

NATIONS TO UNITE IN PERRY TRIBUTE

Will Celebrate Centenary of
Battle of Lake Erie.

PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK.

Put-in-Bay, O., to Be Scene of Celebration a Hundred Years After Battle, Marking Century of Peace Between English Speaking Peoples. Taft to Be Orator of the Day.

The Perry's victory centennial commission, whose headquarters are at Cleveland, O., have just announced the program for the exercises at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Sept. 10 and 11. This celebration will be international in its scope, as it will commemorate the equal valor and heroism of the sailors of both fleets participating in the battle of Lake Erie, which was fought on Sept. 10, 1813, and also the fact that this battle marked the end of naval warfare on the great lakes and was a herald of the century of peace between the English speaking peoples that will have ensued since the signing of the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 21, 1814.

Ten States Represented.

These states are Rhode Island, which was the birthplace of Commodore Perry; Kentucky, which furnished many of the members of his crew and 75 per cent of the soldiers of General Harrison's army, which, following the battle of Lake Erie, won the battle of the Thames, and the lake states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which were most directly affected by this battle, and Louisiana, on whose soil the last battle of the war of 1812 was fought. The delegations from Rhode Island, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin will go to the bay on special boats chartered for this purpose.

The exercises will be opened on the morning of Sept. 10, at 11:45 o'clock, with a national salute, this being the hour at which the first shot of the battle of Lake Erie was fired 100 years ago.

The exercises will be held in the large coliseum at Put-in-Bay. Commodore George H. Worthington of Cleveland, president general of the centennial commission, will call the meeting to order and introduce Governor Cox of Ohio, who will preside.

President to Speak.

President Woodrow Wilson will speak for the United States and a distinguished Canadian for the Dominion of Canada. The oration of the day will be delivered by former President Taft, and addresses will also be delivered by Lieutenant Governor R. B. Burchard of Rhode Island, representing Perry's native state, and Rev. J. A. Carey of Chicago, representing the negro race, which did valiant service in the battle of Lake Erie.

After these exercises the invited guests will go to Cedar Point, where a banquet given by the interstate board will be held. This banquet will be attended by the official representatives of the United States government and the Dominion of Canada and the representatives of the ten states participating in the centennial. The president of the Daughters of the War of 1812 and the governor of each of the participating states will be invited to respond to the toasts.

The morning of Sept. 11 the guests will return to Put-in-Bay. On this day will occur the impressive ceremony of the removal from their present graves of the bones of the American and British officers killed in the battle of Lake Erie to the crypt in the Perry memorial, where they will be reinterred with international honors.

Sailors Buried in Lake.

Following the battle of Lake Erie, the sailors who were killed in the engagement were buried in the lake. The bodies of the officers were brought to Put-in-Bay island, where they were buried. That funeral was described by Historian George Bancroft as follows:

An opening on the margin of Put-in-Bay was selected for the burial place for the officers who had fallen. The day was serene, the breezes hushed, the water unruffled by a wavelet. The men of both fleets mourned together. As the boats moved slowly in procession the musicians played dirges, to which the oars kept time. The flag showed the sign of sorrow. Solemn minute guns were heard from the ships. The spot where the funeral train went on shore was a wild solitude. The Americans and British walked in alternate couples to the graves, like men who in the presence of eternity renewed the relations of brothers and members of one human family, and the bodies of the dead were likewise borne along and buried alternately, English and American side by side and undistinguished.

The exercises on the 11th of September will be conducted by American and British chaplains jointly, as was done a hundred years ago.

Would Pay Vice President \$25,000. Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is the author of a bill just introduced in congress to increase the salary of the vice president from \$12,000 to \$25,000 a year.

MEXICO

When Mexico's troubles are ended and the last fake story has died, When the Insurrectos are quiet and the ink on the scare heads has dried, We shall rest, and faith we shall need it, sit back for a morning or two Till the writers of nightmare stories shall set us a-steering anew.

And Juarez at last shall be happy, El Paso no more in the air. The towns on the Rio Grande will never see soldiers there. They shall have real bull fights to please them, with never a belligerent call. They will doze for a day at a sitting in the shade of an old 'dobe wall.

And Uncle Porf Dias shall praise us, and Uncle Porf Diaz shall blame, And no one shall root for Huerta or boost the Zapata game. But each who would read of troubles shall pick up his paper and faint For the joy of the thing when he sees it—the Mexican war yearn that aint! —Denver Republican.

NOW PLAN MONUMENTS TO BEAUTIFY THE CANAL.

Architect's Report is Laid Before Congress by the President.

President Wilson has just sent to congress a report by the commission of fine arts outlining a plan for beautifying the Panama canal. This includes two monuments and impressive architectural features at the entrance.

Daniel C. French, a New York sculptor, and Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect of Boston, spent two weeks on the isthmus, and the report submitted by the president is based on their recommendations. The commission does not find the canal construction work to be of architectural beauty.

"The entire absence of ornament and no evidences of the aesthetic" is one of the phrases describing the work on the canal. This, however, the commission admits was to be expected of a work that was to be "strictly for utility."

"Like the pyramids, it is impressive because of its scale and simplicity," observes the commission. "Anything done merely to beautify would have been an impertinence in a work of that character."

One important recommendation made by the commission is for a monument at Culebra, where the canal passes through the continental divide. It is proposed that the monument be at least 100 feet high and of greater width, suitable for some inscription that may be read from the other side of the canal. The commission also recommends a monument at Gold Hill, the highest point in the Culebra cut, and some suitable structure in the form of an arch at the point where the channel from Limon bay ends and the canal actually begins, and something similar at the Pacific entrance.

A fringe of trees rising from the waters in Gatun lake is condemned from an architectural viewpoint. Colonel Goethals said it would have been too expensive to have removed the trees.

The commission recommends an additional lighthouse at the Atlantic entrance of the canal. The plan of the shops at Balboa is condemned as unsightly, but this work has advanced so far that a change in the plan is not practical.

The commission approves the general plan for beautifying the Pacific entrance to the canal.

\$1,000,000 MARRIAGE PLOT.

Alleged Scheme Discovered to Despoil Three Indians of Lands.

Judge E. J. Van Court of Oklahoma was in Carlisle, Pa., recently taking the depositions of two young Indians at the Carlisle school in a suit involving an alleged marriage conspiracy to get possession of the \$1,000,000 estate of the Derrisaws, an Indian family. It is alleged that Beley Derrisaw, then eighteen years old, was lured from his home in Oklahoma a year ago by a companion, conducted to McAlester and lured to marry one Sallie Cindie, aged thirty years. He married without the permission of R. B. Hutchinson, his guardian. Under the Oklahoma law a marriage without such permission can be annulled. The purpose of the present suit is to annul the Derrisaw marriage.

Beley Derrisaw, his brother Oscar, eleven, and his sister Mattie are joint heirs to the \$1,000,000 estate. It is alleged that the schemers also had picked out mates for Oscar and Mattie. The guardian sent the girl to an Arizona Indian school and Oscar and Beley to Carlisle.

The conspirators are said to be led by an Oklahoma banker.

TO REFIT CONSTELLATION.

Appropriation Asked in Congress For Navy's Oldest Ship.

The old frigate Constellation, built in Baltimore in 1797, when President Washington laid the foundations of the American navy, and under Captain Thomas Truxtun, the victor of decisive fights with the French frigates La Insurgente in 1799, and La Vengeance in 1800, which established the United States as a maritime power, has come into the records of congress again as a living part of the nation's naval establishment.

An appropriation of \$50,000 was asked by Representative Linthicum of Maryland for the "repair and fitting out" of the historic ship, the oldest in the navy. The Constellation is at Newport. The resolution would provide for her transfer to Baltimore for public exhibition.

SPENT 23 YEARS IN AFRICAN WILDS

Black Men Are Splendid Race, Says Missionary.

WOMEN ARE SUFFRAGETTES.

More Advanced in Every Way Than the Men, Says Scotchman, Returning to America—Cannibalism Rarely Practiced, and Never by the Women. Opposed to Conversion.

Daniel Crawford, a Scotchman, who lost himself in the heart of Africa for twenty-three years and who recently produced a book called "Thinking Black," arrived in New York a few days ago. The missionary author is a short man with sandy hair, beard and mustache. He has sharp flashing eyes and a manner of speaking rapidly and with great emphasis.

"For twenty-three years," said Mr. Crawford on his arrival, "I never wore a collar, never saw a train of cars and hardly ever spoke to a white man. I really feel more negro than white man. A quarter of a century ago I was a young man, and I was dying of consumption. I heard that the climate of Africa would be good for my trouble, and I went there as a missionary. I struck into the heart of the country alone and lived by my rifle."

Blacks a Magnificent Race.

"I found the black men in Africa a magnificent race," Mr. Crawford continued. "I settled among the Luba tribes. There are about a million of these people. They speak a wonderful language, which it took me years to learn. There are twenty-three tenses of the verb and the noun has nineteen genders. I translated the Bible into the Luba language and also wrote a grammar, which, incomplete though it is, gives a pretty good idea of the tongue."

"Did you find any of these peoples cannibals?" Mr. Crawford was asked.

"Very few," he replied, "and it may interest you to know that there is no such thing as a female cannibal. Although the men may eat human flesh the women of the same tribe never do. The women are further advanced than the men and they band together to protect themselves from 'man the monster.' Yes, the movement for equal suffrage is probably stronger in Central Africa than anywhere in the world."

Advised Against Conversion.

"And were you able to convert these people to Christianity?"

"The tribesmen with whom I made my residence were ready to profess Christianity, but I dissuaded them from it. They would have been but nominal Christians, and I feared that a change of faith would result in their destruction. Unless you have seen them as they are you can have but a faint conception of these black men in their natural state. The 'civilized' blacks have picked up all your vices and few of your virtues. But the negro under natural conditions possesses a culture of his own. He has a definite and delightful code of etiquette."

Mr. Crawford said that after his visit to this country was over he would return to Africa to live again among the people with whom he has chosen to spend the greater part of his life.

LESS AMERICANS TO CANADA.

Report Shows Decrease of Such Immigration to Dominion.

Immigration figures for the first three months of the fiscal year just issued at Ottawa, Ont., show an increase of British and European immigrants over the same period last year and a heavy decrease in immigration from the United States.

American settlers entering Canada during the first quarter this year numbered 44,998, as against 53,343 in the same period last year. Total arrivals were 210,206, as against 175,346 in the same period last year. Of these 84,305 came from Great Britain, an increase of 15,000. The government estimates that the American settlers brought with them in cash and effects upward of \$67,000,000.

SHINS RUE SLIT TROUSERS.

First Man to Wear Them is Kicked by Newsboys.

A martyr to fashion, W. Leffingwell Doak, a member of the north side gentility of Pittsburgh, was mobbed by a gang of newsboys in that city. Doak was the first wearer of the prophesied slit trousers.

When the boys saw the innovation they gathered about Doak, voicing uncomplimentary criticisms. Finally they began to jostle him and kick him in the shins. At sight of a policeman they scattered.

Doak's trousers were of a light check material. The slit extended from the bottom outside to about six inches from the knee. Bright green hosiery of the length women wear were disclosed.

New Gold Field in Kongo.

A gold field of exceptional richness has been discovered in the southern part of the province of Katanga, in the Belgian Kongo, according to dispatches just received in Antwerp. Some of the samples are declared to yield an ounce of gold to the ton.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One. A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed, in the aggregate at any one time, one million of dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding of highways of the Commonwealth.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section seven, article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so as to permit special legislation regulating labor.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof. Amend section 7 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension, or impairing of liens:

"Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

"Changing the names of persons or places;

"Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

"Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

"Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

"Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

"Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;

"Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

"Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties, or changing county lines;

"Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

"For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

"Granting divorces;

"Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

"Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

"Changing the law of descent or succession;

"Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcement of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

"Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

"Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

"Fixing the rate of interest;

"Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

"Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;

"Exempting property from taxation;

any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down a railroad track:

"Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

"Nor shall any law be passed granting powers and privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for,"—so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens:

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases;

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards, or public grounds not of the State;

Authorizing the adoption, or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county-seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, by changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Granting divorces;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or changing the rules of evidence in, any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery or other tribunals, or providing or changing methods for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be recited in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing; but the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village, or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or service for the State, or for any county, city, borough, town, township, school district, village or other civil division thereof;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track;

Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed:

Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section three of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (if the Senate concur), That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 3. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows: "All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All the elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for the county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year," so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall always be held in an odd-numbered year, so as to read:

Section 3. All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service,

ice, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such elections shall be held in an odd-numbered year: Provided further, That all judges for the courts of the several judicial districts holding office at the present time, whose terms of office may end in an odd-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January in the next succeeding even-numbered year.

A true copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 2. Amend section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity," so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 4.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Five.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Section 15. No obligations which have been heretofore issued, or which may hereafter be issued, by any county or municipality, other than Philadelphia, to provide for the construction or acquisition of water-works, subways, underground railways or street railways, or the appurtenances thereof, shall be considered as a debt of a municipality, within the meaning of section eight of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or of this amendment, if the net revenue derived from said property for a period of five years, either before or after the acquisition thereof, or where the same is constructed by the county or municipality, after the completion thereof, shall have been sufficient to pay interest and sinking-fund charges during said period upon said obligations, or if the said obligations shall be secured by liens upon the respective properties, and shall impose no municipal liability. Where municipalities or counties shall issue obligations to provide for the construction of property, as herein provided, said municipalities or counties may also issue obligations to provide for the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing thereon until said properties shall have been completed and in operation for a period of one year; and said municipalities and counties shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until after said properties shall have been operated by said counties or municipalities during said period of one year. Any of the said municipalities or counties may incur indebtedness in excess of seven per centum, and not exceeding ten per centum, of the assessed valuation of the taxable property therein, if said increase of indebtedness shall have been assented to by three-fifths of the electors voting at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 5.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Sum and Substance

of being a subscriber to this paper is that you and your family become attached to it. The paper becomes a member of the family and its coming each week will be as welcome as the arrival of anyone that's dear.

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