

BEGGARS THAT ARE CHOOSERS

SEEK WORK, BUT WILL TAKE ONLY A CERTAIN KIND.

No Lack of Opportunity, Say the Managers of Employment Agencies—Women Who Would Do Anything to Get a Job—The Mere Bluffers Who Hunt Jobs.

The adage "Beggars can't be choosers" doesn't go in New York. Beggars are choosers here. This is the belief of men and women long connected with employment and charitable bureaus of this city.

A lot of nonsense, they think, is talked and written about the army of the unemployed. This army might well be cut one-half, they are sure, if the adage quoted was lived up to.

There was a signed letter in a newspaper in which the writer gave harrowing details of unsuccessful efforts to get work which caused an official of the charity organization to make a few remarks on one aspect of a problem.

The letter writer, overtaken by financial disaster, faced for the first time at forty the necessity of earning her living. She was educated, refined, accustomed to a beautiful home all her life, and could do almost anything, she said, except menial work or hard manual labor.

After a long search she obtained office work at \$7 a week, but this job she lost in the spring because her employer cut down his office force, and since then she had visited agency after agency, leaving the required fee at some, at others promising to pay about the get work.

The woman applied also to the labor bureaus of charitable concerns, including the Charity Organization, all of which took down her name and address with the promise to let her know if anything turned up for her. None ever did let her know, she complained. The point amplified by the writer was her capability to do good work in more than one role and the impossibility of getting a chance to fill any role in this city.

The Charity Organization official, a woman of unflinching patience, gave the printed letter and mentioned it as an instance of the injustice frequently done the society she represents.

"It is possible that woman came here and that I saw her and took her name, although I do not remember any person whose qualifications answered to the description of those enumerated in the letter," she said.

"It is possible she came and that I could not immediately provide her with work such as she thought she could do. It is hardly possible, however, that she came and went without an offer of some sort of work or the promise of some within a day or two. For example, at this time of year I can often make room for women of intelligence accustomed to the management of a house, in the fresh air homes and other summer institutions to fill the post of assistant matron and help look after the stores and linen and servants.

A place of this sort pays \$5 a month and board, not a big sum, of course, and the work would be temporary only, but surely far better than nothing at all.

"Nevertheless I have trouble often to get women suitable to fill these places, some of those meeting the requirements demanding bigger wages than I can pay, and others refusing to accept any work which takes them away from their own homes. It is true, that many men and women often remain long idle solely because they don't fancy the sort of work offered and that persons apparently on the brink of starvation refuse a tiddler job at \$5 or \$6 a week with the indignant remark, 'I can't live on that.'"

"When I point out that a quarter loaf is better than no bread at all and that when in a place the chances are all in favor of getting a raise or hearing of a better job elsewhere I am looked at with suspicion.

"I have no end of patience with seekers after work. It is my business to be patient. When I easily give up, I am sure to be the offender. I could do no good here. I try to put myself in the applicant's place and understand her fretful, dependent state of mind. I do not try to blame the persons I help.

"It's great mistake to imagine applicants to this bureau will willingly do anything any sort of work they can get, for that is far from the truth.

"The other day, after several weeks of persistent effort, I secured a young man who is worthy and capable. I succeeded in getting her a place to take charge of or rather to oversee a workroom and a number of girls. I wrote to her and she came down to get particulars. While I was talking to her in a lady who does a good deal of philanthropic work and who had seen the man before, she was hearing the news she congratulated the latter. The woman with a toss of her head remarked: 'I was determined not to take a position where I would have to take orders from anybody.'

"The lady stared and said nothing. She knew as well as I did that the woman had been on the range for a long time, depending often on the kindness of friends for food and carriage. But I answered: 'There are very few persons working for a salary who do not have to take orders from some one higher up.'

"Another woman, who by the way is again out of work, but who is intelligent and capable, has tried my patience perhaps as much as any one I have ever met. She is about 30 years old, consequently she talks at working for a young girl's wage, and it was under protest that she consented to begin at \$6 a week in an office where her task was indexing and work of that sort.

"The head of the concern really made a place for her at my urgent request, and she promised to raise her pay if she was worth it. He kept his word. The woman was capable and able to do her work, and in six months she was getting \$10. Two months later the force of employees was cut down and she was discharged. She might have been a better person, but she had been that she is hard to get along with, inclined to quarrel with fellow employees and give herself airs.

any bureau trying to help them. Instead of trying to like what they can get they insist upon getting what they want, and when they don't get it they lay all the blame at the door of employment agencies and spread broadcast hard luck stories of the most piteous kind.

"There are college girls who do not hesitate in summer to go to mountain resorts and earn considerable money working in the hotels and boarding houses as waitresses; but suggest such a thing to some of the quite ordinary women who come to us looking for work, and they would be deeply wounded.

"I venture to say," remarked the manager of an employment bureau which does not deal with domestic servants, "that if the 'willing to serve in some household capacity' had had a beautiful home of their own and understood the art of house decoration, etc., as one writer did say the other day, were 'willing to serve in some household capacity' in the summer hotels, boarding houses and institutions—not necessarily in the kitchen—they would come back in the fall with their bank ledgers showing they had gone to work to get the sort of employment they banker after."

"But, no. My applicants want a place to travel in to get acquainted with some chaperon young women around the country, or as private secretary, although they know nothing whatever about stenography, or else an office place or some other kind of work of the genteel order requiring no experience—and so on. Most of these persons would rather starve; they would rather starve than to be obliged to make acquaintances than to condescend to do anything practical which by any chance might come under the head of menial.

"Then these same persons around with their bank ledgers showing they had gone to work to get the sort of employment they banker after."

"It is true," said one of them, "that men every day are patrolling the streets in search of a job, applying in person at this, that and the other office, and that they are not convinced by the applicant's manner, their interest is not aroused, their attention is not arrested, they turn him away without ceremony, and the deservingly from time to time some enterprising young man studying social conditions takes it into his head to make a tour of New York to ascertain how easy it is to get a job for a stranger who has no connections and subsequently he makes out a pitiful tale of doors shut in his face and no work, even of the most laborious character, to be had in this city, or of some of the things that these enterprising youths never suspect that the employers they come in contact with know they are bluffing. The manner of a man or a woman who only playing at work is not only unbecomingly unheaded, keen eyed business men don't bother with him or her. Another thing: An intelligent, well appearing and apparently young man or woman who comes in search of work after the methods adopted by these students of sociology. Not at all. He puts in his application in the proper manner, and how to reach them by appealing to one or more of the societies or agencies maintained in New York for that very purpose. He writes to them, and they come to work, and he doesn't usually need to write long yarns to the newspapers about the result.

"If I don't profess to be one of the know it all or to be infallible in my judgments, it's possible I may be mistaken when I say that the man who wants to work and is not too finicky about the sort of work he can do in an emergency and for a start, so long as it is respectable work, need not be out of a job in New York forty-eight hours."

**THE PAGEANT FEVER.**  
All England This Year Going to the Great Outdoor Shows.  
LONDON, July 15.—You would think if you had seen one pageant that you would have had quite enough; you would think if you had seen two pageants, each of them twice, that you would have had more than enough. But you would think if you had seen three pageants, each of them three times, that you would not have the least desire to go to Bury St. Edmunds. Not a bit of it. The more pageants you saw the more you'd want to see. You would catch the pageant fever, the fashionable epidemic which has broken out all over England this summer and is still raging in spite of the untoward weather.

There are lots of others besides the three mentioned above. There is St. Albans next week, and good news how many more there have been or are going to be. And just think of it! At Romey there were only three performances announced and a fourth had speedily to be arranged for; at Oxford there were six performances and yet on the last day seats were at a premium.

What is it due, then, this fascination of the pageant? It is not the fact of its being a gorgeous display of reeves, a magnificent spectacle full of stirring incidents. It is the intimacy of the whole thing in spite of the fact that it is carried out on such a vast scale. To get to your seat you walk across the pageant ground, both before and after the performance you mingle with the performers, among whom are often some personal friends; no footstep is lost, no word is unheeded, and the sense of action. As the horse of the messenger who brings ill tidings dashes perilously close to you the hand of the small boy who holds the banner of your own arm and he holds his breath in sympathy with the boy from one of the schools founded by Edward V. who bravely stumbled through his speech of welcome to Queen Elizabeth.

To him Boudicca is no longer a name that is hard to pronounce and harder still to see, but a real woman, a real woman who can drive her chariot and spirited steeds easily with one hand, and he is jolly glad when her hardy uncouth warriors bash the fat Roman fastidius on the head till he is killed and put his centurion and feasting friends to flight. The schoolboy is not in the least deceived by the bits of red paper that are stuck on St. Edmund's white tunic to simulate the blood that is supposed to flow from the wounds made by the arrows, but all the same he is so impressed by seeing the murdered body of the saint borne along on a bier, that when you look for the figure of the noble duke in the final tableau he whispers in your ear, "He can't come on again, he's dead."

Yes, all the pageants have the same reality and intimacy, but each has a quality of its own. Romey is the most dramatic, Oxford the most learned, and Bury St. Edmund's the finest as a spectacle.

**Mute Typewriter.**  
From the Youth's Companion.  
Lourens Kromar of Vienna has invented a "mute typewriter." With the aid of this instrument, the composer may produce a typewritten scroll without the trouble of making the characters by hand.

All that he has to do is to place his left hand on the piano and give free play to his creative faculties. Every stroke upon the keys registered in regular musical characters upon a strip of paper which is drawn by a roller. The machine operates through a system of electric contacts with the piano keys. The registered musical notes, in any order to remove a discordant sound, is placed at a distance from the piano, even in an adjoining room.

In other words he had try to meet the keeper of a medium priced boarding house who exercised his or her brain in the devising schemes of any sort to surprise or please his customers or to introduce a new variety into the daily ordering of his house.

In one large house patronized by this man and his wife for three years the guests included women who have made it their habit to order a certain quantity of goods for a given quantity of goods, and precisely the same out and brand and quality and color to be delivered at his store every season, year in and year out, would expect to retain his customers and build up his business.

It is not a new thing, but it is a new thing in the history of the world. It is a new thing in the history of the world. It is a new thing in the history of the world.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE  
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This Is Why the Big Store Furniture Sales Are Paramount

AMONG many furniture movements bearing the same or similar names, this of The Big Store stands now, as it has for ten years past, dominant and most important for these reasons:

FIRST: Because of the variety of the furniture offered under-price.  
SECOND: Because of the depth of the under-pricing.  
THIRD: Because the under-pricing is universal throughout the entire Furniture Store; no "regular" prices remain during this occasion.

(Contrast this with the more common practise of offering a few attractive bargains on paper in the hope that you will be induced to come in and buy something at the regular price.)

FOURTH: Because nothing offered in this sale is furniture especially made for sale purposes. There is a lot of made-to-sell-cheap stuff on the market at this time. We will have none of it. What we have is new, carefully chosen, standard-grade furniture.

Furniture for Every Part of the House at Prices That Save You 1/4 to 1/2

Furniture bought during this sale will be held for delivery when desired. Purchases made in Furniture Store by charge customers during July will, if so requested, not be charged on bill until September 1st.

Ask for "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps, We Give Them.

WAIL OF THE STEADY BOARDER

THE EVERLASTING SAMENESS OF THE MENU PALLS.

And the Fool Rules Grate on Him—A Business That Needs New Life and Originality to Please Its Patrons, Who Most of All Demand a Little Variety.

One branch of New York's activity needs new life. It is the boarding house business. There is a great demand for originality in this field.

There is nothing the matter with New York's hotels; there is a good deal the matter with her boarding houses. A large percentage of New York's population lives in boarding houses. It has to live in boarding houses for the reason that it can't afford to live in a hotel or in an apartment hotel or to set up a housekeeping establishment on its own account.

When the apartment hotel first came into being these persons saw a ray of hope, for the apartment hotel promised accommodations at a moderate figure—promises which it was found, could not be kept as low as a tax as \$10 a head. It has been proved that one cannot live in an apartment hotel or in any sort of hotel in a good neighborhood at a cost of \$10 or \$12 a week for room and board.

The boarding house is valued. It is needed. The pity of it is that the metropolis of America should be obliged to put up with such poor specimens of an institution which has to do with the welfare of such a numerous class—such is the lament of hundreds who live, move and have their being in boarding houses eleven months of every year. There is good money in the business, but most persons when they get a little ahead of the game aim higher and become hotel keepers. But why do not more stay in a business that pays?

When this question was submitted to a man who once had a try at it, he responded that boarders exacted too much; that they expected hotel services for boarding house prices; but this statement is ridiculed by dozens of men and women who have boarded in what are called high class boarding houses for many years.

Unanimously their testimony is that, with few exceptions, service of any kind other than announcing callers or occasionally delivering packages to rooms is not asked or given. Boarders know the rules very well. They have ceased to expect the impossible, and are content to be treated as they are treated, and to be treated as they are treated, and to be treated as they are treated.

It was then he took to wearing the gray redingote and the hat which, as well as the uniform of a waiter, is the uniform of a waiter. At first the hat was low crowned with a wide border, but little by little it got higher and higher until it became the hat every one knows. The hat was of long, hairy felt, what haters called "oak or francise," and the lining of the hat was made of hair. It was his hair for a long time and sent them to be repaired again and again.

**Old French Dial Ring.**  
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
"A dial ring," said the curio dealer. "A French dial ring of the eighteenth century. You can see it in the window of the curio dealer. The ring, of gold, was beautifully chased, and where the stone sparkles usually there was set a tiny sapphire."

**Ghost Plant of Oregon.**  
From the Portland Oregonian.  
While picking berries at East Twentieth and Sixtieth streets Sunday, Miss Charlotte Lindsay came upon a ghost plant. This plant is of rare occurrence in western Oregon, and this is the first time that it is known to have been found in or near Portland.

THE CANDIDATE IN OFFICE

PRECEDENT AGAINST MOST OF THE REPUBLICAN ASPIRANTS.

No President Ever Stepped Directly From the Senate to the White House as Knox and Foraker Seek to Do—Few Cabinet Officers Have Won, None Since 1824.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—In this year's preliminary skirmishing for the Republican Presidential nomination seven statesmen have been more or less prominently mentioned, all except one of whom are identified with Federal official life at the present time. Fairbanks is Vice-President; Knox and Foraker are Senators; Taft, Root and Cortelyou are members of the Cabinet, and Shaw has recently retired from the President's official family.

None of these men will be elected to the Presidency unless the almost unbroken precedent is departed from in 1908. It has been a notorious fact, frequently cited in political discussion for many years, that only twice since Jefferson's time has any man who served as Vice-President been elected to the Presidency; and the office which Mr. Fairbanks now occupies has generally been regarded by national politicians as a place in which to "shelve" ambitious statesmen.

The partisans of Mr. Roosevelt used to declare with much vehemence that the Vice-Presidency to which he was elected in 1900 would never prove to be a "shelf" for him. Only three Vice-Presidents have been elected to the Presidency when they held the lower office and none of these since 1836, when Martin Van Buren was the successful standard bearer of the Democratic party to succeed "Old Hickory." To find the other examples of successful Vice-Presidential candidates for the Presidency it is necessary to go back almost to the foundation of the republic, when John Adams was elected as the successor of George Washington, and when Adams was in turn succeeded by Vice-President Jefferson.

Since 1824 no member of the Cabinet has been elevated to the Presidency of the United States, and only three in the whole history of the Government. In 1824 John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts was the candidate of the Whigs against Andrew Jackson, but there was no choice by the party to go back almost to the foundation of the republic, when John Adams was elected as the successor of George Washington, and when Adams was in turn succeeded by Vice-President Jefferson.

At the time of his election Adams was Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Monroe. The two immediate predecessors of President John Quincy Adams were also members of the Cabinet at the time of their nomination for the Presidency, James Madison being President Jefferson's Secretary of State at the time of the nominating convention of 1808 and James Monroe holding the same portfolio under President Madison when he was nominated in 1816.

Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams found the Cabinet a stepping stone to the highest honor in the gift of the people, but this political history has never repeated itself. No man now alive recalls a time, however, when four members of the same Cabinet were prominently mentioned as candidates for the Presidency in the same year. Secretary Cortelyou, Secretary Taft and ex-Secretary Shaw will find no precedent for the elevation of a Cabinet minister, other than a Secretary of State, to the office of President.

Only one member of the House of Representatives has reached the Presidency at the time of his incumbency in the House. That was James A. Garfield, of Ohio, who was one of the best examples of the "dark horse" candidate which the history of the country affords. His nomination was sprung at the eleventh hour and was entirely unheralded and unexpected the time the convention convened. He had been elected Senator, but was elected President soon thereafter and before he took his seat in the Senate.

A remarkable number of the Presidents have come from the ranks of those statesmen who at the time of their nomination for the Chief Magistracy had been retired from Federal office either by their own volition or by defeat. William Henry Harrison had been out of public life in Washington for twelve years when he was

**O'Neill-Adams**  
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IN O'NEILL BUILDING ONLY  
Women's \$2.00 White Canvas Ties, \$1.00  
Another Lot for Monday.

White Canvas Ties at half price is an offering you cannot afford to miss. Remember, we have all sizes, so that you are sure to get fitted.

Five hundred pairs (exactly like picture); our regular \$2.00 spotted white canvas Ties, silk ribbon laces, large fast white eyelets, white canvas covered and leather Cuban heels, pretty toe shapes, 2 1/2 to 7 sizes, in a sale tomorrow at exactly half price. Value \$2.00, at \$1.00

IN O'NEILL BUILDING ONLY  
Specials in Black Silks.  
These Special Groups for Monday:

75c. Black Taffeta, 55c.  
Heavy black Dress Taffeta—Rich lustre and splendid wearing quality. Value 75c. per yard; special at 55c

75c. Black Louise, 55c.  
All pure silk black Louise—Soft finish and very lustrous. This is one of the most popular Summer Dress Silks for entire suits or separate waists. Value 75c. per yard; special at 55c

\$1.50 Black Taffeta, \$1.10.  
We will offer another lot of this superior quality one-yard-wide black Dress Taffeta. It is one of the most reliable black taffetas made and we highly recommend it for wear. Value \$1.50 per yard; special at \$1.10

IN O'NEILL BUILDING ONLY  
Real and Imitation Laces  
New Goods at Exceptionally Low Prices

REAL IRISH EDGE—Two inches wide. Value \$2.00 per yard, at \$1.39  
REAL IRISH INSERTION—1 1/2 inches wide. Value \$1.50 per yard, at 98c  
REAL IRISH EDGING—One inch wide. Value \$1.00 per yard; special at 59c  
REAL IRISH FINISHING EDGING—Value 35c. per yard; special at 20c  
REAL BABY IRISH EDGE—3/4 inches wide. Value \$3.00 per yard, at \$1.98  
CREAM AND WHITE COTTON NETS—72 inches wide. Value 89c. per yard; special at 69c

REAL IRISH EDGES—5 inches wide. Value \$6.00 per yard; special at \$3.98  
REAL PRINCESS ALLOWERS—Value \$12.00 per yard; special at \$8.98  
45-INCH FIGURED NETS—Value 98c. per yard; special at 58c  
45-INCH VALENCIENNES, Oriental and fancy figured Nets—Value \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard; special at 98c. to \$1.69  
REAL IRISH EDGES AND INSERTION—3 1/2 and 4 inches wide. Value \$4.00 per yard; special at \$2.98

\$5.98 Batiste Robes \$2.48  
\$2.48 Batiste Robes, slightly soiled; value \$5.98; special \$2.48 for Monday at \$2.48

nominated for President. James K. Polk had not been in Congress for five years. Franklin Pierce had ten years before retired from the Presidency. James Buchanan had been in the House of Representatives for 20 years and had been so nearly forgotten that his candidacy was derided throughout the Presidential campaign by the opposition party. James Buchanan had not even in official life for some years, but was Minister to England. Abraham Lincoln was a member of the House of Representatives for 17 years for eleven years immediately prior to his election as President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, who was elected in 1876, had not been in Congress for any other office in Washington since 1867. He was Governor of Ohio. Mr. Garfield had never been in Congress or in any other office in Washington since 1863. He had been defeated for reelection to the Senate a year before his election as President, and William McKinley had been defeated for return to the House of Representatives, but was elected Governor of Ohio. Theodore Roosevelt was never a member of Congress, and he had held no Federal office higher than that of Civil Service Commissioner. He was assistant Secretary of the Navy until his election as Vice-President. His accession to the Presidential office was caused by the death of the President during his term.

"SOLID GOLD" IN LAW

Meaning of a Puzzling Term—Protection Against "Phoney" Jewelry.  
The term "solid gold" has been the cause of much discussion on the part of manufacturers of gold articles and of much apprehension on the part of the public for some time past, and the recent law fixing the commercial definition of the phrase is welcomed on all sides.

According to this law, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 10 carat gold is the commercial "solid gold," and all articles containing more alloy than this, or all articles with parts which contain more alloy, are henceforth to be known as plated, filled or rolled gold, and must be so marked by the manufacturer. For example, a pin with top of "solid" gold, even to the value of 18 carats, cannot legally be called solid if hinges, hook or pin are not 10 carat gold; while another pin of 10 carats throughout, though of much less intrinsic value than that of 18 carats, is legally "solid gold."

This law was made to protect the manufacturer of jewelry against the makers and sellers of "phony" jewelry, and has been warmly endorsed by the legitimate trade all over the United States.

"It is a law which we have long needed," said a St. Louis wholesale jeweler, "but solid gold is a misnomer and I for one should be very glad to see the term as defined by the law and the value stamped upon its place. Commercially speaking, there never was such a thing as 'solid gold' at least not for the last 200 or 300 years. Some of the ancient jewelry of the Roman and the Renaissance periods was made of pure gold, worked up by hand with the crude tools and that is, of course, of far greater value as well as its quaint and beautiful workmanship and its antiquity than any modern product of the goldsmith's art."

"But alloy has been used to a constantly increasing extent since because jewelers found that the harder the gold was rendered by the greater the use of far greater quantities and the more secure therefore the retention of the gems it contained. Our jewelry now is of 10, 14 or 18 carats, according to the design and character of the article, and it is much more frequently 10 than 18."

"The law requires us to mark on the article itself or on the card to which it is attached the exact value of the gold in all the parts, just as the food manufacturers are now obliged to state the ingredients of the package on the label, and a heavy penalty is attached to the use of the words

**BATH OF BEAUTY**  
For Preserving, Purifying and Beautifying the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands.  
Cullison Soap combines delicate medicinal qualities with the purest of Saponaria, Curcuma, the great skin Cure, with the purest of Castile Soap, and is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind. It is the only one of its kind.