

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

TUNES OF THIS DECADE.

By Chauncey M. Depew.



SENATOR DEPEW.

Nothing more marks this decade from others than the sudden accumulation of fabulous fortunes. When I graduated from Yale there were only two multimillionaires in the United States, John Jacob Astor and Commodore Vanderbilt. Neither of them at that period reached the \$10,000,000 limit. There are not in the whole country twenty people worth a million dollars. To-day there are more than one hundred in Pittsburg alone who have passed that figure. These vast fortunes, themselves so conspicuous, so almost incomprehensible, are present more matters of curiosity than antagonism. Most of the possessors of them have shown a wise generosity in the distribution of their wealth. In no other country in the world, at no other period, have the rich from their abundance given so lavishly to education, philanthropy and patriotism. Last year the town sums which were thus contributed amounted to the high figure of \$107,360,000.

The sudden acquisition of almost incalculable riches by so many in the last few years has produced many singular results. The most ghastly misfortune which can happen to a man who has been successfully prosecuting and increasing his business until he has passed middle life is to be compelled to sell out and retire. He may receive a sum far beyond the value he ever placed upon his plant and good will. Nevertheless, the sale is generally accompanied by an obligation to resume and compete. Little outside the factory or office interests him because the cells of his brain have become, some of them, abnormally active, and others paralyzed through disuse. He can think of nothing and he cares for nothing but the shop and its results. Books, literature, lectures, travel, politics, society, and play bore the life out of him. I know half a hundred such men who have come to this condition within the last few years.

WOMAN'S DUTY TO SOCIETY.

By Mrs. Donald M'Lean.

The first duty of a woman to society is to make herself agreeable to those whom she does not consider to be in society.

It is easy enough to be agreeable to one's friends. The test of breeding, of course, comes in one's attitude to one's inferiors and one's enemies—two classes which a woman, in considering her duty to society, is very apt to bring to mind. In her own mind to exile from society. On the contrary, they are very important members of it. She ought to know this because they occupy so many of her thoughts.

An attempt to be agreeable usually takes a very obvious form—that of flattery. Flattery is exceedingly bad form. Flattery is the spurious coin, the gold coin is simple graciousness. A cardinal principle of being agreeable is to be gracious. Graciousness includes a negative element—the talent of snubbing nobody.

The base of social intercourse is snubbing. Snubbing is adopted presumably to emphasize one's superiority to the person snubbed. On its face it defeats its



own end. For the woman who wishes to be agreeable to society naturally wishes to make society believe in her. But when she snubs any one whom she considers beneath her she is giving simple proof that either she or her ancestors have not been used to the grade of society in which she finds herself; and that she is, therefore, not what she would have others believe.

The woman who has a right to the social position she occupies, and whose family for generations has been in the same position, will find it necessary to snub no one—neither those whom she meets socially and whom she does not consider her social equals, nor those in other walks of life with whom she is brought into casual contact.

Graciousness to her friends and to her servants, to her acquaintances and to her sewing woman, to her children and to every one asking a favor of her, to those who are gentlemen and to those who are not—that is the first rule of conduct for one who fulfills her duty to society by being agreeable.

The duty of making one's self agreeable to society means simply a woman's duty to let her best impulses rule her all the time. So this becomes a rule for general conduct as well as for social intercourse.

HOW TO CURB TRUSTS.

By James J. Hill.



J. J. HILL.

The commercial expansion of a nation is the best index of its growth. Next to the Christian religion and the common schools no other single work enters into the welfare and happiness of the people of the whole country to the same extent as the railway. Great Britain has retained possession of the oriental trade for the reason that she furnishes the lowest rates of transportation to and from those countries. We are now preparing to challenge her for such share of this business as can be furnished by the manufacturers of the United States.

In a country as large as ours, carrying on enormous undertakings, large amounts of capital are necessary, and this capital can be more readily furnished by corporate ownership than in any other way. The only serious objection to so-called trusts has been the method of creating them for the purpose of selling sheaves of printed securities which represent nothing more than good will and prospective profits to the promoters.

If it is the desire of the government to prevent the growth of such corporations, it has always seemed to me that a simple remedy was within its reach. Under the constitutional provision allowing Congress to regulate commerce between States all companies desiring to transact business outside of the State in which

they are incorporated should be held to a uniform provision of federal laws. They should satisfy a commission that their capital stock was actually paid up if cash or in property, at a fair valuation just as the capital of the national bank is certified to be paid up. With that simple law the temptation to make companies for the purpose of selling prospective profits would be at an end. At the same time no legitimate business would suffer.

AMERICAN FARMERS FOR HAWAII.

By Robt. W. Wilcox, of Hawaii.

I am deeply interested in the bill providing for the division of government lands into homesteads for the farmers and middle classes, because at present we only have in Hawaii the very rich and the very poor—the poor being the laborers or coolies.

Out of the population of 100,000, nearly 90,000 are Asiatic, 60,000 being Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also several thousand Porto Ricans, but they are undesirable, as they would rather lie in jail all of the time than go to work.

The land area of Hawaii is 4,000,000 acres. Of this area 2,000,000 acres are in the hands of seventy men engaged in sugar raising and cattle raising. The other 2,000,000 acres, which constitute the government lands, are rented and leased to the sugar corporations, the leases ranging from five to sixteen years.

These government lands I want divided up into homesteads to encourage American farmers to go to Hawaii. Instead of dividing the government lands into homesteads of 100 acres, as in the United States, the best lands could be divided into twenty-acre homesteads and the pastoral lands into eighty-acre homesteads, either of which would give the American farmer a fine homestead to support his family all the year round.

To give an idea of how fertile the best land is, the sugar corporations produce an average of ten tons of sugar to the acre. The rice planters produce two crops a year, aggregating between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds to the acre. The same land planted with taro, a plant akin to elephant's ears, which is the staple food of the natives, will produce somewhere between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds per acre, and it sells at one cent a pound.

MILITARISM VS. COMMERCIALISM.

By W. Bourke Cockran.

This nation has been a world power—a world power of surpassing value to the civilization of the world. It has assumed the primacy of civilization because from the very hour of its birth it has been devoted unswervingly to justice. I believe that this country is commercial, that this is a commercial age, that commercialism is predominant; but far from regretting, I glory in it.

The object of every war that was ever waged, at least in the old world, was plunder—that is to say, profit. Vanquished countries are despoiled more scientifically, but more successfully, by tribute. Militarism is the pursuit of profit by plunder; commercialism is the pursuit of profit by industry. No fortune, however great, but was produced by peaceful pursuits. America has given a shining lesson to all the world for the benefit of all ages. It has taught that the pathway to advantage is through honesty and justice and not through violence and plunder.

DISORDERS AT PARIS.

More Rioting Follows Attempt to Close the Church Schools—Many Arrests.

Paris, July 26.—Disturbances continue as a sequel to yesterday's clerical outbreaks as protests against the government's enforcement of the law against unauthorized congregations. It now appears that 300 arrests were made and numerous prosecutions are pending, although the majority of the prisoners were released. Fresh meetings to protest in favor of the religious orders are expected to be held, while the Radical and Socialist papers are urging the Republicans to meet at the Pantheon as a counter demonstration.

A serious disturbance occurred at 10:30 o'clock this evening from the terrace at the Cafe de Musee de Clunic. The police cleared the cafe. Several persons were injured and 25 arrests were made. Some disorderly meetings of Catholics were held during the course of the evening, resulting in scuffles and the making of arrests.

The agitation recalls to some extent the scenes enacted when M. Ferri, then premier, expelled the Jesuits, in 1880. Demonstrations in favor of the nuns and of the teaching friars are taking place in Paris and many places in the provinces where the prefects presented themselves at the schools and ordered that the institutions be closed. Up to the present, however, no serious incident has been recorded.

The Nationalists have joined the Clericals in engineering the agitation, and their leaders are in the forefront of the effervescence in Paris. Much sympathy has been worked up on behalf of the nuns, and their schools have been made particular objects of demonstrations. The Clericals called upon their sympathizers to meet outside of the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, in the northeast quarter of Paris, which was closed, and a great crowd gathered there, compelling a large body of mounted municipal guards and police to form a cordon in the streets leading to the school. A few trifling collisions occurred between the Clericals and counter demonstrators, who replied to the Clerical cries of "Long live the good Sisters" and "Vive la liberte," with "Down with the priests" and "Long live the republic." A Nationalist member of the chamber of deputies was arrested while trying to force his way through the police cordon, but was subsequently released.

Anti-Clerical meetings in the Latin quarter this evening led to some effervescence, but no noteworthy disorder. Trouble of a similar nature occurred at several other points. Against these incidents, however, must be set off the addresses in support of the government voted by many municipal councils. While much sympathy is felt with the Sisters personally, Premier Combes undoubtedly feels that he is supported by the mass of the people, and is not likely to recede from the position he has taken.

MEXICAN TRAIN HELD UP.

aring American Robbers Make a Big Haul—Escaped in the Darkness.

El Paso, Tex., July 26.—A daring holdup took place on the Mexican Central about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, just after the train left Bernijillo. At Bernijillo three Americans boarded the train, two secreting themselves on the blind baggage and the other entering the third class coach. As soon as the train pulled out the two riding on the blind baggage entered the express car, and covering the messenger with their guns, ordered him to throw up his hands. The express messenger offered no resistance. The robbers then went leisurely through the safe, securing \$50,000 in currency, consigned to the Banco Minero, at Chihuahua. They also took what other money packages were in the safe, and stood quietly by until the train stopped, making a hasty exit, and dropping off the train as it was slowing down. After alighting they disappeared in the darkness.

About the time the robbers entered the express car the conductor of the train became engaged in an altercation with a passenger who refused to pay his fare. Finally the conductor had the train stopped and the passenger ejected. The robbers alighted at the same time. It is now believed the troublesome passenger was a partner of the robbers, and his action a ruse to secure the stopping of the train.

Union Pacific Machinists' Strike.

Omaha, July 26.—The Union Pacific Railroad today brought in 38 new men to take places in Omaha shops, but the strike leaders say 21 of them deserted without going to work. The railroad officials say this was not unexpected, and that the greater part of those who did not go to work were men who were found incompetent and released. Mr. McKeen, superintendent of motive power, said today that piecework would soon be introduced into other parts of the shops of the system, and that it will soon be used exclusively.

TROUBLE IN FRANCE

Closing of Catholic Schools by Government Orders.

DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT LOUBET

Severe Clash Between Catholic Students and Radicals, in Which Many Were Injured—Arrests are Made.

Paris, July 28.—A cabinet council at the Elysee palace has examined the questions brought up by the application of the law of associations. President Loubet signed a decree submitted by the premier, M. Combes, ordering the forcible closure of several congregational schools. Decrees of closing similar schools in other departments will be signed as soon as the prefects' reports are received.

A great clerical demonstration was made in front of the town hall at Angiers, capital of the department of Maine et Loire, tonight, and was continued until midnight. The municipal council was in session at the time of the discussion. There was much fighting between students of the Catholic college and the Radicals, in which several persons were injured. Twelve arrests were made.

The Journal Official publishes a decree signed by President Loubet designating 12 congregationalist schools in Paris and 24 in the department of the Seine, which it orders to be closed immediately, as they have been opened since the passage of the law of associations without authorization. As a matter of fact, most of the schools designated have been closed already, and the sisters in charge of them have returned to their convents.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Seven Persons Killed and Fifteen Injured in an Ohio Wreck.

Dayton, O., July 28.—The Panhandle limited train from St. Louis east-bound for New York was wrecked tonight at Trebin's station, a way station a short distance from Xenia. Engineer Clark, of Xenia, was imprisoned under his engine and burned to a crisp. His fireman was terribly mutilated, his head being crushed, his right arm broken and both legs cut off. Seven passengers are known to have been killed and at least 15 injured.

Train No. 2 was flying eastward when the engine struck a loaded coal car, which in the darkness had escaped from the siding in Xenia and run down grade to the danger point. The engine struck it going at full speed, and was turned over with Engineer Clark underneath. The postal car, a combination car and day coach, impelled by the heavy sleepers behind, piled over the engine. Two Pullmans followed and were laid across the track at right angles.

A gas tank under one of the cars exploded, setting fire to the wreck, and the postal car, the coaches and the two sleepers were destroyed. Cries for help could be heard coming from one of the Pullmans, and the helpless onlookers were compelled to see two women and one man burned to death before their eyes, unable to lend any aid on account of the fierceness of the flames.

At that point the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Panhandle railroads cross on the spot, and both tracks were torn up for 50 yards, blocking traffic.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

Disease Appears in Every Quarter of Cairo, in Most Cases Fatal.

London, July 28.—In a dispatch from Cairo, Egypt, the correspondent there of the Daily Telegraph says that the utmost consternation prevails, owing to the terrifying progress of cholera. All hope of localizing the disease, says the correspondent, has been abandoned, and there is no doubt that Egypt will have to meet a devastating epidemic. The disease appeared last week in practically every quarter of Cairo, 42 new cases being recorded in one day. Several natives fell dead at their work. Temporary hospitals are being erected. The British regiments at Cairo will leave to camp in the desert at the earliest moment.

Slightly better reports, according to the Telegraph's correspondent, have been received from Upper Egypt. The total number of cases of cholera at Cairo and Aoucha, near Assiout, July 15, is 307, of which 227 proved fatal.

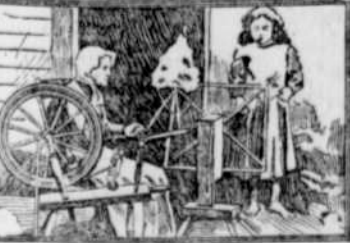
Plunged from a Trestle.

McConnellsville, O., July 28.—The worst railroad wreck in the history of this valley occurred today at Douda, two miles below here, on the Ohio & Little Kanawha. The rear coach jumped the track on a trestle and fell 40 feet, turning completely over. The train was going 30 miles an hour, and the coach was completely wrecked. Of the 30 passengers, two were killed and nine injured, three of whom will die.

WAS A ROSY-CHEEKED GIRL ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

This is a picture of Mrs. David B. Stamp, of Finchville, Orange County, N. Y. She is a little, old, almost forgotten woman, living in a little, old, almost forgotten town. You would scarcely believe to see her that she was an old woman as long ago as the outbreak of the Civil War; you would scarcely believe that one hundred years ago she was a plump, red-cheeked girl playing on the shores of the blue Hudson, and the prettiest girl at that, for many miles in all directions. But that is exactly what she did do and what she was, and now as she sits among the gathering shadows of life's twilight, waiting for the night to fall, she can look backward across the century and say that the world with all its teeming millions has been born again since that far distant time when she was a little girl at play.

Mrs. Stamp was born on the shores



MRS. DAVID B. STAMP.

of the Hudson one hundred and eight years ago. She spent her girlhood there and saw the trial trip of Robert Fulton's first steamboat. She remembers when the country rang with the praises of General Washington. She remembers the day he died. She remembers the Marquis de Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, the war of 1812, and recalls most of the principal events

LOADING WHEAT BY ELECTRICITY.



Behold the electric stevedore! It suffereth not from fatigue and it quitteth not even at the lunch hour, and yet it loads wheat upon a vessel in a style far beyond the possibilities of human hands. Just watch it, if you please. The sacks of grain come aboard by a sort of trolley and are dumped into the hold at the rate of one every two seconds. It is, in fact, the latest achievement of electricity as applied for power purposes. The picture is from the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture.

that have taken place in her lifetime. Mrs. Stamp spends most of her time at her spinning wheel, which, like herself, belongs to an almost forgotten time. Every garment that she wears, as well as nearly every piece of fabric in her humble home, is homespun goods, the work of her own hands.

Honest Tenant.

The father of Earl Fitzwilliam, who died recently, was an excellent landlord. A London paper relates how once a farmer went to him with the complaint that the Earl's fox hunters had ruined a field of corn, or, as we should call it, wheat.

The Earl gave the man fifty pounds in payment for damage. After harvest

time the farmer returned the money, saying that the wheat had turned out well, after all.

Earl Fitzwilliam drew a check for one hundred pounds and gave it to his tenant. "This is as things should be between man and man," said he. "When your eldest son comes of age, give him this, and tell him how and why you got it."

Somebody ought to protest in vigorous fashion against the foolish habit of pounding tin pans around a man's house when he gets married.

Some men have a good time fishing, even if they do not catch any fish, which is usually the case.