Work of Getting the Capitol Ready for Congress

When the Members Meet Tomorrow They Will See a Good Job of Housecleaning.

the members will find their great marble workshop as spick and span as soap and water and paint can make it. The annual housecleaning at the United States Capitol has been unusually thorough this year and it is not too much to say that the great whitedomed building at Washington is just now a little cleaner and more attractive than it has been at any previous time in history. The legislative headquarters is more modern, too, for many improvements have been made in the big structure since the National lawmakers went home, last Spring.

Few persons, not excepting the Senators and Representatives themselves, have any conception of what a herculean task it is te put the Capitol in apple-ple order for a session of Congress. The huge building has an area of more than 34 acres, and inasmuch as it is three stories in height there is an aggregate of more than ten acres of floors to be scrubbed. There are 430 separate rooms, the walls of which have to be cleaned and the woodwork touched up, to say nothing of the renevation of carpets and upholstered furniture, and during the past few weeks 28 sportments-all committee-rooms of good size -have been completely transformed, the work embracing the redecoration of walls and ceilings and refurnishing with new carpets and new mahogany furniture.

Let the average housewife try to imagine what it would mean to wash 700 windows each twice as large as any window in an ordinary house, and to clean the woodwork of 550 doors, and she may gain a slight conception of the immensity of housecleaning at the Nation's Capitol. And in addition there is more than an acre of glass skylights to be washed inside and out; 140 fireplaces to be set in order; 260 wash basins to be scoured and an infinite number of other tasks calculated to keep a large force of workers very busy for weeks before the date for the assembling of the legislators.

Better Food for Representatives.

One of the most important "improvements" which will be disclosed to the Representatives when they assemble tomorrow will be found in the restaurant.
For several years past there has been a
great hue and cry regarding the meals
served to Congressmen. The manager of
the restaurant, which is a private enterthe capitol. The mangic current plays the
most important part in healing lighting Representatives when they assemble toprise, endeavored to provide menus in keeping with the dignity of his distinguished patrons, and, owing to the wide fluctuation in patronage of "dull" and fluctuation in patronage of "dull" and between the various parts of this official "busy" days, lost about \$3000 during the city under one roof. Just a hint of the last session of Congress. The Representatives, on the other hand, were not at all satisfied with the food nor the service, and threatened to have Congress conduct the restaurant. A committee of Congress wrestled with the mooted question this past Summer and have a solution which they believe will please everybody. Uncle they believe will please everybody. Uncle Sam will not go into the restaurant bustness, the establishment remaining a private enterprise, but there will be abolition of the old-time elaborate repasts, and in-stead the Nation's servants will have

PARBLE ROOM cooked, such as is the delight of the total absence of lighting fixtures, and yet

Yankee business man, who must content

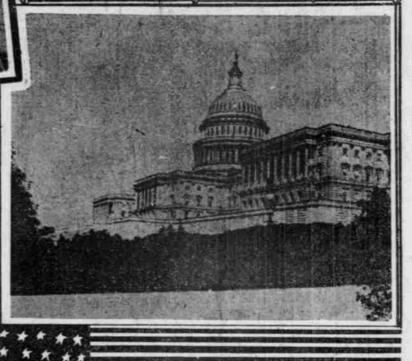
most important part in heating, lighting and ventilating the monster building and has lately enabled marvelous advances in the facilities for quick communication conveniences afforded by the utilization of the 20th century power is found in the operation of the new electric bell system. which has been installed throughout the big building for the benefit of members temporarily absent from the floor while of the building he may be, is warned when any important action is to be taken in the legislative chamber, so that it is his own fault if he does not vote on every measure which comes up.

The visitor to the Capitol under this

at the first suggestion of dusk the cham-bers of the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives are flooded with light. More than 25,000 incandescent lamps, each of 16 candle power, tucked away in unob-trusive places, give the Illumination. Similarly, not a single coil of steam pipe nor so much as one radiator is visible, and yet no person can ever complain of cold so long as he is within the walls of the huge pile on Capitol Hill. Finally, 75,600 cubic feet of fresh air is poured into the hall of the House and 26,000 cubic feet novel task is performed so eclentifically that there is not the suggestion of a draught in any part of these vast rooms.

Equable Heating.

One of the innovations designed to help make comfortable the men who make our laws is an ingenious apparatus which enables the engineers deep down in the sub-basement of the Capitol to tell at a glance the temperature in any part of the big building. Thus if more heat is needity to enjoy simple fare, well new regime may be surprised to note the ed here or less heat is desirable there Congressor



U.S. CAPITOL AT THE PRESENT TIME

ing plant as it now stands, still further | all probability authorize an extension of improvements are being planned. Work the United States Capitol which will cost will begin next Autumn on an enlarged power plant which, when completed, will furnish light, heat and ventilation not

THE U.S. CAPITOL AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN ENLARGED

n sites adjoining the Capitol grounds. In this betterment of things in general at the Capitol there has, as may be imagined been no special effort for econo-my. The men in charge have gone on the theory that there can be nothing too good for a "billion-dollar Congress" and the men who, as the result of the recent election, are to come back to Congress after an absence of some years will be very likely to open their eyes in amazement. The 20th century Congressman sits in a chair that cost \$25, has his shoes shined free of charge at a bootblack stand that cost \$55; and is served with drinking water from coolers which cost \$17 worth of mineral water. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has a new mahogany desk that cost \$120, and may rest on a leather couch for which Uncle Sam paid out \$90. There are 90 tollet-rooms in the Capitol, and 14 bathtubs have been installed for the use of Congressmen. These tubs are all cut from blocks of solid marble, and are uipped with shower apparatus and oth-up-to-date adjuncts.

only for the Capitol, but also for the

Senate and the House of Representatives

ngressional Library and the new office

Enlarging the Capital. This coming session of Congress will in

several million dollars and increase the size of the building fully one-third. Under the old conditions such an expansion of the already spacious structure would probably have appalled the men who are frequently called upon to communicate with widely separated points in Uncle Sam's biggest office building. Now they can regard the growth with serenity, for the Capitol has, all its own, as complete a telephone system as is to be found in the average city of 10,000 inhabitants, the

exchange being connected with more than 500 telephones throughout the building. Steps are also to be taken to give the Capitol a more efficient system of fire protection, for, whereas the massive structure is in its construction, well safeguarded against fire, its rooms contain vast quantities of records, books and documents of value which would be rapidly consumed were not means at hand for quickly extinguishing the flames. The provision of a modern fire department is all that is needed to make the Congressional community a little city in itself, for it already boasts of a police department that numbers more men than are on the payroll of the average small city; a postoffice that does a tremendous business, and an institution-the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms-which performs all the functions of a bank. When the new office buildings are completed the Capitol will also have its own underground railway system.
WALDON FAWCETT

HETTY GREEN TALKS ABOUT MONEY-MAKING

Richest Woman in the World Tells Why She Desires to Pile Up More Wealth Till She Dies. New YORK CITY, Nov. 28.—(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.)—It was in the Chemical National Bank, on lower Broadway, that I had my second interview with the richest woman of the world. The first was held seven years ago, when Mrs. Hetty Green, in the cial news and the special property of the property of or is a receiver of stolen goods is himself | timid one who had buried his talent in the half robber."
"Then, Mrs. Green, if you believe in the have always looked upon as such a trust-

midst of the hard times, was worth perhaps \$50,000,000. It was then estimated that her income was \$5000 a day, more than \$200 an hour, and more than \$3 every minute of every day thinks, than many a man who is operand every night. Since then she has prospered with our prosperity, and what she is worth today no one but herself knows. I doubt if even she could tell off hand. She is so busy watching those who are trying to get what she has, and investing the surplus to make more, that she does not stop to take account of stock. She said to me today that she found it far easier to make money than to keep it. and that she kept on making because she liked the game and wanted to be in the thick of things. When I asked how long she would continue at it she replied just as long as the dear Lord gave her the mental and physical strength to do so.

In the Chemical National.

When I called by appointment at the bank today I was told to present my card at the last window in the brass network which walled the customers out of the millions behind. I did so, and thereby disturbed Mrs. Green's confidential clerk, who was busy tearing off coupons by means of a little steel square, a miniature of that used by a carpenter. He fitted the square so that the coupon lay in the inner right angle, and jerked it off as though it were waste paper, instead of a green back worth many dollars. He was girl in the civil service who 23,000 words a day when I handed him my card. He shoved the bonds aside like so much straw, and took it to Mrs. Green. A moment later he returned with a reply that I should go into the second office at the right, and that Mrs. Green would be with me in a moment. I went and waited. office was not bigger than a hall bedroom, and its only furniture was a desk and two plain bent-wood chairs worth a dollar npiece. I took one of these, and within a few minutes Mrs. Green ed, and, after shaking my hand, took the other. She began to talk at once, and for an hour, in answer to ingly about the business woman and

Hetty Green's Business Training.

The world has a wrong idea of Mrs. Hetty Green. She has been represented as illiterate. She is not. She comes of a very rich family. Her father, grandfather and great grandfather were all among the rich men of this country. She was raised in the lap of luxury; her home had 22 rooms and two bathrooms. She was well educated and can speak several languages. She got some of her schooling in Boston, where she was taught by a relative of James Russell Lowell. She was a not social figure during her young ladyhood, and was celebrated as a dancer and as a horseback rider. She had all the athletic tendencies, in fact, of the present twentieth-century girl. She traveled in Europe, and after her grandfather's death lived for a half-dozen years in London, while her fath-er was operating in stocks and bonds

of that country and this.
Indeed, Mrs. Green may be said to have had the disadvantages of wealth ecoming a practical business. What saved her was her

when Mrs. Hetty Green, in the attending to some of his business. was a man of many investments, and he told Hetty what was good and why. She learned the fluctuations of the markets, and at 15 knew all about bulls and bears, and much better, then, she ating in Wall street today. She did the same work for her father, both in this country and in Europe, so that when her father died she was ready to manage for herself the property she inherited. Her father left altog seven or more millions, and of this inherited. Hetty received one million. There was a law suit begun shortly after as to the settlement of the estate. Hetty Green thought then, and thinks still, that the lawyers and others have been trying to defraud the heirs, and she has been fighting that suit from that day until

The Business Training of Girls.

During our talk I asked her whether she thought that girls should have business educations. She replied:

"I do. Every girl should be taught the ordinary lines of business investment. This is especially so if she is likely to inherit money. It is also the case if her parents are poor, for no one can tell what

business lines, and they would not be at the mercy of the money sharps who prey upon the weaker sex.

How Widows Can Learn to Invest.

"But suppose a woman has no such training," said I. "Suppose her father or husband dies leaving her something, more or less, how can she go about to make the most of it? Suppose it is only \$5000 or \$10,000, or perhaps a million, what can she do?"

"For a large sum," said Mrs. Green, "there is nothing better for such a wo-man than Government bonds, and after that good mortgages. I invested the greater part of my inheritance in Gov-ernment bonds and Rock Island Railroad stock. Government bonds at the present market value bring but a low rate of interest, but they are absolutely safe, and for the woman who has enough money to bring her a living income from then

"The woman with five or ten thousand had better put her money into such bonds at first, or into a good savings bank. She can then know it is secure, and go about learning how to make more out of it. In order to do this she must not rely merely upon the suggestions of her mas may be her future through marriage or culine friends. There are many wolves the changes of fortune. She should be in sheep's clothing, and a good propor-

HETTY GREEN IN 1904.

from time to time what they She can pretend to herself that she has bought them, and when the pieces sell again can play whether she has made or lost. Of course this is all pretense, just dow and each claiming to own certain of the objects within, trade with one another. By this means, however, the wo-man learns the trend of the market, she gets an idea of values, and if she buys rented property only she is pretty sure to have her income and at the same time the benefit from the growth of the city in which she lives. That is one way to learn how to make money in real es-

"How about stocks and bonds in Wall street, Mrs. Green?" said I. "Wall street is no place for the unsoit is a good place for any woman. I do not believe in speculation, and as for my-self I try to steer clear of Wall street. Any woman who has not a blg fortune to back her and at the same time excellent judgment and knowledge of all the securities dealt in and influences at work

The Business Woman a Permanency. "Are not our women learning more about business every year, Mrs. Green!

The modern business woman is a 20th century product. Has she come to stay?" The world of today could not get along without its business women. They are rapidly taking the place of men as bookkeepers, stenographers and type-writers; they act as cashiers in many of the stores, and new fields are steadily opening. I belive that women will do more and more as time goes on. Nevertheless it seems to me that the cider sphere of woman is home, and that her most important duties are those of wife and mother. Every girl should be taugur that; although she should at the same time have her business education, no reason why the married woman hould not also be a business woma

Don't Want a Woman President. "What do you think of women in poli tics? Will we ever have a woman Presi-

"I should hope not, I don't believe much in so-called woman's rights. I am willing to leave politics to the men, al-though I wish women had more rights in business and elsewhere than they now

But do not women have an equal chance with men in business? "No they do not. I could have succeed-ed much easier in my career had I been a man. I find men will take advantages of women in business that they would not attempt with men. I found this so in the courts, where I have been fighting men all my life. It is difficult to get lawyers upon whom one can depend, and although I have a great respect for our Judges, it seems to me that the wom-an sometimes has the odds against her with them. I don't want to say anything against lawyers or judges. I re-spect both, and especially the latter, although I can't say I like 'religious lawyers, such as my friend Joseph Choate, now Minister to England. I have had many a tilt with him, and I shall prob-

Advice to Judge Gresham.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Green, "I have a great respect for Judges. I think an nest Judge is the noblest work of God and it seems to me a high position on the bench is more to be desired than the Presidency of the United States. In fact, I told Judge Walter Q. Gresham that once. I had a case before him to Chicago, You must remember him. was Secretary of State in Cleveland's

sell for. and the place you have today is higher than that of the White House. Your decisions here are independent. If you become President you will be bossed by Congresses or you will get into trouble

> "I don't think Judge Gresham liked to very well," continued Mrs. Green. "He rather frowned as I spoke, and when he accompanied me to the door and I went out he slammed the door. I had to pass through another door before I got to the hall, and I slammed that door twice as hard as he slammed his, to show him there was no doubt of my opinion.

more money by your individual brains than any woman since time began. You that one cannot make a million dollars

"That is a ridiculous idea," replied the great woman financier. million several times, and I have never done a dishonest act in my whole life. have never intentionally wronged one person and I have beloed the and I believe that the good Lord has blessed me in the success I have had. Why, do you suppose I could have gone through all my troubles if the good Lord him and do not worry about small affect.

Then you believe in Christianity?" "Of course I do, and I try to practice in amount of money and then departed to a for country. When he returned he asked and wrong. I was taught to believe that he who condones a felony is half felon.

The you delive in the parameter of the parameter was a certain amount of money and then departed to a for country. When he returned he asked each to give an account of his stewardand I stopped figuring upon them."—

(Copyright, 1904.) and that he who allows others to rob creased their trust and denounced the

deserving rich has as fair a chance of ting to heaven as the poor," said Mrs. "No, I feel that I am doing Green. "The Bible does not preach against taking care of and increasing riches, but against the evil use of them left me by my family, and that the Lord and the sins arising out of the desire for is blessing me in it.
their accumulation. It denounces these "What, Mrs. Green who are rich in their own conceit and the of your success?"

rich who oppress the poor."

"What are the duties of the rich as to the poor, Mrs. Green? How do you regard fore deciding upon an investment I have such charities as those of Andrew Car- sought out every source of information negle and John Rockefeller?"

"I do not want to criticise individuals. I elleve in discreet charity, and I have had been advising all his European friends to write to me

"I sometimes wonder Mrs. Green," said | pay well for them I am ready to sell." "why a woman of your education and social qualities keeps on working after are low? your fortune has become so great that "By the neither you nor your children can spend is it?

"It is because I enjoy being in the thick of things, I like to have a part in the great movements of the world and eapecially of this country. I like to deal with had not helped me? I can see his work all along the lines of my life. He is hig men. I would rate or an it than play helping me now. I have learned to trust bridge whist which other women so much affect. Indeed, my work is my amuse-ment and I believe it is also my duty. You may remember the parable where the

The fortune which was left me I Bible, how about the difficulty of a rich one which I was to care for and increase, private office and said to him: 'Judge man getting into the kingdom of heaven? Suppose you should give me two or Gresham, you are:a ≼ool to let the Pres- The word man in that sense is a general three hundred thousands dollars for me to invest for you, and I should put it in the "I believe that the honest, truthful and safe deposit or let it be frittered away, "No. I feel that I am doing my duty in

"What, Mrs. Green, has been the secret

"I cannot say, save that I have tried to use common sense in my business. Be and have only acted when I knew the facts. Having decided upon my course I have stuck to it. There is no great secret many calls upon me. I wish I could show in fortune making. Success is based upon you the begging letters I receive. Within the principle of buying when things are the past month my mall has been full of cheap and selling when they are dear. them; not only from this country, but When good things are so low that no one from all parts of Europe. Indeed, it seems wants them I buy them and lay them o me as though my dear friend, Joseph away in the safe, and when, owing to some newe development, they go up and my shares are so needed that men will

> "But how is one to know when stocks "By their history their dividend-paying possibilities, and what they have sold for in the past. If one can buy a good thing at a lower cost than it has ever sold for

before he may be fairly sure of getting it

"How about calleand stacks?"

"Banks?" "I don't believe in investing in bank stock, as a rule, although I have some, I would rather have mortgages or bonds.

"What do you think of industrials?"
"I don't know anything about them. As

FRANK G. CARPENTER.



on the hands and face for over a year. It was not only annoying and painful, but very unsightly, and I disliked to go out in the streets. I tried at least a dozen soaps and salves, which did me absointely no good, and became very much

discouraged, until I read in the papers of the cures per-formed through the use of S. S. S., and determined to give it month's trial at least. I am pleased to state that I se ticed a slight improvement, sufficient to decide me to keep it up. After the use of six bottles my skin was as soft and ooth as an infant's. This was a year ago, and I have never any trouble since. Miss Geneva Briggs. had any trouble since.

216 S. Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

I tried doctor's medicines, salves, washes and all kinds of local applications, treating Eczema of long standbut with only temporary relief. The itching and burning from Eczema was more than I can describe. Many nights I was unable to sleep on account of the awful itching. Seeing S. S. S. adver-

tised I began its use, and after taking it for some time the dry eczematous eruptions disappeared and I was entirely relieved of this awful itching and burning. It is a boon to Eczema sufferers and I can conscientiously recommend it to them believing confidently that a permanent cure will be effected in all such cases where it is taken according to directions

Urbana, Ohio. R. F. D. No. 1.

All skin diseases have their seasons: some are active in the summer, while others lie dormant until cold weather, when the first breath of winter brings them to life and they remain to torment us until spring. Through the long hot months Winter Eczema sleeps in the system, and when cold weather begins it breaks out. The head, hands and feet are the parts usually attacked, but other parts of the body may be affected by this "flesh fire." The skin becomes feverish, hard and dry, cracks open and often bleeds, and the itching is terrible. While the trouble shows on the skin the cause is far deeper. This eruption is but nature's way of telling that the fountain of all health—the blood—is diseased and must have relief. It is filled with uric acid and other poisons which are forced through the pores, causing the natural oils, which should keep the skin soft and pliable, to dry up. These acids

are constantly forming in the system to be absorbed by the blood, and thus the trouble is kept up. The treatment of this disease with local applications, such as washes, salves, powders, etc., is useless in effecting a cure, because they cannot get to the seat or beginning of the trouble. The best they can do is to give the patient relief for a little while. The blood must be cleansed of all acids and poisons and the system toned and built up before a cure can be had. S. S. S.

cures by going into the blood, searching out all foreign matter, and making it strong and healthy again. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, and therefore cures this disease safely as well as surely, and from a condition of torture the patient is brought to one of healthful pleasure Book on Skin Diseases mailed free, and our physicians will give advice, without charge, to all sufferers,

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