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EXHIBITS AND CONCESSIONS.

A SPECIAL BOOKLET ISSUED ON THAT SUBJECT.

Information that is of importance to Hundreds of People in this and Other Countries.

[News and Courier, 22nd.]

The department of exhibits and concessions of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition has issued a booklet giving the classification of exhibits, general rules governing exhibits and concessions, and transportation of exhibits. As many people are interested in all of the details and others will gather some information of importance from some special items, the rules governing exhibits are published as printed in the book:

DEFINITIONS.

Exhibits Space Contract.—An exhibit space contract is a contract between the Exposition Company and an exhibitor for the exhibition of such article as shall be enumerated by the exhibitor, on a space within the buildings or on the grounds of the Exposition enclosure, for which the exhibitor pays a rental to the said company; said contract being subject to the rules and regulations made or to be made by said company.

Note.—As an exhibitor may not deliver any article sold from an exhibit space during the life of the Exposition, said exhibitor must, if he wishes to sell and deliver articles from his exhibits space, secure a concession, and thus become a sales concessionaire.

Concession.—A concession is a contract between the Exposition Company and a concessionaire for the operation by said concessionaire on a space rented in the buildings or on the grounds of the Exposition Company of any manufacturing concession, entertainment or amusement feature, restaurant or refreshment stand, place of tobacco, photographs, or any other merchandise within the Exposition enclosure, or the performance of any service to the public for a consideration, with a view to obtain a profit therefrom; said contract being subject to the rules and regulations made or to be made by the Exposition Company. Concessions will be grouped under five heads, viz: A. Manufacturing concessions; B. Amusement concessions; C. Alimentary concessions; D. Sales concessions, and E. Service concessions.

A manufacturing concession is a concession operated solely for the purpose of illustrating the operation of a machine or manufacturing process.

An amusement concession is a concession for any entertainment or amusement feature, such as generally are operated on a midway.

An alimentary concession is a concession for the operating of a restaurant, refreshment stand, or soft drink stand, or for the serving of anything to eat or drink.

A service concession is a concession for the rendering of any service to the public, such as railroad or automobile service, launches, public comfort, check rooms, etc.

Management.—The word management in these rules and regulations means any officer, agent or employee of the Exposition Company, who shall be specially appointed to attend to the matters referred to in any rules and regulations issued by the said company.

The following will be the official classification of exhibits:

Rule 1: Classification.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

- Divisions:—
- I. Agricultural and dairy products.
 - II. Agricultural implements and machinery.
 - III. Live stock.
 - IV. Foods and their accessories.
 - V. Horticulture.
 - Pomology.
 - Floriculture.
 - Viticulture.

FORESTRY, FISHERIES AND MINES.
VI. Forestry and forest products.
VII. Fish and fisheries.
VIII. Mines and metallurgy.

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY.
IX. Machinery.
X. Electricity and electrical appliances.

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBITS, GOOD ROADS AND ORDNANCE.

XI. Transportation exhibits and good roads exhibit.
Railways.
Vehicles.
Good roads exhibit.
Road making machinery.

XII. Ordnance and munitions of war.

MANUFACTURES AND GRAPHIC ARTS.

XIII. Manufactures.
XIV. Graphic arts.
Typography.
Steel and copper plate printing.
Photo-mechanical processes.
Drawing.
Engraving.
Bookbinding.

LIBERAL ARTS, ETHNOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

XV. Liberal arts and education.
Education.
Engineering.
Public works.
Sanitation.
Constructive architecture.
Social economy.
Music and drama.

XVI. Ethnology and archaeology.

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITS.

XVII. State collective exhibits.
XVIII. County collective exhibits.
XIX. City collective exhibits.
XX. Cuba and Porto Rico, and other islands of the West Indies.
XXI. Philippines and Hawaii.
XXII. Foreign exhibits.

Note.—Dairy products, group 3, in division I, and live stock, groups 10 and 10A, in division III, will be in charge of a separate department called the department of live stock.

The divisions in each bureau will be, when necessary, sub-divided into classes.

Rule 2. Shipping instructions.—Packages containing exhibits for the Exposition should be marked with a diamond shaped device, as a distinctive mark, and be addressed to the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition—exhibits department.

Official labels will be furnished on application, of which two must be affixed with varnish on two different, but not opposite sides, of each package. Upon these labels the following information must be written:

- (1) Name and address of exhibitor.
- (2) County, State or Territory from which the package comes.
- (3) Building, or outside location, in which or where exhibit is to be installed. (See permit for space for this information.)
- (4) Official number of the space permit.
- (5) Serial number of the package.
- (6) Total number of packages sent by the exhibitor.
- (7) Space for number of receipt issued by department of transportation of the Exposition.

Within each package shall be a list of its contents and a copy of the outside directions.

Articles intended to be placed on two or more exhibit spaces must be shipped in separate packages. Only such articles as are intended to be placed on one exhibit space must be shipped in any one package.

Freight and terminal charges must be prepaid. Each consignment must be shipped under a separate bill of lading.

Bills of lading and way bills covering exhibits must show the precise route via which such exhibit will be transported to the Exposition grounds, specifying in detail every carrier and junction point from the starting point to the exhibition, in order that the exhibited articles entitled to free return may be returned via the same routes as transported to the Exposition.

Rule 3. Expenses of installation, etc.—The expenses of freight, placing on the allotted space, receiving, unpacking and arranging exhibits, as

well as their removal at the close of the Exposition, must be defrayed by the exhibitor.

Rule 4. Installation of Fixtures, etc.—Exhibitors will have to provide, at their own expense, all showcases, stands, counters, fittings, etc. These must be of approved design, and shall not exceed, measuring from the floor, the following dimensions, without special permission of the department of exhibits:

Showcases and stands, 15 feet high.
Partitions, (when allowed,) 15 feet high.
Counters and railings, 2 feet 10 inches high.
Platforms must have uniform height of 7 inches.

All the above measurements to be made from the floor.
All exhibits and fixtures must be placed within the space mentioned in contract.

Rule 5. Decorations.—All decorations, signs, etc., must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the management. No muslin sign will be permitted.

Rule 6. Plan to be Sent.—A drawing to a scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, showing the plan of installation intended by an exhibitor, must accompany or follow applications for space.

Rule 7. Must not Obstruct Light.—No exhibitor will be permitted to erect or arrange his exhibits in any way so as to obstruct the light, or occasion any inconvenience, or to disadvantageously affect the displays of other exhibitors.

Rule 8. Advertising.—Business cards and descriptive circulars, referring to an exhibit, may be placed within an exhibitor's space for distribution. The right is reserved by the management, however, to restrict or discontinue this privilege whenever, in its judgment, it is carried to excess, or becomes an annoyance to visitors.

Rule 9. No Dangerous Articles Allowed.—The director general may order the removal of any article he considers dangerous or incompatible with the object or decorum of the Exposition.

10. No Open Fires or Lights.—The use of open fires or naked lights is forbidden in the Exposition buildings, as well as on the grounds, except under special permit in writing from the director general.

11. Insurance.—The Exposition Company will not insure property or be responsible for damage, depreciation or loss of any kind, or by loss from accidents, caused by fire or the elements, or otherwise, however originating. Exhibitors who desire insurance against loss by fire or otherwise must insure their own goods or property.

Rule 12. Exhibitors Responsible for Condition.—Exhibitors will be held responsible for the order and cleanliness of their exhibits and the space surrounding same. Sweeping must be done at night, after the close of the Exposition. All exhibits must be in complete order each day at least thirty minutes before the hour of opening. When proper cleaning is neglected by exhibitors, the management will cause the work to be done at the expense of the exhibitor. All exhibits shall be uncovered and in best order for inspection during all hours the Exposition is open to the public. Only such articles as shall be specified in the contract for space shall be exhibited.

Rule 13. No Selling by Exhibitors.—Exhibitors may sell their exhibits for delivery at the close of the Exposition, but the delivery of articles from an exhibit will not be permitted during the period of the Exposition. An exhibitor wishing to sell articles from the space he occupies must obtain from the manager of department of exhibits and concessions a sales concession.

Rule 14. Watchmen.—Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exposition is open to the public. Such watchmen will have to be approved by the director general and be subject to the rules and regulations governing employees of the Exposition.

Rule 15. Storing of Exhibits.—If,

on the arrival of an exhibit at the Exposition grounds, no authorized person is present to receive the same, it will be removed and stored at the risk and cost of whomsoever it may concern.

Rule 16. Permits to Occupy Space.—When an allotment of space has been definitely made the exhibitor will be furnished with a permit to occupy the same; space thus assigned cannot be transferred by an exhibitor, and if not occupied by November 1, 1901, it will revert to the Exposition Company for reassignment, unless otherwise stated in writing. The general reception of goods at the Exposition grounds will commence September 15, 1901, and no article will be received after November 15, 1901, excepting only exhibits coming from the Pan-American Exposition.

Rule 17. Special Foundations.—The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundation should, by special arrangement with the department of exhibits, begin as soon as the progress on the buildings will permit.

Rule 17. Storage of Empty Cases.—Storage will be provided for empty cases, crates or packages at a rate not exceeding 5 cents per cubic foot for the space occupied, with a minimum charge of 50 cents on any lot. This charge includes removal from and return to the exhibitor's space of said empties. The Exposition Company in undertaking the storage of such empty cases does not assume and shall not be subject to any liability resulting from loss or damage of such empties by depreciation of fire or any cause whatever.

Note.—Considerable saving to exhibitors will result from having cases made in "nesting" sizes and with all covers put on with screws instead of nails.

Rule 19. Application for Power.—Applicants for space desiring to exhibit machinery in motion will be required to furnish, besides a drawing, the following information:
Actual horse-power required for each machine.

Cubic feet of steam per hour, computed at a pressure of 70 pounds, stating also operating pressure desired.

Diameter of steam, water or gas pipe.

Diameter and width of face and number of revolutions of driving pulleys.

All shafting, pulleys, belting, machine, etc., for the transmission of power must be provided by and at the cost of exhibitors. Requisition for motive power, water, steam, gas, electric service, extra lights, etc., should be made at the time of filing application. The same will be supplied to exhibitors at special prices, to encourage a display of machinery in motion. (If electric motors are to be used, style and power of same must be stated.) Shafting and motors belonging to exhibitors will be under the care of exhibitors using same.

Notice.—Special rules will be issued regarding the supply of electricity, gas, steam, compressed air and water.

Rule 20. Lighting of Grounds.—The Exposition grounds will be illuminated generally. Should extra light be required by exhibitors and concessionaires, same can be obtained upon application to the management and on payment of fixed rates.

Rule 21. Removal of Exhibits.—All exhibits, together with their installations, must be removed from the Exposition grounds within four weeks immediately following the closing of the Exposition. After the expiration of the four weeks designated they may be removed by the management at the risk and expense of the exhibitor. If this is done and the Exposition Company is not reimbursed for such expense prior to December 1, 1902, all such exhibits and installations will be publicly sold for account of such charges, and the funds resulting from said sale shall be disposed of as directed by the board of directors.

Rule 22. Charges for Space.—Space assigned to individual exhibits will be charged for at the following rates:

For ordinary floor space in buildings, \$1 for each square foot.

For wall space, 50 cents for each square foot.

For special positions on center aisle, isolated space or corner lot, an increase will be charged above the quoted rate.

For space in grounds, 50 cents for each square foot.
The minimum application for space that will be accepted will be for twenty square feet. Any fraction of a foot will be computed as a whole foot. Governments and large exhibitors will be granted liberal allowances, provided their applications are filed at an early date.

Rule 23. Payment of Space Rental.—Upon receipt of the notification of acceptance of the application by the manager of the department of exhibits and concessions, a remittance of one-fourth of the total amount due for the space must be made; the balance to be paid upon receipt of notification of the allotment of space.

Rule 24. Introducing Supplies.—Permits will be issued to admit such material as may be required for the operation of exhibits and concessions requiring supplies, and the service gates for admission and removal of all articles required will be open from 7 to a. m., or at such other hours as the management may determine. No freight wagons will be admitted the wheels of which have tires less than three inches in width without a special permit from the director general.

Rule 25. Right to Reject Exhibits.—The Exposition authorities reserve to themselves the right to accept or reject any or all applications for exhibits or concessions, and also reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any exhibit.

Rule 26. Prepayment of Charges Necessary by Exhibitors and Concessionaires.—Upon arrival at Exposition grounds prepaid consignments will be delivered by the department of transportation of the Exposition on, or as near as practicable, to the exhibitor's allotted space at the fixed price of 6 cents per hundred pounds, or per 20 cubic feet measurement.

All charges (transportation and terminal) must be fully prepaid at the initial point, as, under no circumstances, will these charges be advanced by the Exposition authorities. A minimum charge of 50 cents for any single shipment will be required by the Exposition authorities, and the minimum carload weight as established by the initial road will be the basis on which the Exposition charge will be made for each carload shipment. The charge on each piece of an exhibit weighing more than 2,000 pounds will be subject to special arrangements. No goods will be received upon which all transportation and terminal charges have not been prepaid.

Rule 27. Exhibitors' Passes. Each bona fide exhibitor, and each of his representatives, will be furnished with a photographic pass giving admission to the Exposition grounds. A charge of \$3 will be made for each pass, and on surrender to the management of same \$2 will be refunded to the exhibitor. The necessary passes for employees and workmen will be supplied. Special rules will regulate the terms and conditions of all admissions.

Rule 28. Machinery in Operation.—Must have Suitable Protection.—Live exhibits showing machinery in operation and methods and processes of manufacture, are especially desired, and special terms will be made for exhibits of this character. Exhibitors must provide means of preventing any inconvenience to any other exhibitors in their neighborhood arising by reason of operation of said methods or processes. The escape of steam into the atmosphere will not be permitted in any of the buildings, and the exhibitor must provide for its condensation. Provision must also be made for preventing the dissemination of dust or odors emanating

from any exhibit in operation. Machinery in motion must be well guarded.

Rule 29. Exhibitors to Keep Within their Space.—Exhibitors while unpacking and installing their exhibits will be required to keep all packages, as well as everything appertaining to their exhibit, on the space allotted to them under their permit, so as not to encroach upon space of neighboring exhibitors, and so as to leave all the aisles free and unobstructed.

Rule 30. Bonded Exhibits.—The Exposition buildings and grounds will be constituted a bonded store for articles exhibited from foreign countries, without payment of duty, but on all goods offered for sale duty must be paid.

Rule 31. Awards.—An Inter-State jury of awards will be formed, and the awards will consist of:

Special diploma of honor.
Diploma for gold medal.
Diploma for silver medal.
Diploma for bronze medal.
Diploma for honorable mention.

Exhibitors to whom diplomas are awarded providing for medals, will be furnished the medals noted in their diplomas, upon paying the actual cost of same to the Exposition Company.

There will also be offered one gold trophy, one silver cup and one gold medal, as first, second and third prize for best display of manufacturing plant in operation, as well as two more lots of similar prizes for other high class exhibits, to be designated by the Exposition authorities hereafter. Only bona fide exhibitors can compete for awards, and they must state in their applications for space whether or not their exhibits are intended for competition.

Rule 32. Catalogue.—An official catalogue will be published by the Exposition Company, which company reserves to itself the sole right of compiling and printing the same. Every exhibitor will have the right of one entry, consisting of twenty words, setting forth the name and address of the exhibitor, and a description of the exhibit. All descriptive matter in excess of twenty words, will be charged for at fixed rates as an advertisement.

Rule 33. Cards for Exhibits.—The Exposition authorities will provide uniform cards with the name of the exhibitor and the catalogue number written thereon, which must be affixed to the exhibits. Exhibitors are invited to write on these cards the selling price of the articles exhibited.

Rule 34. Exhibitors Alone Liable for Damage or Injury.—If any damage or injury shall be caused within the Exposition grounds by any exhibited machine, implement or article whatsoever to any visitor, or any person, or to any officer, servant or others, there and then, the exhibitor to whom such machine, implement or article may belong, shall indemnify and hold harmless the Exposition Company from and against all actions, suits, expenses and claims, on account of, or in respect to any such damage, or injury, which may be so caused.

Rule 35. Exhibitor to Conform to Rules.—Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby agrees to conform strictly to all the rules and regulations established, or to be established for the government of the Exposition.

Rule 36. Amendments.—The right is reserved to the Exposition Company to amend, or add to these rules and regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interest of the Exposition.

Rule 37. How Construed.—All contracts must be construed according to the laws of South Carolina.

Note.—Exhibits of the natural products of a State or Territory will be assigned, free of charge, such space as may be available, when such exhibits are made by a recognized representative of said State or Territory; or, in his absence, by a State or county agricultural, horticultural, forestry or dairy association.

Loan exhibits accepted by the manager of the department of ex-

hibits and concessions will be cared for without expense of the owner. Special arrangements will be made in each case for exhibits which are non-commercial in character, but are designed to add to the completeness and educational value of the Exposition.

Exhibits of works of art will be classified in the department of fine arts, and will be admitted, whether previously exhibited or not. All works of art must be of the highest order of merit, and will be admitted on approval of the committee on selection. Special information and regulations concerning the exhibit of works of art will be issued.

Exhibits in horticulture, dairy, floral and live stock divisions will be subject to special rules and regulations. Special information relative to these divisions will be issued.

Arrangements with transportation lines will be made to obtain the very best possible rates to and from the Exposition. Full information as to rates will be supplied on application to the department of transportation of the Exposition.

All correspondence having reference to exhibits or concessions must be addressed to E. L. Tessier, Jr., manager department of exhibits and concessions, Charleston, South Carolina, U. S. A.

CASE OF MILES CURETON.

Death Sentence Commuted to Life in Penitentiary by Governor McSweeney. Judge Benet and Solicitor Boggs Both Approved Commutation. Many Citizens Favor It.

[Special News and Courier.]

Columbia, April 24.—A case which has attracted a great deal of attention and about which there is likely to be a great deal said is that of Miles Cureton, a negro under death sentence in Greenville County. Governor McSweeney thinks that the facts warrant the commutation of the sentence. He has gone very carefully and deliberately into the matter and thinks that in granting the commutation he has acted on the safe side. The two physicians who examined Cureton pronounced that he was not a lunatic, while others contend that he is half witted. One unique feature of the case is that Judge Benet, who tried the case is and Solicitor Boggs, who prosecuted Cureton, are both opposed to granting the commutation of sentence.

Judge Benet writes the following endorsement on the papers, which is concurred in by Solicitor Boggs: "I cannot sign the above recommendation; nor can I join the petitioners in asking for a commutation of the sentence of death to life imprisonment. I know no reason for such action. The testimony satisfied the jury and myself that the killing of the deceased was a cruel deliberate assassination. It is very probable that the white man, Abe Pittman, was equally guilty with Miles Cureton. Indeed it seems that Cureton, after conviction, confessed his own guilt and implicated Pittman, the white man. There was nothing in Cureton's demeanor or in his testimony to suggest unsoundness of mind, or even weakness of mind. In my opinion he was justly convicted and should suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He had a fair trial, was ably defended and a most intelligent jury found him guilty of murder without recommendation to mercy."

"W. C. Benet, Trial Judge."

There are whole strings of petitions for the commutation of the sentence. Among those who signed the petition are Senator Dean, Representatives Dorroh, Morgan, Mr. J. F. Richardson, former Sheriff Gilreath and a great many of the most prominent citizens of the county. Even today Governor McSweeney received a telegram stating that Cureton was half-witted.

Much of the credit for the action taken by the Governor is due to Mr. W. G. Sirrino, a young lawyer in Greenville, who worked faithfully to have the sentence changed to life imprisonment. He has been pegging away at the case for some time, and on one of his recent trips here he forcibly presented the case for Cureton and the position he took largely influenced Governor McSweeney in granting the commutation.