

"MILITARY DAY" IN BUFFALO

Parade a Feature of the Perry Centennial.

WONDERFUL CELEBRATION.

State and Federal Troops to March Through the Queen City's Streets. Twenty-ninth Regiment, Fourth Brigade and Naval Militia Will All Be in Line.

It is declared by many of the state's highest military authorities that "Military Day," one of the pretentious affairs to occur during the holding of the Perry victory centennial celebration at Buffalo from Sept. 2 to 6, inclusive, will result in one of the most spectacular demonstrations ever held within the borders of the state. Since the idea of celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie had its inception "Military day" has probably received as much, if not more, attention than any other of the features decided upon to fittingly mark the centennial term. Federal troops, the national guard of the state of New York, including naval and cavalry militia and service equipment, will be combined with Spanish war veterans. The latter will hold their national encampment at Buffalo upon the occasion of the celebration.

As that visitors to the city may be afforded an opportunity to view a full regiment of the regular army under march the members of the Perry vic-



GENERAL EDGAR B. JEWETT, former mayor of Buffalo and former commander of the Fourth brigade, New York state national guard, who, as president of the Citizens' committee, is prominent in directing the affairs of the Perry victory centennial, to be held at Buffalo from Sept. 2 to Sept. 6.

and former commander of the Fourth brigade; General G. Barrett Rich, Colonel George J. Haffa, Colonel Charles J. Wolf, Captain Thomas E. Boyd, William J. Donovan and Lieutenant Thomas W. Harris.

The date set down for "Military day" is Thursday, Sept. 4.

All Roads Lead to Buffalo. That all roads will lead to Buffalo during Perry centennial week, to be held in the Queen City from Sept. 2 to 6, is indicated by the fact that all the railroad systems entering Buffalo and many of their connecting lines have agreed to put excursion rates to Buffalo and return into effect for the length of time that the centenary of the battle of Lake Erie is being observed.

Passenger agents of the various roads are prepared for an unusual volume of travel Buffalward from Sept. 2 to 6.

ROUND THE WORLD

Uruguay has enacted a general eight hour law.

Mexico, it is said, has a population of 15,200,000.

One in every three people in Australia has a banking account.

There is a record of a Chinese state banquet lasting seventeen hours.

Wooden moulding to hide electric wires is prohibited in New York.

Horsehoes attached by bolts around the hoof have been patented in England.

Baltimore will retire all public school teachers reaching the age of seventy in service.

Among the gifts to the Kaiser's daughter at her wedding was a clock sent by the city of Hameln. It is made from a wine cask sawed in two. The hours are champagne corks. The hands are cork screws and the weights are bottles filled with champagne.

A great typhoon in 1912 did damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in Nagoya harbor and at \$750,000 in Yokohama harbor. In both these harbors extensive improvements were in progress at the time, and these were set back at least a year. Goods for America are carried by lighters to Yokohama, and there placed aboard ocean going vessels.

An agricultural colony in Palestine has just applied to the United States forest service for help in planting trees to bind the drifting sands of the Mediterranean. The colony is near Jaffa or Yafa, the ancient Joppa of the Bible, and there is being developed in connection with it a seaside resort with hotel, villas, bath houses and gardens.

American readers are calling for less fiction, apparently, now than they were a score of years ago. In 1890 24.5 per cent of the books published in the United States were classed as fiction, in 1912 only 9.3 per cent. In 1912 the actual number of books of fiction published was smaller than the number published in 1896, twenty-seven years ago.

A majority of the present United States senators have previously held high office in their states by choice of the voters. Of the ninety-two members now sitting twenty-four have been governors, two lieutenant governors, one each secretary of state and attorney general, while three have sat in the highest state courts. Of the rest eighteen have served by popular choice in the house of representatives.

Two More to Feed. "You are a fraud! You said yesterday that you had seven starving children, and today you say you have nine."

"Both stories are true, sir."

"How do you make that out?"

"Twins born last night."—Exchange.

He who blames others does not blame himself.



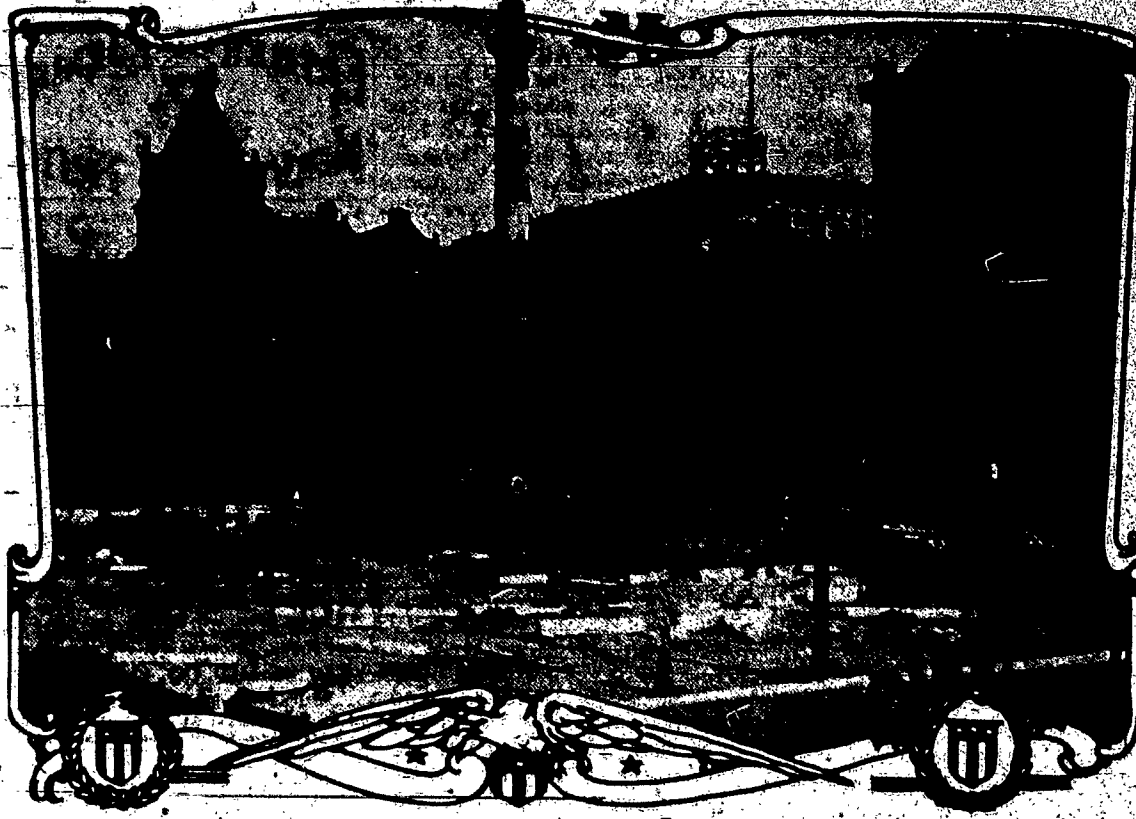
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Who will be one of the guests of honor during Perry centennial week, to be held at Buffalo from Sept. 2 to Sept. 6.

Representing the New York state national guard will be the Fourth brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Samuel M. Welch of Buffalo. Making up the Fourth brigade are the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments of Buffalo and the Third regiment, composed of the following twelve companies: Company B, Geneva; Company C, Syracuse; Company D, Oswego; Company E, Niagara Falls; Company F, Medina; Company L, Olean; Company K, Hornell; Company L, Elmira; and Company M, Auburn. Also to participate will be Troop I cavalry of Buffalo.

Representing the naval militia will be the Third battalion, while indicating the interest of the war department in the affair is the fact that horses for use of the cavalrymen appearing in the parade have been specially ordered to be brought from as far east as New York city. Among the many distinguished guests who have signified their intention to be present on "Military day," is Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, and invitations have been extended to the governors of the various states of whom many are to be numbered among the guests of honor.

When it is considered that the national encampment of Spanish war veterans alone is expected to bring 10,000 men to take part, it may be seen that the members of the Perry victory centennial commission have good reason for declaring that the pageant on "Military day" will take rank as one of the greatest features of centennial week. At least 4,000 militia men will be present, while 1,200 federal troops are looked for. Named as a committee on arrangements for the big spectacle are Brigadier General Samuel M. Welch, commanding the Fourth brigade, who has been appointed as grand marshal; General Edgar B. Jewett, former mayor of Buffalo



LAFAYETTE SQUARE, BUFFALO, SHOWING PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR THE ERECTION OF ONE OF THE MANY REVIEWING AND GRAND STANDS TO BE BUILT FOR THE PERRY VICTORY CELEBRATION, TO BE HELD IN THAT CITY FROM SEPT. 2 TO 6.



MOTORBOAT RACES ON THE NIAGARA RIVER COURSE.

It is over this course on the Niagara river, known to be one of the greatest motorboat courses in the world, that the motorboat races scheduled for Perry centennial week at Buffalo, N. Y., from Sept. 2 to 6, will be contested. Ten thousand dollars have been set aside by the New York state Perry victory commission for this feature, and some of the speediest motor craft in the country will compete.

The World's Gypsies. The gypsies have passed under a variety of names, arising either from their supposed original country or the callings and characteristics of the race. The old English-Egyptian, the Spanish Gitanos and the Magyar Pharas nepek (Pharaoh's people) all point to an Egyptian origin. The Scandinavian Tatars, identifies them with the Mongolian hordes which terrorized early Europe, while the French Bohemian suggests yet another country as their cradle.

As to the names bestowed by their supposed character, the Arab boldly calls them harani (a villain), the Dutchman beydens, or heathens, and the Persian takes his name from their complexion and dubs them karachi, or swarthy. A charter of William the Lion, as early as the twelfth century mentions their Scotch name of tinklers, which is commonly supposed to be a corruption of tinkler, although possibly the substitution of "t" for "s" has produced this form of the Italian zingaro one of the most widespread of gypsy appellations.—London Spectator.

The Meth and the Candle. It is not because the moth is light-hearted, heedless and utterly frivolous, as we have always been told, that it plunges headlong into the flame, but because of the way that its body is constructed, says Kaempfer, the well known student of physical science. There are two symmetrical points, exactly alike chemically, on the moth's body—namely, its eyes. If the rays of light modify the chemical conditions of one side more than the other then the moth's power of movement is affected. There is a stronger muscular tension on one side than on the other, and the moth is forced to move toward the source of light. If, however, one of the eyes is removed the chemical symmetry is destroyed and instead of plunging into the flame it moves about in a circle. There are other animals and insects besides the moth which are hopelessly in the grip of light. If a snail is placed between a white wall and a black wall the unequal lighting forces it to crawl in a circle.—Chicago Tribune.

The Symbolic Key. Art, music and poetry have in all ages been considered the polite arts, but what is art without the proper portrayal of the dress of the age that it seeks to represent? What is music that does not bring inspiration from the masters of the past who were clothed in the power to give us glimpses of men and ideals of whom the only lasting impression can be gained by the form our imaginations give to them? And our imaginations clothe them in robes in which their creators sent them out on their errands of giving the world higher ideals. Then what is poetry but thought clothed in words? No matter from what side viewed, the figure of speech of clothing is the symbolic key that gives entrance to these higher realms, and therefore why should not clothes them-

selves touch the hem of the garments of the arts, with which they are so closely in touch?—American Tailor and Cutter.

The Australian Apple. An Australian paper gives some surprising statistics of what the average Australian eats. Apparently he has the best appetite, if not the best digestion, of any human being on the planet. He eats every year 264 pounds of meat, which works out at an average of two sheep and one-fifth of a bullock for every man, woman and baby in Australia. He eats more than twice as much meat as the average Englishman, three times as much as the average Frenchman and four times as much as the average German or Swiss. He eats, in addition, about three and three-quarters hundredweight of wheat, two and a half hundredweight of potatoes and almost one hundredweight of sugar. If he is a Tasmanian he eats a quarter of a ton of potatoes in a year.

Titles. "That is a remarkably distinguished family of yours."

"Yes," replied Mr. Mildman. "My wife is president of several societies. My eldest son is a captain in the Salvation Army and his brother is an officer in the boy scouts."

"And is there no special distinction for you?"

"Yes. I'm the only person in the house who is addressed as plain 'mister.'"—Washington Star.

A Slight Stumble. "Yes," said Mrs. Mulligan, who was having a chat with two friends. "My husband's a wonderful man. He can mend clocks. Sure, Mrs. Moriarty, didn't he mend your cuckoo clock so that it keeps beautiful time now?"

"That he did, Mrs. Mulligan," replied Mrs. Moriarty. "He mended it all right. It's only got one single fault now—it 'ooes' before it 'cucks'!"—London Telegraph.

Harmony in Life. It is not by reducing life to less, but by expanding it to more—not by muffling its stern notes, but by ringing its sweetness clearly out—that serene harmony may be obtained.

Cause For Jealousy. Jess—They went to the lake district on their wedding trip, and Ethel was wretched. Rose—What was the trouble? Jess—George fell in love with the scenery.—Cleveland Leader.

Bright Outlook. She—Is your brother, who is deaf, any better. He—Yes. He was arrested yesterday, and I'm told he is to get his hearing in the morning.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The proposed mid-Scotland canal, it is now stated, will be 29 miles long, 36 feet deep and 148 feet wide at the bottom, floored with sea water, with only sea gates at each end, through which play near the largest battleship.

A Japanese government savings bank has been established to discourage thrift among the people. Interest of 3 per cent is paid on call deposits and 3 per cent for six months' deposits.

A portable searchlight supplied with gas from a tank carried on a man's back has been invented to enable fishermen to see the tops of poles at night without having to climb them.

Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York city has a record of more than a quarter of a century in a professional administrative position in New York. He has served in Brooklyn, New York.

There are 3,064 establishments in Brazil engaged in the textile industry, principally cotton goods. The number of operators employed is about 100,000 and the value of the output \$275,000,000 annually.

A French scientist who has combined the motion picture camera and X-ray apparatus into one instrument, by which the processes of internal organs may be studied, has given it the name of fluorograph.

Using mercury vapor lamps in his greenhouse, a Scotchwoman horticulturist not only forces seeds to sprout and plants to grow in half the usual time, but also produces greater depth of color in the vegetation.

The Bath as a Tonic. The bath recommended by Uncle Sam to the army boys as a means of invigorating tired nerves and muscles and promoting an appetite after a hard day's drill immediately suggests itself as the very thing for women. It should be preceded by brushing the teeth and drinking half a pint of cold water, so that the body may be clean within as well as without. This done, the body from head to waist is rapidly swabbed with a sponge, repeatedly wrung out of cold water, after which it is vigorously rubbed with a Turkish towel. This completed, the upper part of the body is dressed and the lower part is given the same treatment. Such a bath is equal to a tonic.—Kansas Farmer.

Meats of all kinds, unless intended for soup, should be cooked in small vessels. To put a small roast in a large pan is wasteful, as there is rapid loss by evaporation, and a large proportion is dried too much. A stew in too large a kettle will require more water to cover than should be used.—Exchange.

Couldn't Love Him. "I refused my husband more than a dozen times before he finally persuaded me to be his."

"How did he get you at last?"

"Why, you see, he got an offer to go to another city and had made up his mind to accept it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Doctor's Dose. "The world owes a great deal to medical science."

"And it will be the last debt paid," declared the doctor somewhat bitterly.

A MOTHER'S RUSE

By HELOISE BRAYTON

"Amy," said Mrs. Stringfellow to her daughter, "Walter Bernard has been paying attention to you ever for two months. If you were engaged I am sure that you would tell me, but I wish to know clearly whether you are or are not."

"I am not," replied Amy. "That originally meant that Walter hasn't spoken."

"I think he will, anyway."

"No, without being brought to the point."

"Mamma, you wouldn't wish me to tell him that I am engaged, but I propose to see, would you?"

"Certainly not. That would not be the part of a girl. But a girl has no privileges, and one of them is to indicate to a young man paying her attention that she wishes him to cease courting her."

"But I don't."

"The mother bit her lip, but said nothing more. Nevertheless she decided that since her daughter had put the matter to her, she would do her best to interfere in such a manner as to always a great risk, and the lady decided that by doing as she might suggest a breach between her daughter and the young man who had been paying her attention."

Not long after this Mrs. Stringfellow arranged that Amy should go away on a visit. Amy, of course, not being willing to leave her mother for a day, though she should have been away for a week, Mrs. Stringfellow's mother prevailed, and Amy departed with fear and trembling, and the man she wanted would have had a chance to fall into the trap of some other girl.

One day during Amy's absence Walter Bernard called upon her mother to pay his respects and ask her daughter to be his wife. Mrs. Stringfellow was usually visited with Amy. On this day she was at home alone, and she was naturally curious to know what was in the covered box. She lifted the cover and saw that it was filled with orange blossoms.

"Recently some one was about to be married."

"But who? There was only one woman in the house, and that was Amy."

A little thought entered the woman's mind. Could it be possible that while he had been paying attention to her, she had been secretly engaged to some one else? His heart seemed to be beating fast. Perspiration stood out on his forehead.

He paced the floor the Mr. Bernard follow came down. When she saw the box she looked at it and saw a card which said: "I am engaged to you."

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