

NEW YORK'S BIG DAY.

Special Programme at the Pan-American For Sept. 18.

GOVERNOR ODELL TO BE THERE.

Reduced Rates Will Be Given on All Railroads, and the Largest Crowd of New York People Ever Assembled Will Be in Buffalo.

New York State day at the Pan-American Exposition has been fixed for Wednesday, Sept. 18, and it is the belief of the New York State Board of General Managers and the Pan-American officials that it will be the red letter day of the Exposition and a memorable event in the history of the State. Elaborate preparations have been made both



GOVERNOR B. B. ODELL.

By the State Board of Managers and by the Exposition Company, and unusual inducements in the way of reduced railroad rates will be offered to the people in every section of the State. In fact, it will be the day for New Yorkers to see the Exposition, and arrangements have been made to show it to them to the best possible advantage.

It is expected that the largest crowd of New York State people ever assembled will be in Buffalo on that day. The programme arranged for the occasion cannot fail to be of interest to every citizen of New York. Governor Odell and his staff, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff and United States Senators Platt and Depew will be present and take part in the ceremonies. Besides these distinguished guests every prominent citizen, whether in official life or out of it, has been personally invited, and already a very large number of these have assured the State Board of Managers that they will be present.

The military feature of the programme will likewise be a strong attraction. Upward of 5,000 soldiers will be in line to act as an escort to the Governor and guests of the day in a grand parade which is to take place in the morning. Major General Charles F. Roe, commander in chief of the National Guard of the State, will be grand marshal of the day, and will be accompanied by his entire staff. Squadron



LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WOODRUFF.
A. The crack cavalry organization of New York City, will be present with its mounted band and will lead the escort. Detachments of the Naval Reserve and several batteries with full equipment will also be in line. The entire Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., and a number of separate crack companies will add to the grand pageant.

Extensive preparations are being made for the decoration of the city, and both Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition will wear their very best bib and tucker in honor of the occasion.

The programme of the day will commence with the military parade in the morning. Governor Odell and the other distinguished guests will be met at a point down town and escorted through the principal streets of the city to the Lincoln parkway gate, where the Exposition grounds will be entered by New York's great army of citizens amid a storm of salutes and demonstrations of welcome. From that moment on the Pan-American Exposition will be turned over to the Empire State.

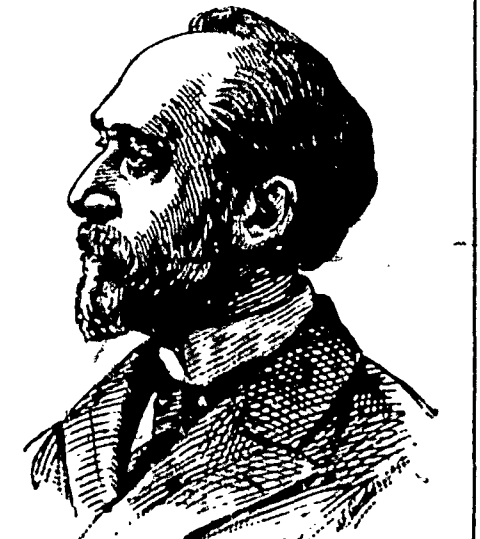
Upon reaching the grounds the Governor and guests will proceed to the Temple of Music, where New York State day exercises will be held at 11 o'clock. Brief speeches will be made by Governor Odell, Senators Platt and Depew and John G. Milburn, president of the Exposition Company, the Hon. Daniel N. Lockwood, president of the State Board of General Managers, presiding. The occasion of the day will be made by the Hon. St. Clair McKel. of Brooklyn and the entire programme interspersed with music by

the many famous bands attending the Exposition.

At the conclusion of the exercises all New Yorkers will be invited to the New York State building, where they will find open house and the warmest kind of welcome during the day and evening. Governor Odell and staff will visit the many places of interest on the grounds during the afternoon, and from 7 to 9 in the evening the Governor and Mrs. Odell will give a public reception in the New York State building. It is not at all likely that Governor or Mrs. Odell will be able to shake hands with every New Yorker that day, but the Governor has stated that he will be glad to meet personally every New Yorker on the grounds, and if they do not meet him it will not be the Governor's fault.

Immediately after the reception an unusual and elaborate display of fireworks will be given along the lake front, directly opposite the New York State building. The fireworks on that evening will far surpass anything of the kind given during the Exposition or probably ever witnessed in this country. For this display double the amount of money usually appropriated by the Exposition Company has been given, and a sum equal to this has been added by New York State. Several of the most ingenious and costly set pieces ever constructed by Pyre are being made for the occasion, and all will be set off so as to throw their brilliant radiance upon the white portico of the New York building. One set piece alone will cost upward of \$1,000 and is a novel device never before seen in this country.

Those who attend the Exposition during the week beginning Sept. 15, in which New York State day occurs, Sept. 18, will be fortunate on account of the many special events on the week's programme. The 15th, which falls on Sunday, is the national holiday of Honduras, and it will be observed with appropriate exercises at the Honduras building. It will be lumbermen's week and automobile week. Company G of the Fifth Ohio National Guard and the Seventh first Regiment Virginia Volunteers will be in camp at the Exposition. The 16th will be Illinois day and Mexican day, the 17th G. A. R. day, the 18th New York State day, the 19th Welsh day and Elstodford, the 20th Pennsylvania day and St. Catha-



SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT.

lines day and the 21st Trained Nurses' day. There will be displays of Pyre's fireworks on the evenings of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st, free organ recitals in the Temple of Music every afternoon and evening of each day by Brooks' Marine Band of Chicago, Nighthunt Regiment Band of St. Catharines, Ont., and John C. Weber's Military Band of Cincinnati, daily drills by the United States Marines, United States Seacoast Artillery, United States Hospital Corps and military organizations in camp at Camp Millard Hill; more; daily exhibitions by a crew of the United States Life Saving Service and other excellent features.

Through the efforts of the State Board of General Managers and the Exposition Company special low rates will be given upon every railroad which traverses the State. Full information as to rates may be had from local newspapers and local railroad officials. Nearly all the railroads have agreed to make their special rate to cover the entire week of Sept. 18. All those who can do so are advised to make the trip to Buffalo as early as Monday, as the railroad people are predicting that their carrying capacity will not be equal to the demands upon them on Tuesday and Wednesday.

In addition to the New York State day programme, the Exposition management are arranging for several special free attractions for the day, and all those who attend will see the Expo-



SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

sition at its very best and considerably more of it than is given to those who attend at other times. The following named gentlemen constitute the New York State Board of General Managers: Daniel N. Lockwood, president, Buffalo; Fred Greiner, Buffalo; N. V. Franchot, Olean; Jacob Amos, Syracuse; John T. Mott, Oswego; George E.

Post, Theresa; Gains C. Bollin, Poughkeepsie; Andrew S. Hamersley, 291 Broadway, New York City; Leopold Stern, 68 Nassau street, New York City; Sidney W. Petrie, chief executive officer, Buffalo; Byron R. Newton, secretary, Buffalo.

The question has frequently been asked why Sept. 18 was selected for New York day and if it marked any particular event in the State's history. No; it does not, and it was not selected because of any historical significance, but it is an interesting coincidence that upon that date 87 years ago a furious battle was fought and a glorious victory won by an American army composed largely of New York State volunteers upon a field now



ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY.

plainly in view from the restaurant in the Electric Tower. In the brown Canadian pastures just across the Niagara river from the Pan-American grounds stands the ruins of old Fort Erie, where one of the most desperate and decisive battles of the war of 1812 was fought between midnight and dawn on Aug. 15, 1814.

A month later, or upon Sept. 18, the American army crept stealthily out of the beleaguered fort and attacked the British works located in the forest near the banks of the river. Both Americans and British were slaughtered by the hundreds, and during the days that followed the wounded and dying were borne in crawling ox carts through the forest paths over the very ground where the Exposition now stands. A hospital was established near by, and several hundred British and American soldiers are now asleep there in the meadows under the very shadow of the turreted structures of the Pan-American Exposition.

HOW TO DO THE PAN.

Cheaper to Live in Buffalo Than in Other Cities Just Now.

Buffalo is a city of homes, and every home is open to Pan-American visitors. Probably no city in the United States is so well calculated to care for a multitude as is Buffalo, and certainly in the history of large and protracted gatherings in this country no city ever has treated her stranger guests with such uniform hospitality and fairness.

It is not true that Pan-American visitors are obliged to pay excessive or unreasonable rates for rooms and board in Buffalo. Without question there have been instances since the Exposition opened where overcrowded hotels have discharged visitors, and such instances have given rise in some localities to the belief that it costs a fortune to remain in Buffalo long enough to see the Exposition satisfactorily. The fact is, however, that the cost of comfortable living in the city of Buffalo this summer is very little greater than in former years and is much less than in most other American cities. It is a well known fact that there are more attractive and desirable homes in Buffalo than in any other city of its size in the country, and in nearly every one of these Buffalo homes this summer a place is provided for anywhere from one to a dozen strangers, and it is in these homes where a great majority of Pan-American visitors are being comfortably housed.

A large, airy room, with the use of bath, in a house with a spacious lawn on a pleasant, fashionable street may be had for \$1 a day, including breakfast. There are thousands of such places as this to be found anywhere in the better residence sections of Buffalo. This \$1 rate perhaps one might term the middle figure. If the visitor is looking for something more elaborate and has plenty of money to spend, elegant rooms in the most expensive homes in the city may be had at \$2, \$3 and more per day, and these quarters are far more desirable than the \$10 and \$15 clean room in a New York hotel.

Clear, comfortable rooms can be found by the thousands in private houses for 50 cents per day. These places are nearly all within walking distance of the Exposition grounds. No doubt it is true that the low rates in Buffalo are due to the unusually large number of desirable places, because if an excessive price is asked at one house or in any particular locality that house or that locality gets very little patronage, for the stranger soon discovers that he has but a short distance to go to find what he wants at the price he is willing to pay. As a matter of fact, there are more hosts looking for guests than there are guests looking for accommodations.

The better way is to secure one's boarding place before reaching the city. This may be done by communicating with the Exposition information bureau or through correspondence with some one known in Buffalo. The Brooklyn Eagle is conducting a very excellent information bureau at Main and Seneca streets in Buffalo, through which desirable quarters for one person or a party may easily be obtained. Let us suppose a family arrives at

the Union station in Buffalo without having made previous arrangement for rooms. Their best course would be to take an Elmwood avenue, Main street or any west side car at Main and Exchange streets and go directly out into the residence part of the city toward the Exposition grounds. After passing the business section of the city they will come at once into the large residence area. Broad, clean asphalted streets will be found stretching away in all directions, each street bordered by fresh, inviting lawns, back of which are the modern, attractive homes. Although giving to the stranger the evidence of well to do independence, nearly every one of these houses has a placard telling the stranger that within he will find a cheerful welcome. In most cases perhaps the fact that these houses are thrown open to the outside world is due more to the pride Buffalonians have in their Exposition and their desire to exhibit it to the world under the most pleasant circumstances than to any desire to make money as lodging house keepers. The low prices at which these quarters are offered is an evidence of that fact.

So it will be seen that the visitor, once having struck out into the home section of Buffalo, will find little difficulty in securing rooms as his tastes and his pocketbook demand. In some of these houses meals are not supplied. In such cases good boarding houses and clean restaurants, established for the season, are accessible. In the boarding houses first class meals are given at prices ranging from \$4 to \$10 per week and single meals at 25 to 75 cents. The prices in the restaurants correspond to those in restaurants in other cities. For instance, a good breakfast consisting of fruit eggs, bread and butter and coffee may be had for 25, 35 or 40 cents, according to the grade of service.

In the immediate vicinity of the Exposition grounds there are a number of large temporary hotels where the rates vary for rooms from 50 cents to \$2; American plan, with meals, from \$1 to \$3.

On the Exposition grounds there are restaurants and lunch counters without limit. In the German village, "Alt Nurnberg," most desirable meals, including all kinds of German, French and American dishes, may be had at a cost of from 50 cents up. In this place excellent music and other attractions are always thrown in. In the Venetian Village, the Streets of Mexico, Fair Japan and other localities on the Midway there are similar eating places. At the entrance to the Stadium is a large restaurant overlooking the canals and one of the most beautiful portions of the Exposition, and in the Electric Tower, at an altitude of about 200 feet, is another extensive cafe, where one may sit at dinner looking down upon the marvelous picture of the great Exposition and out and beyond it as far as the vision can reach over the beautiful landscape of field, forest, lake and river. Here in the Electric Tower a most satisfactory dinner may be selected for 75 cents.

If, however, the Exposition visitor prefers to take his lunch with him to the grounds, he is privileged to do so, and there are a thousand cool, comfortable little nooks in the vicinity of the buildings and under the trees in the Exposition park provided as places for lunch parties. A commodious room, with tables and all conveniences for those who desire to eat their lunches there, is provided in the basement of the New York State building, and all New Yorkers are invited to avail themselves of this convenience. Throughout the city and on the grounds wherever meals are served very dainty lunches are put up in attractive little boxes for 25 to 50 cents.

From this condensed statement of the conditions actually existing in Buffalo it is to be seen that the stranger has nothing to fear or to deter him from visiting the Exposition on account of its excessive charges or inconvenience of living. Buffalo capital and Buffalo men built the Pan-American Exposition, and all Buffalonians take a personal pride in giving a generous welcome to each of the multitude of strangers who come within their gates.

SOME UNIQUE EXHIBITS.

A Remarkable Collection of Ordnance and an Army Equipage.

No attempt has ever been made to bring together a collective exhibit of ordnance and general army equipment to represent the work of private manufacturers in this country. Lieutenant Godfrey L. Carden was intrusted with this work for the Pan-American Exposition, and I am pleased to note the splendid result he has achieved. A few years ago such a thing would have been impossible, for we had no private manufacturers of such goods. They have nearly all sprung into existence since the World's fair at Chicago, and their work is exceedingly complimentary to the enterprise of American manufacturers. Especially noteworthy are the army vehicles, small arms, armor plate, rapid fire guns, bicycles for army use, ammunition, officers' chests, clothing, etc. A very large exhibit is a section in marble of a Gruson seacoast defense turret carrying two immense guns. The ordnance exhibit occupies two buildings of the group of the State and Foreign Buildings and between this group and the Art Gallery.

The Forestry building is eastward from the State and Foreign Buildings, not far from the Grand Canal. One cannot enter into a detailed description of its contents more than to say that several states and countries show with great advantage the beautiful woods which their forests produce in wonderful variety. The exhibit from Oregon is especially noteworthy for the size as well as the variety of timber. Mexico presents a large variety of beautiful cabinet woods.

WE'RE PROUD OF IT.

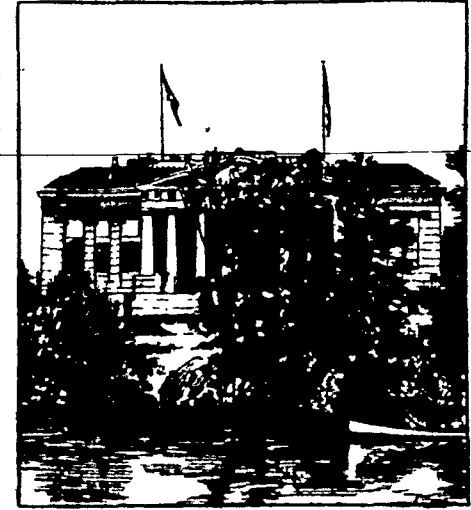
New York's Exposition Building a Credit to the Empire State.

PERMANENT MARBLE STRUCTURE.

It is One of the Handsomest Structures at the Pan-American Exposition and Will Be Visited by Thousands of New Yorkers Sept. 18.

The New York State building is not alone one of the most beautiful structures on the Exposition grounds, but it is the only building that will remain there when the Pan-American Exposition has become a thing of history. It is not only an ornament in the midst of the architectural beauties of the Exposition, but is a credit to the great Empire State and will remain a conspicuous landmark in the city of Buffalo long after the Electric Tower, the Esplanade and the Midway have been leveled to the earth and forgotten.

The building is constructed of Vermont white marble, finished through-



NEW YORK STATE BUILDING.

out in mahogany and bronze, and stands today complete in every detail. It is located in a picturesque spot overlooking the Buffalo Park lake and near the Elmwood gate to the Exposition grounds. It stands a little apart from the other buildings, but since its doors were thrown open on July 1 its beautiful and spacious rooms and corridors have constantly been thronged by thousands of admiring visitors from New York State and other parts of the country. Its pure, white walls and classic lines make it a thing of conspicuous beauty under the dark foliage of the trees and looking down from its stately position upon the beautiful lake and the busy thoroughfares beyond.

In the basement is a large luncheon room eventually to be used as a stately hall, and on one side of this is a beautiful banquet room, in which President McKinley, Governor Odell and many other distinguished visitors have been entertained since the building was opened. On the first floor is a grand rotunda or court, with tiled floor and huge black marble pillars supporting a massive gallery extending around the entire building. On one side of the court is a large reception room, and on the other side, a smaller one, beautifully furnished in mahogany, known as the Governor's room. On the other side is an audience room, with a seating capacity of 300, used for the convenience of State organizations, many of which are meeting in Buffalo during the Exposition. In the galleries on the second floor are a large number of fine paintings relating to the historic events and men of the State, together with the world famous Morro portrait of Christopher Columbus. Thousands of visitors are attracted to the building by this painting. It was first exhibited in America at the World's fair in 1893 and beyond question is the only authentic portrait in existence of the great discoverer. It was painted about 1543.

Adjacent to the galleries are the rooms of the New York State Bar Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Several pianos are found in various parts of the building. One of them, an exquisite concert grand built by the Steinways of New York expressly for the building, is an object of particular interest to all music lovers.

The architecture of the building is pure Greek, of the Doric school, and it



RUINS OF FORT ERIE.

is said that its portico, facing the lake, is the most perfect copy of the Parthenon existing this side the Atlantic. So faithfully has the architect, Mr. George Cary, followed the lines of the majestic ruin at Athens that the invisible curve in the marble steps and pillars has been preserved.

When night comes and the grounds are illuminated, there is no better vantage point than the broad porch of the New York State building from which to watch the fireworks thrown up from the opposite shore of the lake. The electric fountains also are located in the lake directly in front of the building. It is difficult to find anywhere on the Exposition grounds a point from which a scene of great beauty is not unfolded, but from the portico of the New York State building one looks out upon a vision of nature, artistic form and artificial vista which is rarely if ever equaled in this country or abroad.

OUTWITTED THE SULTAN.

How Ignatieff Induced the Turkish Ruler to Talk Business.

The late sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, was, if not absolutely mad, sufficiently eccentric to cause constant trouble not only among his own ministers, but also where the foreign ambassadors were concerned. One of the ambassadors, however, General Ignatieff of Russia, was sufficiently clever to outwit him and introduce the business of nations under the guise of personal pleasure.

At one time the sultan absolutely refused to grant an audience to any member of the diplomatic body, and spent the greater part of his time in cockfighting, an amusement which he greatly relished.

Ignatieff learned that his imperial majesty was in need of fresh birds to supply the place of those killed in fight.

Thereupon Ignatieff procured a fine looking white fowl of the barnyard species, had it trimmed and spurred to resemble a gamecock and sent it in a richly decorated cage to the sultan.

The ruse was successful, but the sultan, at first delighted with the gift, soon sent for the ambassador to present himself at the palace and explain, if he could, why the bird had no inclination to fight. Ignatieff went, examined the bird in the presence of the sultan and, with great astonishment and regret, acknowledged that it was quite unable to cope with the royal gamecocks, which were of an undoubtedly superior race.

A conference followed on the subject of gamecocks in general and this one in particular, and when the diplomatist had succeeded in drawing the sultan into a conversational mood he adroitly introduced the political matter he had so long awaited an opportunity to discuss. After a long conversation he returned to his embassy triumphant over his other colleagues.

Auditing Accounts at Night.

In many a business office there is transacted a business at night of which none of the employees are aware. It is the auditing of books.

Of course in the majority of such cases the partners in the concern have had some reason to suspect some of the office staff of dishonest practices. At times, however, one partner may suspect another, or some reason may arise where the firm desires to ascertain its standing at an unusual time of the year, and without its being known to the bookkeepers.

"It is by no means an unusual feature of my work," said a well known public accountant in speaking about the matter recently. "Many a time when a large mercantile house has closed for the night and everybody has gone home my men have entered the office, taken the books from the safe and worked over them until daybreak.

"In such cases they never touch a pen or pencil to the books. They merely verify the figures and transcribe the entries on paper. Every care is taken in handling the books and replacing them in the safe to give no grounds for suspicion of what is going on."

An Old Expression.

"Conspicuous by his absence," an expression of considerable force, came into prominence after having been used by Lord John Russell in an address to the electors of London. He was afterward candid enough to admit that it was not an original expression with him, but taken from one of the historians of antiquity. His confession led to classical research, and the expression was found in the "Annals" of Tacitus. From this author we also have "God always favors the heaviest battalions," an expression afterward used by Terence, Voltaire and Sevigne.

No Sleeping on the Rails.

A strange circular has been issued to signalmen on a Russian railway forbidding them to go to sleep lying on the rails. One would hardly imagine that the temptation to do so would prove overpowering, but it appears that the signalmen in question frequently do so, as the temptation to sleep is so strong that they feel they have to sleep somewhere, and they labor under the delusion that the vibration of an approaching train will wake them up, a mission which it frequently fails to fulfill.

The People of Man.

The London Saturday Review tells a tale of an old Manx woman who, when a certain author explained to her the nature of his occupation, replied condescendingly, "Well, well, what does it matter so long as a body makes his living honestly?" Not less characteristic was the Manxman's remark to a visitor whose health had been much benefited by his stay on the island, "You iss a much batter gentleman now till you vass when you came."