

The World's Fair.

Horticultural building, with the greenhouses attached to it, covers an area of five acres and contains such a collection of fruits and flowers as has never before been seen. The most attractive architectural feature of this building is its huge glass dome, which is 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high, and, which at a glance, will at once arrest the attention of every visitor. Under this dome is an artificial miniature mountain, whose sides are covered with ferns and shrubbery, with small streams of water dashing down, all looking very picturesque and natural, and making this place a cool retreat to which visitors can retire when oppressed with heat. In one side of this miniature mountain is the entrance to what is known as the "crystal cave," which has been constructed in its base. This cave or grotto is lighted by electricity and is so constructed as to resemble a real cave. As the visitor walks through its labyrinth and looks overhead and on each side he can help thinking that he is in a real, natural cave, so closely has nature been imitated in its construction. Near this cave is an accurate representation of the capitol at Washington, made of flowers by some New York artist. Any one who has seen the capitol will readily recognize this floral imitation of it, and will gaze with admiration upon its perfect proportions.

In this building are all varieties of flowers from every clime and country, and the collection of orchids is probably the rarest and most valuable ever before exhibited. Many of these were brought from Mexico and Central America still clinging to the original branches and bark. The beds of tulips, pansies, &c., are indescribably beautiful and always surrounded by crowds of admiring visitors. In addition to all these flowers, horticultural building contains most attractive exhibits of all kinds of fruit. There are exhibits of fruit from such distant countries as Russia and even Japan. The most attractive fruit exhibit is a pyramid of California oranges, which does not fail to arrest the attention of every one who sees it. This pyramid of luscious yellow oranges not only arrests the attention and attracts the eye of every visitor, but also tantalizingly tempts the appetite. It is about 30 feet high and about 10 feet in diameter at its base, and seems to be a solid pyramid of oranges, but a closer inspection discloses that it is a wooden frame, covered on the outside with oranges placed in small wire baskets. Whenever any of the oranges begin to decay they are removed and fresh ones substituted.

Of all the great buildings at the World's Fair the Art building is probably the most perfect in its architectural features and proportions. In its construction no wood was used, the materials being brick, staff, iron and glass, and therefore it is considered to be fire-proof. This was done in order to render secure the rare and costly works of art contained in this building, whose loss would be irreparable, if destroyed by fire. Here are to be seen the largest and most valuable collection of paintings and pieces of sculpture that have ever before been exhibited. The money value of these works of art is almost incalculable, amounting to many millions of dollars, while their intrinsic value is beyond calculation, because they cannot be reproduced, many of them being the best works of the "old masters," long since dead. All these paintings and pieces of sculpture are displayed to the best advantage, every part of the building being well lighted with glass sky-lights. In nearly every room or alcove are comfortable seats, in which the weary visitor can rest and at the same time feast his eyes on the works of art that surround him. And for these seats there is no charge whatever. So large and extensive is this exhibit that a visitor might be entertained many days in examining everything contained in it. The average visitor, however, hastes through in a few hours, merely glancing at the magnificent paintings that surround him, without retaining a distinct impression of any of them. Indeed the eye wanders with gazing upon such a multitude of paintings and pieces of statuary, and yet every one of them is of great money value and of rare artistic merit, and if alone, separate from all the others, would excite admiration anywhere.

The Fisheries building contains an exhibit, the like of which has

never before been seen at any World's Fair, and it is as attractive as it is novel. This exhibit contains everything that pertains to the fishy tribe and to the fishing industry. It includes live specimens of every species of fish, from a catfish to a shark, and also every implement used in catching fish. Attached to the main Fisheries building is a circular annex nearly 150 feet in diameter in which is the aquarial or live fish display. In the center is a basin or pool of water in which are a great many live fish of almost every species swimming about, and on the sides of the corridors are aquariums in which live fish are seen swimming. These aquariums are, each, about 6 or 8 feet square and placed in an upright position with a glass front, so that visitors can distinctly see the fish swimming therein. In no other building did we see more visitors than here, and all seemed deeply interested in watching all these various kinds of fish playing in their natural element. In the main Fisheries building is a practical illustration of fish hatching, which is quite interesting. And here may be seen the North Carolina fish exhibit, which is very attractively displayed. Among other objects of interest in our State exhibit is a but made of grass, such as are used by the fishermen on our coast to camp in when engaged in fishing. There are also some live specimens of the famous diamond back terrapins. Every visitor is amused in this building at seeing an illustration of "still" fishing. It is the life-size figure or model of a negro who has gone to sleep while fishing, his fishing pole has fallen out of his hands and is lying across his legs, and his bait (which is a frog) has jumped out of the water and is quietly squatting near his feet! It all looks so natural and is so amusing that any one seeing it cannot restrain a smile. In this building are many models of boats that are used by fishermen, and in them are life-size figures of the fishermen looking quite natural. The Government building was erected by the United States and contains exhibits belonging to the federal government, and cost nearly half a million dollars. These exhibits were brought from Washington, and were furnished by the different Departments in that city. For instance, there are exhibits sent by the War Department, representing all kinds of cannon, muskets, rifles and other warlike weapons. It is similar to the government's exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, but is much larger. In the exhibit furnished by the State Department are many articles of great historical interest, such as the original manuscript of the Declaration of Independence and other priceless state papers. In this exhibit are portraits of all the Presidents, Secretaries of State and many other distinguished officers of the federal government. Especially attractive is the exhibit sent by the Smithsonian Institute, which is a most instructive object lesson in natural history. In it are finely-mounted specimens of every species of bird found in this country. In the center of the rotunda of this building is a section from the trunk of a tree from California, which is about 15 feet in diameter and in the inside (which is hollow) is a stairway to the top. On the sides of this rotunda are the Colonial exhibits, being rare relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary eras. The Post Office Department has a very practical exhibit, that fully illustrates the postal system. It contains a large post office in which a great many clerks are busily employed sorting and arranging the mail of the officials and employees of the Fair. The manner of carrying the mail is also illustrated. For instance, there is a conveniently arranged postal car used on the railroads, and there is an old lumbering stage coach that was generally used years ago in carrying the mails.

(Continued next week.)

THE CAPTURE OF Fort Fisher was the subject of an address delivered, last week, at Wilmington, by Col. William Lamb, its heroic commander, and published next day in the *Messenger*. This address is intensely interesting, and we desire to thank its author for such a valuable contribution to the war history of our State, and we also desire to thank the *Messenger* for publishing it. It is a brave soldier's simple recital of facts, without any attempt at grandiloquent rhetoric or oratory, and should receive the widest circulation, so that every man, woman and child in North Carolina may read of this unparalleled struggle of North Carolina troops on North Carolina soil.

In order to give our readers some idea of the character of the contest at Fort Fisher, we copy the concluding words of Col. Lamb's address, as follows: "To capture Fort Fisher the enemy lost, by their own statement, 1,145 killed, wounded and missing. Nine hundred Confederates with forty-four guns, contending against 10,000 men on shore and 600 heavy guns, about killing and wounding almost as many of the enemy as there were soldiers in the fort, and not surrendering until the last shot was expended. When I recall this magnificent struggle, unsurpassed in ancient or modern warfare, and remember the devoted patriotism and heroic courage of my garrison, I feel proud to know that I have North Carolina blood coursing through my veins, and I confidently believe that the time will come when the Old North State, when her people will regard the defense of Fort Fisher as the grandest event in her historic past."

THE AGONY is over, and at last has been ended the contest for the important offices of United States District Attorney and Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of this State. On last Monday the President appointed Robert B. Glenn to the first named office, and Kope Elias to the last named, and both we hope are happy. Enough has been written and printed about these appointments to have filled large volumes, and from the apparent interest taken in them it would seem that the safety of the country was seriously involved!

A New Indian Policy.

The order of the President detailing twenty officers of the army—two majors and eighteen captains—to be Indian agents marks the inauguration of a new policy in the conduct of the Indian affairs from which excellent results are to be expected. These appointments comprise the most important agencies, the law under which they are made was passed last year. It requires the President to appoint army officers to all Indian agencies except those "where, in the opinion of the President, the public service would be better promoted by the appointment of a civilian."

The reasons why good results are to be anticipated from the operation of this policy are many, but two or three of them are especially weighty. There are a sufficient number of army officers who have thorough knowledge of the Indian character and of the proper means of influencing and controlling the Indians. They have had long service on the border both in war and in peace, and they understand the Indians much more thoroughly than new civilian agents can be expected to do.

Army officers are not politicians. Under their management the mischiefs to which partisan appointments in the Indian service have often given rise will be practically eliminated. Army officers have a standard of honor and honesty in the conduct of government business, and a training in business affairs more strict than those which are common in the class of persons usually selected for Indian agents heretofore.

The notion that army officers will be apt to provoke Indian war is a mistaken one. Nobody dreads an Indian war or will do more to prevent it than the officers who have to fight it out when it comes. The usual tomehoms of Indian wars are contractors and adventurers who hope to profit by them.

None But Populists on Guard. Topeka, Kan. June 18.—The Populist State officers are gradually reorganizing the militia with a view to patting none but Populists on guard. Every commissioned officer not in sympathy with the State administration has been supplanted by a Populist. Some of the most efficient companies in the State have been mustered out, and new companies made up exclusively of Populists are forming.

The regular militia is being supplemented by volunteer companies organized in various parts of the State, with the advice and encouragement of the Adjutant-General, who furnishes them with arms.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1893.

President Cleveland is deeply interested in the efforts that are being made to ascertain if the carelessness of any person was responsible for the horrible tragedy in Ford's old theatre, which killed 21 and injured sixty odd clerks in the Records and Pension office of the War Department. Although he has wisely refrained from taking any action that might be considered as interfering with the properly constituted authorities now engaged in that task. Great pressure is being brought to bear on him to suspend or remove Col. Ainsworth, the army officer who is at the head of that office, and upon whom a great many people are disposed to place the blame, but Mr. Cleveland's idea of fair play is such that it is not probable that he will take any action until there is more tangible evidence of Col. Ainsworth's guilt than public clamor for making him a scapegoat. If he is guilty surely that fact can hardly escape the coroner's jury now investigating and the army court of inquiry which will take the matter up at the close of the inquiry.

The improvement in the financial situation has been very marked during the last few days, and Treasury officials and others who keep close watch on financial affairs believe that the turn has come in the flood of gold abroad and that the situation will continue to improve. It is certain that the gold in the Treasury is again increasing at a gratifying rate and that there is no present demand for gold for shipment abroad. Secretary Morton expresses the opinion that from now on cereals will take the place of the gold which we have been shipping to Europe, and the fact that the large amount of gold which the Rothschilds contracted to furnish Austria has all been delivered is also thought to have been a factor in causing a cessation in the European demand for gold.

The Government has lost in actual cash, according to Secretary Carlisle's figures, in carrying out the provisions of the Sherman silver law, nearly \$11,000,000, representing the difference between the amount paid for the silver now stored in the Treasury vaults and its present selling price. If it really had to be sold at once the loss would probably be much greater because of the further depreciation in price that would follow such a large quantity of silver on the market.

Among the consular appointments made this week was that of Benjamin R. Delle, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Sheffield, England, in place of Benjamin Folsom, resigned. Mr. Folsom, who has held the position since his appointment early in the first Cleveland administration is a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland's and as "Cousin Ben" he figured in all the popular papers as proof that President Cleveland was not in earnest when he declared himself opposed to nepotism. Wonder what those same fellows will say now that Mr. Folsom has voluntarily resigned? The chances are that they will ignore it entirely and say nothing.

Secretary Carlisle has, in one respect, a long lead of all the other heads of departments. Since taking charge of the Treasury he has repudiated more than 200 republican officials, outside the classified service, with good democratic results. Democratic Congressmen, after a hard and stubborn fight, have succeeded in convincing Postmaster General Bissell that his rule against the removal of republican fourth class postmasters who have served four years or more, unless charges are filed against them, is a bad one, and it will be recalled and all republicans who have been in office four years or more will be replaced by democrats just as fast as they can be got at in Mr. Maxwell's office.

A letter received by Mr. Cleveland this week furnishes conclusive proof, if proof were needed, of the wisdom of the establishment in the Pension Bureau of a Board of Revision, the sole duty of which is to go over all the pensions that have been granted under the law of 1890 and determine whether they were granted in accordance with a proper construction of that law. The writer of this letter, Mr. J. M. Burnett, is an ex-employee of the office, who voluntarily resigned during the last administration because he could not conscientiously take part in carrying out Bland's methods. He tells the President of a large number of pensions illegally granted, and gives names, dates, and the numbers of the applications, so that his statements may be easily verified. He says that thousands of pensions have been illegally granted, and that they are not confined to cases in which the law was wrongfully construed, but include an enormous number granted in direct violation of law. Mr. Burnett concludes by expressing the belief that at least \$50,000,000 a year can be saved by a thorough and rigid purging and revision of the pension rolls.

Kentucky's Capital.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—Frankfort will remain the capital of Kentucky for fifty years more at least. The House decided the question late this afternoon, by the selection of Frankfort over Louisville by a vote of 46 to 37. The present dilapidated State buildings will be torn down and a costly structure erected at a cost of several million dollars.

Towns in India Destroyed.

CALCUTTA, June 17.—The town of Cuttack, on the Gulf of Cutch, and a number of neighboring villages have been completely destroyed by heavy rains. Five persons were killed by lightning during the storm, and three were drowned.

A Modern Samson.

(From the New York World.)

Eugene Sandow, who is probably the strongest man in the world, is in New York. Strength always came forth admirably by itself alone. Sandow is admirable not only because of his great strength, but because of the fact that his extraordinary power is due to complete development. His determination has made him a great deal better man than nature intended him to be, and he started out to make a conspicuously fine job of Sandow. In preparing the mind for a description of this wonderful feat of human strength it is necessary to abandon all former notions concerning possibilities in physical development. Nothing that has ever been seen in New York can be used as a standard of comparison to measure the wonderful young German who has just come here. Compared with Sandow, Corbett, the fighter, is like a lean spring chicken beside a well-muscled bulldog, and the profession of strong men of exercises and muscles, with their pretentious bunches of muscles, seem weak and unimpressive.

A proper way to introduce Sandow is to outline briefly some of the things which he can do. Sandow can lift a 500 pound weight with his middle finger. He promptly took up in London an individual who bet that he could not perform this feat.

He can break good sized iron rods across his arms and legs, but does that easily because he considers the achievement a trivial feat.

He takes in his right hand a dumb-bell with an enormous sphere at either end. In each of these spheres a man is concealed. He lifts the dumb-bell and the two men above his head with one hand.

He can take a good sized man with one hand, and without any sign of effort use the man's body for a mallet and give an indication of a regular iron drill.

He can oblige any friend he has in the world by letting the friend sit on the palm of his hand and then lifting him in the air above his head as easily as the average man would lift a small sized dog.

He places himself upon the floor with his chest upward and supported only by his hands and feet, his body forming a bridge. A gang plank is placed across his chest and three horses stand upon this at one time, with no support except that which the chest offers. Two of the horses are small horses and the third is the heaviest horse would more than satisfy the chest of the ordinary strong man.

He has wrestled with three men at one time, all expert wrestlers, all bigger than he, and has stretched first one and then another flat, using one hand to a man and incidentally preventing the other two from tripping or otherwise throwing him.

Sandow's actual feats of strength, however, do not make up his strongest claim to attention and veneration. The great point is that the man who does all of these things is only 5 feet 8 inches high, and does them because he has developed to the highest point every separate muscle in his body.

The measurements of the man's chest and waist perhaps give the best conception of his wonderful conformation. Around the waist he measures twenty-six inches, around the chest, when fully expanded, as has been said, he measures fifty-eight inches; his waist, therefore, is not much larger around than Mrs. Langtry's and his chest is a good deal larger around than Grover Cleveland's.

In private life this young man is a very pleasing type of the simple-minded German. His head is shaped exactly like the heads on the old statues of Hercules. The forehead is low and rather broad. The head is not quite straight up and down behind, but with only slight development. It is thickly covered with a short crop of light golden curls. The impressive muscular feature about Sandow as seen fully clothed is his neck. This neck, which is pulled on either side with muscles about as big as a young girl's wrists, is nearly twenty inches round, almost as big around as the head above it. It wouldn't be a bad neck for a small bull. It is a wonderful neck for any man.

Burglars Captured.

ATLANTA, N. C., June 16.—Two unknown young men who robbed the safes of J. D. McNeill and H. R. Huffines at Fayetteville Wednesday night, were arrested at Keyser, 5 miles below here this morning. About 9 o'clock Sheriff Smith and Mr. Geo. Burries, of Fayetteville, traced them to this point, reaching here about an hour after the prisoners left yesterday evening. Information was received by wire that suspicious looking parties passed Keyser this morning, and a posse of men headed by Mr. Burries went down on a hand car. They overtook the men just below Keyser. They were walking near the track and the car was stopped, opposing them. The officers ordered them to throw up their hands. One of them complied, but the other persisted in keeping his hand concealed in his coat and he was fired on by two of the posse. He was struck twice, one ball going through his shoulder and the other through the arm. The wounds were dressed by a physician and pronounced not serious. \$989 of the stolen money was found in their possession. They were brought to Aberdeen on the hand car and taken from this point by private conveyance to Fayetteville. Neither of them appear to be over 21 years of age. They refuse to talk further than to say that one of them came from Montgomery, Ala. The wounded one gave his name as Woodworth, but would say nothing more.

Moore county promises to rival Sampson in the huckleberry business. Great quantities have recently been shipped.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, Raleigh, N. C.

The reports of correspondents of the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin, issued by the North Carolina State Weather Service, for the week ending Monday, June 19th, 1893. The past week was not so favorable to crops and farm work as the preceding week. The temperature was slightly below the normal; subnormal; rain fell generally above the normal, with great excesses in some localities. A severe storm moving up the coast on the 16th produced very heavy rains and high winds in the counties along the coast. Hail occurred on the 12th, 13th and 14th, the damage generally being slight, but on the 13th greatly injuring all crops on a few farms in the west. The frequent rains in the central and western portions of the State greatly interfered with harvesting of wheat and caused some slight loss. Reports on tobacco very encouraging; plants growing off nicely. Corn generally very good. Only a few discouraging reports received. As compared with last year all crops seem to be in good condition.

Eastern District.—The first few days of the week were very favorable for the growth of all crops. The reports on the condition of all, except cotton, are encouraging. Cotton seems to grow very slowly. The damaging features of the past week's weather were very heavy rains on the 16th, with high wind, and hail on the 12th and 14th. The fields were flooded in some places by the unusually heavy rain, and several correspondents report slight damage from hail.

Central District.—The reports on tobacco are very encouraging; this week it seems to be growing off nicely. Spring oats, which have been forebodingly reported generally poor, are considered fairly good by a number of correspondents this week. The harvesting of wheat has been interrupted by frequent rains, and some damage has resulted where the rain caught the wheat in sheaves. Excessive rain occurred on the 16th in the lower part of the district. Hail on the 13th, in Union county, did considerable damage to crops of all kinds. Several correspondents report unusually large crop of peaches. Corn generally reported in excellent condition; cotton fairly good.

Western District.—The rainfall was above the average and interfered greatly with harvesting of wheat. Corn on bottom lands damaged also by excessive rain. Hail occurred at several places on the 13th, greatly damaging all crops on a few farms, while in other localities the damage was slight. Very few discouraging reports, however. Crops generally doing well in this district.

Destructive Forest Fires.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—The result of a year of enterprise on the Mesaba Range has been wiped out in a single day. Advises received today indicate that the towns of Virginia and Mountain Iron have been destroyed, and that Bowditch was partially, if not entirely, wiped out.

St. Paul, Minn., June 19.—There were many mining camps employing a large number of men in the Mesaba Range, and they were undoubtedly burned by yesterday's forest fire. Among them were the Mountain Iron, New England, Roughneck, One Jack and Pea mines. All the camps had large stockpiles. It is feared that some of the men may have perished in the fire flames. It is difficult to estimate the total loss, but it is reported to be true as to the extent of the destruction at the various towns mentioned, it will amount to over one million dollars.

DULUTH, Minn., June 19.—The first train bearing refugees from the ravages of the fire, carrying 250 people, mostly women and children, arrived here at 1:30 this morning and the weary, hungry passengers hurried to the baggage rooms, where elaborate lunches were spread. The greater portion were penniless and dependent absolutely upon what charity might be offered.

James McCarthy, an actor, accompanied by his wife and little child, who had been playing at the Star Theatre, speaking of the fire at Virginia, said:

"The fire had been burning about Virginia several days, but no one else seemed to worry, so we did not. Saturday night we were called out to fight the fire, but it was easily gotten under control. Yesterday morning it was worse and the town was almost surrounded by the fire. About 2 o'clock the wind, which had been rising all morning, began to blow a perfect gale and houses on the edge of town began to burn. The people went mad. They attempted at first to save everything and began moving furniture. Then they tried to save higher articles, but as the fire grew fiercer they were glad to save anything and escape with their lives. The town burned like tinder. The light frame buildings were like so much paper. The whole town was in ruins in less than an hour. The terrified people gathered about the depot, where the officers of the road are doing everything for their safety. A train of one car was backed into the depot and the people loaded in. All the way we came through a haze of fire."

The famous blarney stone, which for centuries occupied a place in the walls of historic Blarney Castle in Ireland, has been carried to the Irish village, at the World's Fair.

One day last week a terrific electrical storm passed over Louisville, N. C., and when the storm was at its height, lightning struck the Morehead cotton factory, which, with all of its contents, was destroyed. The mill, machinery and contents, it was learned, were valued at between \$250,000 and \$750,000, upon which there was an insurance of \$250,000.

A Railroad Suit.

From the Durham Sun, 10th inst.

Quite an interesting railroad case was heard here yesterday by Judge Bryan. There are two companies constructing rival roads up the valley of Deep river, in Chatham and Moore counties. One of them, the Raleigh & Western R. R. Co., sued the other company, the Glendon & Gulf R. R. Co., and, alleging that the latter had obstructed its road at the point where the two roads intersect each other, asked for an injunction against it. This motion for an injunction was argued yesterday at considerable length by Hon. T. B. Womack and John Devereux, Esq., for the plaintiff and by Maj. W. A. Guthrie and H. A. London, Esq., for the defendant, and the Judge refused to grant it. This decision is of some interest to Durham, because if the motion for an injunction had been granted it would have delayed the construction of the defendant's road which is to be a part of the road that is proposed to be built from here to Charlotte.

Eloped With His Stepmother.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., June 18.—Western Gilbert, twenty-one years of age, has eloped with his stepmother, taking with him her six children, by a former husband. The woman's husband, Thomas Gilbert, is a well-to-do contractor. He knew nothing of his wife's escapade until this evening, when he went home to supper. To his astonishment he found all the furniture gone except a cook-stove. A note posted on the wall announced that Mrs. Gilbert had gone away with her son and that their whereabouts would never be known to the husband. Gilbert also charges his wife and son with robbing him of money and other valuables.

An engineer on the Raleigh and Gaston railway had a narrow escape from death Saturday night. A connecting rod in the engine broke. The cab was wrecked by the thrashing of the rod and even the engineer's seat broken. He was slightly scratched on the face.

WOOLCOTT & SONS.

We have just received a large lot of LADIES' RIBBED VESTS, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT 10 CENTS EACH, and every one is a bargain.

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Is the most complete we have ever had, and we can certainly give you the BEST SHOES for the money.

HIGHEST MILLINERY TRADE.

This season we have ever had, and we invite every one to give us a look before buying, and we will save them money.

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May 18, 1893.

Paul Norwood.

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Dealer in purest wines, whiskeys, beer, &c.

Also Mich wine for sacramental use, and of Mosier Vineyard.

April 13, 1893.

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