PERRY WEEK AT BUFFALO

Features A-plenty That Will Satisfy Everybody.

THE KALEIDOSCOPIC EVENTS

Begin With the Arrival of the Niagara and Close In a Carnival of Mirth. Military Day, Firemen's Day and Fireworks Display a Few of the Features.

WHILE it is expected that the streets of Buffalo will fairly teem with a multitude of visitors during Perry centennial week, from Sept. 2nd to 6th inclusive, yet the events decided upon to fittingly mark the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie hold features a-plenty to fully satisfy the tastes of the varied throngs.

From the opening of the monster celebration on Tuesday, Sept. 2, which date has been designated as "Niagara day," and when will arrive the historic Niagara, until the carnival of mirth to mark the closing hours of the centenary, the big events will occur in kaleidoscopic fashion. Should the visitor's mind incline toward the spectacular, he or she will find much to satisfy the trend, either in the tramp of the thousands of regular troops and militiamen on "Military day," Thursday, Sept. 4, when they will pass in review, accompanied by all the pomp and glitter surrounding their calling, or in the gathering of the state's volunteer firefighting companies, which, on "Firemen's day," Sept. 5, uniformed in vivid hues and with shining apparatus will engage in a parade of mighty proportions.

There are other directions in which the onlooker's love for the spectacular may be indulged. These lie in the scheduled demonstrations of every conceivable form of air craft and water craft. Flying boat, aeroplane and balloon exhibitions will make a daily appeal to the expected masses, while hydroaeroplane and motorboat racing will be another source from which thrills will be supplied. Yacht races and rowing races are included in the list and, as an earnest of what may be expected from the racing features, it is cited that $10,000 has been appropriated for carrying out the motorboat regatta alone and in which will compete the world's swiftest motorboats.

Music and color will be found in abundance on Buffalo's thoroughfares during the length of the centenary. Band concerts by the state's crack organizations will be given every afternoon and evening in the center of the city, while the ornate outlines of the court of honor to extend along Main street, combined with the fete time garb with which the Queen City proposes to bedeck herself, will make the decorative features of Perry centennial week in themselves an unusual attraction.

Wednesday, Sept. 3, will be officially known as "Women's day," when the wife of the state's chief executive will be the guest of honor of the women's committee. It is upon this date that the reproduction in fire of the battle of Lake Erie will be given along the Niagara river.

Plans for the celebration have reached such a completed state as to fully warrant the estimate of the members of the New York state commission, and those of the citizens' committee, who predict that nearly three-quarters of a million people will be gathered within the limits of bustling Buffalo from Sept. 2 to 6.

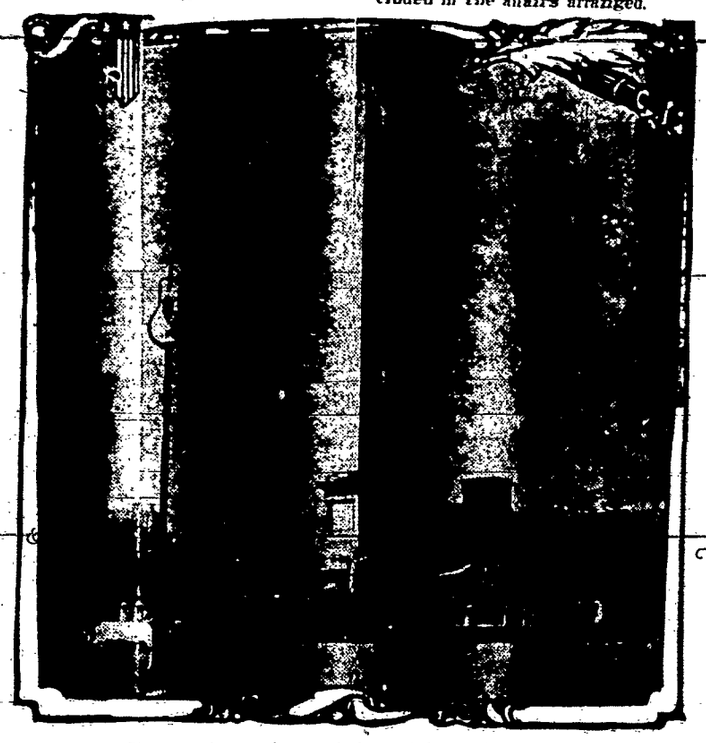
COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAGSHIP, THE NIAGARA.

Crowds formed in line for the purpose of inspecting the historic Niagara and the priceless relics conveyed by her. The Niagara will be accorded a tremendous welcome when she arrives in Buffalo on Sept. 2 in order that the people of New York state may visit her during the term of the Perry centennial celebration, from Sept. 2 to 6.

Many Delightful Functions Arranged For Visiting Women Guests.

With a charming program of hospitality outlined for Perry centennial week, to occur at Buffalo, Sept. 2 to 6 inclusive, the women of the Queen City are prepared for the part they are to take in the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

So as to entertain and interest the visiting women, a list of social and patriotic events has been arranged that is in keeping with the centenary and that is calculated to cause entire forgetfulness on the part of the guests that they are "strangers within the gates." These functions will begin with a meeting of the Women's Educational and Industrial union, 86 Delaware avenue, at 11 o'clock, Tuesday Sept. 2, and end Friday afternoon Sept. 5, when, from 4 to 7 o'clock, a farewell reception will be given at the Hotel Iroquois for the departing guests. Receptions aboard the historic "Niagara" and at the Twentieth Century club and Yacht club, musicales and a garden party and buffet luncheon at the Castle, Fort Porter, are included in the affairs arranged.



THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT, BUFFALO.

At this point will start and finish the great demonstration of United States regular troops, national guard, naval militia and Spanish war veterans on "military day," Thursday, Sept. 4, during Perry centennial week, Sept. 2 to 6. Plans made for the big parade provide for a line that will require four hours to pass a given point.

VETERANS OF SPANISH WAR

Their Tenth Encampment Promises Victory Week at Buffalo.

WEIRD PARADES TO BE HELD

Spectacular Doings to Distinguish the Occasion—Ten Thousand Men Expected to Be in Big Demonstration, Together With Numerous Other Features.

WITH $10,000 appropriated by the state for the purpose of entertaining visiting delegations and responses received indicating that every department in the United Spanish war veterans in the nation, the Canal zone, Cuba, Alaska and the Philippines will be represented by large delegations, the members of the organization are enthusiastic over the prospects of the tenth national encampment to be held in Buffalo the first week of September.

Hamilton Ward, a past commander of the United Spanish war veterans, in speaking of the affair said: "This will undoubtedly be the greatest encampment in the history of the organization. While the plans mapped out are of greater range than have obtained heretofore, yet, they are being so well formulated that there will be no hitch in the program. We will entertain many prominent men, and Buffalo may confidently expect to see the largest concourse of people that ever visited it during any one week."

The scheduled dates are those of the Perry centennial to occur Sept. 2 to 6 and the events to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie and Oliver Hazard Perry's glorious achievement, have been closely linked with the features of the United Spanish war veterans national encampment. Besides the great military parade on Thursday, Sept. 4, in which 6,000 Spanish war veterans will participate and which will contain a total of 10,000 men, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, will be shown the reproduction in fire of the battle of Lake Erie along the Niagara river, and on Thursday night the battle of Manila bay in pyrotechnics. Included also are aeroplane and hydroplane flights, and a review of the ships in the naval militia on the great lakes, which will accompany the resurrected Niagara on its trip around the lakes. A monster parade of school children and historic floats is being planned, and semimilitary bodies in uniform will appear in this spectacle.

Friday night, Sept. 5, the parade of the Military Order of the Serpent will take place, and a trail of red light and music will wend its way through the downtown streets of Buffalo. The supreme lair of the organization, which includes in its membership some of the best known fraternal men in the United States, will have charge of the parade and initiation of candidates which will follow.

The parade, which will be over one mile in length, will be composed of men garbed exclusively in the raiment of Filipinos and promises to be one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in this city. A special guard of police will participate. Three hundred candidates will be led through the streets bound together, and in the session following the parade these will be initiated into the hidden mysteries of Khatee Punn in the upper chambers of the Broadway auditorium.

Wednesday, the opening day of the veterans' encampment, will terminate with a grand ball and reception to the delegates by the city officials of Buffalo, and it is expected that some of the nation's most prominent men, including Admiral George Dewey, General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Congressman Richard Bartholdt, General Charles King and many others prominent in the history of the country, will be present on the opening day and remain through the week to participate.

Dressmaking on the Boulevards.

This picture of life in the French capital is given in Frankfurt Sonntagsblatt "in the spirit of Paris."

An industrious woman at a newspaper kiosk sat sewing a jacket in the intervals between customers. A sleepy cabby, with a cigarette in his mouth, watched her at her work. Presently she put on the coat and began to fit it and fix it with pins. She was examining the sides to see how they hung.

She stooped to plant a pin. But the cabman strode up, bent and fixed it for her, with a "Voila, madam." Turned to the other side, measured the distance with his eye and inserted another pin, traveled thus round the garment, doubled a clumsy plent, mumbled "It's too big here," at which she nodded, and then stood back to see the effect.

"Merci, monsieur," she said, took off the jacket and sat down. A "fare" came up; the cabman jumped to his seat, cracked his whip and was off.

Gents in Vienna.

He was known twenty years ago as a "gigerl," and young men who were ambitious in regard to correct dress studied him closely," says the Vienna Fremdenblatt. "In other countries his name was variously 'fop,' 'dandy' or 'dude,' but in Vienna he had an added touch of dash, and that made him a 'gigerl.' Today the son of the fashion wise men of those days, who, like his father, knows how to wear his clothes and appreciates the superiority of the man whose necktie and socks are in harmony as to color, whose dress is correct, no matter what the occasion may be — promenade, funeral, race, opera, business or golf—is known as a 'gent,' derived from the English word 'gentleman.'" A member of the American colony at Vienna, commenting on the "gent" article, says: "We try to explain to our neighbors that 'gent' is only four-fifths of what they think the abbreviation stands for."

Microscope and Building Stone.

Especially valuable are the comparative microscopic studies of rock used in building which has resisted weathering for a long time and that which is in process of disintegration. The cause of rapid weathering can be recognized as a natural structural relation. Two granites, for instance, of almost identical mineralogical and chemical composition can behave quite differently. The one remains sound for years; the other disintegrates rapidly because delicate microscopic pressure zones run through it. Two marbles of equal beauty show entirely different powers of resistance as material for a work of art exposed to the weather, according to whether the calcite individuals in thin section interlock with sinuous outlines or merely adjoin each other as paving stones.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

England and the Maximum Wage.

England knew the maximum wage long before the minimum was thought of. It came about after the plague of 1348 had swept away half the population. Work was at a standstill for want of workers and wages went up so enormously that the state thought it necessary to fix a limit. The state ordered that the laborer should not merely accept gratefully what was offered him, but that he must not leave his parish in search of another master on pain of having the letter "F" (for fugitive) branded upon his forehead. Statutes of this kind were popular up to Queen Elizabeth's time, when the last of the series was passed "in the hope that it should banish idleness, advance husbandry and yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity and in the time of plenty, a convenient proportion of wages."

Red Light and Photographs.

Why have we to develop photographs in a red light? We know that white light is really a mixture of light of all sorts of colors—red, yellow, green, blue and so on. Some of these lights of various colors have one kind of power and some another. Now, the kind of light that has the power of causing chemical changes, which is the light we photograph by, is mainly violet light. We can see in a way by red light, but red light has practically no influence on photographic plates. We may say that photographic plates cannot see red light, and so we can use red light to develop them by without fearing that the photograph of our faces or the walls of the room will be printed on the plates.

The Epitaph of Mary Lyon.

In the grounds of Mount Holyoke seminary, overlooking the beautiful valley through which the Connecticut flows seaward, is a monument to Mary Lyon, the Massachusetts teacher who founded the college. On it is inscribed a sentence of her own, "There is nothing in the universe that I am afraid of but that I shall not know and do all my duty."

Wonders of Henry VIII.

"Henry VIII. was king of England and the greatest widower that ever was," states a boy's essay quoted in the London Lancet. "He was born at a place called Annie Domino, and he had 350 wives. The first was beheaded and then executed, the second was revoked, and the third died, and then he married Ann Bulletin."

Big Auto Parade In Buffalo.

A night spectacle of Perry week in Buffalo, Sept. 2-6, will be a parade of illuminated and decorated automobiles. It will be handled by the Automobile club of Buffalo.

ALL IN THREE WORDS

By ALLAN C. LAMOND

While scanning a newspaper for the purpose of passing the time my eye lighted on the following advertisement:

Mme. Durant—Healer. Reserves the wear and tear of domestic upsetting. Reunites divorced couples. Effects reconciliation between parted lovers.

I cut the ad. out of the newspaper and put it in my pocketbook. About once an hour I read it over. I wondered if Mme. Durant could help me. I wanted some one to go to Delia and show her how unreasonable she had been. At last I started for the address given, with no definite purpose.

I expected to find Mme. Durant in a dingy apartment, with worn furniture and not overcleanly. Madame herself would doubtless be either French, Italian, Spanish or of some other superstitious race and rely chiefly for her fees upon any or all of these peoples. She would be of tawny complexion, half like an Indian and eyes piercing black.

She was nothing of the kind. I rang the doorbell of a neat little house, and a tidy young woman answered the summons. She was Mme. Durant, only she was an American and Durant was not her name. She had adopted it because she considered it more attractive than her own, Ida Smith. She invited me into a neatly furnished living room, and after hemming and hawing and stammering I finally got out what I wanted to tell her about my difficulty with Delia and asked if she would engage to bring the young lady to her senses.

She said that from what I had told her she judged Delia to be entirely in the wrong, while the position I had taken was unimpeachable. She would engage to settle the matter between us for $100, half of which was to be paid in advance and the other half after the reconciliation. If there was no reconciliation I was not to pay the remainder of the fee. She was to make the acquaintance of my fiancee, and without letting her know her mission gain her confidence and convince her that she owed me a humble apology.

This was a hands-I-win, tails-you-lose in favor of Miss Smith. But she seemed very confident of being able to bring Delia and me together and had an honest countenance. This and my desire for a "makeup" decided me, and drawing a check for $50 I gave it to her. I sat some time after this listening to the cures she had effected. She had brought together a father and a daughter, the latter having been turned out of doors for marrying a man the father did not like. She had reunited no end of divorced couples and parted lovers. She did it all on a principle which could be stated in three words. When I asked her to give me these words she laughed and said, "Should I do so you would expect me to hand you back the remaining fee you have given me, and there would be no reconciliation."

I heard from Mme Durant, or Miss Smith, as I prefer to call her, within two days. During this time she had managed to make Delia's acquaintance and learned about our separation. The following was the letter I received from the woman I had hired to convince Delia that she had ill treated me:

Dear Sir—I suppose you were giving me a correct version of the disagreement between you and your fiancée. I am convinced from what Miss Douglas has told me that you are entirely unworthy of so estimable a young lady. I return your check, since I find that the conditions under which I accepted it are entirely at variance with the facts. Yours truly,

MME. DURANT.

P. S.—Should you desire any further information in the matter you are at liberty to call at my house, and I will give it to you.

Astonished, chagrined, mortified, I began to consider what I had done to bring about such a result. I spent a week thinking upon my own share in the quarrel. At the end of that time I had made up my mind that I was as much to blame as Delia. Then it occurred to me that if I was as much to blame as she the fault was all mine, for a man should have more control over himself than a woman whose nature is supposed to be more volatile.

I could not doubt Miss Smith's sincerity, for she had returned my fee and had no interest in deceiving me. I went to see her and had a talk with her, but gained no information. I confessed the result of my deliberations and told her I preferred that she should be paid for her trouble. So I handed her the check she had returned to me. Before accepting it she asked me what I was going to do. I told her I would go to Delia and take all the blame for our disagreement.

As soon as I said this Miss Smith put the check in her portmanteau and, taking a note from a desk, handed it to me. I immediately recognized Delia's handwriting. It read:

Dearest George—Miss Smith has convinced me that it was all my fault. Forgive me. Your loving DELIA.

I looked up at Miss Smith and saw her smiling at me. I sat thinking for a few moments, during which an understanding of her adroitness found its way into my stupid brain.

"I think I can tell you," I said to her, "what is the principle on which you work. It is contained in three words. It is 'Look within yourself.'"

"You have hit it exactly," was her reply.

"And now"—I continued taking out of my pocket my check book—"it is time to pay you the balance of your fee," and I wrote a check for double the amount.

Then I went professionally to Delia.

[illegible]

Speed of the Stars.

Years of arduous research have revealed that the stars nearly all move with specific speeds of from ten to thirty miles per second, very few, even, moving about twenty miles per second. But the [illegible] having large proper motions, [illegible] eight or nine miles of [illegible] are flying at such speeds [illegible] that they seem a shade [illegible]. Their speeds are between [illegible] miles per second. The latter [illegible] of the huge sun Arcturus. [illegible] tion of the quantity of matter [illegible] sun—that is, matter that [illegible] to the eye or to photographic [illegible] is totally unable to [illegible] measure velocities. This shows [illegible] quantity of invisible matter [illegible] greater than that in the [illegible] visible bodies. The quantity of [illegible] able to impart a speed of [illegible] miles per second is far beyond [illegible] agination. — Edgar Lucien Larkin [illegible] New York American.

Squared Accounts.

A dispute once arose between [illegible] English landlord and his tenant. [illegible] latter had given notice to quit, [illegible] would not put a bill in his window [illegible] say this house was "To Be Let."

To make matters worse, they went [illegible] law about it. The judge, having heard the case, made an order for the defendant to put a bill up within [illegible] days.

The landlord was so enraged at [illegible] victory that on the [illegible] took a friend with him [illegible] house to chaff his tenant. [illegible] up in the window plain [illegible] under it was another bill, which [illegible] as follows:

"Cause of leaving—bad [illegible]."

Musical Plagiarism.

Victor Herbert, the composer, [illegible] said of a musician who [illegible] liked:

"The prophecy that was made [illegible] this chap in his boyhood has [illegible] true. In his boyhood his mother [illegible] of him:

"'Oh, he's such a remarkable [illegible] a perfect prodigy, in fact. He [illegible] here every time he hears.'

"'Well, well!' said a pleased [illegible] who was present.

"'Isn't that a very rare and valuable faculty?' his mother [illegible]

"'It isn't rare,' said the pleased [illegible] it's certainly valuable. It will [illegible] ably enable him to become in [illegible] years a successful composer.'"

A Question of Degree.

On a writ of error to the [illegible] court of one of the state courts [illegible] plaintiff in error sharply criticized the rulings of the trial judge. When the counsel for the defendant began his reply the following took place:

"May it please your honors, before I finish my argument, I think I can show you that the trial judge was [illegible] as crazy as counsel on the other side would make him out to be."

By a member of the court: "Let me understand you—you admit the fact of insanity of the trial judge, but deny its degree?"—Case and Comment.

Dead Authors.

Accepted handbooks and histories of American literature pay too much attention to doubly dead worthies whose books are not interesting and who or but timidly acknowledge contemporary excellence. There is a way of accounting for it. Every generation, except the more independent spirits in it, looks with too Chinese reverence upon its ancestors.—John Albert Macy in Spirit of American Literature.

Perilous Mining.

Quicksilver miners follow the most unhealthful trade in the world. The fumes of the mercury produce constant salivation and the system becomes permeated with the metal; the teeth of the unfortunate men drop out, they lose their appetite, become emaciated and as a rule seldom live longer than two years.

Corrected.

Jealous One—So you screamed when Jack tried to kiss you? Other One—I did nothing of the kind! Jealous One—But I heard you. Other One—Oh, that was not until after he had kissed me.—Illinois Siren.

The Charm of It.

Helen—Charlie, dear, I don't see why you should like me so much better because I'm changeable. Charlie—Why, darling, every time I kiss you it's like kissing another girl.—London Telegraph.

[illegible]