

An investigation of the work of the tarapike raiders in Kentucky shows that 1500 miles owned by corporations have practically been confiscated and are being traveled free of toll. It is estimated that the destruction of tollgates in the Blue Grass region has affected \$2,000,000 worth of property.

The Madrid newspapers say that Spain is well able to punish the United States for "any interference." The Dons evidently expect to get things like this for their money, comments the New York Sun. It is impossible to imagine that the editors are foolish enough to believe the pugnacious statements they print in their sheets.

"Shade of Sir Walter Scott!" exclaims the London Chronicle, "Cluny Macpherson, of Cluny, as chief of the Clan Chattan, presided at the inaugural gathering of the clan in Glasgow recently, but apologized for not appearing in the kilt, as he was afraid of catching cold! He concluded his address by stating that whenever they wanted him to lead them he should be most happy, so long, we assume, as the weather is fine and warm."

Emigration to America has created such a scarcity of farm hands in Germany that land owners are now importing Chinese coolies in hordes for field work in Silesia, East Prussia, Posen and Pomerania, says the Chicago News. The coolies work for twenty cents a day, and the land owners are enthusiastic, with the result that many Germans who have hitherto refused to emigrate are being forced to do so through lack of work. When the Chinese coolie has extended his grasp a little the Chinese problem of Germany will be the same as ours.

Iron made in Alabama is steadily pushing its way into the markets of the old world, the latest order being 1900 tons for shipment to India, notes the New York Mail and Express. Liverpool, Rotterdam and Genoa have already made liberal purchases of the furnace product of the South, and there is likely to be a still further demand for it in those and other European cities. The unexampled cheapness of production in Alabama and Tennessee is gradually but surely revolutionizing the manufacture of the cheaper grades of pig iron in this country, and the movement in that direction is bound to be greatly accelerated by the rapid development of the foreign demand for our furnace output.

Physicians and scientists agree that hot or fresh bread is much more indigestible than old bread, declares the American Farmer. In Germany there is a law that no bread must be sold before it is a day old. The Americans are credited with making the worst bread in all the world, anyway, and, besides, they consume an inordinate quantity of hot bread, and on the bread question generally, seem to be below the average in civilization. The American bread is soggy and heavy, and has too little crust to be truly hygienic, and, furthermore, the fine white flour has lost much of its nutritive value. All that goes to make teeth and bone and to build up a fine nervous system is bolted from the wheat.

Massachusetts has, according to details of the census of 1895, just made public, 547,385 families, of 2,500,183 persons, an average of 5.47 to the family. This large average is largely due to the fact that all occupants of a hotel, a charitable institution, a penal institution, or other buildings of that sort, are considered as of one family with the proprietor or superintendent, as the case may be, counted as the head of the family. The normal size of a family, in its commonly accepted sense, is a fraction over 3. The largest average size of the families in Suffolk County, where it reaches 4.97, and the lowest in Nantucket, where it falls to 3.07. In the cities of the State the average number of rooms to the family is 6.02, and in the towns 7.06. The total number of buildings in the State intended for human occupancy is 428,494, containing 3,095,985 rooms. Each person in the State would have an average of 89,650 square feet of the superficial area of the State to move about in if the property were cut up and distributed pro rata.

CENTENNIAL FAIR.

TENNESSEE WILL HOLD A BIG WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

To Open at Nashville on May 1, 1897
—Many Great Nations to Participate—Buildings and Grounds.

TENNESSEE will hold a world's fair at Nashville, beginning May 1, 1897, and continuing six months. The occasion is the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. While, of course, it is not to be expected that the exposition will be as great an affair as the World's Columbian Exposition which was held in Chicago, the plans now in the way of fulfillment indicate that the exposition will be as great as most of those held by foreign Nations. It will be as large as the Antwerp exposition and larger than a good many others which are well known in the history of expositions.

Since the world's fair, says the Chicago Times-Herald, there has each year been an exposition in the United States. The first was the California Midwinter Exposition, which was held in San Francisco a few months after the closing of the big exposition at Chicago. This proved successful and led to an exposition at Atlanta, the International Cotton States Exposition, which was successful in turn.

Shortly after the 1st of June, 1891, a company was organized to hold the Tennessee exposition. A charter was secured under the laws of the State and the stock was placed at \$1,000,000. The first money paid on the stock subscriptions was in the spring of 1894, and the balance of the year was spent in arranging for funds. This was a slow task, and in the spring of



MRS. VAN LEER KIRKMAN, MAJOR J. W. THOMAS.
(President Woman's Building) (President of Fair.)

1895 the available capital reached only \$200,000, but since that time the balance of the money necessary has been secured.

Meanwhile it was decided to postpone the centennial, much as the world's fair was postponed and for the same reason. The world's fair was to have been held in 1892, but it was found impossible to finish it in time, and so it was postponed until 1893. So with the Tennessee centennial. Tennessee was admitted as a State on June 1, 1796, but it was found impossible to finish the work in time to open the exposition on June 1, 1896. Following the precedent set by the world's fair at Chicago, the ground was dedicated on the anniversary and the exposition itself postponed one year.

Elaborate ceremonies were held on that date at Nashville, which attracted eminent men from all parts of the United States. The glories of the State in history and the deeds of its great men were recited, due regard being paid to the memory of John Sevier, the founder of the State, and Andrew Jackson, its favorite hero.

In July, 1895, the Centennial Exposition Company leased and improved a piece of property of 200 acres lying in the western suburb of Nashville, which has for years been the famous race course known as West Side Park. The grading of the grounds for the exposition buildings was then begun. This was a difficult task. The entire

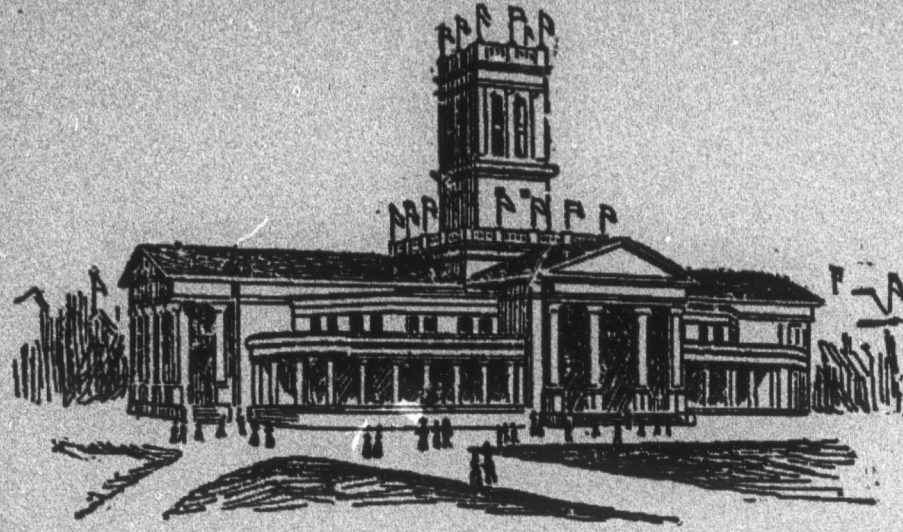


COMMERCE BUILDING ON THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

contour of the ground had to be altered, only a few trees being allowed to remain as they were. Two artificial lakes were created, one of twenty-five acres and a smaller body of water of two acres. In the center of the plan a high terrace was built to represent the Acropolis at Athens, upon which the representation of the Athenian Parthenon was to be built.

The first building erected was the Administration Building, which was completed in the fall of 1895. Here the officers of the exposition, the director of works, the architects and their assistants have had their offices. Contracts were let on January 1, 1896, for the Parthenon, the Commerce Building, the Auditorium, the Machinery Building, the Transportation Building and the Woman's Building. Their construction began at once and those now under roof and finished, ex-

cept in some cases the statuary, are the Parthenon, for the fine arts; the Commerce Building, 500 by 315 feet; the Minerals and Forestry Building, 400 by 125 feet; the Transportation Building, 400 by 125 feet; the Agricultural Building, 525 by 175 feet; the Auditorium, seating capacity 6000; the Woman's Building, 160 by eighty-five feet, and the Administration



THE AUDITORIUM.

Building, where the executive officers are located.

These buildings are built, like those at the world's fair, of steel over a heavy frame, except in the case of the Parthenon, the walls of which are of brick, and the roof of steel and glass. The preliminary work on Machinery Hall and the Power House, Children's Building, Negro Building and Horticultural Building is being done. When these are well under way the History Building and the Live Stock Arena will be commenced.

That all of the buildings will be completed in time and the exposition will be ready in May is assured.

Meanwhile the indications are that the exposition will be most successful. Exhibits are pouring in. Recognition has been given by twenty-five of the States, which will send exhibits of their resources. Its international character is assured by the fact that recognition and encouragement has been given by many of the great Nations of the world. Japan, China, Austria, England, Mexico and the South American States will be represented, and many of them have already sent exhibits and their buildings are in process of construction.

A recent visit to the grounds of the exposition showed that rapid progress was being made in the work. The grounds are easily accessible from the city, not more than twenty minutes' distance by the street cars. The park was beautiful before man began to improve on nature's handiwork, and is now even more beautiful. It is said that its site is prettier than that which any other exposition has ever had. On this park a second white city is rising, with buildings as white as those of the world's fair and forming a fine contrast to the blue of the hills and sky, and the green of the waters and the lawns. The buildings are splendid specimens of architecture, with most types represented, including the Doric, Ionian and renaissance, as well as the colonial type, popular 100 years ago in this country.

One of the most important buildings, and the first to be delivered to the officials complete, is the Woman's Building. To the women of Tennessee is due all of the credit for the building erected for their use. A woman, Mrs. Sara Ward-Conley, was the architect, and it will be managed entirely by women under the direction of Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, the President of the Woman's Board. The building has a fine location in the southwestern portion of the grounds. Its architecture greatly resembles that of the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, upon which it was modeled, although there are also suggestions of the Greek style of architecture, which produce a

Swiss wood carver, and the best women artists in the country will send gems from their studios.

Woman's increasing aptitude as a poster designer has been shown very clearly during the last year or two, and a poster exhibition of the work of women will be one of the features. The Southern woman, even when she essays men's work, does not forget the



importance of her sex as housekeeper, and this is shown by the fact that the chief feature of the woman's department will be a model kitchen where free practical lectures on cooking will be given.

Another room will be devoted to an exhibit of the patents and inventions of women gathered from all parts of the country. The surroundings and achievements of women in Persia, Turkey, Egypt and Japan will be shown in three other rooms. One striking feature will be a colonial sitting room, an exact reproduction of a room in an old house in Cambridge, Mass., which was once the headquarters of General Washington. This is the house now occupied by Alice Longfellow, in which her father, the famous poet, formerly lived.

Perhaps the most splendid building on the grounds will be the fine arts building, which is known as the Parthenon. It is in the actual center of the grounds and is said to be a perfect copy of the celebrated Athenian building, which has been known for centuries as the finest piece of architecture created by man. The Parthenon was designed and completed in the time of Pericles under the direction of Phidias and Ictinus. The building is intended as a permanent memorial of the exposition, to last after all of the other buildings shall have been destroyed. It will therefore be entirely fireproof, with stone foundations, concrete floors, brick walls and steel roof, the exterior being ornamented in molded staff imitation of the Athenian Parthenon. Of course it is impossible to make an exact replica of the famous building in such a short space of time, but the building is startlingly like the original, except for the delicate carvings on the pediment and the interior decoration.

In front of the Parthenon will be a statue of Pallas Athena, now being made in Paris, which, with its pedestal, will be forty-three feet high. From the foot of the terrace there will burst a fountain, and on all sides artistic features will be grouped in harmony with the Parthenon itself, making it the chief point of interest to the visitors.

Near the Parthenon will be another interesting reproduction, known as the Rialto. For centuries the Rialto has been an object of interest to both the architect and the student of history. It will be a faithful representation of the famous Rialto that spans the Grand Canal at Venice, amid surroundings that are not inappropriate for the Tennessee sky in June is blue and touched with warmth resembling that of Venice.

Just south of the Parthenon and within easy reach of the main entrance is the Auditorium, which is one of the most impressive buildings on the grounds. The intention is to use it for the meetings of large bodies. Many conventions which are to be held in 1897 by various societies have determined to take advantage of the opportunity to attend the exposition and their sessions will be held in the Auditorium. It is also proposed to hold parliaments similar to those held in Chicago during the world's fair. The capacity of the building is about 7000 people. The design is colonial in form and Ionic in treatment. Four porticoes, facing the different points of the compass, give the floor a shape resembling a short cross, except for the circular colonnades connecting at each corner, forming a desirable promenade and resting place for weary sight-seers, while the roof furnishes a beautiful balcony, which not only adds to the charm of the design but in addition affords a vantage point for the viewing of outdoor displays and pageants. The interior dimensions are 290 by 110 feet. The tower is 140 feet high. The architect is George W. Thompson.

The Commercial Building is the largest on the grounds. It is situated on the western side and is also designed for the display of the liberal arts. On the roof will be a garden and other concessions. The building measures 591 by 256 feet. The interior is divided into aisles and a nave, the former being twenty-five feet wide

and the latter forty-five feet high. The central pavilion is two stories in height, the second story forming a gallery on either side 111 by 160 feet, overlooking the nave, and is reached by four broad stairways, one on each end of the four corners. The general style is based on the Corinthian and Ionic orders of the Graeco-Roman.

The Agricultural Building is more on the lines of the ordinary exposition building than most of the others. It is in the renaissance style and was designed by Julius G. Zwickler. It is 300 by 240 feet in size, with a magnificent dome rising in the center to a height of 100 feet, while six minor domes are used to balance the structure. Triumphant arches, magnificently executed, surround the four entrances. The Agricultural Building will be well lighted, as the domes are partly of opaque glass, while there are numerous windows. The building is located so as to show its classical lines and fine proportions to excellent advantage.

The Machinery Building is a happy combination of solidity and force, with delicate outlines. It is of the type of the famous Propyleum in Munich, the best example of the revival of the Doric. It is the first building which greets the visitor upon his entrance into the grounds. It rests on a terrace, and the power rooms are lower than the main building, and the inconvenience of heat and smoke are thus avoided. The roof is high and the interior is commodious. Shade trees grow on three sides and the power house is almost hidden from view in the foliage. The dimensions are 526 by 124 feet, with a boiler room 162 by seventy-two feet. The arrangement of the floor leads to three main entrances, marked by imposing porticoes, with six columns each, crowned by gables sculptured in high relief in appropriate designs. It is sixty-eight feet to the top of the roof. The north end of the structure borders on the lake.

An interesting feature will be the Children's Building. When the idea of the exposition was first broached the children began to take an interest in the affair, and asked that they be given a chance to show what they could do. Their pennies have been contributed to erect a beautiful building. Only such things as will amuse and instruct the little one will be admitted. Chimneys will be in the front part of the building, while a deer park, with fifty deer, will be in the rear.

All of the buildings will be grouped as closely together as possible, with a view to artistic effect without sacrifice of convenience. An attempt will be made, if possible, for the visitor to travel over the whole ground in a short space of time. The chief objec-



WOMAN'S BUILDING.

tion, and in fact the only one to the world's fair at Chicago, was that there was too much to be seen and that the distance to be traversed was too magnificent. The Tennessee Centennial will be compact and an opportunity will be given for everybody to see that which he wishes to see with the least possible expenditure of effort.

The amusement row at every world's fair since the Chicago Exposition has been known as the Midway in honor of the Midway Plaisance, along which these concessions were grouped in Chicago. But the Tennessee Centennial has found a new name for the amusement quarter. The place set apart for them is to be called Vanity Fair, after the show mentioned in "Pilgrim's Progress" which was seen by Christian in his journey through life. In a triangle will be erected many of the features which were attractive at the world's fair, with others. Free open-air shows are proposed, harkens are to have full swing, and there are a number of novelties suggested. The Director-General has, however, declared that there shall be no exhibitions which would be offensive to anyone. Startling novelties are promised, and the Tennessee people say that the Vanity Fair will eclipse the Midway in novelties.

A typical Southern spot will be the place known as "Gourd Arbor." This will be a long avenue leading from the main entrance of the Auditorium to the open walks of the western part of the park. A light, airy frame-work covers the walk, which will be overgrown with flowers and vines.

The following are the officers of the exposition: Major John W. Thomas, President; Van Leer Kirkman, Nashville, Vice-President; W. A. Henderson, Knoxville, Vice-President; John Overcor, Jr., Memphis, Vice-President; E. C. Lewis, Director-General.

Lord Mayor Faudal Phillips of London intends to signalize his year of office, in which will fall the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign, by raising a subscription of \$5,000,000 needed to free the great pauper hospitals of London from debt.