

# THE BEAUFORT TRIBUNE.

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## ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

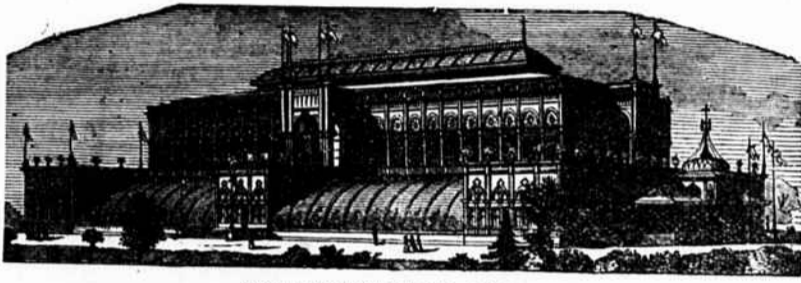
The Centennial Birthday of the United States.

The Exhibition at Philadelphia—Views of the Notable Buildings, and Descriptions Thereof.

### Machinery Hall.

This structure is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, at a distance of 542 feet from the west front of the Main Exhibition building, and 274 feet from the north side of Elm avenue. The north front of the building is upon the same line as that of the Main Exhibition building, thus presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from the east to the west ends of the Exhibition buildings upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The building consists of the main hall, 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and an annex on the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the main hall and annex is 558,440 square feet, or 12.82 acres. Including the upper floors the building provides fourteen acres of floor space.



THE HORTICULTURAL HALL.

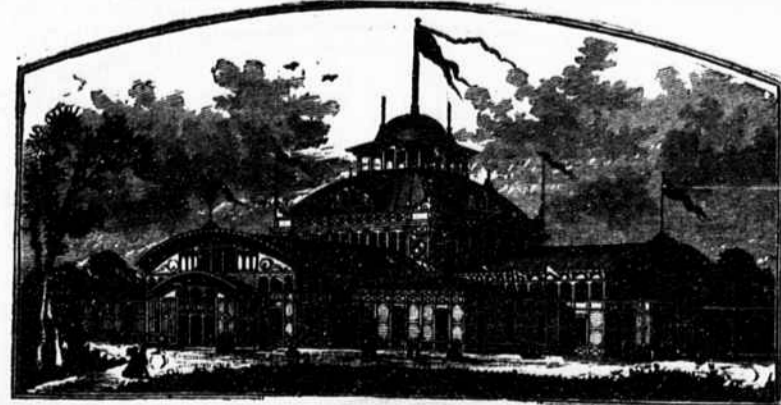
The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at forty feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being seventy feet, and in the aisles forty feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances finished with facades, extending to seventy-eight feet in height. The east entrance forms the principal approach from street cars, from the Main Exhibition building, and from the railroad depot. Along the south side are placed the boiler houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The west entrance affords the most direct communication with George's hill, the point affording the best view of the entire Exhibition grounds.

### Main Exhibition Building.

This building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west one thousand eight hundred and eighty feet in length, and north and south four hundred and sixty-four feet in width.

The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at forty-five feet above the ground, the interior height being seventy feet. At the center of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the center of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the center of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades extending to the height of ninety feet. The east entrance forms the principal approach for carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance forms the principal approach for street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of Elm avenue, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. The main portal on the north side communicates directly with the Art Gallery, and the main portal on the west side gives the main passageway to the Machinery and Agricultural Halls.

Upon the corners of the building there



THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.

are four towers seventy-five feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice twenty-four feet above the ground.

In order to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, forty-eight feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

The areas covered are as follows:

	Square feet.	Acres.
Ground floor.....	872,520	20.02
Upper floors in projections 87,344		.85
" " " towers.....	26,344	.60
	986,008	21.47

### Horticultural Building.

The city of Philadelphia made a liberal grant of money to provide for the horticultural department of the Exhibition an extremely ornate and commodious building which is designed to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. This structure is located on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill river, a short distance north of memorial hall, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river valley and the northwestern portions of Philadelphia. Romantic ravines running down to the river are on either side, separating it on the south from memorial hall and on the north from

agricultural building. These ravines are being spanned by ornamental bridges five hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, for convenience of access. Carriage roads, a railway and foot walks will pass over them. The horticultural building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brick work. The building is 383 feet long, 193 feet wide and seventy-two feet high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 feet by eighty feet, and fifty-five feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, twenty feet wide and fourteen feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of twenty feet from the floor, is a gallery five feet wide.

On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 feet by thirty feet, and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule thirty feet square separates the two forcing houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the center of the east and west ends, on either side of which are apartments for restaurants, reception rooms, offices, etc. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as four external galleries, each 100 feet long and ten feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 17,000 square feet. The east and west entrances to the horticultural building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces eighty feet by twenty feet, in the center of each of which stands an open kiosque twenty feet in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the angles of the main conservatory are to be adorned with eight attractive fountains.

The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments open fine vistas in every direction, and the beauties of the surrounding park, with the river flowing in front and more than 100 feet beneath the building, add to the attractions.

### Agricultural Building.

This structure stands north of the Horticultural building, and on the eastern side of Belmont avenue. It illustrates a novel combination of materials. Its materials are wood and glass. It consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and

transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 826 feet in length by one hundred feet in width, each end projecting one hundred feet beyond the square of the building, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of one hundred feet; the two end transepts seventy feet high and eighty feet wide.

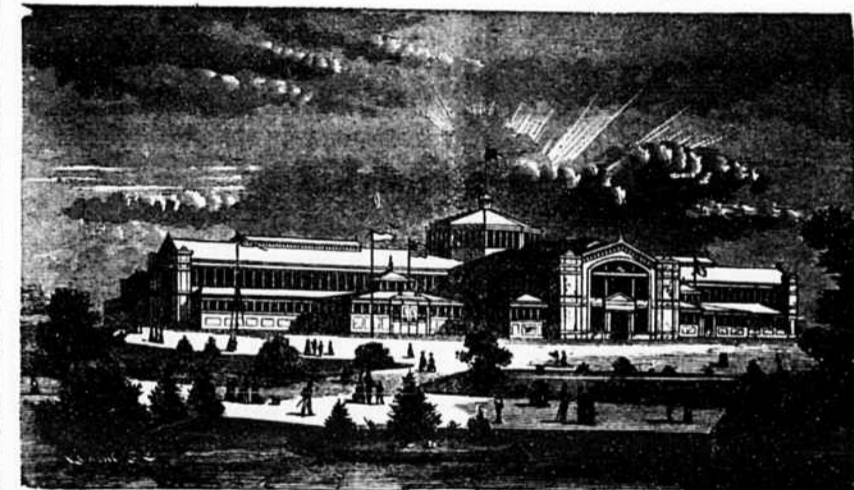
The four courts inclosed between the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, are roofed and form valuable space for exhibits. Thus the ground plan of the building is a parallelogram of 465 feet by 630 feet, covering a space of seven and one-quarter acres. In its immediate vicinity are the stables for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, etc.

### The Art Gallery and Memorial Hall.

The entire structure is in the modern Renaissance. The materials are granite, glass, and iron. No wood is used in the construction, and the building is strongly fireproof. The structure is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and fifty-nine feet in height, over a spacious basement twelve feet in height, surmounted by a dome.

The main entrance opens on a hall eighty-two feet long, sixty feet wide, and fifty-three feet high, decorated in the modern Renaissance style; on the further side of this hall, three doorways, each sixteen feet wide and twenty-five feet high, open into the center hall; this hall is eighty-three feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it eighty feet in height.

From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each ninety-eight feet long, eighty-eight feet wide, and thirty-five feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous



THE UNITED STATES BUILDING.

display of paintings. The center hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and eighty-five feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. From the two galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, twenty-eight feet wide and eighty-nine feet long. These open north and south into private apartments, which connect with the pavilion rooms, forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor fourteen feet wide, which opens on its north line into a series of private rooms, thirteen in number, designed for studios and small exhibition rooms.

All the galleries and central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios are lighted from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This building cost \$1,500,000.

### Washington at Valley Forge.

The dreary encampment at Valley Forge has become proverbial for its hardships and sufferings. The unfortunate battle at Brandywine had opened Philadelphia to the British army; and the brilliant but fruitless attack on the enemies' lines at Germantown had left them in confirmed possession of that city, while it imposed upon Washington the necessity of selecting such winter quarters as would enable him to keep a vigilant eye on that city, and at the same time protect a great extent of country from the incursions of the enemy. "The plan adopted was to hut the army for the winter at Valley Forge, on the west side of the Schuylkill, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. Arrived at Valley Forge on the 17th of December, 1777, the troops still had to brave, in their tents, the wintry weather, which had set in with unusual severity, until they could cut down trees and construct huts for their accommodation. Hungry and cold were the poor fellows who had so long been keeping the field; for provisions were scant, clothing worn out, and so badly off were they for shoes, that the footsteps of many might be tracked in blood.

Those who were on the sick list had to seek temporary shelter wherever it could be found among the farmers of the neighborhood. According to the regulations in the orderly book, each hut was to be fourteen feet by sixteen, with walls of logs filled with clay six feet and a half high; the fireplaces were of logs, plastered; and logs split into rude planks or slabs furnished the roofing. A hut was allotted to twelve non-commissioned officers and soldiers. A general officer had a hut to himself. The same was allowed to the staff of each brigade and regiment, and the field officer of each regiment, and a hut to the commissioned officers of each company. The huts of the soldiery fronted on the streets; those of the officers formed a line in the rear; and the encampment gradually assumed the look of a rude military village.

In this encampment, called by the wits of the British army "Slab City," the American army passed a sad and dreary winter, for weeks at a time on half allowance; sometimes without meat, sometimes without bread, often without both. The transportation of supplies was obstructed; the magazines were exhausted, and the commissaries had neither money nor credit to enable them to replenish them. At Valley Forge, in the midst of frost and snow, disease and destitution, Liberty erected her altar; and in all the world's history we have no record of purer devotion, holier sincerity, or more heroic self-sacrifice, than was exhibited in the camp of Washington. The courage that nerves the arm on the battlefield, and dazzles by its brilliant but evanescent flashes, pales before the sterner and more intense flame of patient endurance; the sum of the sublime heroism displayed at Valley Forge. If there is a spot on the face of our broad land whereon patriotism should delight to pile its highest and most venerated monument, it should be in the bosom of that little vale on the banks of the Schuylkill, amid the "tempted hills" consecrated by the presence and sufferings of those who achieved our independence.

### The Exhibition 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.

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, retiring 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.

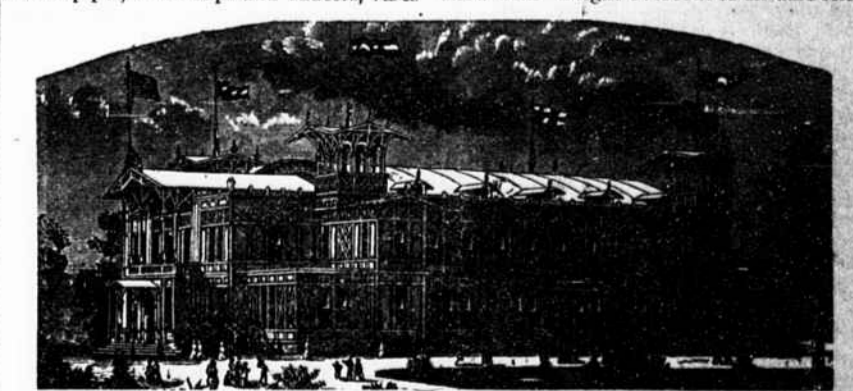
The Centennial National bank has established convenient offices on the Exhibition grounds, and deals in coin and exchange, cash letters of credit, and affords visitors every banking facility.

In the Olden Time.

In the old Dutch times the limits of the park in New York city were known as the Vlaete or Flat, and was the scene of many a Paas and Pinxter festival. It was early consecrated by a martyrdom for the liberties of the people. On a dreary, rainy day in May, 1691, the infuriated people gathered to witness the execution of Jacob Leisler, the last Dutch governor of New York, who, with his son-in-law, Jacob Milborne, was hung on an accusation of treason. The scaffold was erected just about where the Sun building now stands, upon Leisler's own grounds and in full view of his country seat. "What I have done," said the fearless patriot, as he stood up to die, "has been but in the service of my king and queen and for the Protestant cause, and for the good of my country." As the drop fell the populace rushed forward with shrieks and cries to snatch some relic of their martyred leader, and not long after they had the pleasure of following his remains in state to burial in Garden street church—the attainder of treason having been revoked. Leisler and Milborne were the first victims of oppression and the pioneers of the men who gave their lives for freedom a century afterward.

### Egyptian Curiosities.

The hieroglyphics on the facade of the Egyptian pavilion temple, in the Main building, are translated by Mr. E. Brugsch, chief of transportation and installation in the Egyptian section, as follows: "The Viceroy has made for the Centennial celebration, at Philadelphia, a temple." In addition to the valuable curiosities in this section is a collection of pottery and Egyptian literature. The pottery comprises smoke-pipes, small cups and saucers, vases



THE JUDGES' HALL.

etc., beautifully engraved with Arabic characters. There are also combs made of tortoise shell or pure ivory, ladies of rhinoceros horn, and spoons made of common shells, all executed by hand by the poorer Arabs of northern Egypt. These combs, spoons and other things, though manufactured by hand, sell for less money in Egypt than those of machine make can be obtained for here. The display in this section that will be sought for by the scholar is that objectively illustrating the progress of handwriting, printing and literature in Egypt since their first institution to the present time. Proof sheets of Arabic hieroglyphics, specimens of Coptic chirography, books for the blind, manuscript in hieroglyphics, German, French and other languages written by Arabic scholars, and almanacs and

school books printed in Arabic, are orderly arranged in elegant cases, and cannot fail to command attention. Mr. Brugsch has also a portfolio filled with drawings of sheets of papyrus, covered with hieroglyphics, and perfectly representing the decayed and falling apart originals.

### Time of Agricultural Displays.

The following stated displays, under their respective dates, will be held during the International Exhibition. Applications for entry may be now made, on forms which will be supplied by the chief of bureau: Agricultural Products—Pomological products and vegetables, May 18th to 24th; strawberries, June 7th to 15th; early grass butter and cheese, June 13th to 17th; early summer vegetables, June 20th to 24th; honey, June 20th to 24th; raspberries and blackberries, June 3d to 8th; Southern pomological products, July 18th to 22d; melons, August 22d to 26th; peaches, September 4th to 9th; Northern pomological products, September 11th to 16th; autumn vegetables, September 19th to 23d; cereals, September 25th to 30th; potatoes and feeding roots, October 2d to 7th; autumn butter and cheese, October 17th to 21st; nuts, October 23d to November 1st; autumn honey and wax, October 23d to November 1st. Field Trials—Mowing machines, tedders and hay rakes, June 15th to 30th; reaping machines, July 5th to 15th. Live Stock—Horses, September 1st to 14th; dogs, September 1st to September 8th; neat cattle, September 21st to October 4th; sheep, October 10th to 18th; Swine, October,



THE MAIN BUILDING.

10th to 18th; poultry, October 27th to November 6th.

### Whittier's Centennial Hymn

Our fathers' God! from out whose hand  
The centuries 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 one.

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

Be with us while the new world grows  
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 rivalry 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 truth,  
For beauty made the bride of use,  
We thank Thee, while withal we crave  
The austere 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, and justice strong;  
Around our gift of freedom draw  
The safeguards of Thy righteous law,  
And, cast in some diviner mold,  
Let the new cycle shame the old!

### A Centennial Feature.

A department at the Centennial undertakes the care of cloaks, shawls, umbrellas and other hindrances brought by visitors. For example, when a man arrives at the show with a light overcoat or an umbrella

### Ten Million Visitors.

Of the grand total of the crowds of visitors who will visit the Centennial grounds during the summer, an exchange says, the lowest estimate is 10,000,000, and this is 200,000 behind the visitors at Paris, but nearly 3,000,000 more than the visitors at Vienna. The exhibitors at Philadelphia will exceed 60,000.