

# Carolina Watchman Supplement.

## THE GREAT EXPOSITION

At Atlanta, Georgia—What it is what it has done—What results are certain to grow from it.

On the first day of June, of this year, a visitor to Oglethorpe Park, in the city of Atlanta, would have seen an enclosure of about seventy-five acres, consisting of a series of terraces, more or less wooded, a few shells of buildings, long lines of empty stables and coops, stalls and a very fair race course, with the usual accompaniments of grand, music and judges stands. Had any one said to such a visitor: "On the first day of next December you will find the space inside the course occupied by magnificent buildings, other large structures on the summit of yonder terrace, all filled with the most elaborate machinery, fine wares and grand exhibits of the mineral, forest and agricultural resources of the Southern States, and most thousands of other visitors, come like yourself to see this miracle," the person so addressed might well have been pardoned for regarding the speaker as an enthusiastic crank. Yet there was one man in the country who not only saw all this in his mind's eye, but was able to make the vision a real, tangible fact. That man was Hon. H. I. Kimball, Director General of the International Cotton Exposition. To his broad grasp and general acquaintance with men and affairs are the people of all sections indebted for the marvelous Exhibition of American resources and industries that are daily examined and admired by thousands. The skill of Mr. Kimball, as of all great executive minds, is his ability to select men to carry out his plans, and in this he has been singularly successful. His private secretary, Sam. W. Small, now city editor of the Atlanta Constitution, better known in the newspaper world by the nom de plume, "Old Si"—is one of the most promising young journalists of the South, a brilliant writer, an astonishingly rapid stenographer, and a capital business correspondent. In the inception of this enterprise, when an immense correspondence was required, Mr. Kimball would give him "the nub of the thing," and Secretary Small would dash off a hundred or more letters a day.

Another of his effective lieutenants is Gen. John R. Lewis, the actual head of the Department of Publication. He organized the entire system of circulars, directions to exhibitors, admissions and other essentials, and performed an astonishing amount of work in a clear, practical style, that drew from one of the most experienced exhibitors the following compliment: "Our firm has taken part in every important Exhibition at home and abroad, for twenty years, and we have never found such business precision, combined with simplicity of details, as is contained in all the publications of this Cotton Exposition. They are model papers that cannot be improved."

The mechanical supervision of this immense undertaking was entrusted to two men eminently qualified for their respective duties, Charles T. Sablin, Chief of Engineering and Machinery, and J. C. Peck, Chief of Construction. Each of these gentlemen managed his department with the greatest skill and contributed essentially to the success of Mr. Kimball's plan. Besides these two, the Chief of the Department of Minerals and Woods is entitled to special notice. Col. J. B. Killebrew, of Tennessee, had made himself a name in Europe and at home, for his practical acquaintance with botany, geology and kindred subjects, and in selecting him for the great department he supervises, the Director General found the right man for the place.

Besides these chiefs of department there are on the Executive Committee some two score men of large business experience who gave a considerable part of their valuable time to the work. Prominent among them are S. M. Inman, Esq., Treasurer of the Exposition, a gentleman accustomed to handle great interests, and noted for his integrity and liberality, and Major R. E. Crane, a prominent merchant, whose hard, practical common sense has been a constant aid to the Director General. The Committee has acted both as an advisory and revisory body, and all Executive plans and work have passed before it for approval. All the same the conception and execution of this great and successful enterprise has been the work of the Director General and his excellent lieutenants, aided from first to last by the entire press of the United States.

Having thus awarded to the real workers in this National Exhibition a moiety of deserved praise for their grand achievement, let us see what the Exposition really is.

The central thought of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, but of whose public suggestion the idea took shape, was to get together planters, spinners and makers of mill machinery, that ideas and things might be discussed in the light of the individual experience of practical men, for the sake of getting at improved and saving methods in the handling of cotton between the field and the factory. That was the term idea of the International Cotton Exposition. Later Mr. Atkinson proposed that the natural resources of what is known

as the Piedmont region of the South should be collected by the railroad companies and make part of the show. This suggestion was adopted and preparations began actively last April, for the double exhibition. The leading papers of the North and West were unanimous in approval of the proposed Exposition and its name and purposes were soon well understood.

In his visits to the money centers of the North, to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the Exposition Company, Mr. Kimball was repeatedly asked, "Why not enlarge its scope and admit all industries?" This inquiry became at last a general request, and, with the approval of the Executive Committee, public announcement was made that exhibits would be received in all branches of industry and art. The response was prompt and emphatic. Applications for space poured in from all directions, until, overwhelmed by their numbers, the Executive Committee, on the 10th of September, refused to receive more. Then, and not before, began the work of allotting space, and in a very few days it was manifest that the buildings already finished would not hold one-half of all the entries. New structures were ordered and begun, but as most of the timber to be used in them was still growing in the forests when the order was given, it was impossible to finish them in readiness for opening day, October 5th.

When that day came the motive power was ready in the main building, and three or four exhibits were arranged; but the rest was chaos. The grounds were littered with lumber and the debris of building materials; cars stood on the track loaded with cases of machinery and merchandise; the spaces were heaped with unopened cases; and everything was confused except the brain of the Director General. Yet the flags and pennons fluttered gaily in the bright sunshine, and ten thousand people applauded the boldness of Governor Colquitt when, with flashing eyes, he stood in their presence and said in tones that rang like trumpet notes: "We challenge the admiration of the world." That bold challenge has been fully justified. To day, in all its parts and details, the International Cotton Exposition is the best illustration the world has ever seen of every form of American industrial progress. In it are to be found every adjunct of the royal staple, cotton, from seed to perfected fruit—from tools and implements employed in its cultivation to the most complex machinery used in its manufacture. With these also are the fabrics derived from it as found in all parts of the world. Silk, linen and other textiles are there in great variety. With them are thousands of machines and implements, great and small, employed in our diversified industries.

The display of natural resources is immense and surprising. The golden grains of Kansas and the golden nuggets of Georgia, are almost side by side, and every ore and mineral that has a commercial value is to be seen in these magnificent collections. The railroad exhibits show that the region they traverse can furnish all those materials that constitute the bases of manufacturing industries, and also all the food products needed to sustain an immense population of artisans.

Turning from these to the Art and Industrial exhibits, the visitor sees articles of practical value, of luxury and of high art, displayed with wonderful taste and skill. All these departments combined make an exhibition unequalled in American history, and worthy the careful study of every citizen.

This Exposition has already opened the eyes of American citizens to the vast undeveloped wealth that lies in the near proximity to the Atlantic seaboard. It has brought together in friendly competition manufacturers and merchants from all parts of the Union. It has demonstrated the dignity of labor by quiet, unobtrusive, but most effective arguments. It has brought into friendly council men of diverse politics and antecedents, and cemented friendships born of mutual respect. It has strengthened the bonds of our common nationality, which began to knit closely after the foul assassination of President Garfield. It has demonstrated that no one section of country has a monopoly of practical knowledge, but that each has something to learn as well as somewhat to impart. It is not merely a great school of technical and applied science—although it is all of that; but it is an incentive to progress, and a grand teacher of national unity.

What will be its outcome? This grand Exposition will certainly close on the last day of December. The gay flags will be furled, the wondrous machines, the delicate fabrics, and the thousand choice and beautiful things now on exhibition, will be packed and shipped away; exhibitors and their employees will return to their homes, and the scene of enchantment will disappear forever. But its grandest work will remain to be accomplished. The skilled artisans brought here to show the uses of the machines they tended will tell their fellow-workers of the wondrous resources of the South. The savings banks of New England and the Middle States, those great reservoirs of the capital accumulated from labor savings, will be drawn upon by practical mechanics, who will seek among the Southern hills a place to establish the industries to which they have been trained.

Capital from Europe and from the North will follow all along the lines to which this Exposition has blazed a path. The youth of the South, who will have had their eyes opened to the grand rewards that await intelligent labor in their own forests and mountains, will apply themselves diligently to the task of developing the resources that lie at their doors. The inspiration has been given to minds prepared to receive and to act upon it. The Exposition has dissipated the mists that hung over this beautiful Southland, and flooded it with a glory brighter than that of the sun. And the time will come, in the not distant future, when forest, field and mines, in all this Piedmont region will contribute, each its share, to the support of a great, prospering, intelligent and energetic population.

## The American Watch Company.

This is the only establishment engaged in watch manufacturing that has thought enough of the Cotton Exposition to send down a display. Fortunately, however, nobody will be the loser but themselves, for the Waltham people have done the thing so handsomely that they would have obscured competitors into insignificance had they come. A more elaborate display of watches could not be made than they have here except at the cost of monotonous repetitions, for it includes everything in the shape of a pocket timepiece, that ingenuity and taste have hitherto combined in introducing to the public. This is the pioneer watch manufacturing of America, which began in 1853 by turning out only ten watches a day, which were then almost a drug upon the market, so deep-seated was the popular prejudice in favor of foreign makes. But in this, as in many other branches of manufacture, merit slowly but surely prevailed in the end, and within the last few years their watches have been considered equal, if not superior, to any made in Geneva itself. This has been shown by the result of the sharp contest at all the world's fairs since 1875, in which the Waltham has come out universally victorious. As trophies of their victories, they have a number of handsome medals dating from 1857 up to the present time, among which are noticeable one of solid gold, awarded them at Paris, in 1878, "for beauty of finish, durability and general excellence," and another, scarcely less elegant, won at the World's Fair, held in 1873, at Sydney, N.-w. South Wales. While many so-called watch manufacturers confine their operations to making movements only, the American company makes the complete watch, both works and case. Their horse-timers are now recognized as the leading timepieces of the world, and most accurate made in the world, and are fast getting into universal use. Their factory is the largest factory in the world, and is now making 800 complete watches in a day, which number will soon be augmented to supply a demand which is growing apace.

The Southern people, in view of the fact that they can get as good a Waltham as any other watch, with a larger variety of kinds and styles to make selections from, will not forget when they go to buy that these were the only watch manufacturers in the North that came to their cotton show, and that, too, with a display as large and handsome as was shown at Philadelphia or Paris, in the face of a world's competition.

This company positively declines to sell at retail, but visitors who wish their watches, will find them in every first-class jewelry store, while on the Exhibition grounds, as above stated, only the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company will sell them, and at figures advantageous to Southern buyers. —Louisville Courier Journal.

## The Poorest Rooster on Earth.

In the Agricultural Annex, the first peculiar object that catches the eye from the east entrance is a large yellow flag with heavy border, with a picture of the starved rooster whose portrait is familiar to farmers everywhere, which has been adopted, and patented as the trade mark of the Aultman & Taylor Company, manufacturers of engines and threshers at Mansfield, Ohio.—Drawing a little nearer, one becomes interested in the operation of two perfect miniature machines run by steam, and performing the functions of the larger ones which are found in the display. One of these is a traction engine, which is self-propelling, or stationary as desired, and is used for running the other which is a threshing machine on the same scale. These machines attract more attention than anything in the building, and the avenue is constantly blocked with curious visitors.

Farmers and others are shown the full grown engines and threshers in the display and are presented with attractive literature, all of which is humorously embellished with pictures of the rooster that was fattened on an Aultman & Taylor straw-stalk. The idea conveyed is that a chicken will starve if he gets nothing but the grain that is left in a straw stalk that has gone through an Aultman & Taylor Thresher. This significant trade mark will be found on every thresher made by them.

We cannot enter into a discussion of the merits of Messrs. Aultman & Taylor's threshers and engines, but the writer is familiar with the history and reputation of the Company and their workmanship, and from facts in his possession that these engines and threshers are absolutely the best in the world for the purposes for which they are designed. There are many features in the exhibit which have not been mentioned, but which are fully explained in their Catalogue, a very interesting book, full of facts that every farmer should have who is seeking to keep pace with the improvements of the day. These books can be had by addressing the firm at Mansfield, Ohio.

## Artificial Limbs.

Few fail to see and wonder when they pass such a curiosity as the miniature silver electric engine that gives motion to all the joints of a little artificial limb that every one says is "so cute." This belongs to a display of Artificial Limbs made by Charles M. Evans, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who by his enterprise has in 15 years experience built up a large business, now being one of the most extensive manufacturers of artificial limbs in the world. Those interested should see this display in Art the Building.

## THE SOUTHERN BEAUTY.

As Seen at the International Cotton Exposition—Diamonds and Pretty Women at Atlanta—How they Affected the Proposed Reception of Sherman.

Atlanta Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

During the past week the Northern visitor at the Cotton Exposition has enjoyed a more than favorable opportunity of observing at his leisure that fascinating element in Southern society immortalized by Mrs. Southworth and her cotemporaries, and popularly known as the Southern beauty. Among the thousands of citizens of Georgia, Alabama, the two Carolinas and sister States represented here in the largely increased attendance of the past five days, the Southern beauties have been present in no inconsiderable proportion, and wherever found she is distinctive among her sex, and is collectively the reflex of several types of feminine loveliness. You find her as a slender brunette, with classic features, faultless though delicate form, and flashing black eyes; or, less numerous but fully as attractive, in the entrancing and ever popular blonde, who, while of more robust figure and of less delicate *tout ensemble*, is equally graceful and eminently fitted to shine with and in contrast to her dark-eyed rival. There is another type here which a stranger will find prominent among the two, but which can not properly be classed as a beauty. That is the blondine, who must be called pretty, but not beautiful; whose dignified manner, charming presence and graceful carriage, necessarily add to her natural attractions. She is met in a mixed throng in greater percentage than either of the others, and when seen invariably commands extensive and respectful comment from the opposite sex.

## DIAMONDS AND PRETTY WOMEN.

Just here, to a close observer, there is one very pleasing and striking peculiarity about the Art building which does not exist to nearly the same extent at any other point of the grounds, and that is the fact that it is a popular resort for ladies of refinement, beauty and culture. Take the dark-eyed Southern beauty in her native atmosphere, and her intellectual attainments and fascinating manners form an appropriate setting to her prepossessing *personne*. In no place can her combined qualities be seen to better advantage than here. She goes through the several buildings, admires the exhibits which interest her sex exclusively, grasps the intricate scientific problem as it is presented in the mass of cotton and other machinery, and reads in the exhibits of improved agricultural instruments the discrepancies and necessities of the soil culture in this section, but it is in the Art building where she is found in her natural element. Here are features more congenial to her taste and at one point particularly is this most prominent. I speak of the Diamond and Jewelry of the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company, of St. Louis, which attracts more wide spread attention than any other here. It is in the main Art building, immediately west of the Arcade, and deserves special mention not only because of the popular reputation of the firm, but because of the varied and valuable character of the exhibit and its handsome surroundings. In this portion of the building, the first thing that greets the eye of the visitor is a massive and hand-some

## EBONY AND GOLD PAVILION

Draped in curtains of rich material, carpeted, and with heavy plate-glass sides forming also the outer walls of commodious show-cases, which are artistically upholstered in silk and satin. This is where the Jaccard Jewelry Company exhibit is located, and if nothing else were to give this information a mammoth iron safe inside would almost tell of the great treasures which it is its duty to hold within its grasp.

The most prominent feature of the display consists in the diamonds which it embraces, and here the ladies, true to the instinct of their sex, congregate and apparently never weary in canvassing the many qualities of the solitaires and other costly gems. At all hours of the day the pavilion is thronged with the elite of the gentler sex, whose position in society and circumstances make them critical connoisseurs in this particular branch of the art of female adornment. In passing judgment in this respect the visitors are greatly assisted by the very reputation of the Jaccard Company, which having been established in 1830—more than a half century ago—has acquired an extensive and valuable business throughout the South and are constantly making important sales at the Exposition, which compel from day to day the replenishing of the stock of diamonds from the home establishment.

## A TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR PAIR.

Among the extensive display of diamonds is a matched cut pair of fifty-two and one-half carats, valued at \$10,000, which are the largest matched pair ever brought to this country. When one views them the mind naturally reverts to the crown jewels of England, France and Russia, to those in the Green Vault of Dresden, and to the celebrated Kohinoor of India. The latter, you will remember, weighed five or six hundred carats in the rough, and 132 carats when cut. But while diamonds are a special feature with the Jaccard Company, they are also extensive manufacturers of silversware, of which there are many most beautiful, artistic and modern specimens on exhibition. The company has large connections in Europe, by which means they are enabled to import all of the latest French, English and Viennese goods, bronzes, clocks, bric-a-brac, etc. The exhibit also embraces cabinets of silversware, clocks, cutlery, bronzes, bisque, parian and porcelain ware, vases, repousse ware, watches, bracelets, and many other articles in the fine jewelry line. A pair of large Satsuma vases, which were recently sold to ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, are greatly admired. They are beautifully illustrated in traceries of gold oxides by martial scenes taken from the earliest history of Japan, and as articles of

vertu are very valuable. The Jaccard Company are to be congratulated on the exhibit made here, and during the earlier days of the Exposition it appeared as though the enormous outlay and the heavy draft on their stock had been made for naught, but under the present improved condition of things the value of their display is being properly appreciated.

While speaking on this subject it would be well to show what moral influence the Southern woman exerts in her proper sphere, as demonstrated incident to General Sherman's visit here on Tuesday. It is a remarkable fact that while the male natives have ceased to bear animosity towards the grim old warrior who left a black souvenir in Georgia forty miles wide and three hundred long, the women, on the contrary, will never forget that Sherman burned their homes, and they uniformly refuse to regard him as anything else than an invader and despoiler. Speaking to some Southern ladies about Sherman, a few days ago, they said they never would forget him, and they would not permit him to be feted here if they could prevent it. "Why," said one, "when he came South before, and was feted here, there were women at the banquet table who wished every drink he took could be transformed into poison; and others, while lending their presence as a matter of necessity, hid beneath the guise of politeness, a hatred which boiled no good for the destroyer of their homes." I have found that this sentiment still exists here very largely among the women of Georgia, and if report be correct, it was a potential agency in influencing a change of programme on Tuesday. A committee of citizens proposed to honor the General of the Army with a banquet, but current rumor has it that the members of the committee were informed that it would be distasteful to some, and that a number of ladies visited a merchant who was on the committee and warned him not to give the banquet and they would withdraw their patronage. I give this as I got it, and one corroborative fact is present in the absence of the banquet. General Sherman came here as a private citizen, and by his conservative and sensible course did much to allay the feeling against him, and I take it that his next visit South, if he comes again, will witness a change in popular sentiment, and he will be received as his rank and position deserve.

## The Estey Organs in the South.

In 1879 the Estey Organ Company opened a house at Atlanta, Ga., as headquarters for the sale of their instruments in the Southern States. About one year ago Mr. C. M. Cady took charge of this house, and was given the entire control of it in the Southern States. Since then he has more than doubled the business of the previous year in organs, added an extensive piano department, and opened a large export trade in small musical instruments. They hold the Southern agency for three celebrated makes of pianos, Steinway, Weber and Decker Brothers, and have made expressly for them a piano called the "Gate City," which they guarantee first class in every respect. In the "Gate City" pianos they have a trade extending from Virginia to Texas. Their imports from Europe embrace all kinds of musical instruments, including Italian violin strings made expressly for their use, called "clear grit." Mr. Cady is a man of many years' practical experience in every branch of the music trade, and we know of no one more competent to handle so large a business. They have, during the past year, established a large number of agents in all the different towns and cities, and created a demand for the Estey organs which is almost beyond their ability to supply. Added to their musical instrument trade, they keep a select stock of sheet music, of only salable pieces at low prices. Their building is located at the corner of Broad and Alabama streets, and is thirty feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, with basement, in which are kept goods boxed. The warehouses are finely fitted up and well stocked with instruments. Mr. Cady sends daily telegrams to the factory for instruments; in fact, he says he has no time to write, and does nearly all his correspondence by wire. During the past season they have given almost weekly musical entertainments at their warehouses, which were well patronized by the elite of the city of Atlanta. The entertainments were principally piano and organ recitals, and were strictly complimentary and given for the benefit of the lovers of music in the "Gate City."

Mr. Cady has the able assistance of Mr. Robert B. Toy, superintendent of agencies and general traveler for the South; Samuel Bradley, salesman, piano and organ department; Mr. John O'Donnolly, salesman sheet music department; Mr. C. E. Bostwick, book-keeper; besides a number of traveling men.

## The Little World.

This wonderful result of patience, ingenuity and mechanical skill, continues to draw the largest crowds of any exhibition on the grounds. Of the thousands who visit the Exposition daily, very few fail to pay a visit to the wonderful Little World in Art hall near the center. This piece of mechanism is indeed most remarkable—a multiplicity of automatic figures, a steamboat in motion upon a lake and a train of cars with train men, who get on and off at the stations and signaling the engineer—make up a panorama of the busy world of labor that is most unique and interesting. It is useless to attempt a description of what is to be seen in this attractive room, but the admission fee is only ten cents and the best thing *The Constitution* could do is to say that no man has seen the Exposition until he goes to the Little World.

## He-no Tea.

The most unique and attractive display in the Industrial Art Building is the Chinese Pagoda in the very center of the building, where pure, uncolored and unadorned He-no tea are introduced by Messrs. Martin, Gillet & Co., of Baltimore, Md. There is but one species of tea plant from which all teas are made. The many varieties in market are produced by different methods of coloring, and by assorting the different sizes or shapes of the leaves. Messrs. Gillet & Co. are endeavoring to induce people to drink pure, uncolored tea. Chinamen will not drink tea that has been prepared for the American market. The materials used for coloring of inferior teas to improve their looks are the rankest poison, including Prussian blue, gypsum and indigo.

## The Kimball House.

The Kimball House was the beginning of new Atlanta. None but a prophetic mind would have thought of building such a house in a town or city the size of Atlanta at the time it was built. It was a bad speculation for Mr. Kimball, but it was the making of Atlanta. Had this magnificent hotel never been built Atlanta would not have been the prosperous city she is to-day. But the enterprise of one man who saw far enough ahead to risk his fortune in such a building stimulated others to greater enterprise and when the house was opened in a little more than six months from the time the ground was broken, the word went out through the whole country that Atlanta had the largest first-class hotel in the South, and ever after that Atlanta was known to the traveling public as the most enterprising city in the South. The scarcity of good hotels in the South made the Kimball house more conspicuous. Commercial men would travel hundred miles out of the way to find a first-class hotel in Atlanta. And so it is to-day, one of the best houses in America, and as it costs no more to stop at the Kimball than at second class hotels, it is always full, and its guests are well provided for.

If it had not been for this immense hotel, Atlanta would never have had a Cotton Exposition. With only moderate and ordinary hotel accommodations, the important question of taking care of visitors would have amounted to all other advantages which Atlanta possessed, and the thing would have been dropped or the Exposition taken elsewhere. But here was an advantage which settled the question of entertainment, and upon this the location of the Exposition was determined.

The Kimball house is kept by Messrs. Scoville & Terry, who are also proprietors of the "Arlington" and the "Norval," Lynchburg, Va., and the "Dural" at Jacksonville, Florida.

The house is at present under the able management of L. W. Scoville, Esq., whose urbanity and obliging disposition, together with his efficiency in the management of the house, has made him personally popular with the guests of the house. And even under the trying circumstances incident to a crowded house during the past few weeks he has not been amenable to the slightest complaint, except, perhaps from a few who are never satisfied. The rooms are comfortably furnished and many of them elegantly. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and is prepared in first class style. The Clerks are gentlemen of the best school, and there is not a stuck-up, diamond pinned, pariah-hair-in-the-middle clerk in the lot. They are polite and civil, answering questions and attending to their duties as if they were proprietors, and as if they regarded the guests of the house as their personal friends. The House has been crowded during the past month, sometimes overflowing, and during the remainder of this month those wishing to secure rooms should do so by telegraph at least twenty-four hours before they expect to arrive.

## Thomas M. Clarke & Co. Hardware.

Atlanta may well be proud of the display of the leading importers and dealers and Merchants in Hardware of that City, Messrs. Thos. M. Clarke & Co. It is the largest display made by Atlanta Exhibitors, and probably the best in any line in the main building. They have a large space in the east side of the North wing, and it is readily seen by all visitors. In the center of the large space secured by this firm, they have an exhibit of saws, the central piece being a circular saw 100 inches in diameter, the largest saw in the world; around these, on the show-board, are saws of every description, representing an unbroken reunion, as it were, of the entire saw family. There are saws of all shapes and for all purposes, and it would take a man of more than ordinary intelligence to tell what some of them are used for. There are not less than twenty-five or thirty varieties in the collection. Another board, or frame, displays razor-blade edge tools, making a collection quite as varied and interesting as the one just mentioned. There are axes, broad-axes, hand-axes, adzes, hatchets, hoes, etc., all highly polished, bespeaking the most careful workmanship and the highest quality.

In front of the tools is an exhibit of elegantly painted and highly finished Oliver chilled plows, some of which are made to show the handwork of the carver, the artist and the mechanic, but there are every-day plows also in the group, such as are made every day by thousands at the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, Indiana, and such as are used by hundreds of thousands of farmers all over the world.

There are several show-cases, one containing carpenters' and machinists' tools of the best quality; another case exhibits a stock of Mrs. Post's improved, patent, cold handle, square back saws. These are "better and finer finished, and hold the heat longer, than any iron heretofore produced." A table contains American fluting machines, the practical uses of which are demonstrated by a lady in attendance. Back of this is a pyramid of shelves, upon which the fluters and irons are shown in greater numbers. There are many other articles in the exhibit which have not been mentioned, but no brief description will do the subject justice. The exhibit is a fair representation of the business of Thos. M. Clarke & Co., at their extensive warehouses in Atlanta.

## The Seven Sisters.

One of the most interesting places on the grounds is the tent in which the Sutherland family give entertainments every half hour. The family consists of seven sisters, all of whom have fine suits of black hair, one of them having the longest human hair in the world, being seven feet in length, and another one having the most abundant hair of any lady in the world. The other sisters have fine suits, any one of which is most wonderful for its beauty, abundance and length. The sisters are fine musicians and sing songs and choruses charmingly, and one of them, Naomi, is the only lady in the world, so far as known, who has a bass voice. This entertainment is worth seeing, besides, there are jugglers, ventriloquists, the fat boy, and other amusements which go to make it "the largest 10-cent show in the world," as is claimed by Mr. Crosby, the manager. Every visitor who goes to see the "seven wonders" sends his friends to see them, because it is a good show.