

# 12 AMERICAN WOMEN OWN A HALF BILLION

How Will Mrs. Harriman Manage the Great Fortune Recently Left to Her.

MANY CANNOT SPEND INTEREST

Dispose of Large Sums in Various Ways, but Cannot Reduce Their Fortunes.

When Edward H. Harriman, the dead railroad wizard, wrote his famous ninety-four word will he made his widow the richest among twelve very rich American women, whose wealth totals half a billion dollars. The largest fortunes held by women in this country have been catalogued as follows:

Mrs. E. H. Harriman	\$5,000,000
Mrs. Hetty Green	\$3,000,000
Mrs. F. C. Penfield	75,000,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	65,000,000
Mrs. Phoebe Hearst	23,000,000
Mrs. Nonnie Leeds	20,000,000
Mrs. Matilda Ziegler	27,000,000
Mrs. Morris K. Jessup	25,000,000
Miss Helen Gould	24,000,000
Miss Glia Morosini	15,000,000
Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw	12,000,000
Mrs. T. H. Wanamaker	11,000,000

Their total wealth \$500,000,000. Most of Mrs. Harriman's \$5,000,000 estate is in stocks, bonds and cash. With one exception the other eleven have put their riches into bonds—low interest bearing, but strong as steel armor.

Rockefeller, the steel trust and other great holders of capital have invested in huge industries which give employment to hundreds of thousands of men. It draws its profit for the investor, and it gives its added benefit to the public. But in the case of these twelve richest women the money is an intense burden to the world of commerce and trade, and it is also a greater burden to the owners of it.

Take the case of Mrs. Harriman, for instance. A kindly, sweet-faced, elderly woman, schooled more to her home than to society, suddenly finds herself the richest woman in the world.

The mind of one man—Harriman—was sufficient to steer this ship of wealth among the uncharted shoals of Wall street during life. Dead, the minds of many men, lawyers and high financiers, are required to help the widow change her great \$5,000,000 estate into low interest bearing securities.

### Huge Body of Gold.

Who are these twelve rich women? What do they do with their wealth? What can they do with it?

Some of these twelve, like Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Hearst and Miss Gould, distribute huge sums in philanthropy. But, try as they will, they cannot give it away as fast as it is increasing. Like a snowball descending a hill, this big body of wealth keeps growing.

This country may have no Bank of England, but in the wealth of its twelve richest women there is a sum of money—a body of gold—that is larger than that bank's resources.

Miss Anne Weightman, daughter of the Philadelphia quinine king, was married to Frederick C. Penfield, an attorney, and the management of her wealth fell upon him. Mrs. Hetty Green turned over to her son for management a big block of her money. Mrs. Green herself doesn't want to see her money decrease. She is the only one of the twelve who has made her money herself. Most of it, too, is invested in good real estate rather than bonds, although she is a heavy bondholder, too.

Mrs. Russell Sage proposed to give most of her fortune away. She founded \$20,000,000 of benevolences and found the time it takes to direct them would prevent further gifts at present. Meanwhile her wealth is drawing an income of more than \$2,500,000 a year.

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, widow of the California Senator, has given \$7,000,000 to philanthropy and education. She is reported to have sunk a similar sum in her son's newspaper ventures, yet her fortune to-day is greater than ever it was.

Mrs. Nonnie Leeds bought in Paris a black pearl which even King Edward VII. could not afford. Her expenditures on gems have been enormous, without any decrease in her income.

Mrs. Matilda Ziegler and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup both were left legacies by men who in life have been noted for charity. They have continued the work of their husbands, but their wealth continues automatically.

Miss Helen Gould has devoted her

life to expending Jay Gould's gift to her of \$15,000,000. Her benefactions are scattered over the United States, but she is wealthier every year.

### Best Dressed Woman.

The best dressed woman of these twelve rich women is Miss Glia Morosini, who spends more than \$100,000 a year for gowns. All her dresses and the blooded horses she owns can't begin to stop the golden flood that pours in on her every interest day.

One woman alone of these twelve—the black-clothed figure of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw—has found that her money brought her sadness. The troubles of her son have taken much of her wealth, but the \$10,000,000 that William Thaw willed her has grown to \$12,000,000.

Mrs. Thomas H. Wanamaker will find herself forth \$20,000,000 within ten years, if her income grows as it has done.

Does this half billion, which is mounting higher and higher every year, constitute a menace to the country? Or does it give it a stability that the banks lack, by reason of that vast hoard of gold, which no one spends, nor no one cares to spend? Only the future can tell.



### Muscular Rheumatism.

Many physicians think that the soreness and aching in the muscles which are usually called muscular rheumatism are really not rheumatism at all, but neuralgia. For this reason they prefer to call the affection by its other name, myalgia, which means nothing more than muscular pain. It probably belongs, nevertheless, to the indefinite group of diseases called rheumatic, for it occurs frequently in persons who have other rheumatic or gouty troubles, or in whose family these affections prevail; and it is excited by the same things—exposure to cold and damp, for example; overfatigue, indiscretions in eating or drinking—that are believed to bring on an attack of rheumatism in the joints.

Any or all the muscles may be the seat of myalgia, but those most commonly affected are the muscles of the neck, of the shoulder and of the loins. In children it often takes the form of stiff neck, while in persons of middle life the muscles of the loins are not infrequently attacked, constituting what is known, and dreaded by those who have had previous attacks, as lumbago.

When the chest muscles are affected—or the sufferer has "a stitch in the side," or pleurodynia—the pain may be as acute as to simulate pneumonia or pleurisy.

The chief symptoms of muscular rheumatism is pain in the muscles affected, not usually very severe when the parts are at rest, but sometimes excruciating on attempted motion. A light touch may be painful, while deep and firm pressure gives relief.

The acute attack usually begins suddenly, and the pain attains its full severity at the beginning, growing gradually less in the course of two or three days or a week.

In the chronic form there is almost always some soreness and aching in the affected muscles—worse in raw, damp weather.

The internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism of the joints—which is another argument in favor of the belief that the two forms are essentially the same and due to the same cause.

The pain may be relieved by dry heat—the old-fashioned treatment of lumbago by ironing the back is good, although a hot-water bag or a hot brick will do just as well, without the disturbance that the movement of the iron causes.

Perfect rest is essential, and this may sometimes be secured by bandaging the affected part snugly.—Youths Companion.

### A Diplomatic Reply.

An Eastern potentate once asked a group of his courtiers which they thought the greater man, himself or his father. At first he could elicit no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wily old courtier said, "Your father, sire, for, though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you, that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.

### The Charles River.

The Indian name of the Charles River at Boston was Mischa-um, which meant great highway.

After a man weighs a hundred and ninety pounds, he finds out at breakfast what he is to have for dinner.

# INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSY OVER NIAGARA FALLS SUICIDES



The unaccountable allurements which the rushing waters of Niagara Falls hold for persons having suicidal inclinations, has raised a controversy between the United States and Canada. Enough of these suicides take place every year to make the matter one that needs to be dealt with. A large



NIAGARA FALLS.

number of those taking their own lives are identified by clothing or by letters, but the plunge is so great, the rocks so numerous and the churning, obliterating effect of the countless tons of water in motion at terrific speed so great, that in most cases it

is very difficult to assure a true identification.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the bodies of those who have performed the act of combined bravery and cowardice follow a sort of beaten track. When the authorities learn of a suicide they first go to the landing where the little boat, the Maid of the Mist, comes in and goes out on its trips, and in almost every case the battered, swollen body will be found there. Those which do not stop there go on through the rapids and bring up further down the stream in the vortex of the whirlpool.

Both of these points, the Maid of the Mist landing and the whirlpool, are on the Canadian side. Hence the Queen Victoria Park commission, which controls the river front all the way from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, has been in the habit of bringing these melancholy derelicts to the top of the bank at an expense to itself of \$60 or \$70 apiece and of interring them separately in Fairview Cemetery in a site that has been set apart for such cases.

The Canadian officials have addressed a request to the American park commissioners to pay at least a proportionate share of the expense. There is one very good argument advanced in favor of this position. Most of the suicides take the plunge on the American side. It is only the action of the current that carries to the shores of the Dominion the legacy of death.

The American park commissioners concede the justice of the Canadian argument, but declare that without some justification from Congress they have not the power to spend the money of the nation in this fashion, and insist that the bodies ought to be buried wherever the yare found.

As a result of the argument a greater effort is being made to watch closely those who make the visit to the falls. It has long been one of the charms of the manner in which the two nations have guarded Niagara that it is possible to get to the very edge of the falls, and standing within three or four feet of the edge to marvel at the onrushing floods as they take their descent for the 200-foot jump to the gully below.

Although it may possess the suicide mania for a small percentage of unfortunate, to the great majority Niagara is lulling. It gives comfort. It is a temporary surcease from troubles that seem small when brought into the presence of this wonderful work of nature. To put the average visitor farther away from the points where he can get the best view would be a hardship.

Uncle Sam and the Dominion of Canada dwell too happily as neighbors to have any serious row over the question. But it must be settled, for as long as Niagara's roar attracts and its dancing waters appeal, there will be suicides to dispose of.

# POPULAR SCIENCE

A motor-driven sleigh, developed during last winter, was propelled by a pair of legs resembling in their operation those of a grasshopper.

An alloy of 76 per cent of cerium and 24 per cent of iron has the remarkable property of giving off a shower of sparks when struck by steel.

At the woman suffrage bazaar, recently held at the Hotel Martha Washington, in New York City, the receipts for the two days and evenings were over \$900.

French walnut growers in the neighborhood of Grenoble have formed an association to maintain the reputation and guarantee the quality of the walnuts commonly known as "Grenobles."

There are 157,000 models in the Patent Office which are about to be lodged in the National Museum. Many of them are of historic interest. They will be under the care of the Commissioner of Patents.

Telephone companies are endeavoring to collect part of the telegraph tolls where the messages are delivered by telephone. The telegraph companies claim that they are entitled to make this use of the instruments and resist payment.

Consul Julian H. Arnold, of Amoy, reports that a native company at that port, capitalized at \$500,000, is getting ready to operate coal and iron mines, which are said to be valuable, in the An Chih district, 100 miles from Amoy, for which it has had a concession for some years.

Since there is no tide in the Mediterranean, the inhabitants of Marseilles

were greatly astonished on June 15, when the water of the harbor began suddenly to oscillate, and continued in movement for a quarter of an hour. Some observers say that the first waves were about two and a half feet in height, but others put their height at half that amount. Many thought that the cause was an earthquake, but Mons. Louis Fabry, after a study of the phenomenon, ascribes it to a sudden increase of the barometric pressure of the air on the surface of the sea in the neighborhood of Marseilles. The puzzling question remains, What produced the sudden increase of barometric pressure?

At Koutchinn, near Moscow, Russia possesses the most complete laboratory for researches pertaining to aviation now in existence. The work is under the direction of Mr. Ribouchinsky, and the money was furnished by a wealthy Muscovite. It has become the center of much interest since the recent achievements in aerial navigation. Here investigations are made of all questions relating to aerodynamics, and some remarkable results have been obtained, especially in regard to what is called the "autorotation" of bodies of certain shapes when placed in currents of air. It has already been made evident that there are many phenomena of an unexpected character which, when they have been thoroughly investigated, may materially aid inventors and engineers in the construction of more effective flying machines.

### His Place in the Program.

"Your boy Josh says he is going to be a wizard of Wall street."  
"Yes," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "He thinks so. But the chances are that the regular wizards will use him as the subject of one of their mysterious disappearance acts."—Washington Star.

# HIGH DIVING FROM THE CLIFFS OF ENGLAND.



The view shows the last of a series of remarkable dives recently made from the Saddle Rock, Torbay, fifty feet high. The man in mid-flight is R. T. Verry of the Torquay Leander Club, who was captain of the Cambridge team in 1905. The second man is F. G. Collings, a member of the same club. Owing to the extreme narrowness of the peak, which is reached by crawling on all fours, the men are unable to stand abreast. One, therefore, stands behind the other, and directly the first goes over, the second springs from the edge, clearing the rocks below, in the direct line of his leader.

# ONA INDIANS WERE DESTROYED.

White Men Coveted Their Land for Sheep and Used Treachery.

In his article on his adventures among the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuego in Harper's, Charles F. Furlong charges the white colonists with having wantonly destroyed this once strong race.

"Less than three decades ago the primitive inhabitants, the Ona Indians, lived, hunted and fought from Anagarda point in Magellan strait to Beagle channel.

"Had the whole island been like the southern half, to-day the Onas, in all probability, would be in control of practically all of their original domain. Had it been like the northern half, the world would undoubtedly look upon the hunting grounds of an extinct race. As it is, within less than thirty years the Onas have shrunk from perhaps 3,000 to 300, and all because they possessed land the white man coveted for his sheep, and had an inborn courage and ferocity strong enough to oppose him.

"With the establishment of the first sheep range, in the early '50s, began a cruel and persistent warfare on the part of the white man. In reprisal for the land from which he was driven, the Ona raided the range at night for the 'white guanaco,' as he called the strange animal, the sheep, which he found not only easily captured, but sweeter and more tender to the taste than the wild guanacos of his island.

"These raids were so persistent and assumed such magnitude that it really became a case of Indian or sheep, and the scattered settlers with their rangemen began a warfare of extermination in which hirelings were engaged and

the 'chunkies' shot on sight. Occasionally a large number with their women and children were rounded up and shipped to Dawson Island, where tuberculosis-infected quarters soon accomplished their work. It being a case primarily of bullets against arrows in an open country, the result was obvious. In treachery the white man outdid the Indian. He invariably took him at a disadvantage and played false with his truce, even resorting to poisoning one of the Onas' main food supplies, the blubber of stranded whale.

### The Value of His Time.

Young physicians in the smallest towns have an idea that appearing very busy will help them greatly in starting a practice. The following is told by ex-Senator Godfrey Hunter of Kentucky. Dr. Hunter had a call the afternoon following the hanging out of his "shingle," and started through town in his buggy at terrific speed. A policeman stopped the enterprising physician.

"Doctor," he said, "it is against the city ordinance to drive at the speed you are going. You must accompany me to the judge and pay your fine."

"What is the fine?"

"Five dollars."

The doctor's hand flew to his pocket.

"Here's ten dollars; I have to come back just as fast as I am going."

—Success Magazine.

### Foolish Question.

"Hello!" cried the neighbor. "What are you building a new chicken house for?"

"Why?" replied Nettles. "For a flock of pink elephants of course. You didn't suppose I'd put chickens in it, did you?"

# "SAY WHEN, MY OWN."

