

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

It was a wise choice that made the old Colonial home the Woman's Building, for it was a vantage ground to start upon. The ladies of Charleston have carried out the history of the estate, and the building is fitted up in characteristic colonial style. In its chambers are the rarest of furniture and silver, yielded up to aid the Exposition by the older citizens of Charleston, who prize them as invaluable heirlooms. On the walls are old family portraits of priceless value, the production of early American artists, the names of Gilbert, Stuart, Morse, Jarvis, Sully, Copley, Fraser, Allston, West and others equally well known in their age.

The building is of two stories and class encloses the wide piazza of the first floor, where a cup of "Pinehurst Tea," grown at Summerville, twenty-five miles from Charleston, can be enjoyed. The tea farm there is the only one on this hemisphere, and the tea is equal in flavor to the best imported. The product is the result of many years of experiment in tea culture, which now is beyond the experimental stage. This has proved that tea can be grown profitably in America, and a company has been formed, controlling seven thousand acres of land, a thousand of which will soon be under cultivation.

Within the building, adorned with plants and flowers, the scene is a beautiful one. Here in hallway with its curved stairs and in paneled rooms with antique furniture the paintings and articles of vertu are to be seen. In the library are books whose inspiration was woman's brain, and among these are some from the private library of President Roosevelt.

A restaurant of special interest is within the building and is dubbed "The Carolina Rice Kitchen," where the uninitiated are given an opportunity to learn how to rightly serve the delicious cereal, so largely raised in South Carolina, which boasts of many great rice fields.

Another feature, and one a boon to tired mothers, is the "Day Nursery," where children are cared for during the day, and in a room close by is shown how hospital nursing is done by trained nurses.

Then there is the silk culture exhibit. In the early history of Charleston there was a fine export trade in silk, and exhibits of this early industry are shown. By the untiring energy of the ladies of the committee the silk worms were raised on mulberry trees in Charleston, reels were constructed and beautiful white silk made especially for the Exposition.

This domain of fair woman, a partial and incomplete list of whose attraction has been given, is presided over by one of Charleston's most charming women, Mrs. Sarah Calhoun Simons, President of the Board of Woman Managers. She is a member of the family of the illustrious John C. Calhoun, and has more than a State reputation as one of the most popular women in South Carolina. She has great executive ability, her personal charm and high social position adding to her other qualifications for the successful conduct of the exacting duties of her position. In this work she has the aid of representative women from all sections of the State, whose earnestness, ability and energy are aiding in the great success of the Woman's Department. The other members of the Board of Woman Managers are Mrs. William H. Brawley, first vice president; Mrs. Rawlins Lowndes, second vice president; Mrs. William Alston Pringle, secretary; Mrs. B. F. Alston, assistant secretary, and Miss Henrietta Murdoch, treasurer.

In addition to these there is a long list of prominent ladies of the State who have charge of various matters pertaining to the department and lady commissioners from other States. Mrs. Charles Price representing North Carolina in the list.

One delights to linger over the charms of the Woman's Building, for it is a place of great fascination, and once within its hospitable walls it is hard to bid it even an "au revoir."

Passing on across the Common, where views of the beautiful Ashley and of the always charming live oaks are to be had the visitor soon steps into the wide porch of the

GUATEMALA AND ALASKA.

In this section of the grounds a dock extends into the Ashley river where steamers and smaller craft can land. Here, too, is the Guatemala Building. This is built of bark, the structure being one typical of the houses of that country. In it the resources of Guatemala are displayed in most attractive style.

From Guatemala to Alaska is a far cry, but here also is to be seen the Alaska Building, and within it a collection of material from the regions of snow and cold. Here there are polar bears, black bears, Alaskan dogs, native birds and other exhibits which tell of the life in the frozen North.

THE NEGRO BUILDING.

Diagonally across the Common from the Louisiana Purchase Building, through a live oak grove, is the Negro Building. This is a long low building of the Spanish-Renaissance order of architecture one story high, and of a strongly Mexican mission type. In general it is like a huge H. Its decorations are comprised in the deep tiled roof and windows covered with grilles. It has two wings, within which is an inner court, and contains twelve thousand square feet of space, the interior beautiful with flowers and fountains.

The exhibit made here is one showing great advance on the part of the Negro. The head of the committee having this exhibit in charge is Booker T. Washington, and a most gratifying display has been made.

Recognizing that agriculture has largely occupied the race the exhibit has this as a great feature, yet there is here the things which show that in the past twenty-five years the negro has advanced in many other industrial lines, and in educational force, this being exhibited in the display of Tuskegee and other great Negro institutions.

The exhibit is not a large one, but it has been carefully made and is representative. It is explained to visitors and the verdict must be after a careful investigation that the negro is progressing.

Turning back towards the Administration Building, for the reader has been taken in consecutive order through the buildings we pass on our way.

THE RACE TRACK.

famous old Washington course of the Jockey Club.

A speedy string of horses are run daily and there is each afternoon great interest shown in the exciting contests, the music of the band, the cheers of the people and the rush of the horses making one of the events of each day.

Taking in the circuit of the grounds is a miniature railway, which though tiny makes a speedy trip. Boarding the cars at the race track we are soon whirled through the Avenue of States and Cities, and with a brief view of the Administration Building, Auditorium and Court of Palaces we are landed near the Midway, that before we enter its fun-hinged gates we may inspect the

WEST INDIAN BUILDING.

This is placed at the entrance to the Midway and it contains a most interesting exhibit from these islands about which the war cloud so lately hovered and broke. Here the courteous and attentive representatives from Cuba and Porto Rico have most intelligently arranged the products and resources of their island homes. The visitor will find much to interest him here, as well as a vast amount of educational information about Cuba and Porto Rico.

But the music, and the laughter, and the cheers, and the shrill cries of strange tongues calls us and we enter upon

THE EXPOSITION MIDWAY.

It's an imposing entrance that Architect Gilbert has designed for the Midway, and it is worthy of the fun and the frolic and the knowledge that is to be gained inside of it, for there is knowledge as well as fun.

Though not the first to be reached one of the best all round attractions on the Midway is "Jim Key." Do you know the horse? He is one of the most intelligent animals in the world and you do not want to miss "Jim Key." Then there is the "Old Mill," with its splashing wheel and rush of waters in caverns now dark, now bright. Know this, Oh you who are filled with sentiment and have your best beloved along, fail not to ride through the "Old Mill" in one of its jolly little boats. You're a loser if you do not.

But who can talk seriously when there's a visit to the Midway afoot? Perhaps you've been on it, at Atlanta, or Chicago, or Omaha, or Nashville, or Buffalo. If you have you are going again and if not then Charleston has a revelation for you, for it's a rich Midway in attractions.

The "barker," or the "spieler" with his foghorn voice is at work, the weird music sounds out, the camel with its tourists a-back or a-hump tells that the Streets of Cairo are here. Over yonder way is the "Battle of Bull Run," while the "Electric Beauty" of the Cuban Theatre attracts your rapt admiration. Here come the Esquimaux, sadly out of their temperature in this land of summer time, sunshine and flowers, while beyond the quaint little Japs in their "Fair Japan" are ready to entertain you in feasts or acrobatic feats. Across the street there is a museum, some of whose exhibits surpass that of New York's Eden Musee. Then comes "Roldair's "Darkness and Dawn," Boston's Great Animal Arena, Gray's Wild West Castle Roping Show, The Moorish Palace, the New England Kitchen, the Little Red House, the Wayside Inn, the Flying Charlot and attraction after attraction that makes the Midway the delight of young and old, of grave and gay.

Here in its wide streets confetti battles WALTER G. GREEN, President. B. F. McLEOD, Vice President. S. F. INNESS, Treasurer. P. R. RIVERS, Secretary. Directors—Walter G. Green, S. F. Inness, B. F. McLeod, C. Wulbern, P. R. Rivers, Geo. L. Muckenfuss. will be fought and at night fireworks will lend an added beauty to the bizzar scene that only the Midway with its people of all nations can produce for amusement seekers.

Of course see the Midway. It's part of the show, and it's a part that will bring the smiles and the laughter to your face. It is a jolly Midway show that the Exposition offers to its visitors.

PLASTIC ART IN "IVORY CITY."

American art is as everything American, it advances. In no department has this advance been more rapid than in sculpture, and as the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition is the latest Exposition, it has the advantage of all the others.

In all parts of the "Art" and "Natural Sections" of the Ivory City are to be seen beautiful statues, most of which represent incidents allied to Southern history.

Artists with high ideals have contributed from their talent, and in five groups seen in the Court of Palaces this is evident. The Aztec Group, by Louis A. Gudebrod, of New York, Exposition Director of Sculpture. The piece bears its inspiration in the life of the "Children of the Sun" and is in two statues, one the great Inca, Atahualpa, who with face and hands uplifted to the rising sun towers above a reverent figure of his race, and to Pizarro, who calls for his vassalage to the King of Spain and bids him avow the error of his faith he declares his faith in his own god. It is a strong grouping of the advanced race discovered in America.

Another is of the Indian Group, by Carl Tefft, of New York. In it the Seminole chief, Osceola, is represented in heroic pose, saying to his warriors, "Spare the women and the children." Osceola, who fretted away his life in captivity on Sullivan's Island, and whose grave is just outside of Fort Moultrie, was a valiant leader in the second Seminole war. His wife "Morning Dew," the child of an Indian chief by a slave mother, had been seized as a slave by the owner of her mother. For this Osceola swore revenge. He was imprisoned five days for this and when released from his irons lay in wait for his oppressors and killed five of them. For a year with devoted followers he fought, but was ambushed in the Florida Everglades and captured by treachery or an act of retaliation and at the age of thirty-four died in Fort Moultrie.

"The Huguenot Group" and the beautiful maternity group, "Mother and Child," are the work of the talented Miss Elsie Ward, a Southern woman. The first is a type of South Carolina's early settlers, and its grouping is that of father, wife and infant, just landed. The other reveals most charmingly the mother love, which swells in woman's breast as she gazes upon her first born.

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MRS. WILLIAM ALSTON PRINGLE, Secretary of Woman's Department.

It is just possible there may be other betrothals made during the Exposition.

Two other fine bronzes are those loaned by Mr. Theodore B. Starr. One is "Pan," by MacMonnies, while his "The Fisher Boy" is another. On the edge of Lake Juanita, as if just arisen from a hiding place in the marsh is a third bronze, the work of Shady. It is a great moose and the sculptor's work is true to nature.

A group destined to become famous is "The Negro Group" by Charles A. Lopez, who has embodied in it the negro in three characters—moral, agricultural, educational. Because the negroes objected to it this was not placed in front of the Negro Building, as it was regarded by them as representing their race in too menial occupations. It is typical and is a much studied group.

"The Mermaid and Dolphin" pedestal and balustrade around the lake in the Sunken Garden by Gudebrod is an effective conventionalized representation of two little mermaids sporting about a dolphin. "The Colonial Group" of Lenz is another beautiful creation, as is the bronze enlargement of the "Bucking Broncho," by Burglum, seen just before entering the Midway, while Martino's "Fisher Boy" is yet another.

In antiques there are many, such as Apollo, Mercury, Borghese Warrior, Diana, Venus Milo, Marble Fawn, Uradia Cupid and others. In busts there are Hermes, Bacchus, Venus Curdos and others, making in all a most charming display.

NORTH CAROLINA WEEK.

The magnificent exhibit made by North Carolina is an attraction which will be an added power to draw North Carolinians to the Exposition, and from all over the State they are going to give aid to heroic Charleston in making a success of her Exposition.

While visitors from this State will go by thousands during the Exposition there is one week that will see Charleston captured by the forces from North Carolina. This is the week beginning April 7, and during that time Governor Aycock and his staff, escorted by a composite regiment made up of four com-

panies from each of the three regiments of the State, under the command of Col. J. F. Armfield, of Statesville, will be in Charleston.

Many of the cities of the State have special "Days" during that week, and it will be a great place where Carolinians from the east, the west and the center will fraternize and clasp hands with their brethren of South Carolina.

Some of the spots of beauty and fame are: The Famous Central Market and its Hall. Circular Church. St. Philip's Church. Old Graveyard. Hall of Records. St. Michael's Church, attended by Washington Chimes brought from Europe.

Government Light House. The Pringle House. The Old Magazine. St. Andrew's Church. Goose Creek Church.

Visitors to Charleston will find a host of interesting places to visit, which if viewed thoroughly would take weeks, perhaps months. A short account of some of the chief places of interest will be of value to the North Carolinian who wants to learn what is to be seen.



MRS. SARAH CALHOUN SIMMONS, President of Woman's Department.

ATTRACTIONS IN THE CITY.

The city and county government is happily housed in spacious and commanding buildings at the corner of Meeting and Broad streets, and along this street will be found a large number of banking houses and the offices of the professional men of the city. On one corner of Meeting and Broad is the famous St. Michael's Church, whose historic chime of bells have crossed the ocean five times, and have a history of their own. In the pews of this historic church Gen. George Washington sat in worship and in its graveyard the marble slab show the names of men who have

their notes fellowship and good will.

The new postoffice, a magnificent building, is across the way, and just beyond is the Police Department, a most interesting structure. In the city square, located between the City Hall and the Fire Proof Building, is the Pitt statue, which shows the hard usage time has brought to it.

At the foot of Broad street is the "Old Postoffice," from whose steps Gen. Washington spoke in 1791, and which is a place with an interesting history. At one time a prison Col. Isaac Hayne was confined in its cellars, and led from it to execution, this being during the time it was used as the "Provost" by the British commandant in 1780-81.

The Custom House, on East Bay, near the foot of Market street, is a beautiful building, and from its eastern side a fine view of the Cooper river is obtained.

The Central Market is another place of interest. It begins with a two-story hall on Meeting street, opposite Market street, and extends across many streets to East Bay. Here the visitor should go early in the morning, or on Saturday evening between 6 and 9 o'clock if he wants to see the method of business. Along the side of the market, especially of that section devoted to the sale of meat and fish, may be seen the useful buzzards, the "scavengers without cost" that are a unique sight.

Besides the places mentioned in this review of Charleston there are others of great interest, among these are St. Philip's church, on Church street, where among monuments to famous men may be seen that of Carolina's greatest son, John Caldwell Calhoun. On the southeast corner of Church and Queen streets is the "Huguenot" church, well worth a visit. On Broad street is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Finbars, which is now being re-erected on the old lines, having been destroyed in the great fire of 1861.

The Citadel Square, with a specimen of the old "Tapia" or "Tabby" wall, part of the old Revolutionary lines of defense, should be seen. On the plaza the drill of the cadets will be enjoyed. The various schools and colleges have imposing buildings and these are worth visiting. Especially should the library and Museum of the College of Charleston be seen.

The Pringle House, one of the oldest houses in Charleston, built about 1765 by Miles Brewton, is probably the best preserved and most elegant specimen of colonial architecture to be seen in the city. It is on the west side of King street, the second above Lamboll street. Miles Brewton, with his whole family, was lost at sea, and the house passed to three sisters. Of these one was Mrs. Rebecca Motte, famous in Revolutionary times, who was living in it when the British occupied the city, 1781-82. The house was then the headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton and was afterwards used by Lord Rawdon.

The William Washington House is another historic place. It is a wooden building, corner of South Battery and Church streets, and was the property of Col. William Washington, of fame as a Revolutionary officer.

OUTSIDE ATTRACTIONS.

Leading in this list is a visit to Fort Sumter, situated in plain view from the city, whose very name tells of its history. To this the steamers go twice a day and for 50 cents the round trip, including a view of the other points of interest, is made.

Magnolia Cemetery, just outside of the city, is of great interest to visitors. It is a beautiful "City of the Dead" and in it among hundreds of striking memorials, is the monument to "The Confederate Dead." It is a finely executed bronze figure of a soldier in Confederate uniform, on a granite pedestal twenty feet high, while around it are eight hundred headstones marking the graves of soldiers who died in defence of Charleston, and on the field at Gettysburg.

Mount Pleasant, with its high bluff of yellow sand, and its pleasant situation across the Cooper, is a pretty place for a visit.

Sullivan's Island, with its fine beach three miles long and Fort Moultrie, is an attraction not to be missed. At the gateway to the fort is Osceola's grave. The establishment of a United States garrison at Fort Moultrie, and the building of new fortifications has added much to the life of the island, which is a famous summer resort.

The "Isle of Palms," formerly Long Island, across Breach Inlet from Sullivan's Island and directly facing the ocean, is one of the finest seaside resorts on the Atlantic. Its broad and smooth beach, eight miles long, sloping so gently that surf bathing is possible at any hour of the tide, is a great attraction. The interior is covered with a dense growth of palmettes, live oaks and other trees and is typically tropic.

The electric railway of the Consolidated system takes you to it. The place is a great resort for pleasure. An immense pavilion, bath houses, restaurant, steeple chase carousel, Ferris wheel and all the attachments of a modern resort are to be found there, as is also a well appointed hotel.

Chicora Park, above the city on the Cooper river, is another delightful place, and on part of it the new Naval Station of the United States Government is to be located, and it is to be one of the finest in the world.

Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, fifteen miles above the city, is a wonderfully beautiful spot. Live oak and magnolias are here in primeval growth, and the broad walks, bordered by azaleas, twenty or thirty feet high, in the early spring are a perfect glory of color. Foreign trees and rare plants are on every side, being blended in a combination of art and nature to the perfection of beauty. Its peculiar feature can be duplicated nowhere else in the country, and though private property it is open to the public, visitors by the hundreds going to it annually.

St. Andrew's church, eight miles from the city, reached by a beautiful drive leading over the Ashley river, is a historic church. The Parish was laid off in 1706 and in 1723 the church was built. Destroyed by fire it was rebuilt in 1754. Goose Creek Church, the old church of St. James is called, some fifteen miles from Charleston, is reached by the Atlantic Ocean City Road.

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