

TENNESSEE'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION NASHVILLE. MAY 1st - NOV. 1. 1897. JOHN SEVIER, FATHER AND FIRST GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.



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veins and settled the tranquillity of the then southern frontier. The warlike Cherokee was taught by them to love peace.

Sons of the same men were with Taylor on the plains of Palo Alto and before the walls of Monterey, followed Scott from Vera Cruz through the passes of the Cordilleras and wrote their names in bullets at Cerro Gordo, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Three presidents this state has given to the nation—Jackson, Polk and Taylor—and it has fostered such men as Benton, Houston and Davy Crockett. In the late war, although split in half, it was still the "volunteer state." It gave 60,000 men to the northern army, more than many a state of the north which has boasted more loudly since, and had in the confederate ranks more men than there were voters within its boundaries. When it was proposed to build an exposition to celebrate these memories Tennessee was still the "volunteer state," and this white city was built by volunteers.

Sectionalism Wiped Out. The exposition represents further the wiping out of the last remnant of sectionalism in the state and nation. No commonwealth in the union was more completely divided than Tennessee in 1861. Here it was

litterally true that old ties of friendship were severed and brother fought against brother. But the bitterness engendered by those days has waned. On the exposition board, working side by side with a common purpose, there have been soldiers of the north and of the south. It used to be east, middle and west Tennessee, and the divisions were recognized by the state constitution. The exposition represents all of Tennessee and imaginary lines have been obliterated.

The white city is built on ground once soaked with blood of federal and confederate alike in the battle of Nashville. Union cavalry charged across the level ground and from the hills behind cannon pounded the Hardin pike while Thomas and Hood strove for the mastery. Now the stars and stripes float over a new scene, illustrative of the arts of peace. This summer the veterans of the G. A. R. and the remnants of gray-clad brigades will camp again on this historic ground in all amity.

All States Represented. In the exposition, as built, no sectional lines are recognized in grounds or buildings or exhibits within. It stands first for Tennessee, second for the south and third for the whole nation. For Tennessee and the whole south it offers an object less in resources, progress and development. The north, the east and the west are not forgotten, though, in these minor details of products of loom and forge, workshop and factory; but those sections are remembered in more comprehensive fashion by the invitation Tennessee has extended to them to come and see and participate. They have responded, too, not only in word of formal politeness, but in deed. Commissions from every state are enrolled among the workers who have helped to build and equip this white city and special buildings have been erected to show that the people of New York and Illinois are as much at home here as the people of Kentucky and Tennessee. Then, as one looks at the exposition again, the mind reaches outward, overleaping the boundaries of states and nations and bridging the gaps of time. There was the great pyramid of Cheops, built in the dawn of this world's history by a people now for-

gotten save for the fragmentary records committed to imperishable stone, a people which tottered on the verge of oblivion when Julius Caesar ruled, and which was sunk in slavery when the Christian era was born. It is here photographed in timber and stone. Here is the Parthenon, last remnant of ancient Grecian civilization at its highest and of the best art the world has ever known. It has been dragged from beneath the debris of near three thousand years and set up again in the midst of surroundings the most modern. Here is the negro building, with its story of a people but one generation removed from bondage and almost savagery, commanding attention for its giant strides upward toward the pinnacle where the sun of progress always shines.

14, and remain three days; 17, National Good Citizens' convention; 17-18, women's musical congress; 18, United Order Golden Cross, supreme commandery; 19, Hocking and Ohio Valley Press Association; 19-20, Tennessee State Bankers' Association; 23, State Press Association of South Carolina, meet in Newberry, S. C., May 25 and 26, and come to Nashville in a body, May 28; in May, but no fixed date, national road parliament and farmers' congress; southern irrigation congress, June 1-5, National T. P. A. of America; 1-5, Grand Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor; 2, state convention Republican League of Tennessee; 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Tennessee department; 2, Alabama and Tennessee divisions of Sons of Veterans and Women's Relief Corps of Tennessee; 8, State of Tennessee Master Plumbers' Association; 9, Knights and Ladies of Dixie; 10, Alabama Press Association arrive in Nashville; 15, Tennessee Press Association; 20, National Association of Labor Commissioners of the United States; 21-22, surviving Terry Texas rangers; 22-23-24, United Confederate Veterans; 24-25, Mississippi Press Association. July-20, International Association of Distributors; 20-23, Senate National Union; 21, Tennessee Druggists' Association, August-3-5, Stenographers' Centennial Association; 17, Crockett Club; 17, Daughters of America Auxiliary to the Junior Order United American Mechanics; 30, general insurance agents' convention; unplaced, Lumber Manufacturers' Association. September-7-8-9, United States Veterinary Medical Association; 9-10, American Fruit Growers' Union; 21-23, National Association Mexican War Veterans; 23-26, Na-



THE AUDITORIUM, WHERE ALL PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES WILL BE HELD.

tional Spiritualists' grand mass convention; 27, journeymen plumber, gas fitters, steam fitters and steam fitters' helpers of the United States and Canada, October-1-15, American Society of Religious Education; 4-8, National Pythian Press Association; 5-10, American Society of Municipal Improvement; 7-10, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution; 7-9, commercial men's congress; 8-9, American Association State Weather Service; 12, Tri-state Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; 12-15, American Association of Traveling Passenger Agents; 13-15, Sigma Nu fraternity; 15-16, American Medical Association of Colored Physicians; 18-21, Internal Revenue Employees' National Association; 19-20-21, Southern Homeopathic Medical Association; 19-24, congress of religions; 25, National Council of Women. The following organizations are coming, but dates have not been announced: National conference of state boards of health, Afro-American Press Association, National



PROMINENT OFFICERS OF THE EXPOSITION. 1-Adjutant General Charles Sykes, Chief Military Department; 2-T. E. Allison, Chief of Agricultural Department; 3-Dr. James M. Safford, Chief of Minerals Department; 4-A. E. Baird, Chief of the Forestry Department; 5-Dr. J. D. Plunnet, Chief of Department of Hygiene; 6-George Reyer, Chief of Machinery Department; 7-J. H. Bruce, Chief of Commerce Department; 8-Mrs. S. W. Fall, Chairman Building and Interior Decorations; 9-Mrs. C. N. Grosvenor of Memphis, Vice President for West Tennessee; 10-Mrs. Mary Boyce Temple, Vice President for East Tennessee; 11-Miss M. S. Lebeck, Chairman Music Committee; 12-Mrs. J. Hunter Orr, Chairman Decorative and Applied Arts; 13-Mrs. Matthew Barlow, Chairman Historical Colonial Relics.

COCAINE INEBRIETY, Specialists Largely Blamed for the Spread of the Curse.

The medical press comments on the gravity of the increase in many parts of the world of cocaine inebriety. Much of the onus is placed on druggists, dentists, rhinologists and laryngologists, on the part of whom, it is maintained, the free prescription of the drug should be checked, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Remembering that every individual may have some special idiosyncrasy against some particular drug the first application of cocaine should be made very carefully, as, indeed, should every subsequent one. There can be no doubt that many specialists are responsible for establishing the cocaine habit with a great many of their patients in having treated coryzas, hay fevers and other local discomforts of the nasal passages with solutions of cocaine. The constitutional effect is pronounced and alluring. A medical man says he has now in mind almost a score of such victims, who would have done far better to have worried along with their hay fevers and other nasal annoyances than to be afflicted with the cocaine habit, which is a hundred times worse than the disease for which it is used. The greatest number of victims is to be found among society women and among women who have adopted literature as a profession; and there is no doubt that a considerable proportion of chronic cocaineists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. Others have acquired the habit quite innocently from taking coca wines fortified with salts of the alkaloid in solution. Both coca wines made from cocaine and cocaine lozenges and tablets should be supplied with the utmost caution and prescriptions containing cocaine should not be dispensed a second time without being reinitiated by the prescriber. The symptoms experienced by the victims of the cocaine habit are illusions of sight and hearing, neuromuscular irritability and localizing anaesthesia. After a time insomnia supervenes and the patient displays a curious hesitancy and an inability to arrive at a decision on even the most trivial matter. One drug habit speedily engenders another and the victim of chronic cocaineism is usually addicted to overindulgence in alcohol, besides being a confirmed cigarette smoker.

Warning. When your dear girl gazes at you, With a glance to melt you through, Don't imagine, like a stupid, That her thoughts are all of you.

Then to one her dainty musing Is constructed on this wise: "When we're married, won't I break him Of his horrid taste in ties." -Detroit Journal.

FOOTWEAR. The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, and a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin. The Persian footgear is a raised shoe and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Algerian shoe in appearance is not unlike the English wooden clogs. The shoe is made entirely of leather in the simplest form, and usually without any ornamentation. The Armenian shoe has a leather sole and heel, without counter and back quarter. The vamp is made of felt, and is beautifully ornamented with needlework, done in colored silk thread. The Muscovite shoe is hand woven on a wooden frame, but little attention being paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of colored silk cordage and woolen cloth. The Russian boot is composed of many pieces of morocco in several colors put together in the shape to please the taste of the wearer or maker. The foot of the boot is beautifully embossed with thread in bright colors. Siamese shoes have the form of ancient canoes, with a gondola bow and open top. The sole is made of wood, and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors, and with gold and silver. The Mussulman shoe is of heavy leather. It is adjusted to the foot by a wide leather strap which runs from the heel and buckles over the instep. The only ornamentation is the fastening of two feather plumes on the right side of the toe. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held on the foot by a band passing across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with threads of different colors. The Hungarian shoe or moccasin is made of raw hide, prepared by a sun-curing process. It is bound together with many thongs of raw hide. Loops or thongs extend upward round the ankle, and through the loops is passed a strap which is buckled at the sides. The Grecian shoe is made almost entirely of leather, and has a thickly padded sole with a sharp turn-up toe, which is surmounted by a large ball of colored wool or hair. The shoe is fleeced-lined, and is gorgeously decorated with beads and ornamental stitching. The shoe worn by the Japanese is of wool, and as viewed from the side is the shape of a boy's sledge. It is fastened to the foot by a string, which passes between the great and second toe, and across the former. A strap, an inch in width, and lined with linen, is carried across the instep.