders are in jail. If they can be reached, lynching will be reported.

DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT.

Much Disturbed By Reports From Wilmington--No Word From the Governor.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—(Special.)—At the White House this afternoon President McKinley and Secretary Alger were in conference for nearly two hours discussing the situation in North Carolina, and the news of the rioting at Wilmington, where eight men, according to the information received here, were killed.

The President was much exercised over the startling reports, and if his position on the matter is anything like Secretary Alger's, there is no doubt that the crime of sending Federal troops to the State would be perpetrated if the Governor made such a request.

Just after leaving the President, Secretary Alger said to me that only the press reports of the riot had been received by the President, and that no information from the State authorities had arrived. Secretary Alger said that a number of correspondents that the affair was considered very serious and was a disgrace to the State. He acknowledged ignorance of the state of affairs in North Carolina at this time.

To-night I asked Secretary Alger if he had given consent for any United States troops to be ordered out by the Governor. In answer Secretary Alger said: "Up to this hour no word has been received officially from the State. No consent for any troops to be ordered out has been given. None can be. If the Governor orders out any troops, they must be State troops, and not under any conditions can he order any United States volunteers until they have been finally mustered out of the service, when they cease to be United States troops, and are again under command



HON. ALFRED MOORE WADDELL. The New Mayor of Wilmington Who was Elected Thursday.

WM. M'ALLISTER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Showing that the Negroes Were Responsible for the Blood Shed at Wilmington.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.—Wilmington is comparatively quiet tonight after a day which for turmoil and strife has no equal in the city's history. The fact is a complete revolution in city government has taken place, in that the Republican Mayor and Board of Aldermen have resigned and given place to successors who are staunch white supremacy advocates and Democrats who have already established a thorough system of police protection. And it is believed that there will be no further clash at arms between the races.

Now that the "smoke has cleared away" and conditions are somewhat more settled it appears that ten negroes were killed outright, and at least twenty-five are more or less seriously wounded and eleven others whose conduct has been offensive and calculated to aggravate the strained attitude of the races are locked in jail. Not a single white man has been killed and only one, William Mayo, seriously wounded.

There is no doubt that the negroes are responsible for the precipitation of the race war as the following affidavit will attest:

Mayor issued the following proclamation: "The undersigned, upon whom has been placed the great responsibility by the action of his fellow citizens, takes this method of assuring the good people of this city that all the power with which he is invested, will be exerted to preserve order and peace in this community, and that power is amply sufficient for the purpose. All well-disposed persons are earnestly requested to cooperate with the municipal authorities in every way possible to secure the permanent establishment of good government. The law will be rigidly enforced and impartially administered to white and black people alike."

(Signed) "A. M. WADDELL, Mayor."

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.—As a result of today's fight the following wounded are at City Hospital: John Dorr, George Miller, George H. Davis, J. R. Davis, David Wright.

White men wounded: William Mayo, D. W. Piner.

The negro Wright was shot thirteen times.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

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TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

Thursday was a day of intense anxiety and apprehension in Raleigh. Today, no doubt, will be like unto it--only more so. All sorts of wild rumors of riot and bloodshed were about on the streets all yesterday. Popular interest was at white heat and all ears were turned toward Wilmington, ready to believe anything they heard. Early in the morning the report started that a race war had started over the destruction of the office of the Record, the negro paper that had published such infamous articles during the campaign. Close upon the heels of this came a telegram saying several negroes had been killed and white men wounded.

After this the air was electric with war talk and the newspaper offices were popular resorts. Whenever two persons stopped on the street to talk you might be sure they were talking about the conflict at Wilmington. It was the only topic of conversation on the streets, in the stores, at the hotels or in the departments.

No one expressed more concern or greater regret than did Governor Russell. Not only did he do all in his power to get information concerning the trouble but immediately on the report for troops he used all the power of the government to get them there at once.

He remained in his office until a late hour last night that he might be ready to respond to any call for assistance or render any aid in quieting the disturbance. He read eagerly the News and Observer dispatches giving the story of the riot.

The first news of the riot in Wilmington came to Raleigh in a telegram to the News and Observer at 11 o'clock. This was promptly bulletined and then the news spread like wild-fire. Hundreds came to read and discuss the situation. The bulletins were posted every few minutes until 3:30 o'clock, when quiet was restored.

The first official notification Governor Russell received of the trouble came in a telegram from Lieutenant Colonel Walker Taylor, of the Second regiment North Carolina State Guard at Wilmington. The telegram was as follows: "Situation here is serious. I hold the military here waiting your prompt order."

After consultation with the Acting Adjutant General, Major Chas. L. Davis, the following telegram was sent in reply: "Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 10, 1898. "Lieut. Col. Walker Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.: "The Governor directs you take command of Capt. James' company at Wilmington and preserve the peace. Attention invited to Article 2, 28 Regulations (Continued on Second Page.)"

ANOTHER NEGRO KILLED.

Refused to Halt When Commanded by the Guard.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 10.—Another negro was killed tonight at Fifth and Millberry streets. He was hailed by a guard, but refused to halt, and continuing to advance, was shot by the guard.

Three companies of the State militia will arrive during the night from neighboring cities and aid in maintaining order.

WADDELL'S PROCLAMATION.

Wilmington, N. C., November 10.—At midnight to-night the newly elected