

Life.  
Oh! sadness of decay!  
The autumn fields are gray  
And long forgotten is the hedge row time;  
How sick the shattered fern,  
How hush the woods and stream,  
How pale and pallid is the afternoon!

Oh! gladness of decay!  
The wild birds cease their cry  
The hushed leaves listen for the blackbird's  
song;  
The dumb trees heave their strength,  
The sky ferns peep, at length  
Old death is quickened and the days are  
long.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

VOLUME IX.

CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.

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1776---1876.

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

Description of the Centennial Buildings, with Illustrations.

Arrangements for the Centennial.

The act of Congress which provided for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and intrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition was opened on May 10th, 1876, and will remain open until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill river,

men, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall is chiefly supplied by a pair of water-tube engines. Each cylinder is forty inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is thirty-one feet in diameter, and weighs fifty-five tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is twenty. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

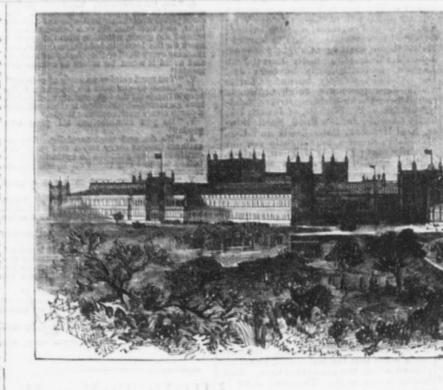
For the art exhibitors, the most eminent American artists have sent specimens, and it may confidently be stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States presents a new display that the public has been led to expect. Quite as fine from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus has been made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central art gallery.

The secretary of the navy has arranged that a United States vessel shall collect all convenient European ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists residing in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated, are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy. The arrival of this vessel is expected daily.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert memorial in Hyde Park, London, has reproduced in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of fifteen feet square. It is placed in the great central art gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The art exhibition includes, in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neave, Elliot, Kemset, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, have been placed upon by the committee of selections, who visited for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

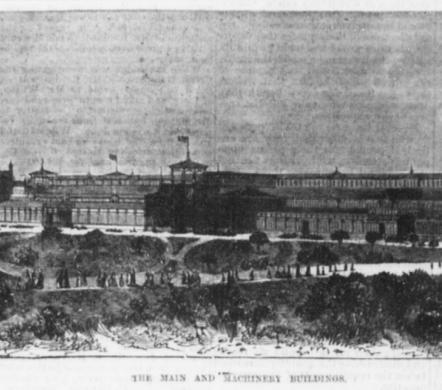
A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gal-



THE MAIN AND MACHINERY BUILDINGS.

These external galleries are connected with a promenade, formed by the roof of the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1,800 square yards.

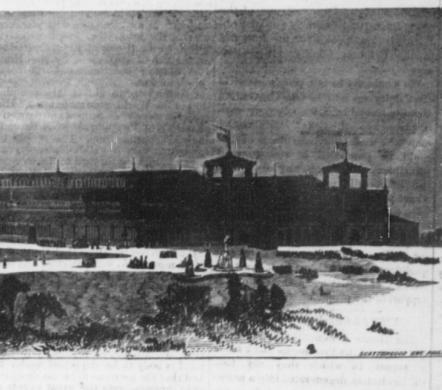
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THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

stands north of the Horticultural building, being separated from it by a romantic ravine, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river and the main western suburbs of Philadelphia beyond. This building illustrates a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and will consist of a long nave crossed by three transepts, each being composed of transverse arches of Gothic form. The nave is 320 feet long by 125 feet in width, with a height of seventy-five feet from the floor to the part of the arch. The central transept is 100 feet wide and seventy-five feet high, and the two side transepts eighty feet wide and seventy feet high. Its interior appearance resembles that of a great cathedral, and its looking from transept to transept, the vista is extremely imposing. The building is erected on a slightly elevated site, and is approached from transept to transept, the vista is extremely imposing. The building is erected on a slightly elevated site, and is approached from transept to transept, the vista is extremely imposing.

In addition to the grounds within the inclosure, a large tract of land, 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.



THE WOMEN'S PAVILION.

"I suppose such a house could be rented for \$20 a week, that for six months would be \$600. Divide the \$20 among eight people, the smaller number I should suppose for a party, and that is only \$25 a week for lodging, and a larger party, of course, diminishes the expense. Fuel and lights should be charged as a party uses them. It would need some responsible person to certify to the comfort and safety of the party, and to see that between the different parties it was put in neat and decent order. And it should be advertised in papers with a good country circulation."

This famous old relic hangs suspended from its massive beams of wood, in the vestibule of the "old State House" near the entrance to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia. The bell was cast in England, in 1751, at a cost of one hundred pounds sterling, and was ordered to be of two thousand weight, and to contain the following inscription: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752." Also: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, and unto all the inhabitants thereof."

At a meeting of the Centennial commissioners a vote was taken on Sunday, the 20th inst., to open the grounds for the Exhibition, to be held on Sunday, the 21st inst., resulting as follows, the vote being taken by State: Yes—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina and Washington Territory, N. Y.—Arizona, Connecticut, Dakota, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, 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. Lathrop (Ind.), to open the grounds for all on Sunday, but 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.

and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,100 acres, 350 of which have been inclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there are large tracts near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of forty-two acres is already suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains also run from the North, West, and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within ninety miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibition.

An important special exhibition is made by the United States government, and is prepared under the supervision of a board of officers representing the several executive departments of the government. A fine building of 41 acres is provided for the purpose, space in which is occupied by the war, treasury, navy, interior, post-office, and agricultural departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial executive committee have raised \$50,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations have contributed.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, and for the use of the exhibitors, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large amounts of space, are provided for in special buildings. Among these are the carriage makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demand for a new renders this necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 353,200 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United

States department is only 160,000 square feet. About one-third is consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision has been made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam ham-

meries at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among those which may now be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge, United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Protective Society; Columbian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Establisment; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco; an International Regatta; the Life

our towers forty-eight feet square, rising to 120 feet high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation as well as ornament. The main building has 930,000 square feet of surface, or nearly twenty-one and one-half acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 feet in width, and 1,832 feet in length, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this is another avenue of equal length and one hundred feet wide. Between the central and side avenues are aisles forty-eight feet wide, and

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The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, above the main cornice upon the outside at forty feet from the ground, the interior being to the top of the ventilators in the avenue being seventy feet, and the side aisles forty feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the side aisles forty feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the side aisles forty feet.

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This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 feet of floor space for statues, etc. The skylight throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

Great as is the space afforded in the Memorial Hall, the applications from American and foreign artists have proved so greatly in excess of its capacity as to require the erection of a much more spacious building. The foundations surround all the main aisles, free from supports, which are from one hundred feet to 120 feet square, and which aggregate 416 feet square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from forty-five to seventy feet.

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The design is in the Moslem style of architecture of the twelfth century. The principal materials externally being iron and glass. The length of the building is 383 feet; width, 193 feet; and height to the top of the lantern, seventy-two feet. The roof is of iron and glass, and is supported by a central conservatory, 230 by eighty feet, and fifty feet high, surmounted by a lantern 120 feet long, twenty feet wide, and forty 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 by thirty feet, gabled with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these is a vestibule thirty feet square. At the center of the conservatory, a central vestibule, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception rooms, offices, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each one hundred feet long and ten feet wide, which surround the roofs of the forcing houses, complete. Offices for the foreign commis-

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those who are interested in the great subject of national education. Switzerland has devoted a large section of her space to matters in connection with public instruction, and that we can derive hints in that direction from that compact little republic there can be no question. Her other exhibits consist chiefly of embroidery, of which she makes an extensive show; clocks and watches, for which she is so famous; chemical manufactures, wood carving, steel fabrics, and other articles representing the useful rather than the ornamental productions of the country. Switzerland claims to have sent nothing specially prepared or constructed for this Exposition, but that all her exhibits are such as are to be met with every day in traveling through that country.

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Philadelphia Hotel Customs. The customs here given are those that prevail at hotels where the higher prices are charged. Where lower prices prevail, the conveniences at the disposal of the visitor are similarly reduced. Visitors will find it to their advantage to engage rooms by telegraph or mail. On arrival at the hotel, the visitor should register his name, and procure his room and private parlour if desired. Each hotel has a public parlour open to all guests. The use of private parlours is exceptional. No fees to waiters or servants are necessary. Money

Large Paper. A paper company in Holyoke, Mass., has manufactured an immense room of paper for the Centennial. The sheets are six by eighteen feet, the team weighs about a ton, the value of the four hundred and eighty sheets is \$1,500, and it cut into ordinary sheets of note paper they would make 500,000 sheets.

In the Way of Locomotion. It has been estimated, by careful measurement, that a visitor in traversing all of the different avenues and paths necessary for a clear appreciation of the Centennial exhibition, will have walked a distance of from thirty to forty miles. It has also been estimated that for a careful examination of all

or valuable should be deposited in a safe that is kept for that purpose in the hotel office, and which can be used without charge. If left in the rooms, they are at the risk of the owner. A printed tariff of charges and hotel rules is posted on the door of each room.

Physicians can be procured on application to the hotel clerk. Telegraph offices, book and newspaper stands (at which tickets for places of amusement can be procured), barber shops, wash rooms, reading rooms, and coat rooms (where the visitor can deposit hand baggage and receive a check therefor) are connected with first-class hotels.

The hotels are conducted on one of two plans: The American plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for meals, lodging, and attendance. Four meals are served per day, and the most comfortable and supper, in dining-rooms that are used in common by all guests. A head waiter receives the guest and assigns him a seat at table. The guest can select anything he may desire from a printed bill of fare. Separate meal accommodations are provided for nurses and children at reduced rates. If occupying seats at the regular table, full rates are charged.

The European plan charges the visitor a fixed rate per day, which pays for his room and lodging only; meals are served in a restaurant connected with the hotel. A printed bill of fare is used, having prices affixed to each item; the visitor orders what he may require, and is charged for what he orders.

The Centennial lodging house agency (limited) of Philadelphia have their tickets on sale, at moderate rates, at all leading railway offices, securing the purchaser comfortable lodging accommodation, and will have agents meet travelers approaching Philadelphia, who will give all necessary information as to the location of lodgings and how to reach them, and will attend to the delivery of baggage.

The Swiss. The Swiss club, which, appropriately enough, is situated between the French and Belgian divisions of the Main Exhibition building, is of the highest importance to

those who are interested in the great subject of national education. Switzerland has devoted a large section of her space to matters in connection with public instruction, and that we can derive hints in that direction from that compact little republic there can be no question. Her other exhibits consist chiefly of embroidery, of which she makes an extensive show; clocks and watches, for which she is so famous; chemical manufactures, wood carving, steel fabrics, and other articles representing the useful rather than the ornamental productions of the country. Switzerland claims to have sent nothing specially prepared or constructed for this Exposition, but that all her exhibits are such as are to be met with every day in traveling through that country.

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The Undiscovered Country.  
Ours is but new  
The land that made our dark, uncertain travel,  
Where its those happier hills and meadows  
lay—  
Ah! to stand on the heights of the mountain  
And of the country could we only know,  
Who would not go?  
Might we but hear  
The hovering angels' high imagined chorus,  
Or catch bottom, with wistful eyes and  
ears,  
One radiant vista of the realm before us  
With one soft moment given to see and  
hear,  
Ah! who would fear?  
Was it not  
To find the peacocks' train left us in luxury,  
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,  
To gaze in eyes that have seen love-love only,  
This weary mortal soul, were we quite sure,  
Who would answer?

was brought into general use and became exceedingly popular.

A Hundred Years Ago.

A story is told of a family living in colonial times, whose extravagant habits excited the alarm of the village. "For the eldest son got a pair of boots, the second an overcoat, the third a watch, and the fourth a pair of shoe buckles; and the neighbors all shook their heads, and whispered to each other: 'That family is on the high road to bankruptcy!'"

Legislation in New England tried to restrain extravagance in dress, and laws were passed against wearing laces, embroidery, ruffled necks, caps and "immoderate great sleeves." A century later we find people making "much the same complaints, and advising 'good old colony times.'"

The shoes were of the same material as the dress, often skillfully embroidered. Country girls sometimes carried the broadcloth shoes with pecked toes in their hands till they got to church; but the pink satin and yellow buckles showed city maidens were supported on clogs and pattens. Mrs. John Adams asked her husband to send her from Philadelphia in 1775, "two yards of black calamine for shoes," saying she could not wear leather if she went barefoot.

By way of silently reproving the vanity of their wives and daughters, the stern sex appeared in immense powdered wigs, stilly starched ruffs, glittering lace, and sparkling brocade, and coats of every hue but black, trimmed with great gilt or silver buttons. With these elaborate wardrobes of the men to keep in order, what wonder the women had no time to cultivate their "sewings' brains?" to quote one of the radiant cronies of the time.

After all, we fancy the most ardent lovers of the past would hardly be in favor of reversing the time, and making us wear the early days of the republic. With the mahogany sideboard rescued from oblivion, the spinning wheel set up in the parlor, and the quinine water tea set upon the closet shelves, we can all cry:

"Oh! those pleasant times of old, with their  
chivalry and state.  
I love to read their chronicles which teach  
I love to sing their ancient rhymes, to hear  
their legends and their legends, and to hear  
But Heaven be thanked I live not in those  
blest times of old!"

The Newspaper Pavilion. The building erected for the exhibition of American newspapers stands midway between the Government and Machinery halls. It is built of wood and is sixty-seven feet long, forty-six feet wide, and has a total height of thirty-three feet. The plan of exhibition is an alphabetical arrangement of papers and files of each paper, and further designated by a number, by means of which a stranger upon reference to his catalogue is able at once to approach the section of the building where the particular journal which he desires to examine or refer to may be procured. The second floor is reserved for newspaper men, and is further designated by a committee of influential gentlemen selected from the leading cities of the country, and the chief manager will be by a local committee comprising the most eminent men in the profession; under the general supervision of Mr. Collesser. The tournament will begin on Monday, the 22nd inst., and will continue for a fortnight, closing on the twenty-se