

PAIN'S GOOD DEEDS.

BOSTON PHILANTHROPIST'S WORK FOR THE POOR.

Twenty-Seven Years Devoted to Improving the Condition of the Workingmen—Great Institutions Organized for Their Benefit—Relief from Loan Sharks



O my mind, civilization means the advancement of the masses, not of the classes." This is practically an epitome of the spirit which has animated the greatest philanthropist of New England, Robert Treat Paine, during the whole of his lifetime, to the practical observance of which he has devoted almost twenty-seven years. Born to wealth and to one of the highest social positions in New England, this great-grandson of that Robert Treat Paine whose signature appears in full upon the Declaration of Independence has accomplished more for workingmen and their families in the vicinity of Boston than any number of aid and charitable societies. He lives in a fine old house on Joy street, Boston, near the corner of Mount Vernon, on the brow of Beacon Hill. He is tall, with thin white hair and a bushy white mustache, which make him appear older than he really is, but with a fresh complexion and clear gray eyes which meet the visitor frankly and benevolently.

Robert Treat Paine was born in Boston on Oct. 3, 1835, and is the son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine. His education was acquired at the Boston Latin School and at Harvard, from which he was graduated in the class of 1855, among his classmates being Phillips Brooks, Alexander Agassiz, Francis B. Barlow, Theodore Lyman and Frank B. Sanborn. After a year's study in Harvard Law School he devoted two years to travel in Europe, returning to enter the law office of Richard H. Dana and Francis E. Parker in his native city. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1859, and was engaged in the practice of his profession for eleven years, retiring in 1870 to devote himself to benevolent work. Mr. Paine in 1837 gave \$10,000 to Harvard University to endow a fellowship for the "study of the ethical problems of society, the effects of legislation, governmental administration and private philanthropy to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind."

Mr. Paine is a member of the vestry of Trinity Church, of the executive committee of the Episcopal City Mission, and of the Watch and Ward Society, one of the trustees of donations to the Protestant Episcopal Church, vice-president of the Children's Aid Society and president of the Wells Memorial Institute, the Workingmen's Co-operative Bank, the Workingmen's Building Association and the Workingmen's Loan Association. In 1884 Mr. Paine represented Waltham, where his country home is located, in the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and the next year was the democratic and independent candidate for congress from the Fifth district. He was a republican and free soiler until the nomination of Mr. Blaine in 1884, when he bolted and became a mugwump. In 1890 he supported Harrison and in 1896 Bryan.

Mr. Paine was married in Boston on April 24, 1862, to Lydia Williams Lyman, daughter of George Williams and Anne (Pratt) Lyman. Her father was a son of Theodore Lyman, a distinguished Boston merchant of the beginning of the century. They have five children, Edith (now Mrs. John W.



ROBERT T. PAINE.

Storer), Robert Treat, Jr., Ethel Lyman, George L. and Lydia L. Paine.

African Signaling.

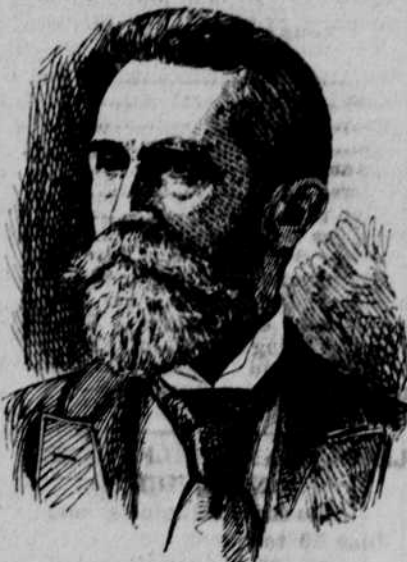
Captain Sidney Langford Hinde, who has made extensive travels in the interior of the Dark Continent, gives an interesting description of the native African mode of signaling. The natives have such a perfect system of telegraphing or signaling by means of their drums that they are able to make any communication as far as a drum can be heard, which is often several miles. As the information is usually repeated by all the drummers who hear it, a whole district knows of an event a very few minutes or hours after it has occurred. This system of telegraphing is most interesting. Though different tribes and parts of tribes have their own codes, there seems to be some method running through all the codes, for when interrogating a drummer on the subject of another chief's signal he often replied that he had never heard that particular drum or would, of course, know it. "We were by means of these drums," Capt. Hinde continues, "able

to keep up a constant communication day and night with our allies and natives for miles round the camp. Every evening some member of our company would amuse himself by rapping out abuse at the enemy, which was returned with zest from the hostile camp. Occasionally a friendly gossip would be kept up, one side telling the other news of its respective harems, what food they had to eat, and how many hours the chief had slept that day. The native instinct for boasting and exaggeration generally became a predominant feature on these occasions, and the conversation would almost invariably degenerate into a lying match, each drummer trying to cap his opponent's last message. Everything that happened was so well known in both camps that by simply telling a piece of news to one servant it immediately spread throughout the whole Arab camp."

ILLINOIS INHERITANCE TAX.

Sketch of the Man Responsible for the Good Measure.

Reuben W. McCoon, the man who framed the inheritance tax law of Illinois, which has lately begun to attract widespread attention, is a well-known legislator and journalist of Illinois. He was born in Indiana in 1843, and was educated in Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Ill. He studied law and fitted himself for practice, but did not enter the courts. He preferred the broader field of journalism, and became publisher of the Waukegan Weekly Gazette and Daily Herald. He has been most active in political life, although never a seeker for office. In 1892 Mr. McCoon was elected to the senate of Illinois from the counties of Lake, McHenry and Boone, and was one of the



REUBEN W. MCCOON.

prominent members of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth general assemblies. He was the author of numerous measures, the most important of which has just been declared valid by the state supreme court. The bill was most strenuously fought in the legislature. Powerful influences were at work to secure its defeat, but it was passed and has now become a fixed force in the state. Mr. McCoon wrote it out in 1895, and efforts were made to strangle the bill in committee, but all chicanery failed. The passage of his bill was regarded as a great personal victory for Senator McCoon. It is estimated that revenues from its enforcement will exceed \$1,000,000 annually.

Herbert Spencer and Cock-Crowing.

Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher, is peculiarly sensitive to discordant noises. Thus he dislikes being interrupted in his morning sleep by cock crowing, and he has been known to renounce his whole philosophy of liberty in order to check the nuisance. Some years ago, during a stay in Scotland, he was maddened by the performance of a cock that crowed inconceivably early. After a period of prolonged suffering it occurred to him that if the early cock were tied by the legs to its perch it would be unable to crane up for the act of crowing. So, by a fine effort of induction, Mr. Spencer got up, and with his pocket handkerchief tied the creature firmly to its perch, and then went back to bed. Whether the cock went on crowing is not recorded, but Mr. Spencer, confident in his theory, slept. The sad part of the story is that he forgot the wretched bird until late in the afternoon. His conscious stricken rush to the fowl house and the explanations that followed are not matters to be dwelt upon.

Contemporary of Charles Lamb.

Mrs. Julia Davies, who died at Clifton, England, a few days ago, at the great age of ninety-four, was probably the last survivor of the intimate friends of Charles Lamb. She was the daughter of Joseph Hume, of Montpellier House, Notting Hill, where Lamb, Godwin and Hazlitt were constant guests. She married Vice-Admiral George Davies, R. N., and was the mother of the late Mrs. Augustus Webster. Another daughter is the widow of Isaac Todhunter, the mathematician.

Ages of the "Immortals."

According to a table of the ages of the oldest members of the French Institute, M. Legouve, author, heads the list as a nonagenarian. Next comes M. Mamour, a mineralogist, who is eighty-nine, and is followed by M. Vacherot, of the moral and scientific department of the institute, who is eighty-eight. Mr. Gladstone, who is put down as an associate of the last-mentioned division of the academy, comes next, having been born in December, 1809.

Young Lightyear—"How long does a man have to study if he wants to be a good lawyer?" Lawyer Sharpe—"Why do you ask that question?" "Because I am thinking of studying law myself." "Five hundred years."

THIS AIR SHIP FLIES.

ASCENDS AND THEN OBEYS ITS PROPELLER.

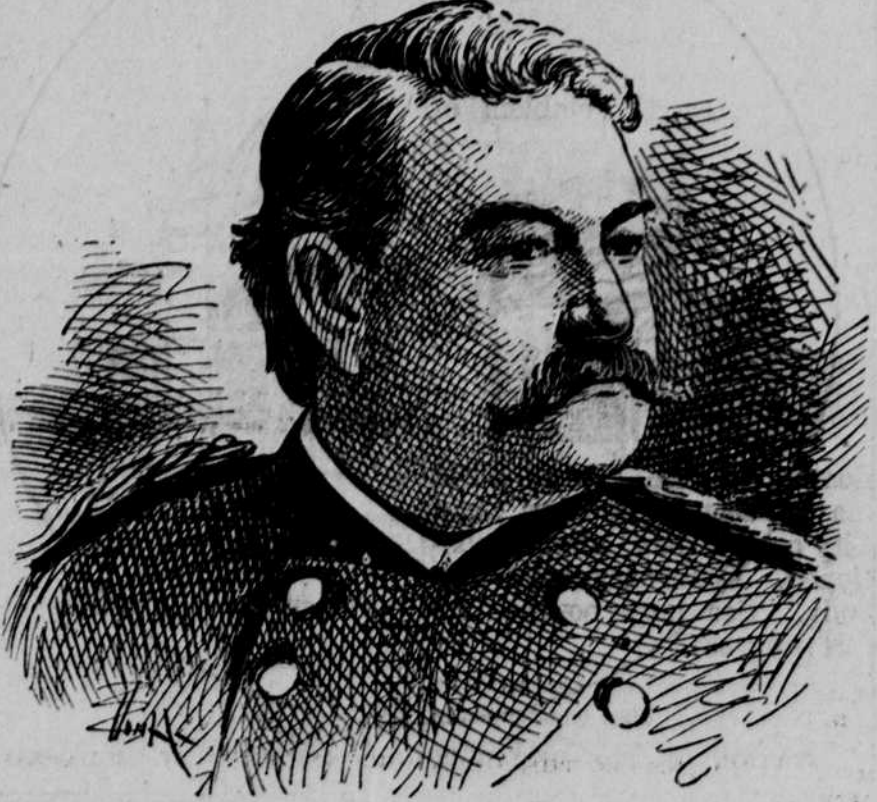
Professor Flew 12 Miles. Despite Winds and Currents Prof. Barnard Never Lost Control of the Machine That Has Solved Problem of Aerial Navigation.



THE actual flight of the real air ship, invented, constructed and propelled by Prof. Arthur Wallace Barnard of Nashville, Tenn., is the topic of the day. The successful voyage in midair taken a few days ago by the daring young aeronaut has developed into a bigger sensation than even the directors of the Centennial exposition had expected. Prof. Barnard, who is the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of Nashville, took his flight from the grounds of the Exposition. He alighted in a grove twelve miles away, breaking a spar of his ship in the process, but while in the air circled round and round, and declares that he demonstrated beyond a doubt that his machine is a success—that under normal conditions its progress can be regulated and controlled by its operator. The air ship is now in a house on the Exposition grounds. It is carefully guarded, and nobody is allowed to go near it except Prof. Barnard, and he is repairing the damage done when he alighted, preparatory to a second and more ambitious flight, probably next Monday if conditions are favorable. The inventor experienced no little trouble in getting the ship ready for the trip. After the machine had been taken out of the house, which stands on a little hill west of the Exposition grounds, into the open air, the balloon connected with it was charged with hydrogen gas. When this work had been finished Prof. Barnard seated himself on the bicycle part of the ship, placed his feet on the pedals and his hands on the bars and informed the attendants that he was ready to take his departure. Those in charge of the ropes let them out a little at a time, and

They saw Prof. Barnard turn the machine in various directions, as he had told the people who were present when he left the grounds he would do. There was a good wind from the east at this time, but the navigator of the ship seemed to be able to do what he pleased with the machine. As stated by Prof. Barnard, the ship attained a great height and sailed on until it was landed at a point twelve miles from town. During almost the entire journey Prof. Barnard was busy propelling the machine. Stopping while in a calm to ascertain how the ship would work without his aid, he found that it was about to drift into a current, and he was obliged to resume propelling in order to get out of it. The ship has an air chamber shaped like a cigar and 16 feet long by 18 feet in diameter. It is made of silk and cotton and filled with hydrogen gas. This chamber is confined in a network of small rope which holds the metallic framework and aeroplanes underneath. The seat is made on the order of a bicycle frame, and from this the operator controls the wings or aeroplanes, on either side. The two propellers, or screws, extend in front of the operator, acting on the principle of an auger. In guiding the air ship the operator moves the screw from right to left in the direction he wishes to go and ascends or descends by raising or lowering the side wings. Prof. Barnard does not claim all the credit for his invention, as he is using, by permission, several features employed by other experimenters in aeronautics. The aeroplanes are frames of a light wood and covered with a cotton fabric. The other frame work is of metal and the parts were made in Nashville, New York and Connecticut and shipped to Nashville, where they were put together by Prof. Barnard. The greater part of the air ship he made himself without any assistance and during his spare time. Prof. Barnard drew the plans of the present ship about ten years ago, and they have been changed only in a few respects, the alterations being in the supports and mechanism. Prof. A. W. Barnard was born in Massachusetts in 1865. He attended the common schools then the military academy at Albany, N. Y. He has a good record as an amateur athlete. His first formal engagement in Y. M. C. A. work was at Tonawanda, N. Y., as physical director. For two years he was physical director and general sec-

A NEW MAJOR GENERAL.



Brigadier-General Zenas R. Bliss, who has been promoted by President McKinley to a major-generalship, is one of the most popular officers of the army. He has been a soldier from his earliest boyhood. He entered West Point academy in 1850 and came out of it four years later a second lieutenant. His first assignment was with the Sixteenth Infantry. He saw some army post life in Texas, and in 1861 joined the command of Colonel Reeve near San Antonio. His first year in the war was spent as a prisoner. Colonel Reeve's men were overcome by a superior force of rebels. Released in 1862, he was made a colonel of the Tenth Rhode Island Volunteers and later a colonel of the Seventh Volun-

teers of the same state. He served with that regiment until the close of the war. He was recommended for a brigadier-generalship, but the promotion was refused because he had been present at Colonel Reeve's surrender. Of course no one held him responsible for that action on account of his lowly position in the command. He saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Wilderness. Since the close of the war he has advanced regularly. No officer in the army is more familiar with the southeastern frontier than he. His last command as colonel was that of the Twenty-fourth infantry.

the ship rose slowly to a height of fifty or sixty feet. There appeared to be something wrong, as the ship swayed first to one side and then to another,



PROF. A. W. BARNARD.

and appeared as if it would return to the ground. After several similar experiences the ship seemed to be in the right position for its flight, and the ropes being cut, it rose rapidly to an altitude of fully 500 feet, amid the cheers of all who were so fortunate as to witness the ascent. The news spread like wildfire from the gates at the front entrance to Vanity fair, a long distance away, and out of every building on the grounds came men, women and children to see the air ship.

retary for the Auburn, N. Y., association. He went to Pawtucket, R. I., in 1891, and later to Nashville, Tenn.

An Involuntary X-Ray Godiva.

In a recent discussion on improvements in the X-ray apparatus, one of the speakers mentioned that he possessed a fluorescent screen measuring 6x1 1/2 feet. It is intended to show the full length of the figure all at one view, and on an occasion when the apparatus was being inspected by a large number of persons it was the means of creating an embarrassment almost beyond the power of words to describe. A lady having incautiously passed in the line of the rays was displayed on the screen, and as dress materials are very transparent to the rays her costume, of course, did not count for much in the picture.

Glycerine's Virtues.

Glycerine has numerous uses besides the familiar beautifying one. A teaspoonful slowly swallowed on the first symptoms will prevent a sore throat, and the same article will stop a headache from creeping better than oil or grease. A wine cask which holds 97,000 gallons, and is the largest ever built, may be seen at Malheur, Cal. The steel hoops around it weigh forty thousand pounds.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII. JUNE 27—QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Golden Text: "This Gospel of the Kingdom Shall Be Preached for a Witness Unto All Nations."—Matt. 24:14.—The Notable Personages.



VIEW Scheme. I. Let a wall map of the New Testament world, or of the travels of the apostle Paul, be hung up in presence of the school; or let one be drawn upon a large sheet of manila paper, containing only the outlines and the places named in the lessons. Select a scholar who shall come forward and with pointer indicate the places named, and state the incidents of the lessons connected with them. A teacher in the class might employ the same method with a smaller map. I. The Lands of the Second Quarter show the widening of the Gospel field. The lessons open in Palestine; with Lessons II and V we are taken to Syria, and thence to Cyprus; with Lesson VI to the province of Pisidia in Asia Minor; with Lesson VII to that of Lyconia; and thence with Lesson VIII we return to Palestine. 2. We notice also the Places referred to in the lessons. From Jerusalem Peter goes down to Joppa, where Dorcas is raised to life; then to Caesarea, where Cornelius is converted; then to Antioch, where the first missionary church is established, and from which Paul and Barnabas go forth to new fields; then in the island of Cyprus to Salamis and Paphos, where the Gospel was proclaimed; then to Antioch, in Pisidia, and to Lystra, in Lyconia, the farthest point reached in the first missionary journey.

II. Let us notice also a few of the Persons brought to our attention in these lessons. Each of these may be named and described by a scholar. 1. The apostle Peter, still recognized as the chief and leader in the apostolic company. We find him working a miracle at Joppa; preaching to the Gentiles at Caesarea, set free from prison, and taking part in the great council at Jerusalem; as ever, the ardent, loyal follower of Christ. 2. Dorcas comes before us as the woman working for Christ, remembered for her character and her labors; a picture of what a woman can do for her Lord. 3. Cornelius, the Roman centurion, an earnest seeker, a man of prayer, a generous giver, led by the Spirit and brought to salvation as the first Gentile member of the Church. 4. Barnabas, the broad-minded, generous worker for Christ; recognizing God's work at Antioch, and aiding it by his efforts; seeking out Saul and bringing him into prominence; and ready to go forth to distant fields with the Gospel of Christ. 5. Paul the apostle, no longer Saul the persecutor, looms up before us as the real leader of the Church in this epoch; a man of resistless energy, of entire devotion, of world-wide plans for the promotion of the Gospel. We see him working in Antioch in Syria, preaching at another Antioch in Asia Minor, and leading for the liberty of the Gospel at the council in Jerusalem. 6. James, the brother of Jesus, appears for the first time in these lessons. He took the place of another James, the martyr, in the goodly fellowship of the apostles, and, though himself a strict Jew, laid down the great principle of liberty for the Gentiles in Christ. His epistle is the book of morals for the Christian Church. 7. Cornelius, the seeker after God, was a man of prayer and of many gifts to the poor. He was the first Gentile to hear the Gospel from an apostle, and the first fruits of a mighty harvest from the heathen world. 8. Mary of Jerusalem is worthy of notice among the eminent names in the New Testament. Her home was a meeting place of the disciples in time of persecution. Barnabas was her near relative, either a brother or a cousin; Peter visited at her house, and sought it on that night when set free from prison; from her home went forth a young missionary helper to the apostles. 9. The missionary was the son of Mary of Jerusalem. He grew up in a Christian home, and once at least saw the Lord while he was on the earth (Mark 14, 31, 32). He went forth as helper to Paul and Barnabas on the first missionary journey; but his heart failed or his purpose changed, and he left his task unfinished. Yet in after years he was fully restored to the love and confidence of Paul. Mark gave to the Church its great treasure in the second gospel, the story in pictorial style of the Savior's mighty works.

III. And now we inquire, What is the character of the Gospel of the Kingdom presented to us in these lessons? 1. It is a Gospel which promotes good works, as shown in the story of Dorcas (Lesson 1). 2. A Gospel for all men, Gentiles no less than Jews, as evidenced in the conversion of Cornelius (Lesson II). 3. A Gospel of the living Christ; proclaiming a Savior, not dead, but living and able to save (Easter Lesson). 4. A Gospel of patience under trial; showing us James dying in peace, and Peter sleeping in peace while awaiting death (Lesson IV). 5. A Gospel of missionary work; Paul and Barnabas going forth to work for the world's salvation (Lesson V). 6. A Gospel of salvation through Christ; as preached to the Jews in Lesson VI, and to the Gentiles in Lesson VII. 7. A Gospel of liberty in Christ; freedom from the Jewish law established through the council at Jerusalem (Lesson VIII). 8. A Gospel of personal character; as set forth in the Epistle of James (Lessons IX, X). 9. A Gospel of Bible study; Paul's advice to Timothy in Lesson XI.

Lesson Hymns:

What grace, O Lord, and beauty shone around thy steps below! What patient love was seen in all thy life and death of woe! Thy foes might hate, despise, revile, thy friends unfaithful prove; unwearied in forgiveness still, thy heart could only love. Give us hearts to love like thee, like thee, O Lord, to grieve 'at more for others' sins, than all the wrongs that we receive. —Denny.

Inward Sorrow.

Uncle Fred—What a good girl you were not to cry when you broke your dolly! Good Little Girl—No, I didn't cry, but I've just as damp inside.—Truth.

MIXED PARAGRAPHS.

The clergyman who tied the knot of a West Portland (Me.) couple recited an impromptu poem as part of the ceremony. The area of Matabeleland is about 125,000 square miles. It is several degrees nearer the equator than the Transvaal. The Brazilian government has a standing offer of a prize of \$100,000 for the discovery of a sure remedy for yellow fever.

GHASTLY FIND IN A CAVE.

Human Bones, Supposed to Have Belonged to Victims of Robbers.

Mention was made some days since of the accidental discovery of a cave along the old Pittsburg and national pike, on the east side of Laurel hill, and the intention of the discoverers to subsequently investigate their find. This, says the Johnstown Tribune, was done Tuesday by Dick Castner and Benjamin Gilbert, two young men of Mount Pleasant. They set out, armed with shotguns and a lantern, and started in on a tour of inspection. They found in the 1,700 yards they went a number of rooms on either side of the main channel. Several sparkling lakes, in which, they say, millions of fish live without molestation, were found. They also discovered a number of old bones, which are believed to be from human bodies. When a little over 1,700 yards from the opening of this wonderful cave had been covered the light went out and they found it impossible to continue their investigation. Slowly they retraced their footsteps. Many daring robberies in the days of the old stage coaches, and when the only means of transportation was by road wagons and these coaches, were committed. The eastern slope of Laurel hill and the western slope of the Allegheny mountains were the base of operations for these brigands.

HER NOTE CAUSES TRAGEDY.

Preston Thornton Kills Himself at the Feet of His Betrothed. A note breaking an engagement that had existed for more than three years caused Preston Thornton, one of the most prominent young men in Louisville, Ky., to shoot himself under the heart. The act was done at the feet of the young woman he would have made his wife. The young lady is Miss Nellie Bell Smith, eldest daughter of Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Thornton received the note that morning on his return from a trip to Lexington,



PRESTON THORNTON.

Ky., the home of his parents, and immediately went to the home of the young lady to see if a reconciliation could not be effected. They met with pleasant greetings, but there was a look of determination on the face of the young man. He immediately brought up the question of their engagement, and pleaded with her to forgive him for anything wrong he might have done, but she remained steadfast and refused to renew the engagement, whereupon he drew a revolver and, amid his erstwhile sweetheart's screams and protestations, shot himself below the heart.

Steals to Buy a Marriage License.

William Crull was arrested in Anderson, Ind., the other night charged with stealing a load of corn near Pendleton the preceding night and marketing it in Noblesville. He confessed to the theft and gave the particulars, the most important feature of which is that he was to be married and had to send word to the bride-elect. He says frankly that he was out of money and did not have enough to buy the license. He hit upon the plan of stealing the corn and thus realized enough to get the license. He came to this city with the money for that purpose. He has a good reputation aside from this and his frankness will probably clear him. The engagement is off.

Made a Cannon to Kill Himself.

Godfried Balske, aged 83 years, committed suicide at Dedance, Ohio, the other day in a most horrible manner. He was a gunsmith by trade, and constructed of a piece of gas pipe a cannon which he fastened to a block of wood. Balske seated himself on a chair in front of the cannon, opened his shirt, deliberately ignited the fuse and waited for death, which was instantaneous. He used a piece of iron for a bullet, and was found in the chair after the load had passed through his heart. Ill health is given as the cause.

Fatal Fight of Moonshiners.

The Heitfelds and Cawans, rival moonshine factions plying their business in the Ponville Ridge mountain, Hancock county, Tennessee, met at a singing at Coal Branch schoolhouse the other day. A fight ensued, which lasted an hour. Several hundred shots were fired and James Heitfeld was killed and Tom Cawan was mortally wounded. The Ponville Ridge mountains are inhabited almost entirely by moonshiners and no arrests are ever made for lawlessness. Human life is cheap and the Winchester is the arbiter of all disputes.

How He Got Rich.

Hicks—How did Hicks make all his money, anyway? Dix—Out of literary work. Hicks—You don't mean it? Dix—Yes, I do. He had to get out of it, because he couldn't make a dollar in it.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.