

Paris Paupers Who Really Own Vast Properties

An Income of Over Seven Million Dollars a Year Which Comes to Them in the Way of Donations.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.)—Rich indeed are the Paris poor! They possess in their own right real estate bringing in about \$200,000, and stocks and bonds bringing in \$250,000 per annum; they enjoy from the various sources a clear income of over \$1,000,000; they have at their disposal hospitals, sanatoria, asylums, schools, lecture-rooms and private physicians, pensions for old age or illness or disability, and all this not, as in other cities, to be solicited as a favor, but coming to them as their due after the simple formality of proving themselves paupers.



HOUSE ON THE PARISIAN QUARTER, NEAR THE CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME, BELONGING TO THE PARIS POOR AND BRINGING IN \$10,000 A YEAR.



WELL-TO-DO PARISIAN COMING TO CLAIM THEIR SHARE OF THE PAUPERS' ANNUAL INCOME.



DIRECTOR OF THE PARIS ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE WHO CONTROLS ANNUAL INCOME OF \$7,000,000 BELONGING TO THE PARIS POOR IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

The real estate owned by the Paris poor and controlled for them by the Assistance Publique represents an area of nearly 3,000,000 square feet. Thirty years ago the area was almost double this figure, but in view of the increased land values the administration judiciously sold here and there, and invested the proceeds in the suburbs, as well as in the grounds in Paris. The houses are rented for \$200,000 as an average. There are 25 hospitals in Paris and 35 asylums, some in the capital and others in the provinces, some on the coast and others in the mountains, which must be seen to them. There are pharmacies, butcher shops, laundries, supply stores for the poor. Over \$200,000 is spent each year on the care and extension of museums to instruct the poor, \$200,000 for books for them, and \$200,000 in giving them postage stamps to communicate with their relatives. No less than \$100,000 is devoted exclusively each year to helping poverty-stricken mothers who might be tempted to abandon their young children from inability to feed them. All septuagenarians have the right to a minimum pension of \$2 per month, and no questions asked. Others old or weak or poorly paid, whatever their employment, draw monthly pensions of from \$1 to \$4 per month. If they fall ill they have their physician at their call; if the case is serious, they have hospitals and sanatoria

at their disposal. Fifty thousand Parisians depend absolutely for their income upon this system, 100,000 are more than half dependent upon it. Six thousand children are supported, housed, fed and educated; 20,000 are kept under surveillance and furnished with means while left with relatives or friends.

Fortune Left to Buy Sugar-Plums. Although the assistance publique has, generally speaking, a free hand in managing the real estate of the Paris poor, some testators have specified precisely what use is to be made of their money, while others have imposed conditions, the fulfillment of which the sum would be forfeited. Hospital beds and scholarships are the uses most frequently ordered. But others are of more unexpected nature. One worthy woman who died an old maid, left an income of \$40 to be given each year as a dowry to some deserving girl. Numbers have since followed this example, leaving sums varying between \$40 and \$200 to be given as dowries for marriage or learning trades. A sentimental widow bequeathed \$14 per

year to be spent in buying sugar-plums for the poor. More practical, a man named Moreau left \$15 per year for buying fannel shirts. Another man whose name, Thibaud de Waxhelm, proclaims him a foreigner to France and suggests perhaps a sad life of adventure before he died in Paris, bequeathed all he had, representing an income of \$100, to be given each year to a boy orphan.

The records of bequests made to the poor give a singular insight into human nature. Piety and remorse seem to have inspired most of the legacies; vengeance against a disliked relative prompted others, while sheer captiousness seems to have governed many. Hundreds of testators, leaving their fortunes to the poor, have asked only that an annual mass be said for their souls, and the assistance

publique, faithfully observing this part of its trust, keeps several churches busy in this way. One benefactor asked that his family tomb be torn down and replaced by another of more graceful model, a sketch of which was appended to the will, with a request that it be executed in granite. General Fabvier, a hero of the Napoleonic wars, made the Paris poor his residuary legatees on the condition that the following epitaph be placed as an eternal reproach on his tomb: "To the unhappy of mothers." One testator founded three perpetual hospital beds on condition that at the head of each should stand statues of four saints—Damien, Cosmo, Martin and Margaret. Another left enough money for three scholarships with the stipulation that each new beneficiary should, as soon as chosen, sing the

SECOND LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

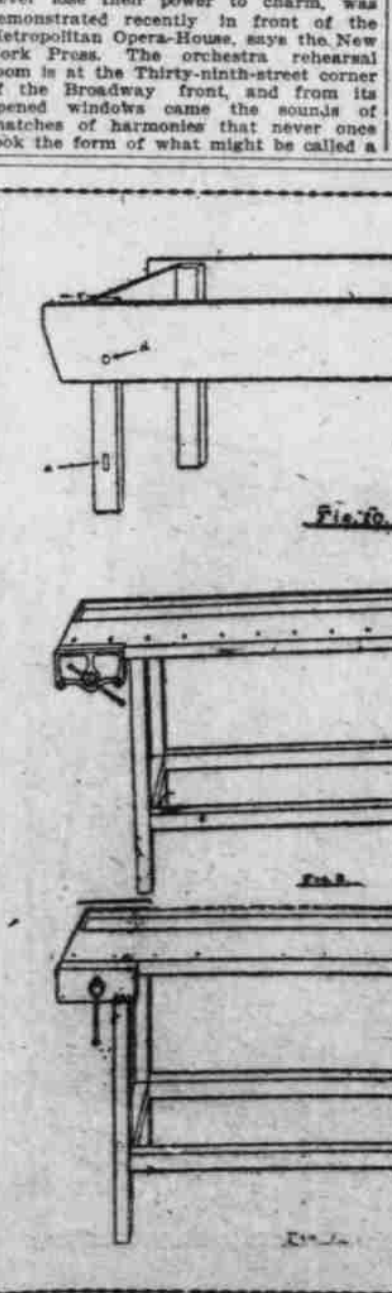
The Workroom and Its Appliances—Substitutes for the Regular Bench.

By James Ritchey, instructor in woodworking and in pattern-making, Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago. Copyright, 1904, by Joseph E. Bowles.

A VERY important part in the outfit necessary for a successful start in woodworking, is a dry and well-lighted room. If possible to do otherwise, do not crowd the worker and his work into a damp basement where his tools will rust and where his boards will become so damp as to make it impossible to do work which will not warp and shrink open at the joints. The workroom should not only be lighted and dry, but it should be heated so as to be comfortable in all kinds of weather. This is a necessity when glue is to be used, as glue will not hold, nor can close joints be made if the air of the room is chilly and damp. The same is also true as regards the varnishing and finishing of different articles when made. Staining, filling, shellacking or waxing, require a room of more than moderate temperature—almost warm—and also free from dust. The most important appliances of the workroom is a convenient and substantial workbench. A cheap substitute is sometimes provided in the form of a large kitchen table, to the top of which is added a stiff plank about 1 1/2 inches wide and one and three-fourths inches in thickness, so that it will stand the hard usage to which it may be subjected, and we have seen a large dry goods box used temporarily in the same way for this purpose. Another substitute is to make up a rough workbench, such as is shown in Fig. 6. A. There is no framing to this bench. It is being simply nailed together as shown in the illustration, and having a wooden vise and an adjustable bench stop, as well be kept planed and worked on the bench. The trouble with all arrangements of this kind is that the beginner, because of inexperience, cannot build a bench unaided, and if a carpenter is called upon to do the work, his labor, together with the cost of material, will be almost, if not quite, equal to that of the youth's bench, shown in Fig. 7. This bench is low in price and is to be found in nearly all large hardware stores where manual training outfits are kept for sale. It is furnished not only with the usual vise in front, but also with the tall vise shown at the right hand end which is of the greatest importance for gripping and holding the pieces of wood while being planed and worked on the bench. This small bench may be greatly improved by replacing the wooden vise in front with a modern quick-acting iron vise such as is shown on the larger bench in Fig. 8. These vises are not only quick-acting, but are always parallel in every position—a very important requisite for holding the work firmly and preventing it from slipping while being worked. Such a change will add to the cost of the bench, but will also add greatly to its usefulness and convenience. A great objection to the small school benches described above is their size. They are seldom made more than 48 inches or 50 inches in length, which does not give room for working long material, and affords no space for fitting and planing it also crowded for advantageous use of the tool. For very small work, however, this bench has its advantages, in occupying small

space and in being light and easily moved, but if used it should be supplemented by a cheap, plain table on which to lay tools, assemble the work under construction and for other helpful and practical uses. If the workroom is large and the additional cost can be borne, we would recommend the regular "cabinet-maker's" workbench, shown in Fig. 9. These benches are made from six feet to six and one-half feet in length, and furnished at a very low price with two wooden vises, such as are shown on the small bench in Fig. 7, they may be bought with a quick-acting iron vise in front, and with the modern and greatly improved tall vise, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 9). In constructing the home-made bench, illustrated in Fig. 6. A. lumber from the planing mill dressed (planed) on two sides should be used; and for the ends, which are to be used as bench for their own use the following instructions and dimensions will be found helpful: The rear legs should be 20 inches to 22 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches in thickness. Through one of these legs, at a distance of eight inches from the lower end cut a mortise (as shown at A in figures 6 and 7) 2 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inch wide to guide the slide piece of the lower end of the vise. Next cut off two 1 1/2-inch end rails, 24 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide, and carefully nail them firmly to the upper ends of each pair of legs—nailing these end rails to the edges of the legs, as shown at B in Fig. 6, and using 2 1/2-inch wire nails. The front and back boards are now cut from a board 1 1/2 inches in thickness, and must be 6 feet 10 inches long and 12 inches wide. At a distance of eight inches from each end of these boards, nail them firmly to the front and back of the leg frames, nailing not only into the legs, but also into the ends of the end rails, the more firmly binding all the parts and adding materially to the strength and firmness of the bench frame. The front board should be kept just even with the top ends of the legs, but the back board must be nailed on with its upper edge projecting 1/2-inch above the legs, as shown in the completed frame in Fig. 10. The reason for this will be seen later. The front piece for the top of the bench should be 6 feet long, and, if possible, not less than 14 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches in thickness.

The best wood for this top is hard (Southern) pine, which is much firmer and less liable to warp than the cheap woods. The plank must be thoroughly seasoned, and should be fastened to the frame with 3-inch long 16 wood screws, counter sunk into the top so as to be below the top surface of the bench. To get the position for the screws, lay the plank in position on the bench frames (Fig. 10) and from beneath carefully mark with a lead pencil along on both sides of the end rails and legs, and also along the inside of the front board, the frame, thus giving the position of the bench frame on the lower side of the top plank. Space for four screws into each end rail and four into the edge of the front board—12 screws in all. With the boring brace and a 5/16-inch auger bit, bore the screw holes through and through the plank over and on its upper side, rear out the holes with the brace and a rose counter sink bit to such a depth that the screw heads will be at least one-eighth inch below the surface. Replace the board carefully in position on the frame, and with scratch awl or other pointed tool (a common lead pencil will do if pointed centrally) mark through the holes in the plank, so as to give the position of each screw on the edges of the bench



time. The rehearsal went on for an hour, but none of the passersby stopped for a moment to listen. Suddenly the orchestra struck into "Auld Lang Syne" and Broadway came to a halt. As long as the well-known air lasted so long did everyone pause to listen, until there were a couple of hundred persons standing up at the all windows out of which the music was coming. It came to an end with a fortissimo flourish, the classical music was resumed, and then the crowd moved on. "There," said a man who had been looking on, "you have an illustration of the principle that the appeal to the heart, whether it be in music, literature or any of the other arts, is always much more the surer than the appeal to the head."

Had No Influence. During a municipal election held in Fifeshire a young woman who was canvassing on behalf of one of the candidates, called at a workman's house, the door of which was opened by the good wife. "I have called to solicit your vote on behalf of Mr. —," said the young woman. "But it's not me has got the vote, it's some man," replied the woman. "Yes," said the young woman, "but you can influence him."

"Me influence him," said the good wife. "I have no influence w' him. Only this morning I ask it him to wash the floor before he went out and he would not do it."

THE LAMENT OF A DOWN-EAST SKIPPER

He Makes Comparisons Between the Old and the New, With a Surprising Twist.

THE coasters haven't been doing well this year, for lumber freights have ruled low all the season, and there has been little coal to carry, while sailors have been hard to get even at high wages, and the cost of everything used on board a vessel has been towering toward the sky. All this served as a text for Captain Bonsey when, at a session of old-time in a shipbroker's office the other day, he whittled carefully away at a shingle, and recalled the palmy days that were before railroads and trusts and things had worked the ruination of business, writes a Bangor, Me., correspondent of the New York Press.

"Time was," said Captain Bonsey, "time was when a man could make a livin' goin' to sea, but he can't do it no more. Gotta get inter somethin' else or starve. Here I've got the Harvest Queen loaded decks to with lumber for Boston at \$2 a thousand, an' I'd like to have some one show how I'm a-comin' out even. I'll lose money on the trip, that's what I'll do, an' any man o' sense knows it."

"When the brig was new I got \$5 a thousand on lumber in New York, an' \$3 a ton on coal back. You could get good men in them days for \$18 a month, an' the best bar'l o' flour in Bangor for \$4, 'n other things 'correspondin'. Wan't hardly any tug-boats then, but we managed to get round jest the same. Riggin' was cheap then, an' you could get a new suit o' clothes for jest half what you can now, an' taxes wan't a circumstance to what we pay now. Made a trip I'm Bangor out to Port Spain an' got \$12 a thousand on pine lumber, loaded an' discharged, an' \$2500 lump on sugar back to New York. Sides that, we picked up a Dago that'd lost his stick an' got \$3000 salvage. Couldn't do that now."

"Look at the vessels that used to load deals here to Bangor for Liverpool! Where he they now—hey? Then there was the 'Merican shock trade! Where's the 'Merican vessels that used to be in that? Gone, sir—gone! Now the deals is carried in British steamers an' the sailin' vessels gets no show, an' the 'Merican vessels has been druv out of the shock trade by Dagoes."

"Ain't no West Injy vessels now, neither. Time was when there was plenty o' brigs an' tops' schooners a-loadin' here to Bangor all the season, but you don't see none now."

"Where's that boy of yours?" asked the man who was doing the treating. "I hear he's doing well."

"Ed? Oh, yes, he's doin' well—doin' great. Got a letter 'm him last week. He sent home for a suit o' clothes. Says they're better 'n the 'Merican goods. He's workin' in 'Prisco or Hong Kong, Ed, he's workin' for some kind of a shoo comin' to be mate, now he's master of a big steamer. Never got more'n \$30 a month on this coast, but now he gets \$200. Runnin' out to the Philippines smart boy. Ed, he's one o' them 'spansionists. Wan't the thing anyway? Must be somethin' all right, for I never knew Ed to be wrong on anythin'."

"The Absence of Jen: a Billville Lyric. Atlanta Constitution. I'm jest so lonesome that I dunno what to do—

BABY'S VOICE advertisement with illustrations of a mother and child, and text: "Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address SHADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga."