

WHERE PERRY SMOTE THE FOE

Glimpses of a Region Hallowed by a Famous Naval Victory.

HEROES SLEEP BESIDE LAKE ERIE WATERS

Inspiring Story of American Valor Heightened by Difficulties Overcome—Heroes of Today and of Other Days.

FUT-IV-BAY, O., July 20.—On the shore of this summer resort, facing the principal landing place, is Perry park, about twice the size of Jefferson square, shaded with lofty maples, oaks and sycamores. Three sides of the park are surrounded with hotels, shops, saloons and gift stores.

A circular chain railing incloses the hallowed plot of ground. The grass is uncut. Everything about it evidences public respect.

All hours of the day and far into the night the park is the center of animated and varied scenes. The water front is fairly crowded with excursion craft and the sheltered bay is dotted with yachts, sloops, schooners and other marine freaks whose designation stamps the knowledge of a landlubber.

To these points excursion crowds come from Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, to absorb the humid coon of the lakes and other things, kill time and burn money. Along the waterfront the moving throng is of all ages, of prosperous appearance, generally marine rigged, and nearly all of them expressing in nautical terms keen appreciation of water as an external source of enjoyment.

Oliver Hazard Perry was the Dewey of his day. He was a fighting Rhode Islander who sprang from a family of fighters. Possessing indomitable courage, he surmounted obstacles seemingly impossible. Erie was chosen as the base of operations and there the fleet was constructed.

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On the morning of the 10th the British fleet was sighted, Captain Barclay in command. At 11:45 the battle began. Barclay opened fire at long range. Perry had nothing with which to make reply. He signalled for close action. All the canvas was stretched. A light breeze bore his fleet straight into the enemy's line.

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Out of Plumb.

When the wall is out of plumb the building is more or less unsafe and the higher the wall is carried out of the perpendicular the greater the danger of collapse. It's about so with the health; if it is out of plumb when the digestion is impaired, when there is a dull, sluggish feeling, with nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion. It purifies the blood and cures nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness by curing the diseases in which they originate.

For three years I suffered untold agony, writes Mrs. M. K. White, of Stamford, Conn. I would have spent of troubling and being sick at my stomach, pain in right side all the time; that is, it would work up into my stomach and distress me. I finally found Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I am cured. I write to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, stating my case to them, and they very promptly sent me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Thanks to Dr. Pierce and his medicine I am a well woman today. Dr. Pierce's medicine also cured my mother of liver complaint from which she has been a sufferer for fifteen years. We highly recommend these medicines to all suffering people.

Heir to Mackay Millions

Character Sketch of Clarence H. Mackay.

Clarence Hungerford Mackay, who, by the death of his father, John W. Mackay, becomes the head of the family and of the great business interests which it controls, has for years been familiar with the various business enterprises in which his father was engaged, says the New York Tribune. Up to the present time he has never taken active part in the direction of the Mackay business concerns, but it is well known among the friends of the family and among the men who were the business associates of John W. Mackay that Clarence H. Mackay had the confidence of his father in business matters, who gave him credit for having suggested some of his successful business schemes.

The fact that Clarence H. Mackay showed talent in the direction of business was a source of especial comfort to Mr. Mackay after the death of his elder son, John W., Jr., who was killed in France in 1898. Despite the fact that "Willie," as John W., Jr. was called in the family, was ardently devoted to music, being a fine performer on the violin and a student of music in all its branches, he was a good business man and his father regarded him as a worthy successor. After the death of the promising young man Mr. Mackay discovered that his son Clarence also possessed business qualities of no mean order, despite the fact that he had not been conspicuous in that respect during the lifetime of his brother.

Clarence H. Mackay was born in San Francisco, April 17, 1874. With his brother, John, he was taken to Europe, and his boyhood days were spent at Villebon, near Paris, the beautiful estate now leased by W. K. Vanderbilt, who has converted a part of the place into a horse breeding establishment, where he keeps Halmes and other famous stallions. While at Villebon the boys attended Vaugrand college, and later went to Beaumont college, Windsor, England. Clarence showed a remarkable aptitude for languages, and speaks French, German and Italian fluently. A friend, in speaking of young Mr. Mackay's education, said: "He speaks French like a Parisian, but although he has lived abroad many years, no one would ever mistake him for a Frenchman. Many a man who goes abroad for a few weeks once a year is more 'foreign' in his ways than this man, who is as well acquainted in Paris as he is in New York, and who probably knows more titled people in Europe than any of his American friends. He has his clothes made in this country,

and, without obtruding the fact upon you, makes you understand that residence abroad and association with foreigners have not impaired the quality of his Americanism." If Clarence H. Mackay has a weakness it is for horses. He had owned a number of good horses, but had never become known on the turf until he won the great international stallion race at Paris with Sweas. The American colony at Paris was deeply interested in the race, because many prominent owners had entered horses. Little was known of the animal which Mr. Mackay had purchased at Little Silver, N. J., for \$2,500. To the surprise of the natives and the great satisfaction of the Americans, Mr. Mackay's horse won in straight heats in 2:18 each. This was on the turf and not on a level track, and the performance has not been equaled since that time.

Mr. Mackay's first venture on an American track was with Banastar, with whom he won the Metropolitan handicap. The Mackay stable was gradually enlarged, and although it is now not as large as many of the American stables, it contains about fifteen horses which, according to an expert, "have a bright future."

Clarence H. Mackay, although he is a sportsman in everything that the word implies, has never been a "sport." He is never seen in the places frequented by the sporting fraternity, and is a temperate man, but not a total abstainer. He is a gambler, although he occasionally sits in a friendly game of poker. He is an all-around athlete, but is not a big man. There is that about his appearance, however, which attracts attention and he would be noticed in a large crowd as a good-looking man, and the student of physiognomy would pick him out as one to whom no sharper, he is ever so daring, would attempt to sell a gold brick. As a trap shooter Mr. Mackay has won many laurels. He is a good racket and tennis player and has made many good scores at golf. He has probably devoted more time to polo than to any other outdoor sport and has played much in this country and abroad. Three polo ponies belonging to him were taken to Europe by the American polo team.

The people who know him best say that no matter how extensive Mr. Mackay's interests on the turf may become he will never allow them to interfere with his business.

"Men who will meet Clarence H. Mackay in business," said a man who knew John W. Mackay intimately, "will find that he

possesses many of his father's qualities. Like his father, he will not allow tale-bearers to destroy his good opinion of friends. He will not believe ill reports until he has convinced himself of their truth, and, like his father, he will brook no indelicacy. John W. Mackay would forgive a man who got drunk or who gave way to temptation and overstepped the bounds of honesty, but he was severe with the man who in the performance of his duties forgot himself, and became discourteous or abusive without cause. Like his father, also, he is a devout Catholic, and his charities will probably be as great as those of his father, who when he died had a list of pensioners who drew about \$200,000 a year from his fortune."

Mr. Mackay married Miss Katherine Duer in May, 1898, and a daughter was born to them on February 5, 1900. His home at Roslyn, Long Island, is a beautiful place, which was completed recently at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.

As to the fortune which will come to the young man, there are no positive figures, and while it has been variously estimated from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000, some persons who know the value of the investments place it as high as \$80,000,000, and contend that John W. Mackay, despite his great business capacity and his thorough knowledge of the enterprises with which he goes on in the Mackay concern, is not within \$20,000,000 how much he was worth. He was so methodical and had the uncertainty of life so constantly before him that he left his affairs in perfect order, and even without his directing hand everything will go on in the Mackay concern just as though he were still conducting them.

Among the larger concerns of which Clarence H. Mackay will become the head are the Mackay-Bennett Cable company, the Postal Telegraph company and the Pacific Commercial Cable company. The large sugar refinery at Yonkers, the Canadian Pacific railway, the Southern Pacific railroad and the White Knob Copper company are among the corporations in which he will be a prominent figure. There are also several large concerns in the new gold fields in the Klondike in which much Mackay capital is invested, besides real estate in California and other western states.

John W. Mackay was always proud of his name, and in this respect the younger man also resembles his father, for whom he always showed great love and affection.

Trade Marks of Trades

Every employment, say three wise men, leaves its trademark on the body. The wise men in question are Gabriel Prevost, the French physiologist; Mr. Arbuthnot and Dr. Arlidge, two English physicians, who have made exhaustive investigations on the variations of the human frame as affected by its daily activities as to bony structure, muscular system, senses, skin and organs within. Each of these bodily elements proves to be as susceptible to the imprints of exertion as is a blank sheet of paper to the marks of the pen. Nothing done or nothing left undone fails to stamp its insignia upon them, subtly and forcefully impelling them to assume contours of grace, beauty, power or their opposites. In the old fairy tales it is said the elves could be traced on their busy errands among men by the dainty impress they left upon the grasses of wood and meadow. Precisely so the infinitely countless movements which have to do the work of the world may be traced on the marks they leave on human bodies.

The principle at bottom, comments the Chicago Tribune, lies in the truth that most employments serve to accentuate the development of certain portions of the body at the expense of others. This creates abnormalities, whether they be the drooping of the neck, the hump of the back, the bent knee of the day laborer or the horny palm of the day laborer or the senseless other physical eccentricities which sometimes require a Sherlock Holmes to associate with certain varieties of occupation. It is evident that the body is not developed with symmetry when it is subjected to bending or always kneeling. It thrives best when it is permitted to obey the laws of variety in movement as well as in nourishment. Hygiene and esthetics enjoins mankind to remember to maintain equilibrium of forces. Of this most convincing proof, says Mr. Prevost, lies in the fact that, apart from accidents, longevity attaches to those professions which give most varied play to the entire organism, the sculptor, actor, artist and soldier. It is said that police magistrates who have practiced eyes rarely are deceived about the profession or work of a man. While there are many employments whose imprints are less obvious to the eye of the observer, others are most potent. Looked at closely even the state of being without employment, if such a thing as complete leisure exists, cause its own deformity. It comes in the form of fatty degeneration, anemia and arrest of growth throughout the system.

person is habitually engaged in performing certain movements or sequence of movements, the formation of the skeleton varies from the normal in a degree proportional to the length of period during which the movements are performed and in the amount of energy expended. During a single performance of an act there are present numerous tendencies for the bones and joints to undergo changes in form. Constant repetition enables these tendencies to become actualities. The earliest variation from the normal is a fixation of the physiological attitude which is normally pursued during its performance. Later changes are an exaggeration of the same attitudes. This is due to the changes in the bones and the intervening soft structures.

The peculiar character of the anatomy of the laborer is first the fixation of exaggerated normal physiological attitudes of activity, and second, the exaggeration of the normal attitude of activity. He does not get the variation between rest and activity which is necessary to normal development. During the normal rest and activity attitude there are tendencies present to change the form of both the bones and the joints.

Compositors are always standing up and are hence subject to palsy, varicose veins and ulcers. The same is true of women employed in shops who stand twelve and thirteen hours consecutively. The bending position is exaggerated in the occupations of the clerk, tailor, shoemaker, gardener, engraver, wood Sawyer, laundress and the like. The vertebral column tends to become deformed, as is apparent in elderly gardeners and students. Internal calamities befall the abdominal viscera, when it is situated whence arise affections of digestive apparatus, headaches and other disorders. Nurse girls who constantly carry little children, not always little enough for their own good, get lateral curvature of the spine and appear one-sided, work people who stand a long time lose the arch of the feet and get peculiar ankles. Nailmakers and stock-makers are one-sided. The shoemaker's last presses against his chest and leaves its trade mark in the form of a spoonlike concavity of the breast bone. The hand undergoes many changes, according to the person to whom it belongs. Great pianists, who fascinate throngs of music lovers with their melodies, produce the enchantment at the expense of exaggerated finger and hand conformation, which the esthetic must view as deformities. Watchmakers and milliners in their less artistic operations change the shape of their hands by the way they handle their tools. Artists have a permanent mark in the palette hole on the left thumb.

The leg has its own woes, to which it falls heir from the legacies of exercise, Grooms and cavalry officers are inclined to

have bow legs and to "toe in" parrot fashion, as is admired in Japan and in Indian land. Priests, magistrates and all who wear skirts drag their legs in walking instead of raising them, as do soldiers and correct pedestrians. Dancers of ballet who move about bare at pointing have an internal deviation of their bones from rectitude known as "enion." Scrub women who pass much of their lives on their knees have a swelling of the knee joints. "Dentists' leg" is a result of overstrain, fatigue and prolonged muscular contraction. Another instance of muscular trade marks is found among file cutters. They overexert the right hand in their work with the hammer. The hand and wrist finally weaken and shrivel. The pressure of the chisel against their thumb stunts the growth of that member and bends it backward.

In certain musicians one observes facial trademarks. Flutists and clarinetists may be recognized by the position of their lips and their puffed cheeks. Violinists who hold their instruments in place rest their chin upon their heads and incline them to one side. As to special sense and occupation, they are improved by use. One argument for child labor in the old days dwelt upon the fact that in certain forms of work the laborers were trained at an early age to the necessary habits of attention. Tactile precision, sight, hearing and taste are among these. The excessive use, however, to which after life subjects the senses brings about the trademark abnormalities. The shortsightedness of school teachers and the loss of the sense of hearing is dimmed, sometimes lost for those who are constantly subjected to excessive noise such as boiler-makers, riveters, artillerymen and workmen in engineering shops. Sudden, interrupted, strong vibrations cause more injury than equally powerful vibrations in continuous action.

The sense of smell is weakened when ceaselessly exposed to powerful odors. Those engaged in offensive trades become unconscious of their loathsomeness. Scent-makers must nonchalantly purify their work in an atmosphere so permeated with that article that the non-habitual person cannot breathe it for a minute without painful irritations of nose, eyes, throat and mouth, sneezing and the like resulting. The loss of his sensitiveness to palate to such an extent that sooner or later he must inevitably quit his business, is witness to the consequences of long continued use of the tasting faculty. The skin shows one of the commonest forms of occupational trademarks. Harpists and guitar players show callouses of the fingers. Flurry thickening of the skin from handling heavy implements is common on the palms of day laborers. Laundresses, dyers and bleachers have the same in combination with wetters, thickened and softened skin. Porters have shouder knots. "Housemaids' knees" means blisters from long prostration. Miners have swellings of knees and hips.

Any form of exertion tells immediately upon the conformation of the skeleton. "Not only does the shape of the bones of the human adult vary with such movements as are performed habitually or with such routine attitudes as are assumed by the vigorous individual," says Arbuthnot, "but also do the details of the structure and functions of the several joints. If

Many went down. Perry, broad-shouldered, erect, clear-eyed, defiant, paced the deck. A pall of powder smoke enveloped the fighters. Signals were made by bugle blasts. Soon the Lawrence began to quiver. It was punctured with balls. Not a brace, nor a mast, nor a gun remained on one side. Eighty-three of a crew of 103 had fallen. Only three effective men remained to fire the last gun as Perry left the ship for the Niagara. With the Niagara comparatively fresh Perry again drove into the British fleet, and what remained of it, in fifteen minutes, swept its deck at pistol range. The day was won. The British fleet was ours.

Odds Against Perry. The thrilling story of that famous victory, which marked the doom of British domination on Lake Erie, suggests instructive contrasts and comparisons with American naval triumphs of 1884. The contrasts are striking in material and ships, but so great has been the revolution in naval architecture that any comparison instituted would be far-fetched. The immortal Perry, then a lieutenant only 23 years of age, well versed in the theory of naval warfare, but without practical experience. His fleet was decidedly primitive, home made and indifferently manned. Nine ships in all moved out on that September morning to give battle to the invaders. The British fleet, six in number, were superior to the American ships in tonnage, equipment and fighting material. Captain Barclay, the commanding officer, had seen service with Nelson at Trafalgar, and with characteristic counsel regarded the American fleet, with

inexperienced officers and gunners, as a mild diversion in warfare. With 450 effective fighting men, of whom 125 were experienced seamen, and 64 gunners, pitted against 416 ineffective men on the American fleet, less than a dozen experienced seamen and 54 guns, there was some warrant for British confidence. But on this, as on other occasions, the superior parent superiority proved a match for youth, pluck, skill and the determination to die or die in defense of native land.

Historic Picture. Looking out on the ruffled waters of the bay one involuntarily calls to mind the picture of Perry and a boat's crew passing from the flagship Lawrence, riven with shot and shell, to Niagara, from the deck of which he put the finishing touches on the British fleet. Three and a quarter hours the battle raged, and then the last British flag was hauled down as a signal of surrender.

It was the first time an American squadron encountered a foe in line of battle, and it was the first time, also, that a British squadron was completely destroyed or captured.

Four hours after firing the first gun Perry penned his famous dispatch: "We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop," which was forwarded to General Harrison at Fort Meigs, with whom Perry had been ordered to co-operate.

cruits, indifferently armed, against 158 soldiers. A dozen seamen against 168 veteran tars. Fifty-four against sixty-four guns. But the Americans behind the guns the testators' two years ago had the courage, daring and celerity which distinguished our modern gunners, and these qualities overcame the advantages of numbers and experience. It is not the amount of shot counts, but where the shot is put, that counts. The Americans put the shot where it did the most good.

Old and New Heroes. I wonder what the people did in those bygone September days to manifest their joy over a triumph so complete, won for people so to the heroes of the future. Did the populace shout and make merry as their grandsons did four years ago? In our sober, solemn moments, we esteem ourselves an unemotional people. Presently we put ourselves on our several backs and congratulate ourselves on our lack of the virtuous qualities of the past. Still, there are times when the populace kick over the solemn traces and do a virtuous stunt that would drive a Parisian to strong drink. That May day of '98, for instance, we didn't do a thing on July 4, 1858, when we heard from St. Louis. Holy smoke, the earth was too small for us. We jarred loose and jarred everything.

Grand Lodge Meeting B.P.O.E. Salt Lake City, Aug. 12-14



OFFICIAL ROUTE.

THE NEBRASKA SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Omaha at 11.30 p. m., August 10th, and will be accompanied by the famous United States 22d Infantry Regimental Band. The train will carry the members of Omaha, Plattsmouth, Lincoln, Beatrice, Hastings and Grand Island and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and other prominent lodges.

The Union Pacific has, by reason of its advantages as to time and distance, (being 204 miles shorter and 12 hours quicker than any other line,) been selected as the Official Route by nearly all of the prominent B. P. O. E. lodges throughout the United States.

Allegheny, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Cheyenne, Wyo., Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Denver, Colo., Detroit, Mich., and St. Paul, Minn., are among the leading lodges which will send large delegations to the Salt Lake convention via the Union Pacific Railroad.

In a letter announcing this fact, CHAS. E. PICKETT, Grand Exalted Ruler, says:

"The Board of Grand Trustees of the B.P.O. Elks, at a meeting recently held in the City of Chicago, decided to use the Union Pacific to Salt Lake City for the Grand Lodge Reunion in August.

"The action of the above officers in thus recognizing your road was prompted in part by the position taken by the Union Pacific in securing the reasonable rates as now announced."

TICKETS \$25 Round Trip On Sale August 7-8-9-10. Elks and others wishing to take advantage of this low rate should apply for tickets and reservations at

Paint was spread on thick. Even the arching heavens put on the proper crimson shade at twilight. It was a time that tried men's throats. And then what mighty shouts and cheers resounded through lagoon and plaza when the exposition lights were turned on and over the band stand, in blaring letters, appeared the ragtime sign: "Spanish Fleet Gone to Meet McGinty."

Consider the Provocation. On both occasions there was abundant provocation for patriotic outbursts. We had become a world power. With a rapidly rivaling the guns of Manila and Santiago, came the realization that we were the real thing. Although the American fleets were far superior to the enemy, no one gave them a thought. It was enough to know that we had humbled Castilian pride. We had grabbed tyranny by the neck and shot it off the western hemisphere. Cuba was on the high road to freedom and the proud bird of liberty hadn't lost a feather.

The heroic Perry did not fare quite as well as the later day heroes of the navy. He was promoted to the rank of commodore and received many tokens of public esteem and appreciation. It was his good fortune, however, to be spared the annoyance of a gift house in Washington and the joyless boom of a court of inquiry. But his fame mounts higher and higher as the years pass and will remain an inspiration to heroic deeds as long as the republic lives.

ABOUT THE YOUNGSTERS. From his boyhood upwards, whether in pastimes or in politics, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has never willingly submitted to defeat.

A story is told that he was playing with his sister once at a game of battles, each having a regiment of toy soldiers and a popgun. The gallant Joseph won easily. But he won without honors, for his sister found that he had glued his men to the floor!

Do children notice and remember things? Oh, no, certainly not, says the Morocco (Ind.) Courier. A cheap picture hangs on the wall of the Courier's sanctum. It represents two young people, a man and a woman, seated at a table, the woman in the attitude of weeping—perhaps because her soldier lover is about to depart for the wars. (The other day a bright 6-year-old child, after gazing at that picture long and intently, turned to the scribe and feelingly remarked: "I'll bet a dollar that feller has been eusin' about the coffee." Now, where did the dear child get that idea?) Philadelphia Times: A little up-town girl had always been particular to say her prayers before retiring until one night in the week preceding the family's visit to Atlantic City. When she tumbled prayerless into bed her surprised mother exclaimed: "Eveline, dear!—haven't you forgotten something?" "No mamma," was the reply. "Why, you didn't say your prayers," explained the parent. "Oh! I know I didn't," said Eveline, indifferently. "Wait until next week. I suppose it's just as hot in heaven as it is here, and I'm sure the angels are all down at the seashore."



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