

NEW WORK FOR "BUG" CATCHER

It Now Devolves Upon Him to Rid Central Park of the Pests.

OLD TRAPPER OF INSECTS For Twenty-One Years He Has Been Seeking Poisons to Rid Country of New Varieties.

Within the last few days a "mosquito order" from the Board of Health has disclosed a most interesting person, who is performing a very important public duty in Central Park, practically unnoticed by the average citizen.

The Health Department said that the mosquitoes in Central Park must be eradicated and have their banks built up with stone and cement, so mosquitoes could not breed in their coverts and thereby spread malaria among not only the people who visit the park, but also the people who live around it.

This order was a great shock to the Park Department, because the park had not been cleared in a score of years, and there was no official "lake cleaner," and there were no tools or implements with which to do the work.

After considering its staff the Park Commissioners decided that Dr. Edmund S. Southwick, the entomologist of the department for Algonquin and Richmond, was the man to accomplish the feat.

The Official "Bug Catcher." For twenty-one years Dr. Southwick has been pursuing the bugs which would devour the beautiful foliage of Manhattan's parks and park streets. He has waged a constant warfare against more than two thousand species of bugs, all of which enemies to trees, plants and animals.

It is a greater variety of insects than could find in any wild forest. Not an African jungle contains such a crowd of insects as the park. Dr. Southwick has found within the 1,700 acres charge.

It became necessary the other day when Dr. Southwick learned what he was doing to carry out the orders of the Board of Health relative to cleaning the lakes of Central Park. The Arsenal was visited, but there was no biologist present.

Going on glass door on the third floor of the old Arsenal Building and found that within was the "entomologist's room" as it was called. It was a vast amount of time colored volumes and cases containing a curious collection of bugs, worms, caterpillars and faded blooms. A messenger in the hall said anybody who wanted to see the departmental entomologist would have a fine time waiting there for him. He was always, the messenger said, in his garden.

Found in His Garden. With some difficulty his delightful garden was found. It was the Doctor, laboring in the midst of 400 different kinds of plants and flowers all crowded on a little area fifty feet square. Thousands have passed the garden yearly and have never seen it or dreamed that it was there. From their view behind the massive stone walls which form a wagonway through the Park at Seventy-ninth street.

Entering the garden from Central Park West you walk along this sunken roadway about a hundred yards or so, when you come to a wicket gate. If the gates are open you step through and behold the Park wagonway. On your left is a picturesque cottage, and leading down the side is a tiny avenue lined with vines and flowers.

At the rear lies a bank on which the experimental plants are raised by the Doctor. At the rear of the cottage, with two windows looking out on the hillside garden, is his den. The entrance door is vine clad, and everywhere the odor of sweet Thymus masts you.

The Doctor shows you his garden, where he plants all the shrubs, flowers and trees which he might want to set out in the park. They grow up under the trees, and every day he examines them with large magnifying glasses to see what bugs have found them desirable food.

His Search for Poisons. If a new plant does not attract any obnoxious bugs the Doctor goes out into the park and catches a few and places them on a new plant. If they come back, he mixes up some spraying fluid and sprays the new plant. He must find out what will kill the bug without killing the plant.

This is the hardest thing the entomologist has to do. Anybody could spray a plant with a poison which would kill an obnoxious insect, but the poison would also probably kill the plant.

By experimenting constantly Dr. Southwick knows just what will thrive in the parks, and he knows before he sets out a plant just about what bugs are going to attack it and what he must use to protect it.

Even the Doctor, however, cannot entirely account for the presence in the parks of New York of such a variety of plants devouring insects. There are many indigenous insects, but they do not cause the entomologist so much trouble as the bugs from far off lands.

Come in Immigrants' Clothes. One theory about their importation is that they are conveyed in the clothing of the people who come from Italy and go to the park to lounge and study the want advertisements. What else could an entomologist think if some day he should find a bug known only to exist in certain parts of Italy but that the insect was left in the park by some immigrant recently from that locality?

Many of these foreign bugs come out of their hiding places only at night, and consequently, the entomologist has to frequently spend his evening looking for imported insects with a lantern.

The wood leaved moth was presumably introduced here about thirty years ago, and it has since spread over large sections of nearby territory. The larva of this moth has already appropriated for its use over one hundred species of trees and shrubs, and, in fact, it is the only one exempt. This larva is able to amputate tree trunks eight inches in diameter by cutting a burrow around a trunk, which so weakens it that a strong wind will break it off. Their favorite trees seem to be the maple, and as many as 270 larvae have been taken from a single maple tree but ten inches in diameter.

ACCUSES THE CUDAHYS

Kansas City Packing Company Accused of Using Wrong Revenue Stamps on Oleomargarine.

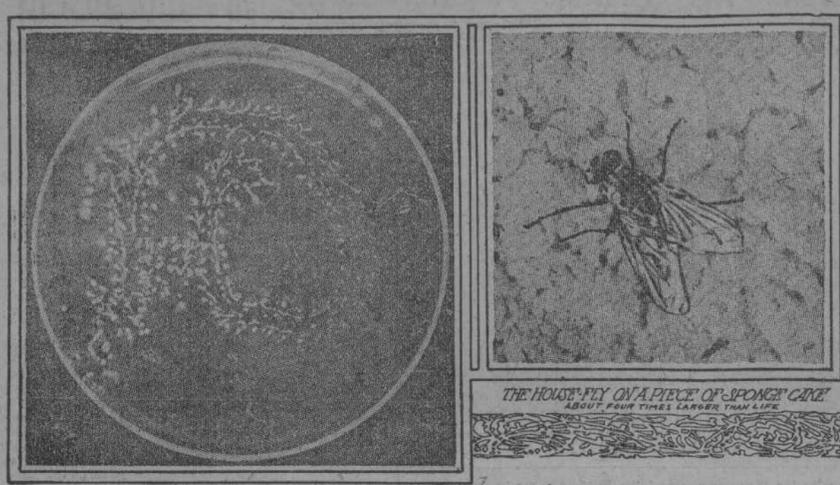
(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.) LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Saturday.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington after the Cudahy Packing Company of Kansas City, asserting that the company has been placing uncolored revenue stamps, costing one-fourth of a cent each, on colored oleomargarine, when ten cent stamps should be used. Nearly two hundred thousand of these stamps have been used, and if the Commissioner proves his case the Cudahy Company will be compelled to pay the additional revenue tax of about \$17,000.

Mr. Cudahy declares the oleomargarine he makes is not laid, and that chemists have as declared, but the Commissioner thinks differently, and a big fight is looked for.

Wet Weather Hurts Potato Crop. Five Grove, Pa., Saturday.—There are numerous reports that potatoes are rotting although they have not reached maturity. It is feared that the yield, which promised to be the best in many years in southern Schuylkill and northern Berks counties, will dwindle so that the anticipated crop of forty cents a bushel to consumers will not be reached.

Thieves Inadvertently Paid for Spoil. GETTYSBURG, Pa., Saturday.—Some thieves entered the garden of John Hoffmann, of East Hill, and stole a large quantity of vegetables, but in their haste to get away with the spoil they accidentally dropped a pocketbook containing more money than would have been necessary to pay for the vegetables.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROOF OF THE FLY'S DISSEMINATION OF GERMS



THE HOUSE FLY ON A PIECE OF SPONGE CARE ABOUT FOUR TIMES LARGER THAN LIFE.

ICE FUND AIDS TWENTY THOU AND

Warmer Weather Increases the Applications at the Herald's Stations.

ASSISTED BY PHYSICIANS MILLIONS HAVE BEEN LOST

American Ice Co. 1,000 tons of ice previously acknowledged. \$7,887.33

W. W. 3.00

Total \$7,890.33

Ice stations are located at: Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry streets.

No. 30 Washington street. No. 431 West Thirty-ninth street. No. 617 East Sixteenth street. No. 28 Rivington street. No. 25 Columbia street. No. 26 Ridge street.

No. 46 West Twenty-sixth street. THE HERALD EMPLOYEES NO CANNASSERS OR COLLECTORS. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HERALD FREE ICE FUND SHOULD BE SENT DIRECT TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALL DONATIONS WILL BE PROMPTLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Warmer weather has had a marked effect in increasing the applications for ice at the Herald's distributing stations. Yesterday morning, at the eight stations, about twenty thousand persons were represented, for it has been ascertained that the families into which the ice goes average five members each.

During the last week there has been an unusual number of physicians who have applied for ice for their patients, and they have always gotten it. In homes where there is illness, and no ice tickets, the fund always sees that the tickets are provided, when their need is known, and many physicians who practice among the poor have been very helpful in calling attention to such cases and so arranging that ice is provided for getting the ice to the sick room.

Though the fund has finished more than half of its season in time, it is not certain that it has distributed more than half of the ice that will be dispensed this year. If we should have the hot weather that is promised there will have to be a large increase in the ice orders, provided that subscriptions to warrant it are received.

Strikes Will Keep Many Thousands Out of School

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.)

larger portion of the building will be ready December 1.

The school building at Brooms and Ridge streets is in addition, providing twenty-three class rooms. Work on this has been badly delayed owing to the lowering of the grade of Ridge street by the Bridge Commission, as well as the labor troubles.

Public School No. 24, in East 126th street, which was designed to hold 1,000 pupils in its twenty-four classrooms, will in all probability be completed on February 1. In the Bronx, the following school buildings may be ready by December: Public School No. 23, in 165th street and Union avenue, 1,200 pupils. Public School No. 34, in Van Nest, 800 pupils.

Public School No. 6, in West Farms, with room for 1,200 pupils, will be completed in February, 1904.

In Brooklyn these school buildings are expected to be in readiness by October 15: Public School No. 44, at Glenmore and Stone avenues, 900 sittings. Public School No. 104, at Fort Hamilton, an addition with 200 sittings.

Public School No. 7, in York street, is to have an addition, which will accommodate 150 pupils, completed by November 15. Public School No. 23, in Irving avenue, is to have its addition, with room for 1,400 pupils, finished by December.

Public School No. 105, in Central avenue, with 2,400 sittings, is to be completed in December.

These school buildings in Brooklyn are expected to be finished by January 1. Public School No. 142, Henry and Kapelle streets; 1,600 sittings. Public School No. 143, Havemeyer street, between North Sixth and North Seventh streets; 2,400 sittings.

Public School No. 144, Howard avenue and Prospect place; 2,400 sittings. Three more school buildings are expected to be completed by February 1, 1904: Public School No. 31, Albany and East New York avenues; 800 sittings. Public School No. 119, avenue K and Thirty-ninth street; 1,200 sittings.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, has a basement and will afford accommodations for 2,575 pupils. There will be sixty-two classrooms, eight laboratories, eight shops, two lecture and two study halls, teachers' rooms, a gymnasium, an auditorium and a library.

In the Borough of Queens, Public School No. 51, on Richmond Hill, will have its addition, accommodating four hundred and fifty pupils, completed by October. Long Island City High School, in Wilbur Avenue, with 1,200 sittings, will be finished in November.

Public School No. 51, in Cypress avenue, with 2,400 sittings, is expected to be done in January, 1904. Public School No. 52, in Vernon avenue, with 1,200 sittings, to be completed by February.

In the Borough of Richmond, Richmond Borough High School No. 1, with 750 sittings, is to be completed in December. There are also buildings and additions,

STRETCH TRUTH IN RUBBER "ADS."

Alluring Promises Made to Investors in the Trade Have Rarely Been Kept.

Dangerous State of Affairs Discovered in Leper Colony at Harbor Entrance.

San Juan, P. R., Saturday.—Acting Governor Hartzell has suspended Dr. Nater, superintendent of the leper colony, and José Aldrich, his assistant, on a report by Acting Director of Charities Goenaga, revealing a dangerous state of affairs at the entrance of the San Juan Harbor.

According to this report chickens and pigs raised by lepers have been freely sold in the city, and goats, rabbits, poultry and dogs herded in the patients' quarters. Some of the lepers have had no clothing. A paper of the lepers had been circulated in the leper colony, and this money might possibly be used in other parts of the island and cause a spread of leprosy.

Intercourse between the leper colony and the mainland has been permitted. An old man, not a leper, who was confined in the colony for years, has been released. No physicians' books or financial books showing the state of the Patients' funds were kept.

Mr. Aldrich has been arrested on the criminal charge of transporting chickens from the leper colony and has been fined \$50. The acting Governor has ordered all animals in the leper colony to be killed, and that he will probe the scandal to the bottom and that none of the guilty shall escape. Dr. Nater is absent on his vacation, in Kingston, N. Y. A special session of the executive Council has been called for August 24 to consider the Goenaga report.

The customs officials have thanked Captain Anderson for returning the tablets.

MORE PEKIN LOOT RETURNED.

Imperial Jade Tablets Turned Over to Customs Officials by a Captain of Cavalry.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 734 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Saturday. Three valuable jade tablets looted from the Ancestral Temple in the Forbidden City when Pekin was captured have been turned over to the Customs Surveyor at San Francisco by Captain A. V. P. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry.

Two of them are resting in the Mandarin Hotel and the third bears interesting characters and the third bears interesting characters and the third bears interesting characters.

Advertisement for sealed bids or estimates for the erection of new Public School No. 37, in the Bronx, was inserted in the City Record, but the advertisement was withdrawn, upon the Superintendent reporting to the committee that he had, at the request of President Rogers, called upon the Controller in reference to the corporate stock account. The Controller had advised that, as the city was dangerous near its debt limit, only the most pressing contract should be awarded. The matter was thereupon referred to the chairman, to confer with the Controller, as it was realized that it meant a very serious delay in the letting of all new work.

"During the month of April there arose a conflict between the rival organizations of carpenters, resulting in seriously delaying the progress of the school buildings in progress. It was not until the 22d of June that the bids were ready to receive the grounds, preparatory to plastering. Without carpenters this was impossible. Appeals to the Employers' Association and the unions were met with declarations of promises, but not immediate and practical results. In the meantime plans and specifications had been prepared for new work, but the unanimous opinion was that it would be useless to ask for bids under the conditions then existing. In order, however, to ascertain the positive effect of the labor controversy upon the letting of contracts for new work the committee on June 22 directed the advertising for proposals for the erection of an addition and alteration of Public School No. 185, in 168th street, near Amsterdam avenue, to afford additional accommodations for the De Witt Clinton High School pupils; also for new Public School No. 129, in East Ninety-sixth street; also for the addition and alterations to the Truant School, in East Twenty-first street.

The bids for the Truant School were received July 7, but the price was so excessive, figuring at thirty-eight cents per cubic foot for similar work on contract let in progress, that they were promptly rejected. The bids for erection of the addition to Public School No. 185 were opened on July 12, but the price was so far in excess of the value of the work to be performed that the bids were rejected.

"The opinion is firmly expressed that the delay in work, both public and private, has been so great that when all trades have again resumed, and builders are in position to estimate upon work, the pressure will be such as to greatly increase the cost of all building operations."

According to Mr. Snyder, in the Borough of Manhattan certain alterations are in progress. A number of the schools forming additional class rooms in gymnasiums, playgrounds, etc., which will furnish sixteen hundred extra sittings, making the total for that borough 24,000, thereby increasing the total for the whole city to 67,700 sittings.

"The reason for the great falling off in the letting of contracts for the year 1903," said Mr. Snyder, "which for the first seven months has had a record of 48,025 sittings for the year 1902, is due to a combination of circumstances such as never before has confronted any Board of Education."

"Notwithstanding the large sums of money granted for the year 1902 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and approved by the Board of Aldermen, the selection of sites, the letting of contracts for the equipment of buildings under construction and for new buildings and additions proceeded at such a rapid pace that in January of the current year, the balance available in the corporate stock fund was so small that the Committee on Buildings decided it would be unwise to further encroach upon it by letting contracts for

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GREAT AUTOMOBILE MEET IN SOUTH

Manufacturers Will Send Many Machines to Show at Ormond Next Winter.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Saturday.—Fred E. Gilbert, automobile dealer, of this city, who has just returned from an extended tour of the North, where he visited the leading manufacturers of automobiles, states that the next automobile meet, at Daytona and Ormond next winter, will bring to Florida hundreds of the best machines and many enthusiasts from all parts of the United States and Europe.

During his trip he visited Detroit, Buffalo, Toledo, Warren, Ohio; Sandusky, Cleveland, Jackson and Lansing, Mich., and Indianapolis. He says: "I find that all of the factories have orders far ahead. There is a general rush, and few factories will be able to catch up with the trade. The demand for machines is so great that the factories are doubling their capacity in nearly every city I have visited."

Mr. Gilbert states that he never saw such interest as is being manifested in the automobile meet for Daytona and Ormond for this winter. At all the places he visited the manufacturers and other enthusiasts are talking of the meet, and he saw several machines which were being constructed especially for the purpose of competing for the prizes which are to be offered.

Most several persons from Europe, who stated that it was their intention to come to Daytona this year and be present at the great meet, many Europeans, he says, will bring their machines and enter against those of American manufacture.

RETURNED \$40,000, RECEIVED 'THANKS'

Then Honest Chambermaid Was Scolded for Being Away from Her Work.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday.—Miss Ella Seiferd, a chambermaid in the Madison Hotel here, who found \$40,000, lost by Martin Foley, a bookmaker, returned it to him after guarding it four hours, and received a curt "Thank you" as a reward.

Foley brought the money from the Pellmar track and put it under his pillow. When he awoke he put it in his hip pocket, but dropped it in the hall. Miss Seiferd picked it up and was nearly frightened to death at the amount. No one saw her find it.

Foley returned to the hotel greatly worried and reported that he had been robbed on a street car. Then Miss Seiferd returned the wallet. Foley counted the money and said: "Thank you."

Miss Seiferd murmured "You're welcome," and went back to her work, only to be severely scolded for her absence.

Sleepwalker Sat on Rail. MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., Saturday.—Martin O'Brien, of Locust Gap, narrowly escaped being ground to pieces beneath a trolley car at Green Ridge. During the night he arose from his bed and walked to Green Ridge, where he seated himself on a trolley trestle, being sound asleep. The crew of an early car discovered him bare in time to stop the car.

WIN GOLD FROM RIVER BARS

By New System of Operation Miners on Columbia River Make Fine "Clean Up."

DAVENPORT, Wash., Saturday.—For years miners have been endeavoring by the use of different devices to save the fine gold that is known to be plentiful in the sand bars of the Columbia River. In the early days, it is alleged, the Rogers brothers took \$30,000 from a rich piece of ground on Rogers bar, but since that time thousands of dollars have been expended without satisfactory results. Hundreds of Chinamen work with cradles and make \$1 to \$2 a day, but all attempts to work the dirt upon a larger plan have proved futile.

It is now asserted that a system that will save ninety-five per cent of the dust has been perfected. E. D. Reiter, Judge C. H. Neal, of this city, and J. Isaac, of Ironton, Ore., who has had extensive experience in the placer fields of California, have leased forty acres of placer ground from J. S. Noble, of this city. The ground is on the north side of the Columbia River, in Ferry county, near Hellgate. Three hundred feet of sluice boxes have been put in and water is pumped from the river at a cost of about \$7 a day. After a thirty-hour run a clean-up was made and \$30 worth of dust was secured. As it was necessary for all the crevices in the boxes to fill with gold before the surplus could be secured, the clean-up is thought remarkable and mining men believe that a great industry will spring up all along the Columbia River. It is stated that the bars on the entire length of the river contain four gold. The gold saved by the operators is flour, flake and shot.

Advertisement for Ludvig Baumann & Co. Inc. featuring wholesale, export, and retail furniture, rugs, and carpets. Address: 260 to 268 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

Advertisement for the Third Triumphant Week of Our August Furniture Sale, highlighting public appreciation and offering various furniture items.

Advertisement for bedroom and parlor suits, including descriptions of furniture like beds, chairs, and dressers with prices.

Advertisement for a buffet and velvet couch, describing their features and providing prices.

Advertisement for a library bookcase and hanging cabinet, detailing their construction and pricing.

Advertisement for a catalogue guide to housefurnishings, listing various items and their prices.

Advertisement for a carpet department and upholstery department, offering a variety of carpets and furniture.

Advertisement for housefurnishings, including curtain stretchers, baby carriages, and lamps.