NASHVILLE AND ITS SHOW

Preparations for the Early Opening of Tennessee's Centennial Exposition.

MUCH EVIDENCE OF LOCAL ENTERPRISE

Public Spirit of the Citizens Backed by the State and Supplemented by the Railroads and Other Corporations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 14.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Nashville people like to refer to their city as the "Athens of the South," presumably as corresponding for its new world to the position the Greek metropolis held as the seat of learning for the old world. On this point, however, it is idle to dispute. Nashville is a city of beautiful churches, excellent young women's seminaries and numerous pretty girls. The churches are scattered well all over town, their steeples and spires piercing the sky at every point of the compass. The young women's seminaries are located here and there in nearly all the fashionable residence quarters. The pretty girls are omnipresent—walking, driving, riding in the street cars, but above all marching two and two in processions, strictly boarding-school fashion, headed usually by two grim-visaged teachers and tailed up in the rear by a lynx-eyed sentry. In the printed statements of Nashville's resources and attractions it is asserted that it boasts in addition to its nineteen magnificent public schools, over eighty universities, colleges, seminaries, academies and private schools, and contains during the school year a non-resident school population of over 5,000. While this makes it impossible to attribute to Nashville the parentage of all the pretty girls to be seen on its streets, it is certainly highly creditable to the region from which this part of the population is drawn.

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Nashville just now is in a state of impatient and feverish expectation of great results to accrue from the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which is to be held in this city from May to November, 1897. The exposition is a decided go. It has been taken up by the whole people of Tennessee and especially the energetic and public-spirited citizens of Nashville, and it will without doubt be opened on schedule time, substantially complete and in every respect ready for public inspection. The Nashville exposition has a two-fold aspect. It is to be the crowning fete of the centennial anniversary of Tennessee's statehood and an exhibition of the resources and products of the Volunteer state and the territory immediately surrounding or tributary to it. In the enterprise have been centered not only patriotism and state pride, but individual public spirit and the private determination of the managers not to be behind in comparison with other similar undertakings of like scope and purpose. The project is notable for the harmonious co-operation of its promoters. Not even on the question of the site was there any acrimonious contest. Two locations were taken into consideration, but the one chosen was so preeminently superior and better adapted to the proposed exposition that its selection was practically without dissent among the directors, who had the matter in charge.

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The managers of the Tennessee Centennial exposition call attention, with great satisfaction to the fact that they have undertaken no part of the work without first having the money in sight with which to pay for it. They have already spent about $315,000 with few obligations yet to be met and numerous prospective obligations to be created and met before the gates are opened. The way this money has been raised is a grand testimonial to the enterprise of the men who are behind it. The state of Tennessee has thus far contributed nothing whatever in the shape of funds. The last legislature, however, passed a law authorizing counties and cities to make donations and under this law the city of Nashville voted $300,000 in bonds, which were turned over to the exposition management and sold for its benefit; the county of Davidson, in which Nashville is situated, donated $50,000 in county warrants; Shelby county, in which Memphis is located, voted $25,000, and other counties that have acted have swelled the funds by $35,000 more. Knox county, of which Knoxville is the seat, is expected to make a liberal contribution and a bill will be brought up before the coming legislature and passed by which $200,000 will be fixed as the donation of the state of Tennessee. This is all aside from the bill pending in congress for an appropriation of $240,000 for a government building and exhibit.

The stock subscriptions by individuals and private corporations, while already mounting to a handsome figure, are regarded generally as merely first installments, to be increased all around as the necessities of the exposition require. The liberality of the railroads toward the huge undertaking stands in marked contrast with the usual attitude of the railroads that profit by Omaha's patronage. The lines entering Nashville have given outright $50,000 in 100-cent United States dollars, besides as much again in transportation for both passengers and freight. As there are really only two systems, terminating in Nashville—the Louisville & Nashville and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis—this means $25,000 in cash apiece. In addition to this, three or four connecting southern railroads have given $1,000 each and transportation almost without limit. The subscription of the Nashville Street Railway company is $7,500, of the gas company, $2,000, of the electric lighting company, $1,500, the principal newspapers, $500 each, an additional amount to be taken in advertising; from the three leading hotels, $2,500 each and something from every smaller hostelry and public boarding house. The largest individual subscription is $4,000 and the smallest received $5. But as all of these are viewed as first payments to be increased later, most of them will reach much larger figures in the end.

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I went out to the exposition grounds yesterday and verified for myself everything that had been told me about the progress of the work. The park contains 200 acres, only slightly hilly and partially wooded with three artificial lakes recently constructed. It lies within the suburbs of Nashville just beyond the building belonging to Vanderbilt university. The walks and drainage and water supply are finished and three-fourths of the exposition buildings substantially completed. The buildings are modeled very much on the order of the World's fair architecture, on not quite so colossal a scale, yet large, commodious and well lighted. They are, all with one exception of heavy frame covered with staff beautifully moulded and snowy white. The exception is the art gallery, which is an exact reproduction of the old Athenian Parthenon which is built as a permanent structure with brick walls and steel and glass roof. The statuary on the pediment is not yet placed, but otherwise it is complete even to the red and blue color ornamentation of the cornice. Other unique features are a miniature of the great Egyptian pyramid, which is being erected for Shelby county; a reproduction of the far-famed Italian two long arbors to be covered one with vines and the other with gourds. The amusement end of the grounds is to be designated "Vanity Fair," and is already ornamented with the pagoda towers of the Chinese village. Everywhere are handstands and flagstaffs. There is an auditorium with seating capacity for 6,000 and a tower 140 feet high. There is to be no special building for electricity exhibits, it being the design to have the electrical displays mostly by night in the form of illuminations of all the buildings and grounds.

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While Tennessee is expected to occupy the central place in the exhibits, the scope of the exposition is to be by no means confined to a single state. The entire south is expected to come to its support, as it came to the support of the Cotton States' Exposition at Atlanta. An unprecedented and unexcelled display of marbles and building stones is promised, among them several unique designs. In tobacco and cotton also special effort is to be made to secure good representation. For foreign exhibits, the management is acting on the theory that the only way to get them is to go after them and has employed as foreign commissioner a man who acted in the same capacity for the Atlanta and San Francisco expositions, and who is now in Europe arranging for filling this department of the great show.

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The plan of organization of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition will doubtless be of interest to the people of Omaha just now while they are about to effect the permanent organization of their Transmississippi Exposition. The full conception of the Nashville venture was developed in 1896. The original intention was to have opened it on June 1, 1896, the centennial adversary of the admission of Tennessee into the union, but the shortness of the time for preparation prompted a postponement until May, 1897, while the anniversary was celebrated with memorial exercises and the dedication of the expositing grounds. For the active management of the enterprise an exposition company was formed. The exposition stock is divided into shares of $5 each. The stockholders elected a directory of 200, which meets once each month. The board of directors elects a president, three vice presidents, director general and other officers, and an executive committee, having all the powers of the board of directors when the board is not in session. The executive committee has immediate control of the expenditure of affairs, outlines policies, and passes on each appropriation above $500, to which amount the director general is authorized to contract. The system of expenditure is exact, requiring requisition from a department on the director general, and the signature-authority of the director general before a claim is created, and the signature of the director general, chief of department and auditor of an exhibitory voucher before the debt is paid by the treasurer. The president and vice presidents, board of directors, executive committee and a majority of the officers and chiefs of departments of the exposition serve without salary. The officers are as follows:

Executive department: John W. Thomas, president; V. L. Kirkman, Nashville, vice president; W. A. Henderson, Knoxville, vice president; John Overton, jr., Memphis, vice president; Charles E. Currey, secretary.

Executive committee: E. E. Barthell, Horace B. Lurton, J. W. Thomas, jr., A. H. Robinson, Samuel M. Murphy, W. L. Dudley, G. H. Baskette, E. W. Cole, J. H. McDowell, Tully Brown, M. J. Dalton, Luke E. Wright, Horace E. Palmer, W. H. Jackson, J. W. Baker, J. H. Fall, J. Vanderventer, John J. McCann, J. C. Neely, B. F. Wilson, Thomas D. Fite, H. W. Rutnell.

Officers in charge: E. C. Lewis, director general; W. H. Bruce, chief clerk; A. W. Wills, commissioner general; S. J. Keith, chairman finance committee; S. A. Champion, general counsel; Frank Goodman, auditor; W. P. Tanner, treasurer; C. T. Berry, bookkeeper.

Woman's board: Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman, president; Miss Ada Scott Rice, secretary.

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Aside from the exposition, Nashville has its share of attractions for the visitor. Most interesting in the state house, whose construction dates from back in 1845 and cost $2,500,000. It is of severe classical design, perched high upon the most prominent hill in the city, and visible for miles around. It is handsomely furnished in the interior and filled with the usual relics bearing upon the history of the state. There are pictures of Jackson and Polk and other prominent Tennesseans and a queer portrait of a fat, chubby old woman labeled "Mrs. Andrew Jackson." Out on the campus is the famous bronze equestrian statue of Old Hickory, the huge piece of metal balanced to a nicety on the hind legs of the rearing animal. A little further on is the marble canopy monument over the remains of President James K. Polk and his wife. The inscriptions recite how Polk had been honored with almost every public position within the gift of the people, and had died in 1849 beloved and mourned by all. He was buried by special permit of the Nashville city council in the front yard of his own residence, and the monument was first erected there. The story of its removal illustrates how some great men miss great opportunities and precipitate great quarrels among their survivors.

Tennessee, it seems, provides no official residence for its governor, and does not even make an appropriation to reimburse him for his house rent. Polk was childless, and had no relatives except his wife dependent on him. He had been governor of Tennessee. Here was his opportunity to leave his home to the state for use as an executive mansion, and then if he wanted to be buried in his front yard he would be sure of having a resting place on public ground cared for by the state. But he did nothing of the kind. He made a will, or rather tried to make a will. He left the property to his wife during her lifetime, and then for occupancy during their lives by the most meritorious person in the Polk family bearing the name of Polk, the question of merit to be decided by the legislature. Mrs. Polk did not die until 1891. The heirs immediately objected to the will, and took it into court with the result that it was smashed to smithereens. The property will soon have to be sold for the benefit of the estate, and the proceeds divided among some fifty of the Polk kith and kin. The remains of the ex-president and his wife had to be removed to the capitol grounds, and the beautiful monument torn down and rebuilt. No one knows into whose hands the Polk house may fall, or for what purpose it may be used, and the state of Tennessee is still without an executive mansion, and its governor, on that account, usually absent from the capital.

V. B.

BOARD OF EDUCATION PROCEEDINGS

Superintendent Pearse Files Lengthy Report for the School Year.

The report of Superintendent Pearse for the school year ending July 1, 1896, was presented at the regular meeting of the Board of Education last night. It was an exhaustive document, in which the year's work was considered in detail. He recommended a further reduction of expenses by the system of consolidation which had previously been carried to some extent, and declared against any reduction in the salaries of the teachers.

Superintendent Pearse reported that a great deal of absence was reported from various schools on account of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The epidemic was now beginning to give way and a gradual return of the absent pupils was expected.

Treasurer Edwards reported a balance of $26,681.33 in the school fund, against which warrants amounting to $89,414.70 were outstanding.

The janitor at the Kellom school was allowed $5 per month extra for "pushing coal," against the protest of the minority. This opened the bars, and was followed up by a report from the committee on salaries by which the janitor at the Park school was allowed an equal amount per month for attending to the ventilating fan. The minority again objected, and the superintendent of buildings was called on to explain how much extra work this fan produced. It developed that this only amounted to starting and stopping the motor twice a day and oiling the fan once a week. The report was finally referred to the heating and ventilating committee.

On recommendation of the committee on special instruction Drs. Denise and Dolan were given authority to examine the pupils in the schools with regard to the correction of cases of defective eyesight and hearing. The work is to be done free of charge.

The committee on boundaries was instructed to place the territory formerly occupied by the Fort Omaha school in the territory of adjacent schools.

Tukey threw the members into consternation by announcing that the city council had changed front on the foot ball question. They had now declared their readiness to play on any day the board might name, and the board would have to either fish or cut bait. Action on the report was postponed in the forlorn hope that the council might yet fail to come to time.

Fire and Police Commission.

The regular meeting of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, as Captain Palmer was to leave the city on an eastern trip before evening. The business transacted consisted of a few routine matters. John J. Norton, who has been driving engine No. 4 on probation, was promoted to the regular list. Uriah Baker, who left the fire department some time ago without giving the required notice, was forgiven and reinstated. Leaves of absence of ten days each were granted to the following patrolmen: M. F. Holohan, Michael Kissane, W. H. Storey and W. H. Shoup.

The king of pills is Beecham's—Beecham's.

MEMORIAL TO JUDGE DUNDY

Bar of the Federal Court Pays Tribute to His Name.

EXTOL GOOD QUALITIES OF DECEASED

Eulogistic Addresses Made and Resolutions Expressing the Sentiment of the Lawyers Adopted and Ordered Recorded.

The time in the federal court yesterday was largely devoted to memorial exercises for the late Judge E. S. Dundy, who for about a third of a century had been its presiding judge. Judge Shiras of the Northern district of Iowa, presided, the exercises having been postponed until his arrival owing to the fact that he had been more intimately associated with the deceased than Judge Woolson, who opened the term of court. The morning hours were devoted to hearing motions, making the assignment of causes, etc., the charging of the grand jury being deferred until today.

On the convening of court in the afternoon John L. Webster called to the attention of the presiding judge the fact that the afternoon had been set aside for offering a suitable memorial to the late Judge E. S. Dundy. At that time there was gathered within the bar of the court a large number of the leading lawyers, both from Omaha and throughout the state, who had practiced before the court.

In opening Mr. Webster called attention to the fact that the deceased had presided over this court for the district of Nebraska ever since it had been organized, his thirty-three years of service being among the longest terms in the history of the government. In touching upon the judicial character of the deceased, Mr. Webster reviewed at some length the many important cases which had been tried before him in all of which he had devoted a mind, perhaps less in the technicalities of the law than some, but possessing a strong appreciation of what was just and right.

"His private character was noted," the speaker said, "for kindness of heart which ever cropped out from beneath a rugged exterior. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Webster read a series of resolutions prepared by the bar committee as follows:

RESOLUTIONS BY THE BAR.

Judge Dundy, the first and only United States district judge for the district of Nebraska up to the present date, departed this life on the 23d day of October, 1896. He began his service in that office on January 10, 1861, and continued in it uninterrupted to the time of his death, a period of thirty-five years, a longer term than any other judge who has served in any federal court since the territory of Nebraska had taken that place among the sisterhood of states.

He brought to the novel circuit office which fell to his lot the force of an intellect strongly fortified by years of judicial vigor and the mature experience of a long life, which had already spent more than four years of judicial experience as a territorial judge under an appointment from Abraham Lincoln.

For twenty-eight years he presided over this court and administered its difficult work with a vigor and precision which gave to that high official position and court for himself the just reputation of a faithful public servant.

This tribunal demands of him who shall occupy it with honor not only strong intellect, but a profound knowledge of the law, a sympathy for clear understanding of the principles and their quick and decisive application to existing legal controversies.

It is difficult to measure the merit of a judge either by comparison with others or by abstract of congenital gifts, and we refrain from indulging in either in speaking of Judge Dundy, as he won for himself so honorable a place as to make it unnecessary. But we do feel that the subject of this memorial, being tested by his long years of service and the general feeling of satisfaction he gave to litigants and the members of the bar, is entitled to rank as a worthy judge of upright and just judgment and to take a place among the departed who have a claim upon our esteem and kindly remembrance.

He may not have been so schooled in the technical science and intricacies of the law as many others, neither did he crave it in his indifferent labors to seek adulation by any exhibition of seeming profound learning from the bench, but he rather aimed to apply to each question in hand that strong common sense of which he possessed an ample share, and who knew him to have confidence without fear of overmuch or favor of friends.

He was a man of sound judgment in the practical affairs of life, which added much to the usefulness as a judicial officer, and was a help to him in solving the complications arising from ever-changed or constantly evolving new or peculiar relations. His retentive memory carried his judgment until his death, the general and more important rules and maxims of the law which he had gathered to him at the earlier life, and after the rule that he was always able to apply them with proper discretion to the ever-changing phases of the multitude of cases which found their way into the court over which he so long presided.

He was a man having strong personal friendships, which ripened into enduring attachments to him by his intimate associates, and all who knew him were impressed with him that determination of character which is an essential element of valuable success or greatness, and which gave into the courage to speak with freedom his convictions upon all questions of a judicial or public nature.

Like all judicial officers he at times made mistakes, which, measured by the judgment of the appellate tribunals, put the purity of his intentions and the integrity of his motives were suspected by all. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Elmer S. Dundy, the government of the United States has lost one of its worthy and faithful public servants, and this court one of its justly honored presiding officers, who served his nation and his people with credit to himself and who was an ornament to the office which he held for more than a quarter of a century. Be it further

Resolved, That in his death the state of Nebraska has lost one of her most distinguished and eminent citizens and be it further

Resolved, That in his death his family has lost a devoted, affectionate and faithful husband and a good, kind and tender father, and in their bereavement we extend to them our warmest and most sincere sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That this memorial be spread at length upon the journals of this court and that the clerk be instructed to furnish to the members of the family of the deceased an engrossed copy thereof.

Charles Seymour of Nebraska City followed with a few remarks, recalling many incidents illustrating the character of the deceased which had come to his attention during the years he had practiced before him, dating back to the time when the deceased was on the territorial bench. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the kindness of heart of the deceased.

G. M. LAMBERTSON'S TRIBUTE.

G. M. Lambertson of Lincoln followed and spoke as follows:

The summons of death recalls to us the sterling qualities of Judge Dundy. The traits of his character which impress me most are strength and tenderness. He was a true son of nature, in closest touch with her elemental laws. His was a trained judicial mind, giving instant play of the strength of his mind. His virtues were of the robust order. His ideas, opinions, convictions once fixed, he stood by them through life. The mature judgment of his early years upon public subjects seldom failed. He was a nationalist. The world admires a man of decided convictions who stands to his guns. Whatever Judge Dundy believed he believed strongly and he spoke his mind fearlessly, almost vehemently. His was a fearless mind of a strong nature. There was a certain momentum to his force that was hard to combat, harder to withstand. When the judge came in private conversation or laid down the law from the bench, the argument was closed.

Who that has seen and felt his presence, a jury that has been impressed with the dominant personality, the driving force of the man? He was then as strong, more pronounced after all it is not learning, literary accomplishments, that mark a man for the ideal, but it is what lies behind these, his character, and Judge Dundy was a man of tremendous force of character.

With these qualities always goes courage, a stout heart. Every judge is at times called upon to render unpopular opinions. He should not doubt it or bow to it. It does not detract from our estimate of Judge Dundy to say that he was straight to the mark—that he was of all men loyal to his sense of duty. Having once marked out the path he thought he should follow, he never swerved from it. He was not a courtier at the bar of public opinion. We may quarrel with the opinions of a judge, but we would quarrel with him, all the more if he yielded to clamor or cowered before the storm. Strength, tenderness, strength of mind, strength of character, strength of purpose, strength and tenderness combined, strength and tenderness struggled for the mastery. It was this quality that won for him the love of his fellows. Who can ever forget the heartiness of his greeting, the grip of his hand, the cheer of his voice? They were challenges to good fellowship. In the crowds, amid the throngs of his fellows, one felt a forgot your resentment of an adverse decision.

Judge Dundy's heart went out most strongly to women and children. His compassion was touched by the wheel of misfortune, by the child or a distressed woman. Kindness to him most deeply. He more than once spoke in spoken for what he called his "softness," he need not have done so, for it was his greatest charm, the tender side of a strong man. It was the tender side that made him so popular. The stalwart, the soldier, the judge, the man, the kindness of heart, the tender side, the sympathetic side, the man, the kindness of heart, the tender side, the sympathetic side, the man, the kindness of heart, the tender side, the sympathetic side