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 Correspond-ence of The Sunday Oregonian.)—Rich in-deed are the Paris poor! They possess in their own right real estate bringing in about \$300,000, and stocks and bringing in \$250,000 per annum; they enjoy from the various sources a clear in-come of over \$7,000,000; they have at disposal hospitals, sanatoria, asylume, 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 coming to them as their due after the simple formality of proving them-

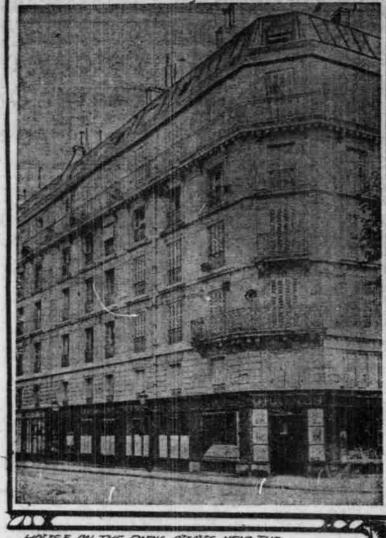
The truth is that no Parisian need be a pauper unless he wants to be. And the fact that from the total population of 2,714,068 inhabitants, 500,000, or nearly one fifth, are largely dependent upon the general revenues and institutions of the Administration for the Poor, would seem sufficient evidence that whatever the number of beggars one may meet in the streets, few really require help.

While the Paris poor came by their wealth honestly through donations, legacles and state and city subventions, the care of the vast property thus represented could naturally not be left to the poor collectively or to any individuals among them. So an organization known as the Assistance Publique, with officers appointed by the government, to look after the paupers' wealth and invest it and distribute its revenues in the fairest pos-sible way, was devised. That was nearly a century and a quarter ago, and through subsequent revolutions, republics and monarchies, it has continued to the pres-ent day with few modifications in its line of conduct, save that the sums to be handled have quadrupled in recent years. Under the Revolution, in 1783, a law made handled have quadrupled in recent years. Under the Revolution, in 1786, a law made it obligatory for the poor to receive each his share of the general income. But the directorate decided that forcing money upon people was a little too radical, and the rule was established, still in force, that the money and privileges belonged to the poor, but they must apply for it and prove their property.

Vast Estate of the "Poor."

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 otherwise. The property includes 17 large houses in Paris and numerous farms in the suburbs, as well as 346 gardens and grounds in Paris. The houses are rented for 1300,000 as schools, factories or apartments, whereas the grounds are leased at \$2,000 for all possible purposes. By the ingenious leasing of privileges such as passage allowed through certain grounds, windows allowed in the walls of adjacent houses, etc., an additional \$500 a year is noted. sistance Publique represents an area of

Ingeniousness in gathering money in order that more may be spent is a notable trait of the Assistance Publique Administration. The hospitals, asylums, home-schools, and other establishments



HOUSE ON THE PARIS QUAYS NEAR THE CATHEORIE OF NOPRE DAME, BELONGING TO THE PARIS POOR AND BRINGING IN \$ 10,000 A YEAR

others rest resorts at the seaside or in the mountains, which must be seen to. Then there are pharmacies, butcher shops. Then there are pharmacies, butcher shops, laundries, supply stores for the poor. Over 12000 is apent each year on the care and extension of museums to instruct the poor, 12000 on books for them, and 12000 in giving them postage stamps to communicate with their relatives. No less than 1355,000 is devoted exclusively each year to helping poverty-stricken mothers who might be tempted to shandon their young children from inability to feed them. All

ments are preserved and sold, netting at their disposal. Fifty thousand Parisians depend absolutely for their income
upon this system, 100,000 are more than
money, the expenses attendant on the
comfort of the poor being enormous. To
begin with, there are 31 hospitals in Paris
and 25 asylums, some in the capital and
others were preserved at the sealed conrelatives or friends Fortune Left to Buy Sugar-Plums.

Although the assistance publique has generally speaking, a free hand in man aging the rich estate of the Paris poor, some testators have specified precisely what use is to be made of their money while others have imposed conditions, failing the fulfillment of which the sum would be forfeited. Hospital beds and

sy proceeding in this careful and me-

chanical manner the woodscrews cut their screw thread in the bench frame

only, all splintering and tearing of the wood is avoided and a stronger and

It will help greatly when using these large screws to first rub the screw-thread part of the screws on a piece of beeswax, such as is used for laundry

Music That Draws Everybody.

That the music called classical often

pails, while the old familiar melodies

never lose their power to charm, was

demonstrated recently in front of the Metropolitan Opera-House, says the New Fork Press. The orchestra rehearsal

firmer connection obtained

WELL-TO-DO PAYOSIANS COMING TO CLAN THERE SHARE OF THE PAUPERS, ANNUAL DIRECTOR OF THE PARIS ASSISTANCE PUBLICUE WHICH CONTROLS AVAINANT

to be spent in buying sugar-plums | publique, faithfully observing this part for the poor. More practical, a man named Moreau left 116 per year for buying flannel shirts. Another man whose name. Thibaud de Waxheim, 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 26.89, to be given each year to a boy orner.

punique, faithfully observing this partof 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 legates on the condition home-schools, and other establishments run for the benefit of the poor, from their own funds, necessitates numerous incidental expenses, such as printing, sewing, the manufacture of shors and brushes, market gardening and produce. The Assistance Publique found that it comes the output, and by selling the surplus 50,000 per year is now realized. Even plus 10,000 per year is now realized. Even the leavings of bones, grease, peelings and bread from the various establishments.

Is devoted exclusively each year to helping poverty-stricken mothers who would be forfeited. Hospital beds and such arms would be forfeited. Hospital beds and such arms incidental expenses, such as printing, incidental expenses, such as printing.

The records of bequests made to the description of the placed as an septial period of the principal benefactors, named to make the following epitaph be placed as an serious practically no more to slightly income of 35.90. The proof of the poor, placed matures. One of the principal benefactors, named the following epitaph be placed as an income of 35.90. The such arms incidental period to shandout the following epitaph be placed as an serious description of the main and the following epitaph be placed as an income of 35.90. The records of bequests made to the description of the reproach on his tomb:

The records of bequests made to the following epitaph be placed as an income of 35.90. The records of bequests made to the description of the placed as an income of 35.90. The second may have the fight to a minimum pension of 35 per month, and no of 35 per

INCOME OF \$7,000,000 BELOWGING TO THE PARTS POOR INTHEIR OUN RIGHT De Profundis in memory of him. The Baroness de Montaigne willed that each year 12 children should be usught a trade from the interests on her estates, the from the interests on her estates, the children being chosen by drawing lots on which was written "God has been gracious to me."

never have been known to the world came to light. "I beg," wrote Miss Zenobia Bousquet, in her last will, "that the executors who settle my estate in favor of the poor shall have pape as works printed. I am sure they deserve it." When the printing was done, pape was no pearer to fame than he had been, but the Paris poor were richer by \$12,000. Family quarrels are responsible for many large bequests. General de Feucheres left to the Paris poor \$2,00,000, the totality of his wife's dowry. He had thought he was marrying a royal Princess and found out too late that he had been royally duped, and in his indignation he refused to see her again or touch far money. A vitriolic old maid named Bonaime peaned her will as follows: "I wish that after my death all that I own chail be sold for the poor. My family has no daim on me and can raise no objections. They have shown me only envy and jealousy. It is with a sense of utimost gratification that I leave what I have to people who have done me neither good nor harm."

Some seek atonement. One suicide writes: "If I have to people

good nor harm."

Some seek atonement. One suicide writes: "If I have resolved to leave this world, it is because extreme weakness no longer allows me to bear bravely the load of my alow and painful existence. My remorse at committing an act contrary to religious law leads me to hope that God will forgive me."

General de Laumlere killed before Puebla, in the Mexican war, was pursued by compunction for having left a tailor's bill unpaid. "I beg my father." he wrote, "to seek in Paris one Jaquet, who was my tailor in 1834. I think I must owe him 300 francs. If he or his heirs can be found, 1800 francs are to be given them. Otherwise 2000 shall go to the Paris poor." The Count de Chateaugiron wrote on similar lines: "I bequeath to the Paris poor 500 francs, too slight reparation for the harm I have wrought to creditors of my youth, whom I cannot find."

Reclassification Wanted.

Some slight dissatisfaction is expressed on the part of the poor as to the management of their property, and a project is now on foot in virtue of which the method of distributing money may be somewhat modified. The minimum in-come allowed is, indeed, only 2½ cents a day, given to those who have other means. This sum, it is said, is too insignificant to be of any utility, and yet it is distributed so generally as to represent at the end of each year a vast amount which might have been of real value to a more restricted number. It is, therefore, proposed to divide the poor into four classes: the first, those incapable of work and without any resources, numbering 6000, to receive \$6 per month; the second those able to work only a little or having a very modest income. little or having a very modest income, numbering 5000, to receive 24 per month; the third, those having employment or an income just sufficient to keep them alive, numbering 25,000, to receive 22 per month, and the fourth, 11,500, including widows, divorcees and women abandoned by their husbands from 31 to 32 per month, according to the circumstances. These classes represent, of course, only those who depend entirely or largely upon the public funds, and would not cause prejudice to the other branches of the administration.

Only one trouble, however, lies in the way, and that is that to effect this reform, which the poor demand for their form, which the poor demand for their own property, more money than now exists would be required. Nearly \$1,000.000 in addition would be needed each year; and the Assistance Publique is waiting for some more legacies to come in before approving the pian.—(Copyright, 1904.)
FRANCIS WARRINGTON DAWSON.

SECOND LESSON IN MANUAL TRAINING

The Workroom and Its Appliances-Substitutes for the Regular Bench,

well-lighted room.

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 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, shellacing or wax-

ing, require a room of more than moderate temperature-almost warm-and also free from dust.

Among the first and most important appliances of the workroom is a convenient and substantial workbench. A cheap substitute is sometimes provided form of a large kitchen table to the top of which is added a stiff plank about 14 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 which it may be subjected, and we have seen a large dry goods box used tem-porarily in the same way for this pur-

ose. Another substitute is to make up a rough workbench, such as is shown in

There is no framing to this bench. It being simply natied together as shown in the illustration, and having a wood-en vise and an adjustable bench stop, as well betexplained further on.

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 de the work, his labor, to-gether 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 hearly 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 that tail vise shown at the right hand end, which is of the greatest importance for which is of the greatest importance for gripping and holding the pieces of wood while being planed and worked

This small bench may be greatly improved by replacing the wooden vise in front with a modern quick-acting iron

ront 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 if 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 convent

By James Bitchey, instructor in woodworking space and in being light and easily frame boards. Remove the plank and and in pattern-making, Armour Institute of moved, but if used it should be supple— with a 2-18-inch bit and brace bore mented by a cheap plan table on holes in the bench frame where indi-Technology. Chicago. Copyright, 1904, by Joseph E. Bowles.

VERY important part in the outfit in secessary for a successful start in woodworking, is a dry and well-lighted room.

If possible to do otherwise, do not the worker and his work late.

These benches are made from six These benches are made from six These benches are made from six

with a 3-16-inch bit and brace bore holes in the bench frame where indi-cated by the marking, of sufficient depth to receive the full length of the screws.

The top plank is now ready to be screwed down, for which purpose the brace and brace screwdriver bit are

These benches are made from six feet to six and one-half feet in length made from six and furnished at a very low price with two wooden vises, such as are shown on the small beach in Fig. 7. or they on the small bench in Fi

on the small bench in Fig. 7, or they may be bought with a guick-acting iron vise in front, and with the modern and greatly improved tail vise, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 8.)

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 those desiring to build such a work-bench for their own was the divorkbench for their own use the following instructions and dimensions will be found helpful:
The four legs should be 20 inches to

The four legs should be 30 inches to 32 inches long, 3½ inches wide and 1% 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 9 and 19) 2½ inches long and 18 inch wide to guide the slide piece of the lower end of the vise. Next cut off two %-inch end rails, 26 inches long and 16 inches wide, and carefully nail a rail firmly to the upper 26 inches long and 10 inches wide, and carefully nall a rail firmly to the upper ends of each pair of logs—nalling these end rails to the edges of the legs, as shown at E in Fig. 9, and using 2%—inch wire nails. The front and back boards are now out from a board 1% inches in thickness, and must be 5 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.

but also into the ends of the end ralls, thus 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 %-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 5 feet long, and, if possible, not less than 14 inches wide and 1% inches in thickness. but also into the ends of the end ralls.

The best wood for this top is hard (Southern) pine, which is much firmer and less liable to warp than the other cheap woods. The plank must be thoroughly seasoned, and should be fastoughly seasoned, and should be fastened to the frame with 3-inch No.
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 frame (Fig. 10) and from beneath carefully mark with a lead pencill along on both sides of the end rails
and legs, and also along the inside of
the front board of 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

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.

ence.

A great objection to the small school henches described above is their size. They are seldom made more than 45 inches or 50 inches in length, which does not give room for working long material, and affords no space for fitting and planing the work while being constructed, and is also too crowded for advantageous use of the tools. For very small work, however, this bench insits advantages, in occurring small

tune. 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 hait. As long as the woll-known air lasted so long did everyone pause to listen, until there were a couple of hundred persons standing on the opposite side of the street, gazing up at the tall 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 neighbor these these these comments of the neighbor these these contents of the neighbor these these contents of the neighbor these these contents of the neighbor the contents of the neighbor the contents of the neighbor these contents of the neighbor these contents of the neighbor these contents of the neighbor the neighbor these contents of the neighbor these contents of the neighbor these contents of the neighbor the neighbor

ing on, 'you have an illustration of the principle that the appeal to the heart, whether it be in music, Mterature or any of the other arts, is always much more the surer than the appeal to the heads."

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 workingman'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

"But it's not me has got the vote, it's ma man," replied the woman.
"Yes," said the young woman, "but you can influence him."
"Me influence him," said the good wife. "I hae nae influence wi' him. Only this morning I ask it him to wash the floor before he went out and he would no for it." Metropolitan Opera-House, says the New Fork Press. The orchestra rehearsal room is at the Thirty-inth-street corner of the Broadway front, and from its opened windows came the sounds of anatches of harmonies that never ones took the form of what might be called a

THE LAMENT OF A DOWN-EAST SKIPPER

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

this year, for lumber freights have ruled low all the season, and there has boats then, but we managed to get 'round been little coal to carry, while sallors 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 Josiah Bonsey when, at a session of old-timets in a shipbroker's office the other on sugar back to New York. Sides that, but we managed to get 'round jest the indipper siung to jest the same. Riggin' was cheap then, an' help yourself an' pay 3 cents an' go out, 'thout any one measurin' of it out to you nor none o' them white-jacketed monkeys o' hartenders like they have now to bother you. Licker was licker in them to bother you. Licker was licker in them on sugar back to New York. Sides that, the best of it, in help yourself an' pay 3 cents an' go out, 'thout any one measurin' of it out to you nor none o' them white-jacketed monkeys o' hartenders like they have now to bother you. Licker was licker in them on the pay and the same. Riggin' was cheap then, an' help yourself an' pay 3 cents an' pay 1 to you nor none o' them white-jacketed monkeys o' hartenders like they have now to bother you. Licker was licker in them on the pay and the pay and the pay and the same. Riggin' was cheap then, an' pay 3 cents an' pay out out of salis for a pay out. Takes wan't a sarcumstance to what we pay now. Made a trip f'm Bangor out to Port Spain an' got Ell 2 a thousan' on pine lumbers of the pay and the pay an timets 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. Gotter git inter somethin' else or starve. I've got the Harvest Queen loaded decksto with lumber for Boston at #2 a thousan', an' I'd like to have some one show how I'm a-comin' out even. I'll lose mon-

ey on the trip, that's what I'll do, an' any man o' sense knows it. "When the brig was new I got 15 a thousan' on lumber to New York, an' 33 a ton on coal back. You could get good men in them days for \$18 a month, an' the best

HE coasters haven't been doing well bar'l o' flour in Bangor for 34, 'n other you could go into Uncle Gibb's, over him we picked up a Dago that'd lost his sticks an' got \$3000 salvage. Couldn't do that

"Look at the vessils that used to Look at the vessils that used to load deals here to Bangor for Liverpool! Where be they now—bay? Then there was the Med't'ranean shook trade! Where's the 'Merican vessils that used to be in that? Gone, sir-gone! Now the deals is carried in British steamers an' the sailin' vessils has gets no show, an' the "Marican vessils has been druv out of the shook trade by Da-

"Ain't no West Injy business now, nuther. Time was when there was pienty o' brigs an' tope'l schooners a-loadin' here to Bangor all the season, but you don't see none now.

"'N look at the cost o' livin' now! Why,

everything a man buys these times is poor quality an' 'way up in price. Buy a sult o' close now 'n they wear right out. Same way with boots. When I used to bring home a piece o' cloth f'm t'other side I home a piece o' cloth I'm t'other side I could get it made up for half what it costs now, an' it wore like iron. Got a cost to home now that the cloth only cost 30 shillin's in Liverpool an' the makin' of it 38 hars in Laverpool an the makin of the here, in I like to see you match it up town here today for less'n \$40. They don't have no such cloth now—all shoddy. Got a slik no such cloth now—all shoddy. Got a siik dress pattern for my wife f'm a Spanish amuggler down to St. Jago—paid him \$5 in 'Merican gold an' a gallon o' New England rum for it. My wife she got it made up for M, an' it was a beauty, an' she's got it yet, an' it's as good as ever. Cost my darter \$55 t'other day for one that can't hold a candle to it.

"Can't get no terbacker nowadays like we used to. All sticks an' artificial finvorin' an' don't taste like terbacker 't all. Can't get a cigar now's good for anythin'

vorin' an' don't taste like terbacker 't all. Can't get a cigar now's good for anythin' leas'n 20 cents, an' I've brought carticads of 'em ome f'm Cuby that cost me leas'n a cent apiece that'd do you good, just the

smell of 'em.
"'N look at the licker you get now! Pisen, every drop of it, pure pizen! Any man o' my age can 'member when you could go into any ship chandlery an' get a drink o' the best rum for 3 cents, an' now drink o' the best rum for 3 cents, an' now it's 10 cents for fusel lie an' alkyhol. Why.

things 'cording. Wan't hardly any tug-boats then, but we managed to get 'round jest the same. Riggin' was cheap then,

days, but now it's not fit, the best of it, to put into a man's stummick."

Captain Bonsey paused and gazed around for approval. A few nodded a sort of helpless assent, and the others gazed at the picture of the seven-master on the wall. The old-timer, finding none to dispute him, went out on the sidewalk, where he met an acquaintance. A few minutes afterward the two were leaving over Me. afterward the two were leaning over Mc-Cabe's bar, and Captain Bonsey had a swimming glass of whisky in his fist. Having gulped it down, he declared that it was good stuff.
"Where's that boy of yours?" asked the

man who was doing the treating. "I hear he's doing weil."
"Eh? Oh, yes, he's doin' well-doin'

"Eh? Oh, yes, he's doin' well-doin' great. Got a letter I'm him inst week. He sent home for a suit o' close. Says they're better'n cheaper'n Bangor than they are in 'Frisco or Hong Kong. Ed, he's workin' for some kind of a ship combine. Used to be mate, now he's master of a big steamer. Never got more'n 130 a month on this coast, but now he gets 139. Runnin' out to the Phil'pines. Smart boy, Ed. He's one o' them 'spansionists. What's that, anyway? Must he somethin's all right, for I never knew Ed to be wrong on anynever knew Ed to be wrong on anythin'."

The Absence of Jen: a Biliville Lyric. Atlanta Constitution.

I'm jest so lonesome that I dunno what to

me as a daisy that's a-wishin' fer the

I'm bluer in my feelin's than the violets so blue— Jen's gone with Jonhny to the hangin'!

She dressed up in her caliker—red ribbons on her hat; He bought her lots o' candy, chewin' gum an' likes o' that; An' Pm jest so flusterated that I dunno

whar I'm at-Jen's gone with Johnny to the hangin'!

Oh, this here love is painfuller than splittin' rails in Spring.

When the river's right fer fishin' and the

birds ist out an' sing!
For Jan-sho's got my true love, an' what's
more, she's got my ring.
An' Jan's gone with Johnny to the hangin'!

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

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

work. By its aid thousands value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Gs.