

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1893.—The President has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism for several days, which taken in connection with the knowledge that he has been dieting himself for some time to reduce his flesh, which notwithstanding the enormous quantity of the hardest sort of work he constantly does, has been increasing, was made the foundation for numerous sensational rumors concerning his general health. Your correspondent is assured by those who know that Mr. Cleveland's general health, barring the rheumatism, is excellent. He expects, in company with Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth, to leave Washington tomorrow or next day for his Buzzard Bay cottage, where Mrs. Cleveland and Ruth will spend the summer. Mr. Cleveland will return to Washington within a week or ten days, possibly sooner, and will remain, making occasional visits to Buzzard's Bay until the last of July when he expects to go for at least a month's stay. The fact that he expects to spend the month of August away from Washington, effectually disposed of the rumored earlier calling of the extra session of Congress, a rumor that probably had its only origin in the wishes of those who have been here clamoring for an immediate extra session.

The coroner's jury has nearly completed its task of investigating the Ford's Theatre catastrophe, and its verdict is looked forward to with the greatest interest. It is well nigh certain that it will blame Col. Ainsworth for contributory negligence, if for nothing worse. In that case the grand jury will probably indict Ainsworth for manslaughter, and its finding will also necessarily carry some weight with the Army Court of Inquiry which will look into the matter this week. Col. Ainsworth is still at the head of the Records and Pensions Office of the War Department, and, owing to the peculiar conditions surrounding the position, would still be the legal head of the office and continue to draw his salary, even if he were suspended by the President, as he may be before the end of this week. Ainsworth is a Colonel in the Army, but he has neither regiment nor command; he is not in the line of promotion and cannot be transferred to other duties by the President, and he is the only man in the army who cannot be. Col. Ainsworth can only be removed from the army by Court Martial, and so long as he remains in the army it is doubtful whether the President has authority to appoint any other man chief of the Record's and Pension Office, although he can designate another army officer to perform the duties temporarily. A little political tinge has been given the matter by the appearance of Senator Proctor as the special champion of Ainsworth.

Although Sec. Gresham will neither affirm nor deny the statement that Minister Blount has resigned those who know the intentions of Mr. Blount say it is true, and the presence of Hon. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, in Washington, has caused the belief that he will be his successor.

Twenty army officers have been detailed, under the act of July 1892, to act as Indian agents. There was considerable difficulty in finding officers willing to serve and the President did not care to detail men for the duty against their wishes.

When next pension day comes around there will be some disagreeably surprised men, among those who will apply for their checks at several of the Pension agencies throughout the country. The failure to receive the customary check will be the first notice these men will have that they have been dropped from the pension roll as a result of the examination now being conducted by a select committee of examiners, of all the pensions granted under Raum's construction of the act of 1890. Although this work has just commenced many names have already been dropped and many more will follow. The men who are being dropped by this committee are not strictly speaking fraudulent pensioners, although they have drawn public money to which they were not entitled. The wrong was committed by Raum in so construing the law as to make them eligible for pensions, and for that reason it is not probable that any attempt will be made to recover the money already paid to those who have been or will be dropped, as will be done in cases where the pensioner got on the roll by fraudulent acts of his own.

Congressman Tucker, of Virginia, says "If Mr. Carlisle keeps on the way he has begun he will be the ideal of democracy and their candidate for the Presidency in 1896. He has done two things that commend him mightily to the popular favor—the replacing of republican officials with democrats and his refusing to be bullied into issuing bonds.

GENERAL NEWS.

The World's Fair grounds are to be kept open every night after this until 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Cleveland left Washington yesterday morning for Gray Gables. She was not accompanied by the President. He will probably join her later.

Ex-Governor J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, has been offered the Hawaiian mission by President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, but he declined.

The World's Fair will be opened every Sunday hereafter during its continuance. The matter was settled by the U. S. Court of Appeals, Chief Justice Fuller presiding.

The President, last Monday, appointed Hon. R. B. Glenn U. S. District Attorney for this district, and Mr. Kope Elias U. S. Internal Revenue Collector for this district.

Great forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin, on the 18th and 19th, destroyed a vast amount of property, and caused the death of some people. Many people were impoverished on account of the fires. Train loads of people, half clad and without food, were carried to Duluth.

Serious Cutting Affray in Catawba.

The Landmark learns of a serious cutting affray which took place near Sherrill's Ford, in Mountain Creek township, Catawba county, Sunday night. The parties involved were Newt. Robinson and his son Melvin, a young man about 21 years of age. They were both drinking and no one knows exactly how the difficulty originated, but they engaged in a fight and when they were separated it was found that Melvin had cut his father in about ten or a dozen places. There was a wound four or five inches long and of considerable depth on the old man's left breast, a stab under his left arm, a gash about three inches long just under his right jaw and an artery in his left wrist was cut in two. In addition there was a gash or two in his temple, one on the back of head and others too numerous to mention. Dr. J. Turner, who dressed the wounds, says Robinson was the worst carved up man he ever saw. The wound under his jaw and the severing of the artery in his wrist were the most severe. He came near bleeding to death from the latter. Indeed, but for the fact that the old man is very fleshy and the knife had to go pretty deep to get to vital part, it is believed his son would have made an end of him.

Young Robinson was arrested Sunday night or Monday morning and taken before Esq. Monroe Gabriel, who placed him under a bond of \$1,000 for his appearance at the next term of Catawba Superior Court. He was unable to give bond and was taken to jail at Newton.

Dr. Turner thinks old man Robinson will get well unless blood poisoning sets in. It seems this is not the first time he and his son have had trouble. Last July the young man beat his father with brass knucks and in May previous he had tried to kill him with a rock.

Three Tragic Occurrences.

MARION, June 14th.—Last Monday was our county prohibition election day. The result was, the county went wet. A crowd of wet voters met at Broad River precinct, about 18 miles from here, and as there were none in favor of the dry ticket, they held no election. Before leaving the voting ground, they were visited by a most disastrous thunder storm, in which the lightning did some terrible work. Several had taken shelter under trees in which a stroke of lightning struck, killing William Garrison instantly and badly stunned four others, one of whose chances for recovery are doubtful. The same bolt of lightning killed a mule which was hitched near by. The unfortunate man being killed relieves the McDowell county court docket of several cases against him.

At the election at Nebo Monday a negro named Rutherford used some insulting words to a Mr. Simmons and Simmons struck him on the head with his gun, fracturing his skull.

At Old Fort election day, Capt. Salisbury voted the wet ticket and shortly afterwards was driving his turkeys to shelter and fell dead.—[Charlotte Observer.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER ASSIGNS.

The Assignment Caused a Run on the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19.—The Bank of New Hanover was not opened this morning and the following notice was posted on the door: "Owing to the withdrawal of more than \$320,000 of deposits and notice of over \$150,000 intended withdrawals maturing in a few days and also to its inability to realize quickly upon its assets on account of the stringency of the times, the Bank of New Hanover has been forced to make an assignment to Junius Davis in the interest of all concerned. Depositors will receive dollar for dollar and the business be wound up as rapidly as possible. W. L. SMITH, (Signed.) Cashier."

The general belief here is that the above statement is entirely fair and honest. The assets are estimated at \$1,250,000 and the liabilities at \$800,000. All unpaid collections of the Bank of New Hanover have been turned over to the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company for remittance.

The closing of the bank of New Hanover was followed by a run on the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, and the bank was crowded with depositors. The bank is paying the full amount on all deposits of ninety dollars or under, and ninety dollars on all larger deposits. No depositor under this rule can draw over ninety dollars without thirty days notice. There seems to be no doubt of the entire solvency of this bank, and that it can meet every obligation.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19.—The run on the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company continues, but confidence is being restored by the appearance of a newspaper extra on the streets containing officials assurance of J. W. Atkinson, President, and H. Walters, Vice President, that every dollar of deposits will be paid out continuously in the regular course of business, and that the doors of the bank will not be closed.

Concerning the bank of New Hanover it may be said with certainty that the depositors will not lose a dollar.

The run on the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company has almost entirely ceased, and huge piles of greenbacks are still standing on the cashier's desk. Opinion is now somewhat divided as to the outcome of the failure of the Bank of New Hanover. The stockholders will undoubtedly suffer, and some persons fear the depositors will not be paid in full. However, this does not seem likely from the present outlook.

A FEARFUL CRIME.

A Mother Murders Four of Her Children and Then Kills Herself.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 14.—Mrs. Phillips Kerch, wife of a well to do farmer near Pleasant Hill, this county, murdered four of her children yesterday and then committed suicide.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerch had eight children, the oldest of whom, Mollie, was seventeen years old. For sometime Mrs. Kerch had been melancholy and frequently said she was afraid she would die and leave her children. She seemed to be in good health, however, except that she sometimes complained of a trouble in her side.

After dinner, Mrs. Kerch quietly said to Mollie, as she was at work in the laundry: "I have given Johnnie and Freddie poison and we will all jump into the well." Mollie remembered that a bottle of strychnine was in the house and ran to the place where it had been kept. It was gone and when she returned to where her mother was she saw her throw her 10-month-old baby into the well. Before she could be prevented the crazed mother threw the 3-year-old child after the infant, and was in the act of seizing a boy eight or nine years old, but Mollie rescued the child.

A desperate struggle then began between mother and daughter, but the woman broke loose and jumped into the well, which had eight feet of water in it.

Freddie, who had been given poison, was found lying dead on the floor of the house and Johnnie died a few minutes later. Mr Kerch was absent from home at the time of the tragedy.

As old man Cato said: "There is a Divinity that stirs within us and points out a hereafter"

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESS AND CAROLINIAN WAS THERE.

It is a World's Fair and Not a Little Exposition—The Biggest and Grandest Thing Ever in the World.

The World's Fair! That is what it is. There never was any thing like it and never will be again. It transcends the imagination of man to properly conceive it, and is the scheme of the broad imagination of a large number of men of genius, backed by others of equal mental calibre, and all with unlimited capital wherewith to put their genius into practical execution.

The Fair cannot be "written up." It cannot be described; it must be seen. A representative of the PRESS AND CAROLINIAN left Hickory on the 2nd of June, via Paint Rock, Knoxville, Harriman, Cincinnati, and over the Monon Route via Indianapolis to Chicago, and returned last Saturday, the 17th. This is the quickest route. Get off the cars in Chicago at Englewood Station on 61st street, take the electric street cars and go down to the Fair Grounds. Board can be had anywhere down there at the innumerable hotels and boarding houses and private residences. We had a good place at 6116 Madison Ave., between 61st and 62nd streets, at \$2 per day. It is within a square of an entrance on Midway Plaisance, and two squares from the main entrances on 60th, 62nd and 64th streets. There are numerous other private houses, boarding houses and hotels and cafes in and near these entrances. This is nine miles from "up town." There is an electric street car, an elevated railway, and the Illinois Central railroad that runs trains every few minutes to town. It is "town," however, the whole distance, and accommodation for boarders are almost as numerous as the houses; that is, nearly every house is a hotel or cafe, or receives boarders. There are also new hotels up town.

The fare on the electric and elevated cars is five cents; on the Illinois Central it is ten cents, and on the boats and whale-back steamer it is ten, twenty and twenty-five cents. The Illinois Central runs through trains; the electric cars stop at any crossing street, and the elevated has a station every four blocks. So one can go up town or down to the Fair Grounds at any time. We went out near the Fair Grounds for the reason that we would avoid crowded cars, and could get into the Fair Grounds earlier in the morning. We went in about 8 or 9 o'clock and took lunch, or got lunch at a cafe inside, and remained all day, coming out in time for dinner at 7 o'clock. When we desired we took a day off from the Fair and went up town.

It is worth fifteen years to any person's life to go to Chicago and see the Fair every day for two weeks. As much information of all the world can not be obtained in five years travel over the world at an expense of \$5,000 per year. It is human nature that the cheaper you get anything the cheaper you want it. But just see this for a minute and think how near within the reach of every person is the opportunity to learn the lesson of a lifetime. The fare for the round trip from Hickory over the route herein indicated, is only \$32.35. You thus have your return trip fare assured. Then for less than \$42.65 you can remain two weeks and see the Fair every day. Board can be had from a dollar a day to \$6 and \$8 per day. You can get board in the Hotel Mecca, at 35th and State streets, or the Hotel Ingram, at the 60th street main entrance, for \$2.50 or \$3 per day and upwards. Admission to the Fair is fifty cents. There are numerous special side-show exhibitions, of various kinds, in the Midway Plaisance, which is about a mile in length, which charge from 10 to 25 cents each for admission. You can go into all these or stay out, just as you please. So, for \$100 a person can see the Fair, for which they would not begrudge \$1,000. Things can be seen there that cannot be seen by a trip around the world; they would not be open for inspection. The things on exhibition would not be displayed or explained as they are at the Fair. The latest inventions in everything and every line of human industry is there displayed. To describe them, even by discriminating, is impossible in a brief article. It is worth while stating the fact, however, that the newspapers of the East and South have not done jus-

tice to the Fair. Whether this is because it is held in Chicago, or whether they are indifferent to Fairs, is the question. Even Europeans and experts; those who have attended every National Fair since 1852, admit that this is the grandest, most magnificent, most gigantic Fair, and comes nearer to being a World's Fair, than anything of the kind in all the history of the world. They also declare that there can never be another such. There is not another Nation that can or will get it up, and there is not another Chicago in which to hold it. The Fair has cost thirty-three million dollars, and of this Chicago alone has furnished over twenty million dollars. There is now an attendance of over 150,000 people each day and the number increasing daily. It is not yet two months old. There is every indication that the grand rush will commence in September; hence, the sooner one goes the better.

The difference between this Fair and the Centennial may be estimated by comparing the Centennial to a State Fair at Raleigh and then add a hundred per cent. to that. In other words, it is as much bigger than the Centennial as the Centennial was over the State Fair and then 100 per cent. better than that.

By close application a rural gentleman can, in six weeks at the World's Fair, become a Cosmopolite.

M. E. T.

Anti-Trust Laws.

"The perfection of the Missouri anti-trust law and that of Illinois to a point of efficiency where they may be expected to accomplish their intended purpose indicates the prevailing feeling in nearly all the States. There is a Federal anti-trust law, which has been in the statutes for several years, but little or nothing has been done under it. It is realized that if any effective opposition to great trade combination is to be had, it must come out of the States acting separately, or on lines of practical agreement. All of these combines are organized under State laws, and many of them under the laws of several different States. Uniformity in State laws calculated to reach them is at present the best open course. The Missouri and Illinois laws are not widely apart anywhere, and practically together on all important points. They are the best of their kind, and if they stand the test of adjudication should serve as models for the other States."—St. Louis Republic.

A Barn Struck by Lightning.

The barn of Mr. A. T. Hamill, foreman at the Southern Newspaper Union, who lives near Mr. McD. Watkins' place, was struck by lightning June 14th at 4 o'clock, and was burned to the ground. With the building a valuable horse, harness and other contents were consumed. Mr. Hamill's cow, wagon and buggy were saved. The loss will amount to about \$300. He had from day to day put off insuring the building, and the consequence is that it is a total loss. Hamill has been foreman at the Southern Newspaper Union for five years, and has been a resident of Charlotte for about seven years. The loss falls heavily upon him and our people sympathize with him.—[Charlotte Observer.

Blowing Rock is in a peck of trouble. She is better off than most towns in this respect—having two Mayors and two sets of commissioners. It seems that there was failure on the part of the old commissioners to advertise for an election to be held on the first Monday in May, and the Sheriff held an election for town officers week before last, which resulted in the election of J. B. Clarke for Mayor, and I. N. Corpening, T. H. Coffey and W. M. Younce for commissioners. Mr. Filmore Coffey was the old Mayor, but moved away from town before his term was out. W. H. Weeden claims that Mr. Coffey appointed him to fill his unexpired term, and he claims that the Sheriff had no right to hold the election and that he is the mayor. Weeden and his crowd want to do away with the corporation, and let hogs take possession of the place, while the newly elected officers are in favor of corporation and want to have good laws. It is not often that such a condition of things happens, and all about hogs or no hogs, corporation or no corporation.—[Le noir Topic.