

Musings of the Metropolis

News of New York Town
Outlined in Brief Form.

Gift of Birds to Point Millinery Moral



NEW YORK.—Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, known in society here and in Lenox, intends the gift of a collection of rare and beautiful birds of paradise which she has just presented to the American Museum of Natural History as a first aid for dislocated millinery morals.

She is a member of the museum and also a leading spirit in the Audubon society, which is pledged to prevent the slaughter of birds for purposes of hat adornment. Several of the rarer bird skins cost \$100 each unmounted, and there is not one not of high intrinsic worth as well as of scientific value.

These birds are found only in New Guinea and in a few islets off its coast, and despite their limited number they are hunted remorselessly by "plumbers" employed by wholesale milliners. The plumage of the male birds attains its dazzling beauty in the mating season, and the killing therefore is causing the species to disappear. England has recently passed a law which goes into effect on January 1, 1909, forbidding the further importation of the plumage of such birds into the United Kingdom.

In order to point the moral more sharply a placard has been prepared for the case in which the collection is displayed, which bears a map showing how small New Guinea is and also the legend:

"In view of the limited area they inhabit, the rate at which the true birds of paradise are now being killed for millinery purposes renders it probable that they will soon be brought to the verge of extinction. It is greatly to be regretted that these, the most beautiful of feathered creatures, should be sacrificed for no more desirable end than to gratify a season's fancy."

No collection in the whole institution could be made more alluring than is the one which Mrs. Sturgis has presented. It is in a well proportioned case of walnut, patterned after those seen in the establishments of Fifth avenue modistes, and the stuffed birds are displayed under a soft yellow light. Of the 85 known varieties of birds of paradise 60 are represented in the 79 specimens.

The collection is better than any other in the United States and is surpassed only by collections in London and in Dresden. The varieties are named largely from members of the royal families of Germany. The assemblage was gathered after two years' research by Frank M. Chapman of the museum staff, who is a noted ornithologist and has achieved remarkable results in the mounting of birds.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw Far from "Broke"



EVELYN NESBIT THAW is not suffering from the hardup financial condition that is alleged to have driven her husband into bankruptcy. She was in a real estate office on Madison avenue the other day hunting for "a nice country place," as she put it. She wore a gown of royal purple, a big-brimmed hat with a mass of black feathers, high-heeled, low-cut shoes which showed stockings to match her gown.

"I would like to buy a little house on the Hudson," she said, "somewhere near Nordica's place. I may want to try my voice."

Though worried at first by Harry Thaw's bankruptcy proceedings, Evelyn Thaw declared that she believed her own income from the shattered fortune of the slayer of Stanford White is safe. She is spending her

\$12,000 annual allowance and the \$50,000 settled upon her by Thaw without reserve.

Purchases of the latest gowns and hats and liberal weekly gifts of cash sent her mother, Mrs. Charles J. Holman of Pittsburg, are amazing the friends of the former chorus girl.

The parent who was charged by lawyers engaged in the Thaw trial with having plotted to sell her daughter and accepting money from Stanford White, whose infatuation for Evelyn led to his death, is said to receive at least a fourth of the girl's money.

Checks and money orders for amounts running into the hundreds have been sent to her home in Pittsburg.

Evelyn's reckless expenditures have been brought to the attention of Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the prisoner, who opposed the award of money to her and is even now embarrassed by her son's inability to pay her the thousands he borrowed in his fight for freedom.

It is declared that only her son's plea that Evelyn needed the money has prevented a protest from her.

Heart of Old Tenderloin District to Go



PLANS filed in the building bureau call for the removal of the row of buildings on the north side of West Thirty-first street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, which was a generation ago the heart of the old Tenderloin district. The old row of buildings that formed the core of the life of the notorious section between West Thirtieth street and West Thirty-sixth street in the days when Alexander Williams was "the Czar of the Tenderloin" is to be razed to make place for an 11-story commercial building, to be constructed for William R. H. Martin, a clothing merchant, at a cost of \$350,000.

It was an odd coincidence that the command in the old West Thirtieth street police station, which was the

original Tenderloin station, moved out of the ancient building that had been used since 1869 to the new building directly across the street. The block that is to be razed within a few days has been "closed" for seven years; that is, it has not been the scene of wild night revels such as it had up to the time Devery was ousted from the police department.

The doomed buildings include Tom Gould's one-time notorious Sang Soud, the place still known as Bohemia, now merely a drinking parlor, the Star and Garter, the old Empire Garden and Phil Milligan's winery.

There are other places in the row that stood the brunt of police raids in spasms of reform that swept the city from time to time and compelled many a commander of the Tenderloin to go unwillingly to another precinct. There was no ceremony attending the removal of the police to the new station on the south side of West Thirtieth street, a \$200,000 fortlike structure, with iron-barred windows on four of its five floors.

Gotham World's Most Cosmopolitan City



THERE is not in all the world a more conglomerate city than New York, nor one that has such a small proportion of old native stock.

One of the smallest groups in the population of the metropolis is from old colonial ancestors which, according to the most diligent investigation, does not number more than 34,000. There are but few ante-revolution families represented in New York city, and but comparatively few from colonial New England settled here and left descendants.

All told, the descendants of Americans for two or more generations do not number more than 1,200,000 in the population of New York, and most of these have come from other parts of the country, particularly west of the Empire state. Most of their ancestors came here within four generations.

Far more than two-thirds of the population of New York city, or 4,037,000 of its inhabitants, came from abroad or were born of foreign parents. Of these the Jews lead all, with a population of 915,000. All of these are not from one country, but come from several lands, Russia leading with the largest number, followed by Germany, Poland, Hungary, and other countries.

There are more Irish here who came from Ireland or who were born of parents who came from there than there are people in Dublin, or in other words there are 820,000 of them. The Italians come next, with a population of 614,000, which is more than all the residents of Naples. The Germans in New York who came here from Fatherland or are descendants of parents from there number more than the population of Frankfurt, for there are 369,000 of them.

If these first and second generations of foreigners there are 75,000 from England and Scotland, 52,000 Bohemians, 51,000 Scandinavians, 62,000 Hungarians, 19,000 French and 35,000 Greeks, Turks, Syrians, Chinese, Japanese and peoples from other countries not mentioned.

STRANGE ROW BOAT OF INDIA



From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

On the rivers of India the clumsy-looking craft above seen are common sights. The vessel is considerably different from the American row boat; the prow of the craft is open and the oars are long, overlapping each other, and are lashed to upright posts fastened to the sides of the boat.

BEARS FEAR MAN.

SOME GOOD STORIES UPSET BY CHARLES SHELDON.

New York Millionaire Hunter Says Bruins Are Not So Big as Generally Supposed, But Skin Can Be Stretched.

Spokane, Wash.—Charles Sheldon of New York, millionaire, clubman, author, mighty hunter and a Yale man of 1890, has just returned from a hunting expedition in the interest of science. He has camped at the base and above the timber line on Mount McKinley, the highest peak in the United States, for the last 12 months.

DIVORCE COURT ON RIVERSIDE.

Judge Parts Wisconsin Pair at Trial Held in Open Air.

Appleton, Wis.—A half rotted stump of what once was a giant of the forest served as the witness stand, while all outdoors, with a river view to the fore and a gentle, sloping hillside to the rear, was the courtroom when Judge John Goodland, who for 12 years has presided over higher judicial matters in the Tenth Wisconsin judicial circuit, granted a divorce decree to Mrs. Ada Ebeling from William Ebeling.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Ebeling, accompanied by her attorneys, made a flying trip in an automobile from Green Bay to Appleton, with a view to securing a divorce. Judge Goodland was at his summer home at Telulah Springs, on the Fox river, a few miles east of Appleton.

Undaunted by this condition, they sped to the jurist's home. The attorneys hastily presented their case and convinced the judge that the defendant was willing that the action go by default, and without the formality of going to the courthouse Judge Goodland called a session of court on the river bank. Mrs. Ebeling was asked a few stereotyped but necessary questions and the decree separating her from the man whose wife she became only three months previously was issued.

WATERMELONS SAVE LIVES.

Water Would Have Boiled in Desert, So the Story Goes.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Stranded in the desert and dying from thirst, a large party of Indians were relieved by an expedition carrying three wagonloads of watermelons. The rescuers were unable to carry water, which would have boiled in the desert, where the thermometers registered 126.

The party, composed of Mojaves and Yumas, were crossing the desert near the Needles when their water gave out and their horses became exhausted. One young Indian volunteered to ride to Needles for aid.

The officials were puzzled as to the manner of relief, however, as they knew water would boil or evaporate as soon as the desert was reached. Then the watermelon plan was hit upon and all of the Indians were saved except one old chief, who expired before the relief party came.

Girls Indicted for Giggling.

Hardinsville, Ark.—Miss Effie Snow and Miss Minnie Utley, belles of Hardinsville, have been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of disturbing public worship. They gave bond for their appearance in court.

It is alleged that the girls talked and snickered as they exchanged gossip in church.

Friends of the young women declare that the girls were amused by the appearance of some one in the congregation and were unable to keep from tittering. They are highly respected in this community.

them that did not try to get away. I never had any thrilling escapes, nor did a bear ever charge me. Bears are afraid of men and I have never seen any other kind. That might not sound like a good story, but the fact is I have longed to meet a bear that would have put up a fight. Then, again, I have never killed a bear that measured over 6½ feet. I have heard of bears being larger than that, but I have never seen them. I can take a bear skin and make it 12 feet long, but that would not only be stretching the skin, but the truth, and I prefer the truth when it comes to my work. Yes, my work, or sport, as it may be called.

"I spent a pleasant winter in the Tanana, and I am bringing back hundreds of specimens of mammals from the little wood mouse to the moose. I have not any big heads. They are what we call mature heads. In fact, all that I brought down were mature specimens. Nothing will be known as to whether I found any specimens until the department at Washington examines and compares them.

"I got between ten and fifteen grizzlies. The largest was 6½ feet long. We only measure the bear from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. And all the measurements are made when the animal after being killed is laid out on the level ground. It is very easy to get a ten or twelve-foot pelt out of a six-foot bear, for few skins stretch so easily as a bear's hide. I could have made some of mine large, but preferred to be accurate.

"The moose and other mammals killed or trapped were mature specimens. I could have killed many animals during the winter, but preferred to select only what I thought either big or fairly good specimens. I got many mountain sheep, but these, too, were the same as killed in other parts of Alaska. In fact, I saw no new specimens of any kind of animals or birds."

When Mr. Sheldon went into the McKinley district last July he chartered a steamer to carry his supplies up the Kantishna, and he then used pack horses to the head of the Toklat, where he established headquarters. He had "Kid" Cartons, a noted guide of the Tanana, running between Fairbanks and his cabin all winter, carrying in supplies and taking out pelts and specimens of game. During December and January Mr. Sheldon made his way up the slopes of McKinley to see what altitude sheep and other game roamed in midwinter. He lived above timber line for some time.

"I have killed about 40 or 50 grizzlies, and never have I seen one of

Best Part of It.

A New York woman fired at a burglar who was entering her window. Of course, she missed him, but the best part of it is that she did not kill an innocent passer by.

The Open Window.

The best part of a modern house is its windows. To keep these open day and night and to make the air inside approach as nearly as possible the air outside should be the first business of the housekeeper.—Good Health.

Her Discovery.

"It's funny how different people look out of doors," said the flat dweller. "Yesterday as I stood in my neighborhood waiting for a car a man looked at me, half smiled, then took off his hat. I wondered at his cheek until I discovered through some sort of mental process that he was my new groceryman. It was the first time I had seen him in his coat and hat."

An Uncommon Souvenir.

A small grocery on First avenue has a souvenir for Wednesday. It is a tiny paper cornucopia of prepared mustard which the proprietor, who is a foreigner, hands the customer with as much display of courtesy as if it were a little silver knife, fork or spoon, and which is accepted in the manner in which it is offered.—N. Y. Press.

Dentists Will Rejoice.

Comment is being made in the public press on the fact that in recent photographs of public persons most of them are represented with their mouths open and quantities of teeth showing. As it happens in most of the cases referred to the effect is very good, but it will not do for the public generally to have itself so photographed.

Tyranny of the Servile.

It is the nature of some minds to insult and tyrannize over little people, this being the means they use to recompense themselves for their extreme servility and condescension to their superiors—slaves and flatterers exact the same taxes on all below them which they pay to all above them.—Henry Fielding.

Extends Gutta Percha Supply.

Reports received from the Black sea coast and the Caucasus affirm that endeavors to cultivate and naturalize there the Indian rubber tree known as "dichopsis gutta" are proving eminently successful. Considering how very restricted is the geographical distribution of gutta percha trees, great importance is attached to this discovery.

Emigrant Dumping.

Britain still regards the colonies as dumping ground for her irreclaimable criminals. She no longer sends them out in convict ships, but when she sees a colony recklessly offering home and sanctuary to all comers she releases her jail birds and covertly packs them off to the new land.—Melbourne Age.

His Somnolent Influence.

"I has been tol," said Brother Dickey, "dat my sermons puts folks ter sleep; but dat's all right. Dey isn't doin' any harm whilst dey is a-sleepin', an' dey'll wake up fast enough w'en de devil bil'ds a fire under 'um!"—Atlanta Constitution.

What a Doctor Learns.

A young doctor thinks a doctor is about the greatest thing in the world, and talks a great deal about the dignity of his profession, but an old doctor has very little to say about the dignity of his profession, and takes no medicine.—Atchison Globe.

Straight Path Always Best.

Nations as well as men have gone down to the dust in disgrace when they fell away from the rectitude of morality and the code of truth. Subterfuge and dishonesty have paved the way to extinction and oblivion, while integrity and manhood have upraised the standard of commonwealths and placed it on the sun crowned heights of victory.

Wonderful Swiss Machine.

An automatic machine capable of threading 1,000 needles per minute is a mechanical marvel of a large Swiss factory. The operation includes picking up the needle, propelling it to the suitable position, tying a knot, cutting the thread and returning the needle to its assigned resting place.

Learn This To-Day.

The courtesy with which I receive a stranger, and the civility I show him, form the background on which he paints my portrait.—John Paul Richter.

Lincoln Directory

Beatrice Creamery Co.
Highest Prices Guaranteed for

Cream

See Our Agent in Your Town or Write Us

Gasoline Engines

Our new 4 cycle motor is designed especially for farm and shop.
CUSHMAN MOTOR CO., LINCOLN, NE 31.

DESIGNED NEW AMERICAN FLAG



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A. C. Wrenn, the man who designed the new American flag which contains 46 stars. The additional star is added for the new state of Oklahoma which was admitted to the union on July 4 last.

Pension Office Saves Big Sum.

Commissioner Warner Reports, Showing Results Since He Took Post.

Washington.—An increase of 371,089 pensions issued with a saving of \$1,313,666 out of the reduced appropriations for the maintenance of the bureau during 1905-8, covering Pension Commissioner Warner's administration, as against the period of 1901-4, is announced in a compilation of figures given out at the interior department. The figures are taken from Commissioner Warner's report, which will be issued shortly. The statement follows:

"From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there were issued 516,251 certificates of pension. From 1905 to 1908, inclusive, there were issued, not including 202,577 increases under the act of April 19, 1908, made by directions to pension agents, 887,340. This makes an increase of 371,089.

"From 1901 to 1904, inclusive, there was paid as pensions \$554,888,977, and from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, \$571,391,648, an increase of \$16,502,671.

"The operating expenses of the bureau from 1901 to 1904, inclusive, were \$15,281,748, and from 1905 to 1908, inclusive, \$13,077,162, a decrease of \$2,204,586.

"While the appropriations for the maintenance of the bureau have been

reduced each year since 1904, there have been saved and covered into the treasury as unexpended of such appropriations since that year \$1,343,666."

BIRTH; LAND VALUE RISES \$1,000.

Each Baby Born in New York Adds Big Sum to Real Estate Worth.

New York.—The tax department has sent its annual report to the mayor. The total assessment of real and personal property in this city is \$7,158,190,400. The assessed value of ordinary real estate, exclusive of special franchises, is \$6,141,500,119, and the increase in the assessed value of ordinary real estate is \$437,490,467.

The increase in the assessed value of ordinary real estate exceeded the aggregate assessed value of real estate of the five states of Florida, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Oregon and Wyoming, which have an area more than eight times as great as the whole state of New York.

The assessed value of real estate in the city of New York, it is asserted, not only increases rapidly in the aggregate, but at the same time increases per capita, and on the average the increase in the value of New York land amounts to \$1,000 and in taxable real estate to \$1,500 for every baby born in the city.