

## TALK OF NEW YORK

Gossip of People and Events Told in Interesting Manner.

### Liquor at \$4.00 a Gallon for Horses



NEW YORK.—While few men would be willing to change places with camels because of the known propensity of that animal to go eight days without a drink, there are many who might willingly change into horses, with jobs in the park department.

Comptroller Metz some time ago reached the conclusion that the city should pay horses' whisky bills, which had been held up for months pending an investigation. The comptroller so informed the dealers who supply the department, and stated:

"It seems to me that whisky at four dollars a gallon is pretty high for horses. We have not questioned the quality, and I have ordered the bill paid. I will take up with the park commissioner the question of what kind of whisky is to be kept for the horses."

"Horses must have whisky the same as men, sometimes, and it has to be just as good," declared Park Commissioner Smith, who failed to see anything funny about the comptroller's action.

"How is it served?" "With or without and in milk punches," answered the commissioner.

"Do you ever serve horses' necks?" "That's what we do serve," responded the commissioner, refusing to smile. "This bill has been held up eight months, and they are good enough judges of whisky in the comptroller's office to decide in less time than that whether it is good."

When the comptroller was informed of this he declared he had never heard of whisky that was not good.

The commissioner may have been excited, but his state was peaceful as compared with that of the horses in the park stable. There was much worry over whether the four gallons referred to by the comptroller was for each horse or all the horses.

One horse was being manicured and was plainly irritated. He wished to register a kick against those who had held up the bills. He is one of the blue ribbon horses of the park department force.

"By the great Pegasus, nevah have I heard such a fuss made over a little rum!" he explained. "The park horse's inalienable right is ten quarts of oats a day, with a Saturday night bran mash and a nip or two when it's hot or cold to give one a little spirit."

### Novelties in Gotham's Street Music



STREET MUSIC in New York city is rarely picturesque. The Italian girls who played the tambourines just as naturally as they used to on the old-fashioned wall-paper have disappeared, and possibly the taste of the day has inclined their successors to be noisy rather than interesting to look at.

Certainly the quartet that has recently appeared in the residential streets up town is the noisiest group that ever conspired against the eardrums of harmless humanity. It gives forth such a torrent of sound that its leader is prompt to observe the law. The first sign of protest from the householder in whose neighborhood it begins operations quiets the quartet and starts it off for another stand.

They are four as husky specimens as Italy ever sent here. Two carry tambourines, and two small organs which they hold on their knees as

they turn them. Each of these men has over his shoulder a wicker chair which he deposits in the street as near as possible to the curb before the music begins. The two men on the end with their tambourines are not satisfied with the racket created by the impact of their heavy knuckles on the skin.

They have a species of drumstick with a ball at one end which is in turn covered with skin. This they pound with fearful ferocity against the tambourines which they hold up in the left hand on a level with their shoulders. Their sudden start converts a quiet street into a hell of cacophony. They find profit in the streets further to the east and west of town, where the spirit of their music is enjoyed and its volume does not fall on such fastidious ears. You rarely see men so young as these or so well able to do their work.

Another novelty of the street bands is a complete contrast to this stentorian quartet. She is a French woman well past middle age, whose appearance carries with it every detail her years suggest. She is more than plump, and her white hair is drawn into a tight knot at the back of her head. She has a clear, bronze skin, not unlike a winter apple in its look of crisp health.

### Dan Cupid Hides in the Type Cases



ANY girl who wishes her chances of marriage immeasurably enhanced can go to Roslyn, L. I., and apply to William McCarthy, publisher of the Roslyn News, for a job as compositor. The News is printed in a little shop in the village, down below Harbor Hill, the estate of Mrs. Clarence H. Makay. She is said to have exhibited an interest in the outcome of several affairs of the heart that originated there.

For years past the News office has borne the reputation of being a place where Cupid is kept busy. Girl after girl has been led from the ink-smearing walls to the altar and couple after couple have blessed the little country weekly for making them happy by bringing them together.

The recent marriage of Miss Mill-cent West and William Magee at Ros-

lyn was proof, if such were needed, that the News is an exceptionally fine matrimonial bureau.

Within the last four years there have been six weddings all traceable to the News office. Harvey A. Brown wedded Miss Bronson of Warwick, N. Y., and the couple are now living at Slingerlands, N. Y. D. Nelson Raynor, formerly manager of the News and now associate editor of the Long Island Democrat of Jamaica, followed Brown's example by marrying Miss Ethel Van Sise of Huntington. Miss Maud Tilly resigned her place two years ago to become the bride of Elbert White of Jamaica. Miss Blanche Latourette succeeded her and was soon engaged to marry Henry Wallace of Port Washington, L. I. Within a few months she left the News to keep house. William F. Lynch recently took as a bride Miss Louise Jaeger of Hanks, N. Y., who taught the school in Glenwood for two years.

Another compositor on the staff is now said to blush violently when the word marriage is in copy, and the publisher is looking for some one to fill her place when the expected resignation is handed to him.

### Hospital Maid Victim of Odd Accident



CAUGHT between the floor of the electric elevator and a steel beam, with the certainty of being crushed to death if her rescuers moved the car up or down by the slightest inadvertence, Miss Margaret Daly, a "green horn" doorman, had a thrilling half-hour's experience in the Baby's hospital, at Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York city. It was necessary to chisel the heads of the bolts in the steel beam and take the beam out of the elevator shaft before the young woman's life could be saved.

Miss Daly, who is 18 years old, has been in this country but a few weeks, and got her position in the hospital only recently, owed her perilous predicament to her irrepressible curiosity

to find out how the elevator worked. She had never seen an elevator before, and came mighty near never seeing one again.

Mrs. Frank, the hospital housekeeper, and the ten nurses in the institution were at dinner when Miss Daly, who had been assigned to answer the front door bell, took advantage of a dull season to take a forbidden peep at the fascinating elevator, the door of which was invitingly open.

Miss Daly unexpectedly moved the lever far enough to start the car slowly upward. Realizing that she had broken the rules against her meddling with the elevator the young woman tried to jump into the car to stop it.

She slipped and fell with her legs extending beyond the body of the car. Before she could get to her feet the top of the elevator had reached the entrance door on the ground floor. Just above the door there was a steel girder extending across the elevator shaft, with about five inches space between the floor of the car and the girder. Miss Daly was crushed in this place and held about the waist.



### FIRST SOLDIER HURT IN WAR

David Jacobs Tells of Thrilling March in City of Baltimore on April 18, 1861.

David Jacobs of North Bethlehem, Pa., has a unique distinction. His war record shows him to have been a gallant soldier, and it also indicates that he possesses the proud, if somewhat painful honor of having been the first soldier wounded or injured in the war of the rebellion, even if it was only with a stone instead of a bullet. Later Mr. Jacobs had all the experience with the latter he wanted; but his first wound as a soldier and the first soldier wounded came from a stone hurled in his face, which placed him hors du combat for several hours.

Mr. Jacobs enlisted on April 17, 1861, from Allentown, Pa., to serve three months, and was mustered into



Jacobs Felled By Stones.

the United States service at Camp Curtis, Harrisburg, April 18, 1861, as a private of Capt. Thomas Yeager's Company G, Twenty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, Col. Henry L. Coke commanding. Company G was originally the Allen Infantry, a well-drilled military body of Allentown, commanded by Capt. Thomas Yeager, and among the first defenders of one of the first five companies of volunteers to arrive in Washington.

Its services were offered to and accepted by the government at the opening of hostilities. It arrived in Harrisburg April 17, 1861, was mustered in with the other four companies and left for Washington on the 18th, arriving at Baltimore at 1 p. m. It was while marching two miles through the city to Camden, in that state, that Mr. Jacobs was injured. There suddenly came a shower of missiles, and the first person to fall was Mr. Jacobs. He got a big stone square in the mouth, four teeth went down his throat or somewhere, and he went down on the cobblestones, unconscious. In falling he hurt his left arm seriously. He was picked up unconscious by his comrades and carried to the train amidst a shower of stones, and it was not until Washington was reached that he recovered his senses.

Mr. Jacobs says that that march through the mob in Baltimore was one of the most thrilling episodes in his entire war career, and before they got to the depot and were en route for Washington plenty of others were wounded; but Jacobs was the first.

They arrived at Washington at 7 p. m., the vanguard of 2,000 volunteers. They afterward received the thanks of the president and the Thirty-seventh congress for their timely presence.

Mr. Jacobs' experience at Bull's Run did not discourage him, for after his three months' enlistment was over, he immediately re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, participating in some of the biggest engagements in the war and marching with Sherman to the sea. He left the army with the rank of corporal to which he had been promoted for gallant service.

### ARMY'S NEW BIG TELESCOPE

Gunners Can See Enemy While Remaining Invisible Themselves—Lenses at Angles.

After years of patient experimenting, Dana Dudley, of Wakefield, Mass., has just had the satisfaction of having his "pan angle" telescope adopted by the war department of the United States. The invention is simple in its construction, yet, it is said, may revolutionize modern warfare. It consists of reflecting lenses so arranged at angles in a tube that persons or objects above or below and on all sides may be viewed from a place of concealment.

The device as constructed for use in warfare is arranged so that even on disappearing guns or guns used in trenches and fired from any point invisible from the exterior the operator may ascertain the location of the enemy, target or other objective point without exposing himself.

HER INCOME IS \$300 A MINUTE.



According to a recent report Edward H. Harriman left to his widow a fortune of \$300,000,000. This easily makes Mrs. Harriman the richest woman in the world, a title formerly given to Mrs. Hetty Green, who has \$75,000,000, Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, who have \$90,000,000 each.

## JAP AIRSHIP FAST

Military Aeroplane at Hakodate Said to Be World-beater.

Flies Sixty-eight Miles an Hour in Secret Experiments, While Squadron of Troops Surrounded the Flying Field.

Washington.—With characteristic secrecy, the Japanese have been perfecting a military aeroplane at Hakodate which is said to be a "world-beater." The little brown men have developed a birdlike craft that attained a speed of 68 miles an hour. This is the record in aerial navigation.

There was no publicity in the Japanese trials. A cordon of troops surrounded the flying field, but they were not there to preserve decorum on the part of a throng of spectators. They were to eliminate spectators altogether.

Hakodate is in the northern part of the Japanese archipelago. The flying ground over which the new craft has been practicing is a flat tract surrounded by high hills. On these hills were erected block houses and troops were stationed in an impenetrable circle around the field, which was large enough to provide a 15-mile course. Secretary Massanao Hanahara of the Japanese embassy said that he was not sufficiently versed in aeronautics to describe the new aeroplane, but added:

"I know only that a commission was appointed some time ago to study the subject. I was under the impression that the experiments had not produced much yet. But it is a matter that is outside of my line."

The Japanese monoplane is said to bear a closer resemblance to the "bird form" than either the Latham or the Bleriot machine. The engine develops 80 horsepower and drives the multiple-bladed propellers at 2,000 revolutions a minute, or nearly six times faster than the driving power of a Wright machine.

Control of the machine in flight is effected through a flattened tail which can be distorted at the will of the aviator to meet diverse currents of air. The machine has never been given a sufficiently near-at-hand flight to afford outsiders a chance to observe it in detail.

There is a question as to the steering gear by means of the distortable tail being an infringement of the Wright American patents and the Dickenson patents in Great Britain.

### BRILLIANT FARMS OF JAPAN

Rarely Consists of More Than an Acre in Extent and Made Up of Bright Little Patches.

Tokio.—Land is so scarce in Japan and the people are so numerous that a farm rarely consists of more than an acre or two. These little farms are divided up into tiny fields.

During the season of the year in which we made our journey, one of these fields was filled with sprouting barley, light green in color; another field—perhaps the next—with vetch, a lavender-colored, clover-like fodder.

A neighboring field was covered with a dark green grass, from the seed of which a lamp oil is manufactured; another with the pale yellow flowers of the mustard, and scattered here and there fields filled with what looked like a variety of lily—some white, some red, some yellow, but all equally brilliant.

Then to get the complete picture

you must imagine patches of flowering azaleas dotting the roadside; towering round-topped camellia trees breaking the skyline with frequent splashes of bright green, usually in the shade of these trees houses with white plastered walls and red tiled roofs; about the more pretentious of these houses white plastered walls, above which appeared a profusion of palms, roses and strange native flowers; and in the doorways or the garden walls kimono-clad Japanese girls—the kimonos as many and as gayly colored as the gardens that framed them.

### KISS COSTS POLICEMAN JOB

Servant Girl Tells Board of Commissioners of Patrolman's Attempt to Caress Her.

St. Louis, Mo.—His desire to kiss Lottie Bucher, a servant girl, employed in Lewis' place, against her will caused Policeman Philip J. Reiss of the Deer street station to lose his star at the board of police commissioners' meeting the other day.

Reiss, since his romantic marriage three months ago in the pagoda in Forest park, has been somewhat in the limelight, and the charge is the second registered against him before the board since he became a benedict.

Miss Bucher testified that Reiss attempted to kiss her, but that she managed to break away from him. Her employer said that the girl had been in his employ for the past eight years and was perfectly reliable and trustworthy and a good girl.

Reiss in his own behalf denied that he had attempted to kiss the girl, but said that while walking his beat he had merely nodded at her.

After discussing the case the members of the board decided that Reiss was persona non grata and he was dismissed from the force.

## Man Cured of Sliced Heart

Cardiac Stitching Proves Complete Success—Man Leaves Hospital in Good Condition.

St. Louis.—Michael Lawless, in whose heart 12 stitches were taken at the City hospital a month ago, has been discharged from that institution cured. Lawless walked away unassisted, boarded a car and waved a farewell to the physicians.

Lawless declared he felt no ill effect, but on the contrary was in much better physical condition than before he received the wound. Photographic tracings of the action of his heart showed his pulse was even more regular than that of several of the physicians who attended him. The doctors attribute his remarkable rally partly to his youth and good condition, but give full credit to Dr. W. C. G. Kirchner and his assistants, who performed the operation.

Lawless was taken to the hospital from Wellston, where he was stabbed during a saloon brawl. He wandered out of the place and was walking around the streets when found by the police. Although the knife almost severed his heart he was conscious and refused to tell how he came by the wound.

Immediately upon his reception at the hospital Dr. Kirchner probed the wound with his finger and found the vital organ had been sliced.

Lawless was placed on the operating table and a trap door opening made over the wounded organ. Two

## SEE ICEBERGS BORN

Cornell University Professor Enjoys Rare Privilege.

Eastern Scientist Deplots Color Scene at Shooting Off of Parts of Glaciers During His Exploration of Yakutat Bay.

Washington.—Prof. Ralph S. Tarr of Cornell university has enjoyed a privilege rarely conferred on man. He has been present at the birth of icebergs. He has watched the glaciers discharge them.

This remarkable experience was accorded him during his exploration of Yakutat bay foreland, the largest glacier on the American mainland, undertaken in 1906 in the interest of the United States geological survey.

The glaciers that reach the shore discharge icebergs of various colors, he says—white bergs from the ice walls above the sea; blue, often a beautiful Antwerp blue, from below the water, and black from the base of the glacier. In the warm summer air the blue bergs quickly whiten, sometimes in less than 24 hours.

A typical discharge of icebergs is described by the professor as follows: "First, a small piece fell from the face; then a pinnacle at the ice front rose 50 to 100 feet, reaching well above the surface of the glacier; it then turned slowly over into the fiord, sending a large fountain of water to a height of 75 or 100 feet.

"Immediately another ice mass, clear and blue, arose from beneath the water's surface, throwing it into renewed and still greater commotion, which lasted fully five minutes as the berg rocked to and fro.

"A great series of ring waves spread out for nearly ten minutes, causing a heavy surf on the coast to a distance of at least one and one-half miles from the glacier.

"Prior to this fall there was almost no floating ice in front of the glacier. Five minutes after the discharge of the iceberg there was a ring of very muddy water in which floated several thousand icebergs of small size and six good-sized ones, all clean and free from dirt.

"The ring of the icebergs kept spreading until it reached both shores, advancing half a mile in each direction in about 20 minutes. The largest bergs, one of which was more than 100 feet long, rose at least 30 feet above the water."

Yakutat bay lies at the base of the St. Elias range, about 30 miles south-east of Mount St. Elias, where the international boundary strikes due north. It is the only harbor on the 200-mile stretch of comparatively straight coastline between Cross sound, opposite Juneau, and Controller bay.

Along the coast the Fairweather and St. Elias mountains rise abruptly to great altitudes. At their feet, bordering the sea, is a lowland fringe or foreland of glacial debris.

Prof. Tarr says that the present glaciers are mere remnants of former ice floods which extended to the mouth of the Yakutat bay. Many of them are still actively moving and some descend to the shore. These continue to discharge icebergs at irregular intervals.

### Fined for Profanity

Durand, Wis.—The city council recently passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to swear. The judge of the city court is a radical "anticult" agitator, and is punishing the offenders to the limit.

On the first day the law was in effect three residents used profanity and were fined \$25. The trio swore some more then, but did it on the quiet. The court fined the parents of a boy who swore \$5 because they had not properly educated the youngster.

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Mexican Pepper Crop Falls. Mexico City.—News of the absolute loss of the chili pepper crop of Mexico received by the Camara Agrícola of this city, as the last and one of the most significant disastrous blows dealt the farming industry of the country by the recent general cold wave. Not a shoot of chili is left in the big producing states of the republic. The loss in dollars is as yet not estimated.