

PORT ROYAL STANDARD AND COMMERCIAL.

VOL. IV. NO. 27.

BEAUFORT, S. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876.

\$2.00 per Annum. Single Copy 5 Cents.

A NATION'S BIRTHDAY.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the United States.

The Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia—Views of the Notable Events—Interesting Statistics of the Great Exposition.

The Centennial Hymn.

The following are the words of the Centennial hymn sung by the chorus of nine hundred voices:

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The countries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening o—e.

Here where of old, by Thy design,
The fathers spoke that word of Thine
Whose echo is the glad refrain
Of rounded bolt and falling chain,
To grace our festival time from all
The zones of earth our guests we call.

Be with us while the new world greets
The old world, thronging all its streets,
Unveiling all the triumph won
By art or toil beneath the sun;
And unto common good ordain
This rivalship of hand and brain.

Thou who hast here in concord furled
The war flags of a gathered world,
Beneath our western skies fulfill
The Orient's mission of good will,
And, freighted with love's golden fleece,
Send back the argonauts of peace.

For art and labor met in truce,
For beauty made the bride of use,



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

We thank Thee, while withal we crave
The anster virtues strong to save,
The honor proof to place or gold,
The manhood never bought or sold!

Oh! make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Arcad our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,
A-d, cast in some divine mold,
L t the new cycle shame the old!

The Centennial Grounds.

HOW TO REACH THEM, AND PROVISION MADE FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS.

The Exhibition buildings are in immediate connection with the entire steam railway system of the country, for the accommodation of which two commodious depots are located adjacent to the Exhibition grounds.

They are also in immediate connection with the entire street railroad system of the city of Philadelphia, which centers in a grand concourse, located adjacent to the Main or Belmont avenue entrance.

There are thirteen entrances to the Exhibition grounds.

The hours of admission will be from nine A. M. to six P. M.

The price of admission is fifty cents, payable in one piece at the entrance gate; this one charge admits the visitor to everything to be seen during the time he remains within the inclosure.

A narrow gauge double track steam railway, three miles in length, has been furnished with its equipment as a special exhibit, and is operated for the conveyance of passengers within the inclosed grounds, at a fixed charge of five cents per passenger per trip.



FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

Rolling chairs are kept on hand, at designated stations within the principal Exhibition buildings, for conveyance of visitors who may desire to use them. With attendants the charge for their use by the hour will be not exceeding seventy-five cents each per hour; without attendants, not exceeding thirty-five or fifty cents each per hour for each class of chair respectively. Reduced rates are charged where chairs are engaged for a number of hours.

Ordinary chairs that can be used by visitors when desired, no charge being made

therefor, are kept on hand at designated stations within the principal Exhibition buildings.

Soda water fountains are located at convenient points within the principal buildings, and in pavilions erected for the purpose on the grounds. Charge per glass, ten cents.

Every convenience for visitors is provided in the House of Public Comfort, including separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, reading rooms, barber shops, and coat and baggage rooms, where packages of all kinds are taken care of, checks being given. Retiring rooms are also located at the entrances to all the principal buildings. Checks are given at the carriage stands, near the carriage concourse, for vehicles left in charge.

The telegraph service on the grounds embraces a central office, in connection with numerous sub-offices located in all parts of the grounds and buildings, and at the carriage stands.

A number of light wagonettes, seating ten passengers each, are run between the city and the Exhibition grounds by the Exhibition transfer company, limited. The fare is fifty cents per passenger each way.

The Centennial National bank has established convenient offices on the Exhibition grounds, and deals in coin and exchange, cash letters of credit, and affords visitors every banking facility.

The Agricultural Building.

This building illustrates a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, each being composed of three arches of Gothic form. The nave is 820 feet long by 125 feet in width, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is 100 feet wide and seventy-five feet high, and the two end transepts eighty feet wide and seventy feet high. This building is supplied with steam power for the use of agricultural machinery. The four courts inclosed by the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, are roofed, and form suitable spaces for exhibits. The ground plan of the building is parallelogram 540 feet by 820 feet, covering about ten and one-quarter acres. Sixteen foreign nations re-

quire space in this building, and in the 147,572 square feet which remain, more than 1,000 American exhibitors are accommodated. This necessitates special buildings for the collective exhibits of their natural resources provided by the different States.

In addition to the grounds within the inclosure, an eligibly located stockyard, twenty-two acres in extent, has been provided for the display of live stock, which will be exhibited in a series of shows during the months of September, October, and November. Two farms, moreover, of about fifty acres each, have been suitably planted for the trials of agricultural machinery.

The following are the official numbers and classes of articles on exhibition in this building:

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

Classes 600-609. Agricultural and forest products.

610-619. Pomology—fruits from all parts of the world.

620-629. Agricultural products.

630-639. Land animals.

640-649. Marine animals, fish culture and apparatus.

650-664. Animal and vegetable products—used as food or as materials.

665-669. Textile substances of vegetable or animal origin.

670-679. Machines, implements, and processes of manufacture.

680-689. Agricultural engineering and administration.

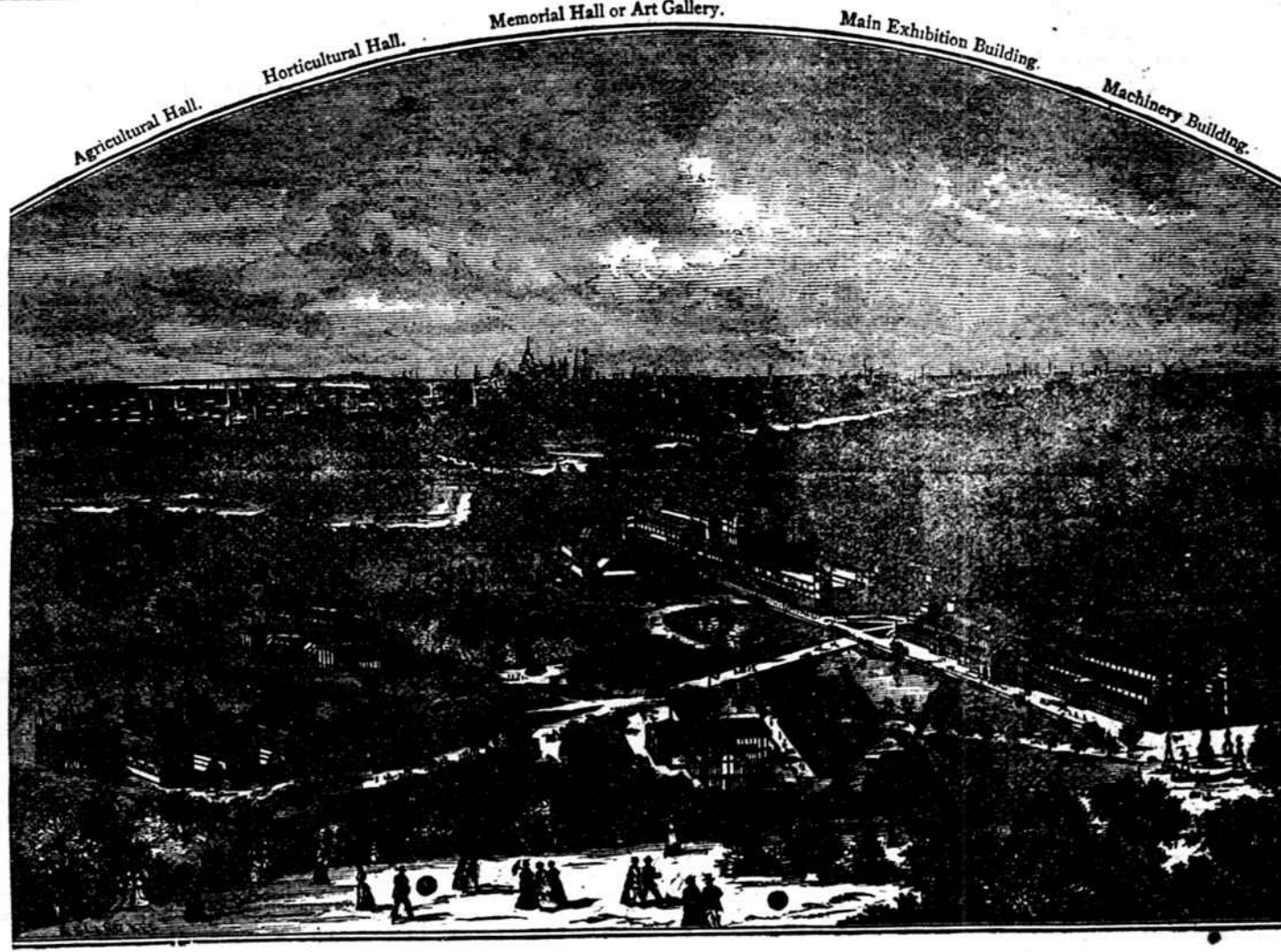
690-699. Tillage and general management.

The articles on exhibition in this building are arranged by classes, and not by countries. All articles of the same class from all countries are together. A very interesting comparison will result, as twenty foreign countries and all of the States exhibit.

Among the most extensive and interesting exhibits are the agricultural machines in ac-

tive operation, comprising everything used on the farm or plantation, in tillage, harvesting, or preparation for market; manufactured foods of all kinds, and all varieties of fish, with the improved appliances for fish culture.

Twenty-two acres of ground have been secured outside of, and 500 yards distant from the principal entrance to the main Exhibition grounds, and arranged for the convenient reception and exhibit of live stock. On this ground the following exhibitions will take place:



BIRD-EYE VIEW OF THE GROUNDS.

Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 1876.—Horses, mules, and asses.

Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, 1876.—Horned cattle (all varieties).

Oct. 10 to Oct. 25, 1876.—Sheep, swine, goats and dogs.

Oct. 25 to Nov. 10, 1876.—Poultry of all varieties.

The live stock exhibited will be of high character, the desire being to promote improvement in breeding stock.

Suitably located lands have been secured on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and New York, and distant thirty minutes from the Exhibition grounds, for trial of machinery. Harvesting machines will be tested during June and July, 1876, and tilling machines during September and October, 1876.

In the Main Building.

The official numbers and classes of articles exhibited in the Main Exhibition building are:

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING AND METALLURGY.

Classes 100-109. Minerals, ores, stones, mining products.

110-119. Metallurgical products.

120-129. Mining engineering.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

Classes 200-205. Chemical manufactures.

206-216. Ceramics, pottery, porcelain, glass.

217-227. Furniture, etc.

228-234. Yarns and woven goods of vegetable or mineral materials.

235-241. Woven and felted goods of wool, etc.

242-249. Silk and silk fabrics.

250-257. Clothing, jewelry, etc.

258-264. Paper, blank books, stationery.

265-271. Weapons, etc.

272-279. Medicine, surgery, prosthesis.

Programme of Events.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Reception of articles commenced January 5.

Unoccupied space was forfeited April 26.

Main Exhibition opened May 10.

Grand ceremonies on Exhibition grounds, July 4.

Trials of harvesting machines, June and July.

Trials of steam plows and tillage implements, September and October.

Exhibit of horses, mules, and asses, September 1 to September 15.

Closed on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Centennial commissioners a vote was taken on the question: "Shall the Exhibition be open on Sunday?" resulting as follows, the vote being taken by States: Yes—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, South Carolina and Washington Territory. Nays—Arizona, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. A motion, then made by Mr. Latrobe (Ind.), to open the grounds free to all on Sundays, to close all the buildings, including the restaurants, was carried. So that while the buildings will be closed on Sunday, the grounds will be open to the public.

Liberty Bell.

The famous Liberty Bell was originally cast in England, in 1753. It contains the following inscription:

"By Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia, 1753."



LIBERTY BELL.

the city of Philadelphia, 1752." Also: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Before the bell was properly hung, it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper, and was recast in this country. It was finished and hung in June, 1753. In 1777, at the time the American forces were compelled to evacuate Philadelphia, this bell, together with the church chimes, was removed to Allentown to prevent them being melted into cannon by the English; at the close of the war it was returned to Philadelphia and continued in constant use until 1825, when it was replaced by the present bell. The old bell now hangs in the old State house in Philadelphia.

Who Shall Take the Palm?

It is hard to tell what nation makes the best show at the Exhibition. Egypt displays her antiquities of the Pharaohs, her wonderful collection from among the savage tribes of interior Soudan, and her artistic furniture of rare wood, inlaid with ebony, ivory and silver, executed in the ancient Arabic style, and people think that nothing in the Main building excels that. Little Holland sets up small but strong and peculiar models of her far-famed dykes, and of all the noted public works within her terri-

tory, displays great squares of carpet, rivaling that of Brussels in quality, and erects the prettiest commission office in the Main building. Brazil puts up a dazzling \$30,000 pavilion, suggesting the Alhambra style of architecture. The United States makes the grandest display of granite work, in the shape of half a dozen immense sarcophagi, one of them surmounted by a female statue, finely chiseled out of a solid mass of granite. Chili builds the most picturesque pagoda and Spain the most imposing and tasteful pavilion. China and Japan contend with each other in striving to present the best specimen of bamboo architecture, and to paint on their commissioners' offices, of the tea-caddy style, the ugliest old grannies with bald pates, expressionless almond eyes and queues that many a cabbage Jehu sighs for as he looks at his wornout whip.

England carries off the palm in pottery; Germany in showcases, toys and fancy articles; France stands alone in the matter of wines, fine groceries and notions in the clothing line; Sweden defies competition in exhibiting the perfection attainable by the carpenter's art, and Belgium takes pride in the representation, in carved wood, of Scriptural and other religious subjects, one of its cabinets having a series of niches extending around it and containing groups of wooden statuary representing the marriage of Joseph and Mary, the annunciation, Mary's visit to her cousin, St. Elizabeth, the flight into Egypt, etc.

A Norway iron firm, instead of heaping up their plates and bars of wrought iron in an unattractive pile, have constructed of it a complete model of a Norwegian fishing boat, even the ratlines are of wrought iron, the metal composing the cross-lines or foot-holds being knotted as neatly as though the latter were made of hemp. In the display of iron manufactures both Norway and Sweden stand very high. The section of the former is enlivened by well executed work in connection with that far-off land than could possibly be gained in any other way. The Australian provinces, six in number, form a national group, and though an appendage to the British crown, they give evidences of remarkable thrift and energy. Among other things there is a large obelisk, twenty-two feet nine inches in height, three feet three inches at the base, and eighteen inches at the apex, which is to represent the amount of gold which has been taken out of Queensland since the precious metal was discovered in 1863, at Gympie, in the central districts. The obelisk is covered with burnished gold, and represents a mass of gold sixty tons in weight, which has netted to the colony £7,000,000, sterling. Around the base of the column are rich specimens of gold quartz. Close to this obelisk there is erected a pyramid of Australian tin, in ingots, twelve feet in height, and weighing seven tons.

A Representation of Wealth.

Queensland, the most northern colony of that immense island known as Australia, is represented at the Centennial in a specially interesting manner. A gallery is fitted up with contributions so arranged as to give a more intelligent idea of that far-off land than could possibly be gained in any other way. The Australian provinces, six in number, form a national group, and though an appendage to the British crown, they give evidences of remarkable thrift and energy. Among other things there is a large obelisk, twenty-two feet nine inches in height, three feet three inches at the base, and eighteen inches at the apex, which is to represent the amount of gold which has been taken out of Queensland since the precious metal was discovered in 1863, at Gympie, in the central districts. The obelisk is covered with burnished gold, and represents a mass of gold sixty tons in weight, which has netted to the colony £7,000,000, sterling. Around the base of the column are rich specimens of gold quartz. Close to this obelisk there is erected a pyramid of Australian tin, in ingots, twelve feet in height, and weighing seven tons.

Women's Pavilion.

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, chairman of the Women's Centennial committee, gives the following information concerning women's work in connection with the Centennial Exhibition: "Eight thousand one hundred and seventy shares of stock in the Centennial



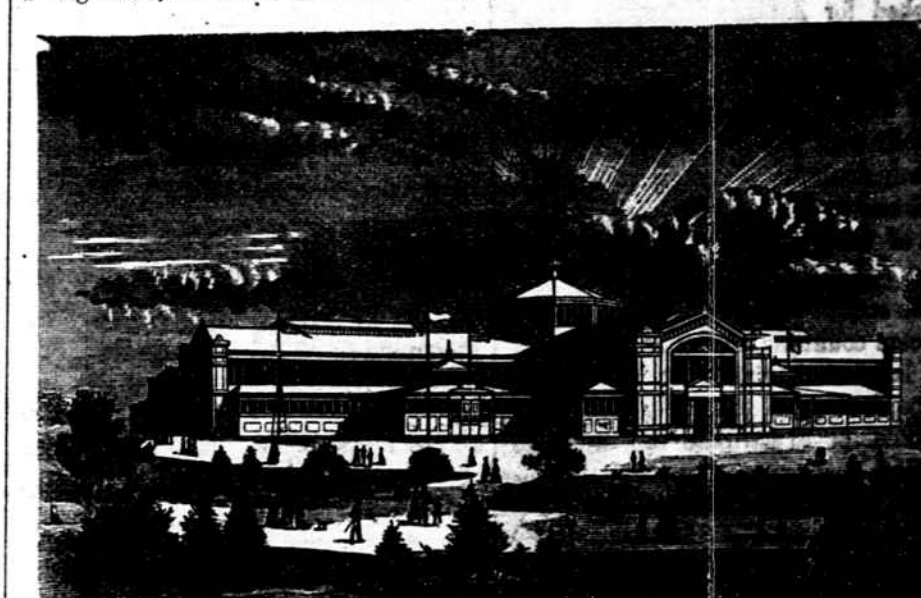
WOMEN'S PAVILION.

were subscribed through their organization, thus securing the sum of \$81,700. Besides this amount \$8,600.87 had been contributed as a free gift to the general purposes of the Exhibition. \$3,620 have been paid by the women's organization on account of the sales of medals. This brings the contributions from the women of the country to the general exhibition to \$93,980.87. \$33,000 were contributed for the building of the Women's department.

The building covers an area of 30,000 square feet; it exhibits a nave and transept, each 192 feet long and sixty-four feet wide, terminating in porches eight by thirty-two feet. Four pavilions, each forty-eight feet square, occupy the angles formed by the nave and transept. The center of the structure rises twenty-five feet above the exterior portions, and terminates with a cupola and lantern, ninety feet from the ground. The entire superstructure rests on the exterior walls and four interior supporting columns. The material is of wood, coiled over by segmental trusses. It contains in addition to space for exhibits, toilet and reception rooms. In it only articles the result of women's labor are exhibited. The whole amount necessary for the erection of the pavilion, \$30,000, was raised, and also about \$10,000 for interior decorations. This portion of the Exhibition proves a most interesting and beneficial feature of the great American Centennial celebration.

The U. S. Government Building.

That portion of the United States government building assigned to the Smithsonian Institution is occupied by a collection illustrating our food fishes by a collection of stuffed specimens of the game and fur-bearing animals, and of useful animal products, and by a collection to illustrate the extent and variety of the useful mineral products of the country. The fishery collection and the animal collection are upon a large scale, under the immediate direc-



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

tion of Professor S. F. Baird, and covers about 15,000 feet of floor space.

MINERAL COLLECTION. This collection, to illustrate the mineral resources of the United States, is under the direction of Professor Wm. P. Blake. The principal objects of this collection of the useful ores and minerals of the country are to illustrate—

1st. The nature and variety of the mineral resources of the United States;

2d. The geographical distribution and geological associations of these resources;

3d. The extent to which they have been utilized;

4th. The mechanical, metallurgical, and chemical processes by which they are extracted or converted into useful products;

5th. The inherent and comparative qualities of the extractive products, viewed as materials rather than as manufactures.

It includes a systematic display of the various ores and minerals under the following eleven distinct groups:

1. Systematic collections, chiefly scientific and educational.
2. Fuels and petroleum.
3. Ores, metals, and their immediate derivatives.
4. Ornamental stones and gems.
5. Building stones, marble, etc.
6. Artificial stones, lime, mortars, cement.
7. Fictile materials and direct products.
8. Pigments, colors, detersives.
9. Grinding, abrading, and polishing substances.
10. Fertilizing substances.
11. Sulphur, salts, and minerals chiefly used in chemical manufactures.

It is made up not only of selections from the National Museum, at Washington, but of newly made contributions for the special purpose of the Exhibition, and besides the systematic display of specimens, somewhat uniform in size, there is a geographical grouping by States so more fully show the extent and distribution of our iron, coal, gold, silver, and other minerals.

Great Britain's Display.

It is evident that no foreign nation has shown so great a patriotic interest in the Centennial Exhibition as Great Britain. Certainly none makes more determined efforts to have a thoroughly representative exhibit. England is surpassing herself in the character of the goods she has sent for display. Her exhibit, though not so large, is much finer than she has ever before made at any world's fair. It has been collected and examined with the utmost care, and for thoroughness and excellence is a magnificent industrial triumph.

In the Main building nearly one-quarter of the entire floor space is assigned to Great Britain and her colonies—Great Britain having 51,776.3 square feet, Canada 24,070.8, and Australasia, India and other

colonies 24,070.8. The British section extends from the central transept of the Main building nearly to the west wall of the building, Italy, Norway and Sweden occupying between them about 30,000 square feet to the west.

In the departments of watches, clocks, scientific, surgical and mathematical instruments, and in carpets, fire grates, furniture and stationery, the displays are good, as also in upholstery, glassware, stoves, silverware, woollens, cottons, linens, artists' materials, threads, yarns, poplins, hose, hosiery, gloves, jewelry, musical instruments, and leather work. Textile fabrics especially are completely represented. In ironware, China and metal generally, the display is excellent.

Accommodations at Philadelphia.

The enterprise and energy of the average American has never been more clearly shown than in the investment in hotel accommodation in Philadelphia by capitalists and speculators. The result of all this will be for the benefit of the traveling public; in addition to the well established hotels, the various new edifices erected in different parts of the city have accommodations for 25,000 visitors, and the charges will vary from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per day. Lodgings can be had in good localities for \$3.00 per week and good board at restaurants for \$1.25 per day. A week's expenses to a single person inclined to live economically in Philadelphia need not exceed the following:

Lodgings	\$ 6.00
Board at Restaurant	10.00
Admission to Exhibition	5.00
Car Fare	2.00
Amusement	1.00
Sundries	2.00
Total	\$26.00

Or \$25.00 in round numbers.

A New England Farmhouse.

On the Centennial grounds has been



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

greeted a New England farmhouse of 1770, in which the kitchen of that day and style is represented. The table is covered with hand-spun damask made in that day, and more from its obscurity. Ancient furniture, labeled in English, French and German, is placed in the house, and ladies attired in the costume of that period give explanations in these languages, and serve a limited number of guests with homely fare.