ASKETCH OF THE EIGHTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA INFANTRY

COMPILED BY WILLIAM H. M'LAURIN, ADJUTANT.

PART FOURTH.

Pettigrew's heaviest loss was his own brigade of North Carolina: Killed, 190; wounded, 915; total killed and wounded, 1,105; prisoners -: four regiments and no prisoners. Killed and

wounded nearly 2 to 1. One regiment of this brigade, the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, lost: Killed, 86; wounded, 502; killed and wounded, 588; prisoners, -; grand total, 588, or 13 more killed and wounded than Armistead's brigade.

Nearly half of Picket's loss was prisoners, whilst Pettigrew lost but onesixth in prisoners, viz: Archer 517,

Scales 110, total 627. These figures, obtained from volume 26 part 2 pages 339-343-4-5 Government armies", show that Picket's charge did not fail because he was not supported by Pettigrew, and that Pettigrew really did the fighting of the day.

North Carolinians were satisfied with doing their duty and "We envy not others their merited glory.'

Lee withdrew from the field on the night of the 4th and remained at Hagerstown a week. On the 13th crossed the Potomac at Falling Waters where Lane acted as rear guard. The Eighteenth and part of the Twenty-eighth were deployed as skirmishers and those the Twenty-eighth were the last to cross. A week was spent in camp near Culpepper court house, when the army returned to the line of the Rapidan, the Eighteenth camping near Orange court house.

After the death of Major General was promoted, and assigned to his command. On the 22nd day of Septemcommand and was at a skirmish at ed without waiting to let us pass by it. Jack Shop, near Madison court house, decimated. Wilcox was under shelling, from the enemy's artillery, with slight casualties. We again had a job on the | road. railroad, and destroyed it to the Rappahannock, and camped a week on its ed our commands on the left of the

After leaving Brandy Station on the 8th the Yankee cavalry pursued in force. We laid an ambush for them near Culpeper, using one of the North Carolina companies of the Eleventh Virginia cavalry as decoys. It played its part drawing a regiment of blue-coat-cavalry into a field, where, covered by some woods, the Eighteenth was placed to get in their rear. The trap was discovered, in time to escape with a lot of empty saddles, and a loss to the Eighteenth of one killed and a hali dozen wounded.

The Eighteenth returned to Liberty Mills, and built comfortable winter quarters. On the 28th of November marched to Mine-run, where Meade had crossed, lay in line of battle, and built breast works, but were not engaged, more than on the skirmish line. The weather was fearfully cold, and not far apart, and exposure was danger- | new terror to battle. ous. In a thicket of old field pines, between the lines, a flock of wild turkeys exploded, the dead were roasted life there, by this rashness, and lay in roused by its hot breath, dragged themfull view of both picket lines. Disre- selves along with their torn and mangard in the danger, each side determined to capture that turkey, and several spair, to escape the ravages of the charge of the Eighteenth skirmishes It was as though Christian men had played tactics to bring him in. Pick- turned to fiends, and hell itself had ing a man to help him, they approach- usurped the place of earth.' ed in different directions, and succeeded in bagging the game, as well as in get- in action and principles. I'm not in- crack of dawn on that morning, before an equally venturesome, but less suc- | was not far off that day. cessful blue-coater that lay near by. The pot boiled that night. A. P. Hill's | had a little skirmishing near the postdivision was massed Tuesday night the office. On the 10th arrived at Spottsyl-1st of December to attack next morning but during the night Meade re- following day built breastworks on crossed the river. We gladly returned | different parts of the line, being moved to our winter quarters at Liberty Mills | several times. Our lines being nearly and spent the winter there.

snow-ball battle that started in fun, and spread from regiment to brigade, then division and corps, till the line from Liberty Mill to Orange court house was engaged in the exhilarating

sport. Some disgruntled spirit, at last, threw a rock in his snow-ball, and brought blood. This dastardly act, was promptly resented, and went to such an extent that the men rushed for their arms, and it took the best efforts of the officers and level-headed men for a while to prevent the rebel-yell, and snow-ball, from being followed by real powder-and-ball.

During the winter Governor Vance made a tour of the army in his candidacy for re-election as governor of North Carolina. He received an ovation wherever he went and captured the army in toto.

General Grant's successes in the western army, made him commander of the armies of the United States in the field. During the winter he came east, and personally assumed command of the army of the Potomac. most faverably situated, and with carte-blanche he supplied his command, with everything he wanted. It was a spectacle worth beholding, and calculated to swell the bosom of any man with pride, to look upon the one hundred and forty thousand men, with which he crossed the Rapidan, on the 4th day of May 1864 as splendidly equipped a body of men, as ever trod the face of the earth. Well might he

have said: Behold them, in their glory, You will soon read our story,

On to Richmond !!! General Lee had sixty thousand men scantily supplied with everything, save grit, with which to meet this mighty

host. The disparity of numbers, and condition was appalling, but the ragged confederates did not faint or falter. On the evening of the 5th Heth and Pender's divisions of Hill's corps, some 5,000 men, engaged Birney's, Motts, Gibbons and Barlow's division., Hancock's corps, with Getty's division of the Sixth corps, say 40,000 men, and

did good service. The Righteenth was sent to the front and on the right of the Orange plank road, near a mile from it, found the the remnant of the Eighteenth and Thirty-eighth North Carolina hotly engaged with Hancock's troops, Colonel where Lane repulsed Hancock's next and Lieutenant Colonel advance, and saved the right of the Ashford fought their regiments, as army. Scales' North Carolina brigade of turning the tide of battle, and of cent.

emergency required, in various positions till nightfall, when I was sent left and gallantly extended Ramseur's back to report their condition and get instructions. Shifting position so often during the evening, I had lost my bearings, and in the darkness got into Han- | sent from Hill's front near the courtcock's corps and had to tack variously | house to extend Harris' line, and partly to get out. About 11 o'clock I got into lapped upon it. McGo an was wound-Wilcox's troops, on a straight run down the plank road. Before I stopped my run, I recognized General Wilcox's white horse, and going to him found Wilcox. Out of wind, and gasping between words, I told him that I was just out of Hancock's corps, and that there was not a man between him and Hancock's skirmishers. He evidently did not believe a word of it, and was not over polite in letting me know it. I found where my command was Record of the Union and Confederate and went to it, General Lane, Colonels Barry, Avery and others believed my the fighting qualities of both armies. statement, and went to Wilcox to get assured them that there was a division in his front, and told them not to disturb the men, let them rest till morning. The regiments bivouacked

the field, on which they had fought. In the morning Colonel Avery had gotten part of the Thirty-third in line. tigers. The temporary check made where they were, gave little time for the brigade that was forming to get together, and Wilcox was caught, all out of joint all along his line. Though we had little or no allignment, the regiments, and squads fell back fight-Pender from wounds at Gettysburg, ing als best they could. About a quar-Brigadier General Cadmus M. Wilcox ter of a mile from where Hancock flushed us, we were fired into by the diber the Eighteenth marched with the front the night before and it retreat-

There were fifty or seventy-five in and, after that, camped at Liberty the squad that I fell back with, apart | morning, Lane's small brigade was put Mills, the left of the army. On the 9th from the Plank road (the most of the in front to attack and Weisiger to supthe army advanced, Hill marching by brigade were near it). About a half port. When Lane advanced, Mahone Madison court house and Warrenton a mile back we were covered by the to Bristow Station where Heth had a right of the Texas brigade, as it ad- attack was successful, though Weisiger fight with the enemy. Cook and Kirk- vanced, the first of Longstreet's did not support him and when sent for mutton and man to him under guard. would be broken by the wheels, and land's North Carolina brigades were troops that got into action. Our squad did not come. Lane turned the captured Strict search was made, but it could no that when the awful consequence of charged on a strong position on the composed of men from all of Lane's battery upon the enemy, but had to where be found and the adjutants were his act were flashed on his eyes, he ed the remains of the deceased brother railroad, and gallantly went into a regiments, joined the Fourth Texas un- abandon it or be captured. He, how- so reporting; when the adjutant of the rushed to the woods, declaring that he to the steamer which left at 9:45 a. m. slaughter pen. Before reinforcements | der Captain Jas. T. McLaurin, Comcould go to their assistance they were pany B, and went with it in the charge prisoners and several flags. that drove Hancock back to the position of the morning near the Brock | the artillery.

It was near midday when we rejoin-Plank road, where it had assembled after the morning's experience. Though caught at a disadvantage the men fought well, as the casualties show, and delayed their assailant's advance.

Ewell did splendid fighting that afternoon on the left of the army and well, fighting better than cavalry was drove the federal right some distance. expected to, and nearly succeeded in About 9 o'clock that night the rebelyell was set up on the right and extended to the left of the army.

The volume and duration of sound exceeded anything that we had then heard or have heard since. Prisoners taken aferward reported great demoralization from it in Warren and Sedwick's corps. General Horace Porter in his "campaigning with Grant" gives a graphic account of the attack on these commands after dark, and of the battle says "all circumstances seemed to combine to make the scene one of unutterable horror. At times the wind howled through the tree-tops, mingling its moan with the groans of the dying, the pickets were relieved every two and heavy branches were cut off by the hours, as they could not stay longer fire of the artillery and fell crashing without fire. The skirmish lines were upon the heads of the men, adding a

Forest fires raged, ammunition trains lit down. A fine large gobbler lost his in the conflagration, the wounded, mbs, in the mad energy of demen were goblerized during the day. flame, and every bush seemed hung After sundown George W. Corbett in with shreds of blood-stained clothing.

We were direct opposites at that time ting a new overcoat and blanket, off of | clined to combat his sentiment. Sheol

On the 8th left the Wilderness and vania court house and on that and the at right angles to Ewell's corps, we Who that saw it, will ever forget the | built traverses to protect ourselves from shots in that direction.

> Late in evening of the 11th Lane's brigade, that was the left of A. P. Hill's corps, was thrown forward to the front and left to connect with Ewell's line. His left regiments, Twenty-eighth and Eighteenth, were beyond a branch and thrown forward, at an obtuse angle to the rest of the brigade, to connect with Stewart's brigade of General Edward Johnston's division, that was thrown back in a circle behind that division to connect with the Twenty-eighth, forming a sailent, known as the Horseshoe angle.

During the night our artillery was withdrawn from Johnson's line, and Hancock and Burnside's corps were massed at the salient, with orders to attack it at 4 o'clock. The artillery was returning to Johnson's line, but had not gotten in position when Hancock attacked at daylgiht. Edward Johson's left and Robert D. Johnson's brigade that were supporting it, were swept away. That let Hancock into Stewart's rear, and the rear of the Twenty-eighth and Eighteenth who were engaged with those to the right

The artillery and Stewart's brigade were captured. When the Twentyeighth and Eighteenth found that Hancock was in their immediate rear, it was too late to escape and about onehalf of the Eighteenth were made prisoners. Of those who escaped, W. H. McLaurin, adjutant of the Eighteenth North Carolina rallied a handfull at the left of the breastworks of the previous day and recklessly deshing into Hancock's host that pour, into the woods, through Johnson's opening, produced a panic, that adding to its own demoralization, drove his seried numbers back beyond the branch, stampeding even the guards in charge of the prisoners. Some of the Eighteenth's prisoners taking advantage of the stampede escaped and rejoined the regiment. J. C. Kinlaw, of Company K, in a subsequent charge, recovered his knapsack and accoutrements, of which he had been stripped, preparatory to being carried to the rear. This stampede gave time for the Thirty-seventh, Seventh and Thirty-third to be formed on the crest south of the branch, and Twenty-eighth to form on their left

coming to his assistance, another attack was repulsed

After this, Gordon in command of Early's division joined our left, and the | him I could but reflect upon the honors line was advanced and held near the apex of the angle. On the left of the angle, Daniel's North Carolina brigade Ramseur's North Carolina brigade taken from Daniel's left, re-took the line to Daniel's right. Colonel R. T. Bennett's Fourteenth North Carolina regiment was taken from Ramseur's right. Harris' Mississippi brigade unfalteringly extended Bennett's right, McGowan's South Carolina brigade was ed before getting to the treastworks.

Harris and McGowan's brigades fought Hancock and his reinforcements over the breastwork all day, snatching the muskets from each other across the works. There was an oak woods to their rear, and an oak tree twenty inches in diameter was so riddled with minnle balls, some fifteen feet from the ground, that its top-weight wrung it down. I saw the tree next day and the many dead, on each side of the breastworks, were silent witnesses of

During the day a white flag appeara picket line established in front. He ed on the breastworks, firing ceased, and each side began jumping over claiming the other as prisoners. The matter was settled by the blue-coats and Johnnies getting back on their own without regard to alingnment, as they | side and the fight began again. A new assembled from the different parts of line was built across the angle from Daniel's to Lane's, and word passed down the line to Harris and McGowan's men to fall back to it. After night when Hancock's corps and Sedwick's the firing slackened and about middivision struck us, and fought them like | night ceased; both sides had quietly gone away and the fought-over works were abandoned by both sides.

Lane's brigade was taken off the line to the right of the angle, carried into some woods to the left of the courthouse and got a few hours rest in the middle of the day. In the afternoon it was taken by Major General Mahone with his old brigade, Colonel Weisiger, to feel a force that was assembling vision that Wilcox thought was in his to the right of the salient, behind the branch above mentioned. Though Weisiger has not been engaged that day and Lane had been fighting all the rode back to the court house. Lane's ever, carried back four or five hundred

> When we got back to the lines, near the court house, Mahone rode out and claimed the flags, which were refused him. He afterwards had a correspondence through army headquarters concerning them, which was "held up" on account of "unparliamentary language" that got into it. General Lee and the secretary of war acknowledged receipt of the flags, from Lane's brigade, a few days after the battle.

The Richmond papers teemed with accounts of Mahone's magnificent achievements in the afternoon and accredited to other Virginia commands the honor of stopping the break in the lines of the morning.

Pertinent to this, though personal, the following extract from the narrative of a Michigan colonel is inserted here. After stating how his company was captured and recaptured at Chancellorsville, May 3rd, 1863, and for supposed gallantry, he was promoted major, which he protested, continuing,

"As nothing else would do, I was, in a manner, forced to accept this promotion and in a few days was commissionmeritorious conduct in the presence of the enemy.' In the following winter 1 was appointed to the colonelcy of a "crack" regiment. I would not be speaking the truth, if I should say that these promotions did not touch my vanity and make me zealous, not only to maintain but to acquire more of the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth.

It was with an assumed feeling of arrogance and contempt of danger that I led my regiment to the attack on Lee's salient on the 12th of May, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House. By the the Johnnies were fully awake, we were right in among them in a hand to hand encounter, capturing a great number of prisoners and quickly had possession of all, or nearly all of both wings of this famous salient, the breastworks of which faced to the front and rear. We had Lee's army now practically cut in two, an advantage which, if it had been followed up promptly, would, as I have thought, have had the effect of terminating the war at a much earlier date. While we were engaged in arranging to hold our on the 1st day of June supported the arnewly acquired position in the captured confederate works, and in reforming the troops for a further advance an attack was made on our flank and rear, which by its suddenness and vigor struck panic to the troops between the position held by my regiment and the attacking party, which sent them pouring pell mell back upon my men in a wild, confused mass. Every soldier knows something of the demoralizing effect of an enfilade fire, such to have refused to charge that position as the confederates had on our line, again. and the further fact, that a stampede of panic-stricken troops is as uncontrollable as that of the herds on the sition in order to check the confederate though they were, caught up the contagion and joined n the headlong flight, them, sweeping by and beyond me as I shooting to kill, as was evidenced by the large number of fallen federals on third of the Twenty-eighth and near | the spot. I felt mortified and chagrined when I saw this small body of federates, for they did not number more than about fifty or sixty men, by brave and skillful management, put to

route many times their number of our men. But I was particularly impressed by their youthful leader as he passed by where I lay, his countenance glowing with the enthusiasm of a school boy going out upon the play Thirty-seventh, commanded the britle band like an avalanche to what seemed certain destruction. He reminded me of the pictures I had seen in my old school history in my boyhood days. this I would call true gallantry such as party with negro troops to hold it. was seldom witnessed in either army in the many battles of the civil war. I am aware that some Virginia troops claim by an attack in front of our po- done handsomely. sition to have regained their sost ground, but I know the fact that their attack was not made until after I had fallen, and to this young officer and pany at China Grove has declared their his brave followers belongs the honor usual semi-annual dividend of 5 per

possibly saving Lee's army from direful defeat that morning. He was my ideal of a soldier, and as I thought of so unworthily worn by myself, and wish they could have been the reward of such heroism as this. One of his stopped the break of Ewell's line and men had fallen wounded within a few feet of where I lay, and after the heavy fighting ceased, the confederates having re-established their position, I was, though in pain, so much interested that I asked him who his leader was. Well do I remember his reply, as it came in a loud, emphatic tone, as if proud to speak it, "Captain Billy Mac-Laurin, of the Eighteenth North Carolina regiment, one of the bravest men in Lee's army!" I was fully prepared to

believe what he said. It is a strange thing to me that those generals, to the exclusion of such praiseworthy deeds on the part of subalterns and privates who bore the

brunt of battle."

The testimony OF A FOE ON THE GROUND is worth considering, in giving proper credit to the troops entitled to it. There were not more than a couple of dozen of us, in this sortie, but it gave time for Lane to get in shape and hold the position till others could come to his assistance. When Gordon came with Early's division, there were Virginians in it, but they were entitled to no more credit than the Georgians, and others, that were necessary to help, and did help, manfully, to hold the

After the atack in the afternoon Lane was put on a line that McGowan was taken from near a brick kiln. We were shifted to different parts of the line till the 21st when we had a skirmish near a church two or three miles to the right of the court house. That right we marched to the right, and on the morning of the 23rd bivouacked in an oak wood on a little stream that flowed into the South Anna river. Our canteenmen were not long in finding water and-something besides; one of them came running back, and asked for my "army colt." I pointed to my belt, hanging on a nearby oak. Others were noticed hurriedly leaving camp. Pop! pop! pop! bang! bang! bang! was soon heard down the slope. Not long after an elderly gentleman rode hurriedly into camp and was directed to headquarters. General Lane sent at once to have each regiment searched Thirty-seventh was about to make a similar report for his regiment, Jim his hand, open handed guilt, and he

was scooped in. Jim was the first to return with trophy of the fusilade down the branch, who went that way were innocent after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. lambs and saw nothing. Jim was put to walking a circle with a billet of wood, and the leg of mutton on his leased and allowed to have the mutton. General Lane didn't relent at once, and the kind-hearted citizen at last insisted that Jim be not only pardoned, but that the men be allowed to go down into his clover field and get the flock.

The incident of the morning, gave opportunity for one of the ludicrous humors of war that afternoon.

The enemy drove back the guards from Jericho ford and Lane was sent two or three miles' back to assist in stopping them, and found a corps had crossed and had a hard fight, losing 100 men killed and wounded.

In the midst of a sharp attack the Thirty-seventh broke, and started for the rear, leaving the Eighteenth liable ed lieutenant colonel 'for gallantry and to be cut off and the Thirty-third to be flanked. As soon as they began leaving the other regiments of the brigade began bleating like sheep. At a short distance the Thirty-seenth railied and returned and fought very well after wards. It was ludicrous in the extreme-fighting for all we were worth and bleating like sheep. We were re lieved about 10 o'clock and returned to the station. Next morning we threw up earthworks that were not needed; the enemy had withdrawn.

> When my negro boy, Jack, came to me from the rear my naversack had an unusual fullness about it. Whilst I was ascertaining the cause General Lane came along viewing the progress of the works. I asked him to share some venison (?) with me. He was too polite to refuse so rare a dish, and said it was good.

Grant, like his predecessors deferred to the objections that General Lee rather forcibly expressed to their going direct to Richmond, and with the left flank movement sought to acomplish that end. On the 31st we had an all day artillery and skirmish engagement at Storr's farm, on the Totopotmy, and tillery on the Turkey Ridge road in the preliminary arrangements for the onslaught of the 2nd. The Eighteenth fortified on the ridge near the McGhee house, and was to the right of the main point of attack in the second Cold Harbor fight, say one-third of a mile.

Grant massed his troops and hurle column after column upon Lee, and ties are after him, and the large reward was repulsed with such terrible slaughter that his officers and men were said It is presumed that the \$250 reward

Though not hotly engaged the Eighteenth lost some valuable men by skirmishers and sharpshooters. General western plains. I was drawing out my Lane was wounded, and Colonel Barry, line at an angle from their former po- of the Eighteenth commanded the bri- case of murder against the party who cancer of the thros gade. On the 13th the Eighteenth had advance, when I was shot down, re- a skirmish near Riddles shop. Night etteville that the people are so wrought ceiving this wound in the hip, from the put a stop to it. On the 20th we cross- up over the tragedy that the sheriff effects of which in the opinion of nerve ed James river, and on the 22nd about would be spared the job of hanging specialists, I will never fully recover. three miles beyond Petersburg had a the conscienceless villain that commit-My own men, brave and tried soldiers. sharp fight with the enemy that was ted the deed. It is stated that Tart trying to reach the Weldon railroad. said he did not intend to wreck the On the 23rd Barry was sent to relieve train but that he put the spike on the for before a proper alignment could be Mahone's brigade, and it was not out made, the confederates were among of range when the enemy advanced, Though the artillery and musketry firlay wounded upon the ground and ing was very heavy for a while ,it did ceived a broken leg and scalp wounds, not return to give us the help we so but he will recover. It was the intenscrely needed.

On the 2nd day of July the brigade was ordered to the north side of the James river and made a hard, hot march to Deep Bottom, where we had skirmishing almost daily till the 28th. At Gravelev Hill there was a hot engagement. A few days afterward Colonel Barry was wounded by a sharpshooter whilst on a reconnoitering tour, and Colonel W. W. Barbour, of the to send the northbound vestibule by ground for a game of ball, shouting gade until the batle of Fuzzell's Mill, "forward men!" rushing on with his lit- August 16th. General Wright's Georgia brigade was deployed to hold a line, whilst Anderson was taking another position. The enemy advancing in heavy force captured Wright's thin I admire bravery even in a foe, and line, and reinforced their attacking General Lee was on the field and ordered Lane's brigade, under Barbour, to the retaking of the work, which was middling against 71/2 cents the corre-

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Patterson Manufacturing Com-

THE MYSTERY OF THE WRECK

WAS THE-DERAILMENT OF THE TRAIN AT HOPE MILLS PREMEDITATED

The Culprit Was Erastus Tart, a Youth From Harnett County-Rumor That He Intended to Commit Suicide-Reward of \$500 for His Capture-Engineer McGowan Dies of His Injuries

The Fayetteville correspondent of The Messenger, under date of yesterwho write history are so full and pro- day, writes concerning the wilful fuse in their records of achievements of wrecking of train No. 78 on the Atlantic Coast Line, at Hope Mills, seven miles from Fayetteville, about noon on the 10th instant.

"There are elements in the story of the wreck on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad last Saturday which may develop into a sensation.

"Of the identity of the man who fastened the spike on the track there seems to be no doubt. His name is Erastus Tart, whose home is in Harnett county, and who went to Hope Mills only about two weeks ago, taking board with a man named Lovett Tart, for whom the persistent hunt is still going on, is 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs from 160 to 170 pounds, has smooth face, with light hair and blue eyes, and, at the time of the disaster, wore a dark suit and a slouch hat, crushed in at the crown. A reward of \$250 has been offered for his apprehension.

"It is a notable fact that hardly anywhere on the line would a spot have been chosen where an obstruction on the track would so inevitably cause an accident-a sharp curve with a steep opposing embankment.

"This morning a police officer of this city, noted for his shrewdness and detective faculties, expressed to The Messenger correspondent the opinion that Tart went to Hope Mills with the plan already matured for the act, and that when he is captured the implication of others will follow.

"A story is current that Tart tied the the spike to the rail, in order to ascerand if any mutton was found to send tain, as he declared, whether or not it would kill himself.

"The wreck was a great, inextricable The Eighteenth captured the flag of L- stepped up the slope right near mass of ruin-locomotive and mail and headquarters with a leg of mutton in baggage cars, piled one upon another and thrown bodily across the track. With two wreck removing trains and all the appliances for work provided by this splendid railway system, the and was the only man caught. The rest line was not cleared for travel until "There were about sixty passengers

> on the wrecked train of whom Rev. S. J. Porter, pastor of the First Baptist shoulder. This soon became a burden church, Mr. J. A. Oates, Jr., editor of and the citizen asked that he be re- the North Carolina Baptist, Miss Brennerman, the elocutionist, and Hon. George M. Rose, were of this city. Mr. Rose had his back severely wrenched. "At 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning, despite the care and skill of Dr. Nixon, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company's surgeon, and other physicians, Engineer Frank McGowan, died of his injuries at Taylor's Atlantic hotel on upper Hay street. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon his remains were conveyed to his home in Florence, with a detachment of his brother engineers acting as honorary and active pallbearers. He was well known and much like here, and his death is deeply deplored. Postal Agent Craft and negro fireman were badly hurt, but will recover."

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS RE-WARD.

Mr. John R. Kenly, general manager of the Aatlantic Coast Line returned to Wilmington last night, by way of Rocky Mount, from Fayetteville and Hope Mills where he went on a special Saturday afternoon to investigate the wrecking of train No. 78. He says there is positive proof that Erastus Tart wrecked the train. His home is about seven miles from Dunn, in Harnett county, and he had been at Hope Mills only two weeks. He had been working in the cotton mills there, and was boarding with George Lovett, a white man who lives in sight of the scene of the wreck. He tied a spike on the rail with a red bandana handkerchief, and stood by and waited until the train was hurled to destruction. After the wreck, he told Mr. Lovett that he had tied the spike in the track and then took to the woods. The bloodhounds which Sheriff George A. Burns, of Fayetteville, carried to the wreck on Saturday afternoon to trail the villain, failed to get the scent, as so many people had been on the grounds that it was impossible to get on the proper trail.

Mr. Kenly stated to a Messenger reporter last night that the Coast Line offers \$500 reward for the guilty party with proof to convict, and that he is confident that he will be overhauled and be in the cluthches of the law in a few days. Detectives and other parwill make his capture pretty certain. mentioned by our Fayetteville correspondent is offered by Cumberland

Engineer McGowan, who lost his life in the wreck, leaves a wife and several children. His death makes out a His death, it is sa' caused the wreck. We learn from Fay- take place Wedner fail to see how flat it would be mash-

Brockington, the negro fireman, retion yesterday to send him to his home ant Florence. Mail Agent Craft received a scalp wound but he is not seriously hurt. He was able to go on to his home at Washington, D. C..

The damage by the wreck is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The debris was cleared in time for the vestibule train bound south to pass Sunday morning so that it was only necessary Wilmington on Saturday night. As previously mentioned, it passed here at 10:50 o'clock that night.

The Price of Cotton Advances The price of cotton seems to be tending upwards again on account of the

killing frosts throughout the cotton region as far as Mississippi and Texas. The Wilmington market closed firm. yesterday afternoon at 91% cents for sponding day last season. The New York market closed firm at 9 13-16

The receipts at the port of Wilmington yesterday were 1,366 bales against 2.539 bales the corresponding day in November last year.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY

Two Negro Freight Hands Have Pistol Duel at the A. C. L. Yards-Anderson Jacobs Shoots Solomon Lowrey in the

Yesterday afternoon Solomon Lowrey and Anderson Jacobs had a shooting scrape in the Atlantic Cast Line freight yards where both are employed. They popped away with their pistols, and made the by-standers hunt the corner.

The result of the duel was that Lowrey got a bullet in the left thigh, It lodged but was subsequently extracted by Dr. D. W. Bulluck, the Atlantic Coast Line surgeon. Lowry was arrested and taken to the guard house where he is held a prisoner.

Jacobs, as soon as he downed his man, fled, but last night at 9:30 o'clock Sergeant N. J. Williams, of the police force, captured him in a shanty car near the old union depot. He was taken to the guard house and locked

It appears that Jacobs shot in deence, as Lowry fired two or three shots at him before he could get his gun in action. Bad blood existed between them, but they could not tell what was the cause of their determination to kill each other. Evidently they had gone to work prepared for

Mayor Waddell will investigate the case this morning.

Funeral of Mr. E. C. Warren

The funeral of the lamented Mr. E !ward C. Warren, who departed this life at 7:25 p. m. on Saturday, took place yesterday at the residence of his mother, Mrs. E. Warren, 1131/2 Market street. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. N. Cole, pastor of Grace M .E. church, of which the deceased was a member, and there was in attendance a large number of friends and acquaintances, including the members of Jefferson Lodge, K. of P., of which Mr. Warren had been chancellor commander several terms ago. After the solemn services the remains were borne to the steamer Wilmington, the pallbearers being Messrs. R .S. Collins, F. C. Craft, M. B. Mintz, C. W. Yates. Jr., W. A. Whitney and Fitzhugh Gibson. Jefferson Lodge, in a body, escort-

At Southport the remains were laid away in the cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Bailey, pastor of Trinity church, of Southport, officiating. The concluding ceremonies were according to the solemn and impressive ritual of the Knights of Pythias. After the interment, many beautiful floral tributes were laid upon grave.

After the steamer arrived at Southort, Messrs. Ike Davis and Hoyle Dosher, of that place, also acted as oallbearers.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swellen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Remeval of the Western Union Office The removal of the office of the Western Union telegraph company which has been in process for several days from its old location at 111 Princess street to its elegant quarters in the new Elk's building, will be about com-

pleted today. At any rate the manager Mr. John Frank, his clerical force, and the corps of telegraphers will be transferred from the old office to the new one today at noon. Business for the Western Union must, therefore, be taken to the new office ofter 12 m.

Republicans Give Up Kentucky Louisville, Ky., November 12.-After meeting of the republican campaign ommittee, Charman Leslie Combs tolay gave out a statement in which. after reiterating his charges of wholesale frauds on the part of the democrats and said:

There will be no contest over the

gubernatorial vote. There is no tribunal to which we can appeal with any hope of an impartial hearing. "It is not within the province of th ommittee to decide for the party ongressional candidates what is visable with regard to the contest for the electoral vote or congress

Death of Henry Villard. New York, November 12. Villard, the railroad magnate a ier, died at his summer res Mence at Dobbs Ferry early today. A week ago he caught a heavy cold and since then his condition had bee s gradually growing worse. Two ph been with him constantly racians ad

/ for a v. ek Mr. Villard, when he died. Was surrounded by the member ly, including Mrs. Vill ard and his two sons. Oswald and Ha rold Villard. He had been unconsciou s for two days. id was caused by A. The funera! will

ad finan.

Heavy F rostin Texas. Houston, Ter as, November 12 -- A eavy frost is r eported from the northern border of Texas deep into south Texas, which has cut short the cotton crop remaini ng in the fields. Very little cotton remains unpicked, however, as a rule. Farmers have had fine weather fo r gathering it and the crop is a big o

Sec ret of Beauty

is he alth. The secret of health is power to digest and assim ilat e a proper quanity of food. T' ais can never be done when t' ne liver does not act it's part.

Doyouknow this? Tutt's Liver Pills are an abso-

lute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Jutt's Liver Pills