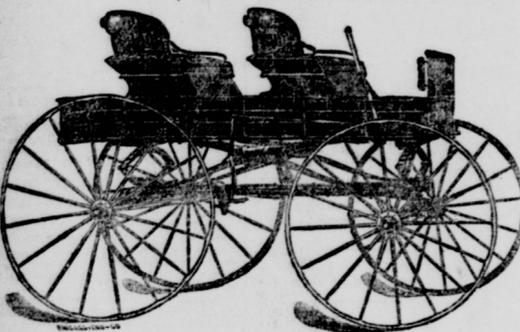


SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1895.

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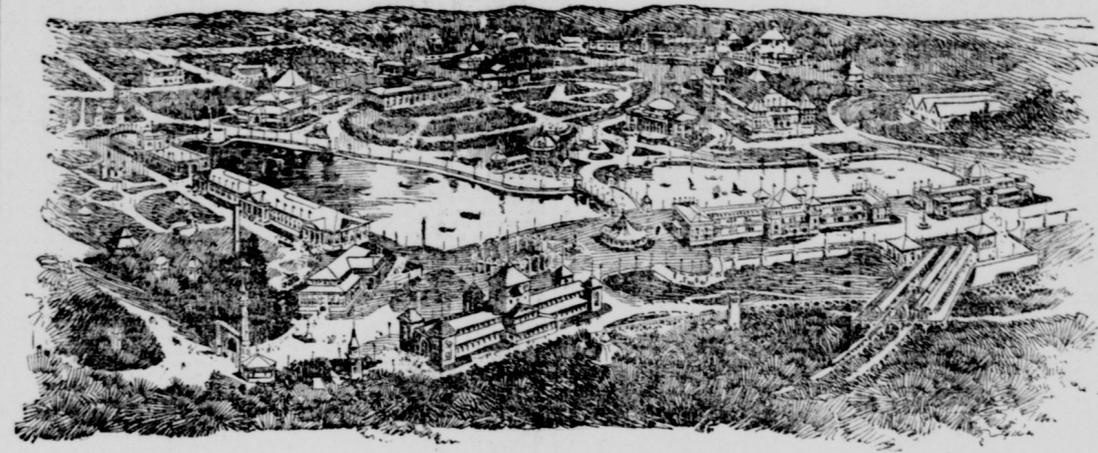
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Seattle, Wash.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

THE FAIR AT ATLANTA

Will Be Thrown Open to the Public Next Wednesday.

IT SHOWS OFF THE SOUTH.

The United States Government is Assisting, and the Cotton States Have Done Their Share.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9.—Special Correspondence.—The Cotton States and International exposition will open September 18 and close December 31. Atlanta has growned itself for the occasion, and the whole Sunny South has been vitally stirred over an event that reflects so much credit upon Southern enterprise and public spirit.



C. A. COLLIER.

governments are prohibited from making appropriations, private subscriptions have been raised, and work begun at the practical management of various enterprises as official in Chicago and at the Midwinter fair in California.

Col. Hemphill is first vice president and Mr. Cabanis second. The third vice president is W. D. Grant, a wealthy textile railroad contractor. A. S. Kutz, treasurer, is thoroughly familiar with business details and has a successful business record. In R. Lewis, an ex-officer in the regular army and a one-armed veteran of the war, who wears a button of the Loyal Legion and who was President Harrison's postmaster at Atlanta, is the secretary of the exposition. Alexander W. Smith, the auditor, is a member of the bar, and the general counsel, J. S. Stalder, is a corporation lawyer of high standing.

The details of the various departments are in the hands of some twenty-five committees. In addition to these there is a department, the board of agents, managers, the officers and directors of which are prominent women who have entire charge of the women's building and exhibit. The chief of the department of publicity and promotion is W. G. Cooper, a newspaper man who worked on the Constitution under the much lamented Henry W. Grady.

The site of the fair adjoins the city and is practically a suburb. The main buildings are on slightly higher ground than the rest and are visible for miles in every direction. The grounds have a straight frontage upon Buckle's avenue of more than a quarter of a mile and run backward along Piedmont avenue, almost at a right angle, for more than half a mile. On their eastern side they are practically fenced in by the Southern railway.

This latter feature is a very fortunate one, as it enables freight to be brought from every part of the country and delivered from the train almost into the very building for which it is intended. On the south and southwestern sides is a model electrical railway, which carries one runs upon the northern and eastern sides. It is barely possible that the two will be joined together like the famous Intra-mural at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876. The present plans make the two roads close likeness of the electric railway which was so interesting a feature at the Chicago World's fair. In the southern southeastern corner is an artificial lake or lagoon, which curves gracefully, so as to give between one and two miles of water front. On it are steam, electric, gasoline and gasoline launches, gondolas, Whitehall boats, canoes, sampans and models of the craft of various nations. The lake has been located with great skill, and the surrounding grounds have been ingeniously attempted to give vistas of great length and beauty in different directions from about twenty different points. This has been accomplished by arranging the structures in such mathematical lines that there is no crowding together in any particular spot, and no blotting out of one building by a larger one along the same line from the leading thoroughfares up on the ground.

The buildings. The exposition is represented by the following notable buildings: The United States government building, with 5,000 square feet of floor space, which contains exhibits from the state, interior, agricultural, war and navy departments and the Smithsonian institution, and the United States fish commission. The Minerals and Forestry building, under the charge of the United States government, containing a full exposition of the mineral and forestry interests and resources of the South. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, containing operating plants of every industry even remotely affecting the development of the South and Southern commerce. Machinery hall, containing the latest and best inventions, both American and foreign, pertaining to the entire industrial field. Agricultural hall, devoted to the fullest possible display of the products of the soil. Electricity hall, containing all that is new and up to date in electrical machinery and inventions. Fine arts building, with representative works of many of the best artists of the day, both native and foreign. Woman's building, in which is displayed the work of the women of the South, music, sculpture, invention, the domestic arts, etc. Transportation building, which is conducted on lines similar to those at the Chicago fair. Horticultural building. An Agricultural implement building, containing all the latest and standard inventions in agricultural implements. Auditorium for meetings, conventions, concerts, etc., having a seating capacity of over 3,000. Negro building, for a complete exposition of the negro, including a scientific fire building, for fire apparatus on display and for service. Administration building, of unique construction. New York state building, with display. Georgia Manufacturers' building, devoted exclusively to the exhibits of manufacturers of Georgia. Georgia State building, to contain a display of the state's resources. Buildings for each of the following foreign countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Chile and the Argentine Republic. A theater in which is given an elaborate electro-technical play, dealing with the adventures of Dr. Bot.

A "Midway Pleasance." There is a street similar to the Midway Pleasance in Chicago. It runs along the terraces, between Piedmont avenue and Jackson street, and will be devoted exclusively to the exhibits of the various nations, the wigwags of the North American Indian, the domes of Japan, the rounded huts of the Eskimo, the queer structures of China, the chalets of Switzerland, the curious inns of Germany, the cafe chantant of Paris, the tavern of old England, a roadhouse of Canada, the bar of the West, the log cabin of the log structures of the Malay, the log cabin of Colonial days, the cabin of Ireland, the villa of the Mediterranean and the white-washed cottages of the Riviera. There are many more, because nearly 100 sites have been chosen by eminent purveyors, who are now busily erecting establishments to receive the throngs that will come to the eyes of the sightseer and win the patronage of the general public.

Beside this there is an arena of trained wild animals, a monkey house, including every known simian variety, a vaudeville theater, a palace of illusion, a crystal maze, a scenic railway, villages of savage, barbarous and semi-civilized people, and last and greatest, Buffalo Bills' Wild West. In the Mexican exhibit there is a special effort to reproduce the Aztec and other parts of that country. Archaeological specimens are displayed, as well as reproductions of costumes, domestic uten-

sils, weapons and the articles used by the people of those dead civilizations. The State Department. The exhibit of the state department presents the history of the United States and the workings of the state department. Notable among the former group are historical documents, such as the Declaration of Independence in facsimile, many rare and interesting relics of Thomas Jefferson, including the desk on which he wrote the Declaration, papers, notes, etc. The most complete set of pictures of the signers of the Declaration is shown. Franklin's writings, Peale's portrait of Washington, early treaties with foreign powers, treaties for the purchase of territory, correspondence with the heads of foreign powers, including letters from Napoleon Bonaparte, and many other interesting documents of worldwide fame, such as the nullification proclamation, the emancipation proclamation and the seal of the United States. The inner workings of the state department are shown by letters to diplomatic officers and documents of the consular service. A map is exhibited, showing the rapid growth of our official representations in foreign lands.

The Interior Department. The exhibit of the interior department includes the patent office, the bureau of education, the Indian office and the geological survey. The latter exhibit is of a character intended to display as never before the wonderful geological wealth of the Piedmont region and the whole South. Elaborate exhibits have been brought from all over the United States, and the exhibit from the Yellowstone National park is singularly beautiful. The Indian office display shows progress of Indian education at national schools, and the patent office exhibit is a comprehensive display of mechanical models, particularly those relative to the cotton manufacturing industry. A new feature, never heretofore displayed in exhibits from this department, is illustrations of chemical manufacture, glass, pottery, etc.

The Army's Display. The United States army display will be in the government building. The list of displays that is placed in the space enclosed by the secretary of war is as follows: Group of lay figures, mounted, representing Gen. Schofield and staff, full dress, case of officers' equipments. Group of lay figures; foot soldiers of 1822. Cavalry soldiers, in fatigue dress, with horse. Case of silken regimental colors. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1812. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1776. Stand of old battle flags. Cavalry soldiers, mounted on horseback, containing lithographs of uniforms of the United States army and photographs of military posts. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1861. Cavalry soldiers, mounted on horseback, containing lithographs of uniforms of the United States army and photographs of military posts. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1861. Cavalry soldiers, mounted on horseback, containing lithographs of uniforms of the United States army and photographs of military posts. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1861. Cavalry soldiers, mounted on horseback, containing lithographs of uniforms of the United States army and photographs of military posts.

and white engraving, wood cutting, architectural design, engineering, landscape gardening and sculpture. There is a section for educational exhibits of all sorts, and another section for technical art, such as the making of book covers, slaty, pyrography, furniture designs, tile-making, panel painting, wall paper, hangings, curtains, carpets, rugs, bamboo and rattan furniture, upholstery, chandeliers and electric fans and tableware.

To still further display the genius of American women there are to be concerts in which the numbers of the programme are to be musical compositions from the pens, rendered by superior orchestras under women leaders, solo performances by women, both vocal and instrumental, and chamber music by women instrumentalists.

Most important of all are the women's congresses. A committee has made arrangements for these on a basis somewhat similar to that of the world's congresses in Chicago. The committee has been very careful in picking out for its programme the women who can speak as well as write, teach or achieve. Every day there will be a congress upon a subject or series of subjects more or less allied. Each subject will be treated by one or more women who have gained eminence in its study or handling, and where there are two sides to any question each side is to have a spokesman.

The Forestry Exhibit. The forestry exhibit is the most complete and comprehensive exhibition of the flora of the South ever gathered together.

The chief of the national bureau of forestry has charge of this exhibit, which covers 3,000 square feet in the center of the forestry building. All kinds of economically important trees and plants are shown, and the methods of cultivation and preservation practically illustrated. The forest resources of the South are further shown by sections of wood, with botanical specimens and descriptive labels of more than 150 different kinds of Southern trees. The lumber interests of the South are also fully shown.

The exhibit of the mineral resources of the United States under the direction of Dr. David D. Day, of the geological survey, is the most thoroughly representative and best classified exhibition of the mineral resources of the country, and particularly of the South, that has ever been seen. A feature of the exhibit is four oil paintings, each 120 feet long, showing four sections of the Appalachian range of mountains drawn at a glance the immense wealth of the region in these products. These paintings have been prepared especially for this exposition by Dr. Day, and will be striking illustrations of the wealth in the Mines and Forestry building.

The Fish Exhibit. The space allotted to the exhibit of the United States fish commission is located in the southwest corner of the government building, and its area is upward of 500 square feet. The principal feature of the exhibit are the aquarium and the fish hatchery. The aquarium tanks are arranged in a grange which will extend from the main aisle running north and south around the sides of the building to the main aisle running east and west. The structure has a width of twenty-five feet and ten feet. This passage is entirely inclosed and is lighted only from the tanks containing the fish and other aquatic objects. The space accommodates thirty tanks averaging 50 gallons each in capacity. They are about equally divided between fresh and salt water.

The Foreign Exhibits. The foreign exhibits for the department of manufactures and industry, when fully arranged, will be in many respects a miniature of the Columbian exposition, but will also have original features. While the representative industries of the different countries have their fair share of space, particular attention is paid to showing the special productions of each country in as complete a form as possible. Accordingly Germany has a large collection of pottery, ceramics and musical instruments. France contributes many new scientific appliances, the collection of electrical instruments being especially large, and from Russia comes a large exhibit of fur. M. Grundwald, special furrier to the czar, has promised to send over some of the finest furs obtainable. As the managers of the exposition have

devoted one-half of the Manufactures building to European exhibits, it will be possible to find room for statues, bronzes, china, pottery and glass, and these make up no small part of the foreign exhibit. From Italy especially valuable works of art have been obtained.

In household art an interesting display is made by a Parisian firm which shows a model Paris drawing room.

On account of the widespread interest in the exhibition of foreign manufactures, the minimum within the Antarctic circle being 53 degrees, and the maximum 46 degrees, while all through the ice pack it remained at 28 degrees. The observations of the six James Ross expeditions to the north pole. The most positive information yet made public about the discovery of a great South Polar continent was presented by the Norwegian Borchgrevink, who is said to be the only man who has set foot on this new land. He sailed south of Possession island in a small steamer, and in 74 degrees latitude sighted a new continent, which he named Cape Oscar. He then retreated a little way north to Cape Adair, where he made a landing. He probably was the first human being to go ashore in this region. The landing place was a sort of peninsula, which formed a complete breakwater for the inner bay. Immense swarms of penguins were on the promontory. The party, after landing, collected specimens of the rock, and also found some signs of vegetation. Throughout the whole voyage the party had a comparatively high temperature, the minimum within the Antarctic circle being 53 degrees, and the maximum 46 degrees, while all through the ice pack it remained at 28 degrees. The observations of the six James Ross expeditions to the north pole. The most positive information yet made public about the discovery of a great South Polar continent was presented by the Norwegian Borchgrevink, who is said to be the only man who has set foot on this new land.

Antarctic Exploration. London Letter in New York Sun. The discussion by the congress of Antarctic exploration was even more interesting than the latest news about the search for the north pole. The most positive information yet made public about the discovery of a great South Polar continent was presented by the Norwegian Borchgrevink, who is said to be the only man who has set foot on this new land.

The Formation of Mountains. In his contribution to the late discussion by scientific authorities on the structure of mountains, Prof. Niles states that in the Appalachian range the beds of rock which have been deposited are some 6,000 feet in thickness, while some distance away from the mountain, on the plain, the same formations reach only about 400 feet, the same principle of erosion being also known to exist in the case of foreign mountains, and is accepted as a fact thoroughly proved; it is likewise shown that the material which forms the mountain beds is exceedingly coarse, and that the deposits were made near the shores of continents, where the continental rivers, laden with earth material, had their velocity checked by the oceans and dropped first the larger and heavier material, a fact made evident today by an examination of any of the great mountain systems of the world, which skirt the shores. Briefly, it is argued that the causes of mountains may be considered to be—first, the deposit of very thick beds of coarse materials along the continental shores, the bottoms of the seas subsiding all the time, also the subsequent lateral pressure which formed the folds, and finally the complex action of heat, water and pressure, which determined the lines of folds. Then, as to the cause of the lateral pressure, it is thought that no theory is better substantiated than that of the contraction of the earth through the loss of heat and the loss of matter, lava, and more particularly steam, which is transformed in enormous quantities from the interior to the surface of the earth.

The New French Field Glass. Very strong commendation is made of the new or Souchard field glass recently added to the equipment of the French army. For determining the exact distance of an object from the observer, the description shows that when the glass is in focus, there are interposed by means of the fine grates, between the eye and the object, two prisms of Iceland spar, then there are immediately brought into the field of vision two images, one of the real object, and the other smoky far-simile directly in a line with and at the rear of it, the second image being more elevated, since the distance is greater. An object that serves for the adjustment of the glass, as in the French army, is either a soldier of ordinary stature or one on horseback; if the head of the real image reaches the shoulder of the far-simile, he is distant just 200 meters, 600 meters if to the waist of the image, and 1,000 meters if to the knees; or if the feet of the image rest apparently upon the head of the soldier, the distance is exactly 1,400 meters. The precision of the instrument is said to be perfect.

The Uses of Acetylene. Among the various opinions expressed as to the practical value of the new substance, acetylene, is that regarding its relation to the growing need in many places, and for numerous purposes of a self-contained source of gas of high illuminating power. It is considered that the best form of a portable solid substance being capable of generating a gas of the required quality by mere contact with a sufficient quantity of water suggests numerous and most valuable applications—lights for vehicles of all descriptions, including railway cars; also where compressed oil gas might be replaced by calcium and water, likewise signal lights and buoys in positions to which access is necessarily intermittent, and, too, the domestic supply of lighting gas, where the gas is not presented for a material fulfilling the prime conditions of simplicity, certainty and safety in use, and, for purposes of the special production of the gas, it is altogether subsidiary.

The Production of Wire Silver. The production of wire silver by artificial means is now claimed to be accomplished by Prof. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, his process consisting in the treating of a mass of the metal with hydrogen gas in nature the white metal is found in the form of wire silver, so called because of its peculiar appearance, somewhat resembling fine wire tangled together, or looking like moss, and considerable masses of it are sometimes discovered, the mineral with which it was associated having been dissolved and washed away. The result is a mass of wire silver, which is combined with many other elements is well known, and some and sulphur in particular—most commonly with the latter, taking the form of a sulphide, its affinity for sulphur being indeed, very marked.

Eleven hundred Spanish volunteers have left Buenos Ayres to join the troops in Cuba.