

The Atlanta World's Fair.

So much has been said and written regarding the approaching Cotton States Exposition, to be held at Atlanta next month, that it is puzzling to find something new to say as to this latest and greatest effort of the South, and particularly of the inhabitants of Georgia and the Gate City of the empire State of the South. The near approach of the time for opening the fair, however, furnishes an excuse for the present compilation.

Perhaps the most prevalent of all the confused ideas as to just what this exposition proposes to show and do is that the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 is to be surpassed. Nothing could be further from the truth. In its inception the exposition was designed to be just what its name implies, an exposition by the cotton States of their resources and capabilities, which could not fail to be beneficial to the entire territory embraced. That the exposition has taken on most of the features of an international exhibit will not detract, of course, from its attractions.

The exposition will open on September 18 and continue one hundred days. It will be held in Piedmont Park, Atlanta, from the heights of which thirty-one years ago Sherman's guns shelled that city. The metamorphosis which has been wrought in a little more than a generation in this section and its surroundings is one of the interesting features which will strike the visitor. The following table, published by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, gives a good idea of the dimensions of the buildings embraced within the exposition gates at Atlanta, with comparisons of similar buildings at the Chicago fair.

	Chicago.	Atlanta.
Manufactures.....	787x1,687	205x 350
Machinery.....	495x 849	100x 487
Machinery annex.....	494x 351
Forestry, etc.....	268x 528	81x 320
Mines.....	350x 700
Agriculture.....	500x 800	133x 292
Agricultural annex.....	312x 550
Electricity.....	346x 690	79x 245
Transportation.....	256x 900	138x 433
Fine Arts.....	320x 500	100x 245
Government.....	351x 421	180x 260

4,508x7,976 1,016x2,632
From this table we find that the aggregate space covered by the Chicago buildings mentioned was 35,955,808 square feet. The space covered by the Atlanta buildings is 2,674,112 square feet. The site of the Atlanta Exposition, Piedmont Park, covers 189 acres, and were the Chicago buildings placed in it they would, the correspondent says, cover every inch of ground solidly. It will, therefore, be seen that comparisons cannot justly be made between the two expositions, as to ground covered, at least.

The largest structure within the grounds is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, which is 356 feet long, 206 feet wide, and 90 feet high. A tower is situated at each corner, each 60 feet square. Galleries 20 feet in width run around the interior walls.

One of the most imposing buildings on the ground is the one devoted to agriculture. It is 300 feet long, and the roof is 100 feet high at the apex. The exhibits will come from all parts of the earth, and particularly from the Southern States.

The Minerals and Forestry Building is 119 feet wide and 350 feet long. It is constructed entirely of natural southern woods, all of which grow within the State of Georgia. Among the different varieties may be mentioned pine, hickory, poplar, black gum, willow ironwood, oak, maple, ash, cherry, chestnut and cypress. Upon the roof will be arranged a collection of tropical plants and foliage. The display of minerals will be very extensive and complete, and sprays from fountains will play upon the specimens, thus bringing out their colors.

Machinery Hall is a finely-proportioned building, and the floor will sustain a weight of 200 pounds to the square inch. A railroad runs the entire length of 500 feet. Underneath in the basement, provision is made for the counter shafting, and in an adjoining building the power plant for the entire exposition is housed.

The Transportation Building is 450 feet long, and two tracks are laid for the entire length. At each end of the building are galleries, 48 feet by 117 feet, fitted up as restaurants. There will be plenty of room in this building for the proper exhibition of locomotives and cars. On each side of the double tracks is ample space for carriages, wagons and everything on wheels which would naturally be found under the general heading of transportation.

The electric exhibit will undoubtedly be one of the features of the exposition. The building devoted to the exhibit occupies a site on the east bank of the lake. The lighting of buildings and grounds will be accomplished by means of plants located in this building. Much is expected of the electrical exhibit.

The Negro Building was planned, executed and built by negroes. The idea was to show the advance of the black man under Southern institutions. Two colored men contracted the work and carried forward the work without white help. Every timber in the building was laid by negro hands, and the whole building, from cellar to roof, is a monument of the progress of the African race in

the South since the days of emancipation.

The highest point on the grounds is occupied by the United States Government Building, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000. The government appropriated \$200,000 to the exhibits and buildings, and, although the exhibits will be smaller than those at Chicago, they will in many cases be more instructive. Experience has enabled the officials in charge to eclipse all former efforts.

A department of Public Comfort on similar lines to that at Chicago will endeavor to see that visitors are well taken care of. There will be about 25 hotels at Atlanta on the opening day, and the secretary of the department of Public Comfort estimates that lodging for 5,000 people will be afforded by private householders and 7,000 by the hotels. This gives accommodation for 12,000 visitors.—Bradstreets.

Newbold's Nose Broken.

UNION, Sept. 1.—A fight occurred here last night between Constable Newbold and the two Rays, John and Will, in which Newbold's nose was badly broken by a pistol in the hand of John Ray. Newbold took out a warrant for the Rays' raid some days ago. He raided Levi Malone's place and Malone left town and has not been heard of since. The Rays moved out of their place on Main street into the place vacated by Malone.

Newbold arrived in town some time yesterday. On last night, about 9 o'clock, he took the sheriff to Rays' place and entering he told his business and went to searching behind the counter, where he found whiskey. He then went into another room and found a keg with whiskey in it. About five gallons of whiskey was found. Newbold came back and again went behind the counter, when John Ray followed him, and, cursing him, ordered him out, and struck at him. John and Will had been disarmed. Newbold and John got together and Newbold says John grabbed a pistol lying on a shelf near by and struck him over the nose with it, breaking it and causing the blood to flow from his nose and mouth. By this time Will joined in, calling on John to shoot him. Newbold then endeavored to draw his dirk knife and Will, seeing it, grabbed his wrist and held it until the knife dropped to the floor. Newbold called to the sheriff to help him as he was being choked back against the wall. They were separated, but when they got from behind the counter Will Ray and Newbold got into a scuffle, each trying to shoot the other. Newbold was prevented from killing Ray by Sam Adams grabbing his pistol before he could cock it, it being a single-action pistol. The pistol was knocked from his hand to the floor. Will rushed into Newbold and Newbold says he grabbed Will's pistol before Will could shoot and that in the scuffle the pistol came unbreached and the cartridges fell to the floor; that after a scuffle he twisted the pistol from Will's hand and pressed it back in place and placed the muzzle around to Will's stomach and snapped it twice, Will having his arms around him from behind. They were again separated, when Will went for his double-barreled shotgun, but was disarmed before he could use it. It is almost irasculous that no one was killed. It has been a matter of general comment that some one would be killed whenever this place was raided and liquors seized. None of the other constables had ever found anything and people wondered if Newbold would attempt it. Both the Rays and Sam Adams were put under peace bonds for \$200. They also gave bond for appearance at court for \$1,000 each under the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. Will Ray has issued a warrant for Newbold's arrest for assault with intent to kill. This warrant will be served Monday. Messrs Wm Culp, W. C. Wallace, W. E. Ray, J. A. Rodgers, J. E. Hunter and others went on the various bonds. Mr. J. C. Wallace was retained by Newbold to prepare the cases before the trial justice.

ORPHANAGE ORGANIZERS.

The Committee Preparing to Begin the Work.

Preparations are now being made for the erection of the Epworth Orphanage buildings out on the Simps place near the city, which was secured for the location of the institution last spring. The institution promises to be one of the best ever located in or near Columbia.

The members of the conference executive committee in charge of the establishment of the institution are now in the city. They arrived yesterday, and this afternoon they will hold a special meeting at 5 o'clock for the purpose of perfecting plans for beginning the work of the construction of the buildings, and will arrange for the work. They will doubtless advertise for bids for the erection of such buildings as will be needed at the outset.

The committee will to-day very likely elect a president of the institution also. It is pretty generally understood that the Rev. A. J. Stokes, who stands high in the councils of the Methodist church, will be elected to this position.—The State.

"The Earth Trembled."

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shook this city about 6 o'clock this morning and startled many people. The vibration did not continue longer than several seconds.

West Chester, Pa., Sept. 1.—The shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly here at 6 o'clock this morning. Many people felt the houses shake and rushed to the doors in alarm.

Easton, Pa., Sept. 1.—A very perceptible tremor of the earth was felt in the eastern part of this city shortly after 6 o'clock this morning.

Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Sept. 1.—At daybreak this morning there was an earthquake here that shook houses and people. It was accompanied by a low, rumbling sound that resembled thunder. Many people arose from their beds in terror. The shock lasted about forty-five seconds.

Englewood, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was experienced in this place this morning at 6:10 o'clock. The wave seemed to pass from north to south. Mirrors were swayed on the walls of dwellings, clocks were made to strike out of time and people in bed were awakened by the vibrations of the earth.

Rahway, N. J., Sept. 1.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here early this morning. The first was at 3 o'clock, but was light. At 8 o'clock, the shock lasted five seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling noise resembling thunder. No damage has been reported.

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 1.—Quite a severe earthquake shock was perceptible in Plainfield this morning at 6 o'clock, lasting about seven seconds. Buildings quivered, people were thrown out of bed, ornaments were scattered from mantels over the floors and other evidences of the vibration were observed.

Brooklyn, Sept. 1.—Three distinct earthquake shocks were felt by the residents of Brooklyn about 6 o'clock this morning. The shock was severe in Coney Island and many persons were awakened from their sleep.

Pictures, crockery and even furniture in many houses were dislodged from their positions and their owners, who were not awakened by the earthquake, wondered how it came to pass.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 1.—A slight earthquake tremor was felt here at 6:10 o'clock this morning. The duration of the shock was about one second, but it was generally felt in the city and vicinity. The last previous tremor here was on March 8, 1889.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 1.—At Long Branch the earthquake was felt more distinctly than at any other place along the coast. The residents in several instances ran out of their houses, thinking the buildings were about to fall.

Coney Island, Sept. 1.—Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning an earthquake shock was felt here. The old sea beach palace building rocked to and fro for a few seconds and windows were broken. At the chute enclosure Captain Paul Boynton says that the big structure shook and the glass in the windows of his office was rattled so it cracked in several places. At the Oriental, Manhattan and Brighton Beach hotels the big buildings also got a good shaking and several guests got out of bed and rushed to the windows to see what the trouble was.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 1.—A shock, apparently that of an earthquake, lasting about three seconds, was felt here about 6:08 a. m.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.—A distinctly perceptible earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 6 o'clock. The vibration did not last longer than a second or so, but it was severe enough to awaken people from sleep. The direction was from southeast to north and northwest.

High Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here about 6 o'clock this morning, and from reports received here, it appears to have been felt all through this (Hunterdon) county. Buildings rocked, beds were shaken, rudely arousing people who had not yet risen, and in a number of houses articles fell from shelves, all much to the alarm of nervous people. The shock was greater in the upper part of the county.

Northport, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Shortly before 6 o'clock this morning an earthquake was distinctly felt here. Houses rocked like cradles and people still asleep were awakened by the vibrations. The rumbling lasted for several seconds.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here this morning between 5 and 6 o'clock. A loud rumbling noise resembling that of a heavily loaded wagon going over a paved street was heard and houses were felt to shake quite perceptibly. Many who were asleep were awakened by the shock.

Port Jefferson, N. Y., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was felt here very perceptibly about 6 o'clock this morning. No damage was done.

New York, Sept. 1.—According to the officials of the weather bureau to-day, it is indubitable that the earthquake which was felt in New Jersey, passed on to New York, but very few people could be found who would admit having felt a shock. According to Assistant Weather Observer Smith, the subterranean disturbance was felt in New Jersey and it moved from south to north. He himself distinctly felt it

at 6:13 a. m., in his house in Brooklyn, and the shock must therefore of necessity have passed under Manhattan Island, although it by no means follows that the foundations of the island were shaken. Although there are several buildings within the city limits which have recently been reported unsafe by the building department and have required shoring up to prevent them from falling. No damage of any kind was reported by the police to-day.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 1.—The earthquake this morning was perceptibly felt here and extended through South Jersey as far as Atlantic county.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 1.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt here at 6:09 o'clock this morning.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The residents of this city were startled about 6 o'clock this morning by a low rumbling noise followed by the rocking of their houses. As no explosion has been reported in this neighborhood, it is believed that a light earthquake visited here.

The Cuban Filibusters.

If One Exposition is Balked Another is Immediately Set on Foot.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—The circumstances attending the capture of the Cuban filibustering expedition at Penn's Grove, N. J., on Friday afternoon were the chief subjects of discussion among the many local sympathizers with the revolutionary cause in Cuba. While deploring the fate of the expedition there was an apparent feeling of exultation among the Cubans about the city over the mild manner in which the United States authorities treated the prisoners at the hearing. They were all unanimous in the belief that a case could not be made out against the alleged filibusters because of the fact that their destination could not be established unless one of the party should choose to criminate himself and his comrades.

"The intercepting of this expedition will have no material effect here on the movement going on in this country looking to the emancipation of Cuba," said a prominent Cuban. The most that can be done is to confiscate the arms and ammunition seized. Aid of some sort or other is going to the revolutionists every day from the United States, Mexico, and South America. We have more money than Spain to keep up the fight, and we will get our expeditions through at any risk.

Another Cuban said that two expeditions had successfully cleared last month, one from this port and another from Wilmington. There were 75 men in all, with five hundred rifles and a half million rounds of ammunition. He also said the members of the Wilmington party would keep in close touch until another expedition should be ready to start and then they would join it.

THE CUBAN SUSPECTS.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 1.—The Cuban suspects who were held for a hearing yesterday by a commissioner for violation of the neutrality laws did not leave the city last night, but have taken quarters at a hotel and declare they will remain here until after their trial. This morning they attended church together and the rest of the day they devoted to seeing the sights of the city.

Cashier Planned the Theft.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Shortly before noon to-day, while Cashier Raymond O'Connell, of the Masonic Temple Association, was taking money from the safe a young man approached from behind and grabbed a cash box containing \$750. The chief started down State street with his plunder, followed by five hundred citizens, and was captured by a policeman. During his flight, he threw the money into a garbage box and it was recovered. Certain suspicious circumstances led the police to closely question Cashier O'Connell, who finally confessed that the robbery was planned by himself. He says the thief is James Gordon, of Louisville, Ky.

The Big Bicycle Meet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The professional mile race between Johnson, Sanger and Tyler, for a purse of \$1,000 was the star event on the programme at the Rambler's bicycle meet this afternoon, and nearly 15,000 persons crowded the grand stand and lawn at the driving park where the races occurred.

The first heat was won by Johnson by a few inches, after a magnificent burst of speed in the stretch. Sanger took the second heat, winning almost as he pleased. Johnson led to the head of the stretch, where he stopped as if in trouble and was passed by both Sanger and Tyler. Johnson won the final heat and race in one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on the track. Tyler second, six lengths in front of Sanger. Time 2:12 4-5; 2:12 1-2; 2:12 1-5.

CONVERSIONS IN CHINA.

It has been estimated by well informed authorities that it takes an average of over \$2,000,000 to convert one Chinaman; and the worst of it is that for every Chinaman converted to Christianity at least a thousand Christians have been converted into corpses.—Philadelphia Record.

Cleveland's Federal Plan.

The Federal plan under which the city of Cleveland is managed has been tested four years. The legislative branch consists of a Common Council of twenty members, who are paid five dollars each every time they sit in weekly sessions. They have been stripped of patronage and of the appointing power, except that they have the right to appoint a clerk and their own pages. They cannot disburse a cent of money or make a contract, and yet it is their duty to determine what money shall be spent by the executive officers of the government, and to ratify all contracts planned by the executive officials. There is one of the great beauties of Cleveland government—those who spend the money are not allowed to determine how much they shall spend, and those who determine the amounts to be spent are not allowed to spend them.

Those cities that have a Common Council consisting of two houses favor that plan, because it delays legislation and gives time for discussion and meditation. Others believe that it usually produces slovenly results. The Cleveland plan provides the requisite time by insisting that no bill can pass the Council until one week after it has been read there. Then the Mayor has ten days in which to sign it, veto it, or leave it alone.

The other persons, besides the Council, who are elected are the Mayor, Police Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and Clerk of the Police Court. The plan is called Federal because the Mayor presides over a cabinet consisting of the heads of the six principal executive branches. He appoints for his cabinet a Director of Public Works, a Director of Police, a Director of Fire, and Directors of Accounts, Law, and Charities and Correction. Unfortunately for Cleveland, these appointments are made with the advice and consent of the Council—a crack in the system which the politicians can open as wide as a church door. If the Mayor had the full power of appointment of his own cabinet, and had twenty-five thousand dollars, or forty thousand, a year, instead of six thousand, Cleveland would offer a still better example to the other cities of the land than it does now. The Mayor and his cabinet have seats in the Common Council, and the Mayor is empowered to take part in its discussions and deliberations, but he has no vote. He has one very valuable prerogative—he may at any time "appoint competent disinterested persons not exceeding three in number, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political faith, to examine without notice the affairs of any department, officer, or employe, and the result of such examination shall be recorded in his office and transmitted by him to the Council without delay."

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 1.—The Gloucester fishing schooner John E. McKenzie, from Greenland, which arrived here this morning, reports that the Peary expedition steamer Kite was at Hoistonborg on July 15. All on board were well. She picked up Prof. Dyer, who was waiting her arrival there. The Kite then sailed north for Peary's headquarters. The coast is clear of ice as far north as reports could be obtained. The schooner herself was 200 miles north of Cape Farewell and saw none. She anticipated a splendid chance for the Kite reaching her destination.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

Claremont Lodge, No. 61, A. F. M.
Meets Thursday nights of each month, on or before the Full Moon.
A. C. PHELPS, W. M.
H. C. MOSES, Secretary.

Beulah Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.
Meets on First Tuesday of each month.
H. C. MOSES, High Priest.
F. M. SPANS, Secretary.

Gamecock Lodge, No. 17, K. of P.
Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock, except fifth Monday night.
I. M. STUCKEY, C. C.
B. WALSH, K. of R. & S.

Sumter Lodge, No. 1077, K. of H.
Meets every First and Third Monday nights at 7 o'clock.
W. F. RHAME, Dict.
H. C. MOSES, Rep'r.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 251, K. & L. of H.
Meets every Second and Fourth Monday nights at 7 o'clock.
J. S. HUGHSON, Protector
B. J. RHAME, Secretary.

Sumter Council, No. 649, A. L. of H.
Meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday nights at 7 o'clock.
W. F. RHAME, Com.
J. N. CORBETT, Sec.

Sumter Lodge, No. 8, I. O. G. T.
Meets every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.
J. W. DANIEL, C. T.
GEORGE MANOTTE, Sec.

Sumter Lodge, No. 1, A. O. U. W.
Meets every First and Third Thursday nights at 7 o'clock.
H. C. MOSES, M. W.
B. WALSH, Rec.

Pocahontas Tribe, No. 16, I. O. R. M.
Meets every Friday's Sleep at the 8th Run.
WM YEADON, Sachem
B. C. WALLACE, C. of R.

Sumter Council, No. 7, Jr. O. U. A. M.
Meets on Second and Fourth Tuesday nights of each month at 8 o'clock.
SHEPPARD NASH, Councillor.
B. C. WALLACE, Sec'y.

Holly-Wood Camp, W. of W.
Meets every Third Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. JENKINS, Con. Com.
E. I. REARDON, Clerk.

Carolina Council, No. 515, C. B. L.
Meets every Second and Fourth Wednesday in Monaghan Block.
NEIL O'DONNELL, Pres.
A. H. EBERHART, Sec.

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