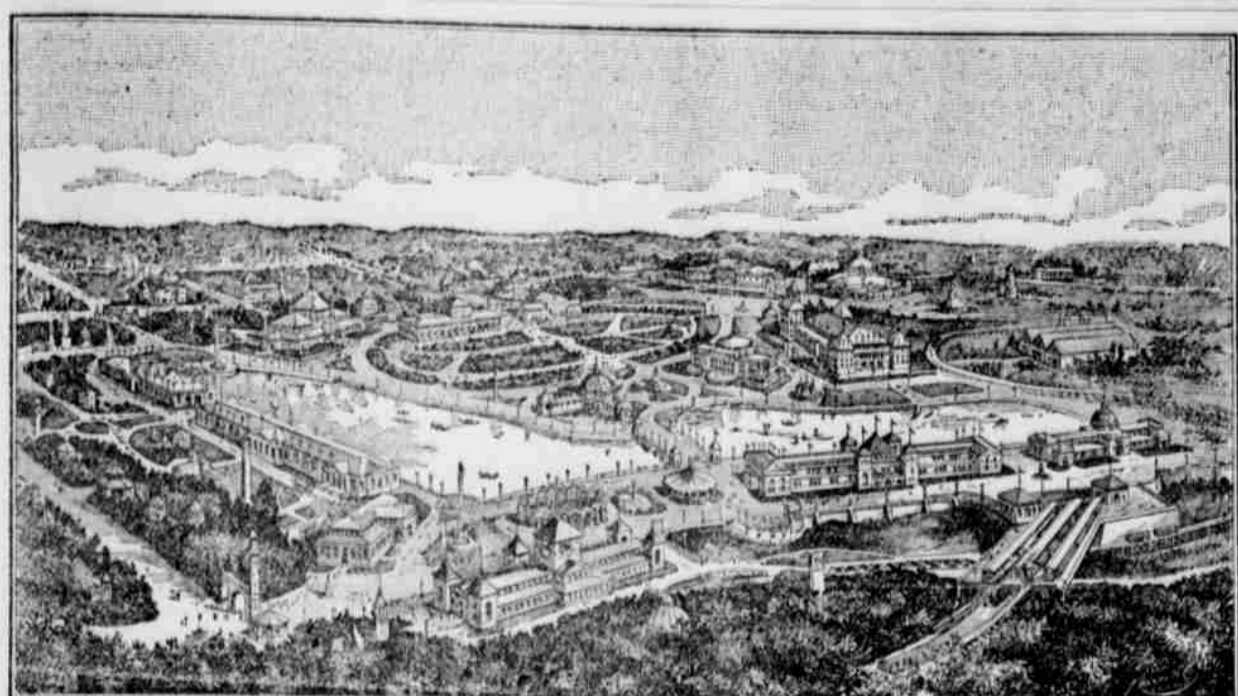


# THE COLUMBIAN--SUPPLEMENT.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

## THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Exposition has followed Exposition as decade has followed decade. While all thought the climax had been reached as each exhibition closed, it has been discovered that the march of human progress is ever onward. Each preceding effort has been uniformly eclipsed by that which follows. There is no cause to think the verdict of history will now be reversed. On the contrary, the Cotton States and International Exposition will shine as the brightest star of the constellation until another comes to claim the honors.

The original idea, as to the object and scope, gradually broadened until a Cotton States and International Exposition, to be opened on September 18th and closed December 31st, 1895, was decided upon, and the world invited to participate; the prime object being to cultivate closer trade relations with South, Central, and Latin American republics.

Once started, the project of holding a great exposition moved so rapidly that the first week of 1894 saw it take permanent form. A company was organized with two hundred thousand dollars capital and a charter was obtained from the State of Georgia.

The city of Atlanta, as a corporate body, contributed \$75,000, fire and police protection, and water supply to the enterprise. Fulton county contributed \$75,000; the several railroads centering at Atlanta contributed an aggregate of \$50,000 and guaranteed low freight and passenger rates.

Commissioners to other States and foreign countries were appointed and entered actively upon the work of interesting the other States and American, European, and Asiatic Nations.

Recognition of the United States Government was secured and an appropriation of \$200,000 obtained for the purpose of constructing buildings and making an exhibit. Georgia appropriated \$20,000 for the same purpose. Various other States followed the example of the National Government. Numerous foreign nations also recognized the importance of the enterprise, and appropriated money, appointed commissioners, and made other arrangements to accept Atlanta's invitation and participate in the Exposition. The support has been enthusiastic, liberal, and active on every hand.

The Exposition is divided into seventeen general departments, each fully organized and equipped for that portion of the work specially committed to its charge. The work has been carried on under the special direction of the Chiefs of Departments, who have worked with untiring energy and zeal.

The grounds are located north of the city of Atlanta, two miles from the Union Passenger Depot, and were formerly known as Piedmont Park. They were acquired early in 1894, by a lease, of the Piedmont Park Co., for a nominal sum, with the privilege of purchase within a given time at a stated price, and will probably pass to the Exposition Company or to the city of Atlanta before the option expires. The latter "is a consummation devoutly wished for" by Atlantians.

## THE BUILDINGS.

**Administration.**—As the name suggests, this building is used for general administration offices. Here the visitor can find any particular official with whom he may have business, or readily ascertain his whereabouts.

**Auditorium.**—The body of this building is a grand amphitheatre devoted to entertainment purposes. The express, telegraph, postoffice, and police headquarters occupy portions of the Auditorium.

**Agricultural.**—Here may be found

exhibits of all, or most, of the agricultural and horticultural products and appliances.

**Electricity.**—This new industry now takes on individuality for the second time in the history of expositions and in the large and elegant building, erected expressly for it, this juvenile industrial giant displays all his magnificent proportions to better advantage than ever before. Here are shown the tiny truths given to the world by Franklin and Morse which, in the hands of the wizards of later days, have become the levers that move and light the world.

**Fire.**—In this building the visitor will find an exhibit of the most modern appliances and methods devoted to that humane object, the preservation of life and property from destruction.

**Fine Arts.**—This veritable palace is devoted to a display of the works of art from all quarters of the globe. Here the lover of the beautiful and artistic may revel in satisfaction.

**Woman's.**—Here are displayed all those branches of industrial advancement in which woman has become especially prominent. The range however, is wide, covering literature, music, science, and art, not the least of which is the art of home making.

**Manufactures and Liberal Arts.**—This building contains the finished product of the various manufacturing processes that carry the lamp of human progress.

**Machinery.**—The whole mechanical world seems to be assembled in miniature in this building. Here is a grand exhibition of machinery and manufacturing processes from the raw material to the finished product. The ingenuity of the inventor and skill of the mechanic are shown in all their varied phases.

**Georgia Manufactures.**—In this building are grouped exhibits showing the progress and extent of the manufacturing industries of Georgia. Many are the surprises that here await the visitors from other States or countries. The Manufacturers' Association of Georgia has put its best foot forward and left nothing undone.

**Transportation.**—This building contains specimens of all vehicles used in transportation, from the bicycle to the locomotive. While the present predominates, the past is there for comparison.

**Negro.**—This is the first instance in the history of expositions where a building has been especially devoted to the Negro race. Here are shown the results of the efforts of the race in the arts of civilization and educational advancement. The effect is all the greater because of the comparison of the past with the present and the illustration of the race's progress step by step. Few will find the exhibits in this building uninteresting or regret the time spent there.

**Minerals and Forestry.**—Here the product of the mine and forest are shown in all their forms. The miner and woodsman will find those things familiar to him, and in which he is possibly most interested.

**United States Government.**—In this building most of the varied exhibits of the general government are housed. In many respects the exhibit is novel and excels any former exhibit. The relics of historic interest are numerous, and instructive when viewed in connection with modern methods and appliances. The visitor will tarry long here.

The exhibit of the Fish Commission is one of the most complete and interesting features in the Government Building. Its tanks occupy upwards of 10,000 square feet. The aquarium is arranged in a grotto, with the aisles lighted from the water, producing a peculiarly beautiful effect. The sea water is brought from the ocean and deposited in an immense tank, from

which the salt water aquariums are supplied. All kinds of rare and beautiful fishes from American waters are shown, special attention being paid to the food and game fish of the fresh and salt waters of the South. The wealth of beautiful and curiously shaped fishes is so great that their names would fill pages.

The exhibit of the United States Navy Department is very complete. Large models of many of the ships of our navy from the beginning of the century to the present time are exhibited, together with some models of ships of an earlier period. These models will enable the spectator to see the changes in the designs and armaments of men of war from the time of the Spanish Armada to those of Trafalgar, from Trafalgar to our war of 1812, thence to the wooden steam frigates that bombarded Sebastopol, the monitors of our late war, until we reach the huge iron-clad monsters of the present day. A torpedo boat belonging to the armored cruiser *Maine* is also exhibited. Half models, plans and drawings present a complete knowledge of the present state of naval construction. A six-inch modern high power gun, together with machine guns, rapid-fire guns, everything, in fact, which goes to make up the armament of a modern man-of-war is exhibited, together with a complete collection of the projectiles used. On the dome of the Government Building is placed one of the powerful search lights of a battleship, which is used each night to assist in the illumination of the grounds.

The exhibit of the War Department is one of great historic interest. In addition to a full exhibition of all modern war equipments there are exhibitions of arms and accoutrements used by the United States armies from the beginning of its history. The exhibit is very full in every detail, including small arms, cannons, rapid-fire guns, the equipment of the commissary and ambulance corps, signal service corps, ordnance department, and all the other branches of the service. Many historic relics are exhibited, and the present equipment of the army is fully shown in all its latest details.

To the east of the north wing of the Georgia State Building, in a cozy nook between the Georgia Building and the terrace, stands a remarkable war relic. It is the celebrated "Battle-Scarred Log Cabin," from the battlefield of the Kennesaw mountain—a plain log cabin, 18 by 22 feet. This relic was sent to the Exposition by the women of Cobb county, Ga. The cabin was situated just behind the Confederate breastworks. It offered a good mark for some of Sherman's batteries, and was bored in every part with shells and peppered with bullets, but did not take fire. There are over 30 clean holes through its walls, made by Federal shells, and many hundreds of bullets are buried in its logs. The cabin was taken down and rebuilt in the Exposition grounds.

Midway Heights is in the southern part of the grounds and on a high piece of land extending from Piedmont avenue to Jackson street. The exhibits are made by concessionaires. Admission fees are charged to them. Near the western approach is the antique design of Cairo street and the station of the Scenic Railway, while at the extreme western end is the new and novel sport called Shooting the Chutes. From a point opposite the Cairo street exhibit the buildings are located on either side of a long street extending to the extreme eastern terminus of the Heights.

The most prominent of the Midway Height attractions are the Mystic Maze, Moorish Palace, Little World, Haunted Swing, Deep Sea Diving, Phoenix Wheel, Animal Arena, German Village, Beauty Show, Chinese Village, Living Pictures, Roltairs Illusions, Indian Village, Ostrich Farm, Monkey Paradise.

## Local Institute at Mifflinville.

The teachers of Main and Mifflin Townships met, for institute work in P. O. S. of A. hall at Mifflinville on Saturday Nov. 23. The following teachers were present: R. R. John, Charles Johnson, Misses Aten, Myers and Gensel and J. W. Miller of Mifflin; Misses Klingerman and Reinbold and Messrs Grotz, Klingaman and Kester of Beaver. Main Twp. was included in this district but none of the teachers being present from that Township, at the suggestion of Supt. Johnston the name Main was stricken from the minutes. The meeting was called to order by the chairman Mr. Johnson at 10:30 A. M. A secretary was elected and the work of the day begun.

After all had joined in singing "What a Friend we have in Jesus" and a prayer by Prof. E. K. Richardson the audience was favored by a recitation from the primary room entitled *The First Settler*.

Miss Aten next read a paper on *Primary Numbers*, in which she gave some good suggestions for teaching numbers in a practical way. Miss Myers followed with an able discussion on *Physiology and Hygienic Principles*.

A dialogue from the Primary room entitled *Our Flag* was followed by a talk on *Civil Government* by Prof. Richardson. Begin with what is nearest the pupil. Twp. or Borough, County and City, State, National and Army and Navy.

Singing. Adjournment till 1:30. The meeting called to order by the chairman at 1:30. All joined in singing *Our Hall Hymn*, and were then addressed by R. R. John in able manner on *The Consumption of Education*.

Recitation from the Primary room entitled *A Little Girl's Sermon*.

Prof. Noetling here came upon the platform and took for his subject *Education for the people*. Being in a farming community he took for his illustrations the relations of education to the farmer and his farm. He gave as the chief aim of education, character formation and strongly urged that more advantages be given the boys and girls to become the very best possible men and women.

Duet by Misses Vera Snyder and Maud Wintersteen of the High School, Mr. Grotz of Beaver discussed the

Mutual Duties of Parents and Teachers.

Recitation by Robert Wintersteen from the High School.

Supt. Johnston addressed the teachers on *Seven new Beginnings* for each Day's Work. Showing the importance of beginning everything right if we wish our work to be right.

After a recitation by Miss Rosa Fetterolf of the High School, a paper was read by Miss Reinbold of Beaver on *The Kind of Literature to present to Pupils*.

Duet by Misses Sadie Dry and Nellie Hess of the High School.

Address by Prof. Richardson on *different Phases of School Teaching*.

The following resolutions were read and adopted:

**Resolved;** That we the teachers of Mifflin and Beaver Townships feel that there should exist a more intimate relation between the patrons and the school.

**Resolved;** That we appreciate the interest manifested by the directors in improving the school grounds and buildings.

**Resolved;** That we tender thanks to Prof. E. K. Richardson Principal of Berwick Schools and to Prof. Noetling of Bloomsburg Normal School for valuable instruction and encouragement given at this institute for the better promotion of the public schools, and to Supt. Johnston for the energy he has displayed, which has resulted in the advancement and efficiency of the school work.

Also to the citizens of Mifflinville for their hospitality, and to all others who have assisted in making this institute a success.

M. ALICE ATEN,  
R. R. JOHN,  
WILLIAM W. KESTER, } Com.  
J. W. MILLER, Secy.

## A Codicil to Coxe's Will.

A nuncupative codicil to the will of the late Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, was probated last week. A few hours before his death, Mr. Coxe ordered a telegram sent to Senator Simon P. Wolverson, of Sunbury, to come to his bedside. Although a special train was used, the senator arrived five minutes after Mr. Coxe died.

In the meantime Senator Coxe had expressed a desire in the presence of witnesses to bequeath \$32,000 of his estate among some faithful employees. This sum included \$6,000 to be paid to the Lehigh University, to apply on the salary of the president of that institution. The balance of the money was ordered to be divided between several of the foremen about Mr. Coxe's collieries for faithful services rendered. These men will receive sums ranging from \$6,000 down to \$2,500.

## The Philadelphia Press For 1896.

Pennsylvania's greatest Republican family newspaper, The Philadelphia Press, will enter upon the new year under the most favorable conditions of its history.

A powerful agent in the national community, it is now more than ever a leader in news and able comment.

Its various departments have during the past year been greatly strengthened.

Pennsylvania is covered county by county, city by city, town by town. No other newspaper covers the State so well.

The Woman's Page of The Press has become one of its most prominent features and is eagerly sought by ladies.

In the matter of Amateur Sports The Press is also far in the lead and publishes more news on that subject than any other paper in the country.

The subscription price of The Press, per year, is: Daily, six dollars; Daily and Sunday, eight dollars; Weekly, one dollar.

The Press is the greatest want medium in Philadelphia and gives the lowest rates on that class of advertising.