

**CANTANKEROUS CASTRO.**



—Indianapolis Sun.

**GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER DEAD.**

**Famous Cavalry Leader of Civil War a Victim of Pneumonia.**  
Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the famous Confederate cavalry leader and a brigadier general of the United States army since the war with Spain, died Thursday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn. Pneumonia which developed from a cold caused his death.



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

Gen. Wheeler fought in about 200 engagements on the Confederate side in the Civil War, being renowned as one of the greatest cavalry leaders of that conflict. He lived to again wear the blue and fight for the stars and stripes in the war with Spain. He was born at Augusta, Ga., in 1836 and graduated from West Point in 1859. When the Civil War broke out he resigned his commission in the army to fight for the South. He entered as a lieutenant and in two years was a major-general.

**ANARCHIST BAND BROKEN UP.**

**Leaders of a Gang Which Plotted Assassination Are Arrested.**

Not since the hanging of the Molly Maguires in Central Pennsylvania has a more dangerous gang been broken up than that which has terrorized residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania, for some time. Two ringleaders are now under arrest, warrants are out for three more and warrants will be sworn out against thirty-three others by District Attorney Owen Underwood.

Revelations following the raid on anarchist headquarters at Baird, Pa., are of a character to shock the American people. It is clear that several murders were planned by the anarchist group at Baird and at Paterson, N. J. In two cases the men marked for assassination have been assassinated. In other cases the plans to kill the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio and other public men had been completed when the police authorities took action.

The anarchists in this case are Italians, but they plot against men of their own nationality as well as against native Americans. They strike at the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania and at the same time lay plans to assassinate the newly elected Democratic Governor of Ohio.

In some cases they demand money; in others they plan assassination without reference to the character or politics of the public officials to be assassinated. Operating on one line they intimidate or rob men of means, and operating on another line they seek to terrorize a nation of 80,000,000 people by assassination of State and National officers.

**BATTLE ON STATEHOOD BILL.**

**House Passes Measure by Vote of 194 to 150.**

By a vote of 194 to 150 the Statehood bill passed the House, and the fight was at once transferred to the Senate. The end of the insurrection against President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon and the House organization was peaceful. The vote upon the passage of the bill was perfunctory, there being no excitement whatever. The galleries were crowded, but the attendance upon the floor was not as large as the preceding day, when the opposition attempted to prevent the adoption of the rule for the consideration of the bill.

Philippine tariff reform, Statehood for the remaining Territories of the mainland and railroad rate legislation—the three subjects of greatest concern at the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress—have now been put up to the uncertain Senate.

The Statehood bill, which in its present form proposes to erect Oklahoma and Indian Territory into one State and Arizona and New Mexico into another, has been thrashed over in all its aspects for several years. The desirability of admitting the two first-named Territories to joint Statehood is nowhere questioned. Oklahoma has advanced rapidly and promises to become a wealthy, influential and progressive State. Whatever may be said against the joint admission of Arizona and New Mexico, many think that they should come in together, if at all. Neither is sufficiently developed to merit Statehood alone, and the idea of giving such sparsely settled commonwealths a senatorial representation of four in Congress is declared to be preposterous.

**POLITICS and POLITICIANS**

Capt. Frank Frantz was inaugurated as the seventh Governor of Oklahoma at Guthrie.

John M. Gearin, recently appointed United States Senator from Oregon, will be the poorest man in that body.

Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to England, has been elected president of the New York State Bar Association.

Herbert H. D. Peirce, our new minister to Norway and a native of Massachusetts, is a relative by marriage of Senator Lodge.

Marcus A. Smith, who is again representing Arizona in Congress, is dean of the territorial delegates, this being his eighth term.

President Roosevelt is to be honorary president of the American Bison Society, which has for its object the preservation of the American buffalo.

President Roosevelt is to be invited to attend the commencement exercises of the Missouri university next June, there to receive the honorary degree of LL. D.

The extraordinary session of the Pennsylvania Legislature summoned by Gov. Pennypacker to institute numerous reforms began its sessions at Harrisburg.

In his message the Governor refers to the "wave of popular and political unrest and commotion which has spread over the country." A somewhat striking feature of the second day's session was the prayer of Chaplain Moore, as follows: "And now, O Lord, help these men, for they are reformers, to get down to work, for the man who refuses to indorse the acts of reform will be consigned to political oblivion in November." Many reform bills have already been introduced.

William McNeir, who succeeds Andrew H. Allen as chief of the bureau of rolls and library, Department of State, at Washington, was once a page in the House.

**WRECK OF THE VALENCIA.**

**Disaster Adds Another Tragedy to the Annals of the Sea.**

The wreck of the steamer Valencia off the west coast of Vancouver island adds to the annals of the sea a tragedy that will long be remembered. All but fifteen of the 150 persons on board were drowned. The loss of life was not so great as that in a number of wrecks of similar character, but the peculiarly dramatic and cruel circumstances of the disaster heighten its horrors. As in the case of many ill-fated vessels wrecked in that vicinity, the Valencia, steering by dead reckoning in a fog, got off its course and struck a reef. Threatened with sinking, the captain chose to hurl his ship against the coast, which at this point is a precipitous wall of rock.

From an early hour Tuesday morning until sometime Wednesday the men and women huddled on the deck of the Valencia confronted the prospect of almost certain death with dry land and safely lying apparently almost within a stone's throw. The heavy sea which kept pounding the vessel against the rocks prevented the use of lifeboats, those lowered being beaten to pieces against the side of the ship. Two sailors managed to gain the shore and climbed up the cliff for some distance, only to reach a point where they could neither proceed nor retreat. As they were below high-water mark, this added horror, enacted before the eyes of the passengers, showed the hopelessness of escape in that direction. Even the vessels which were sent to make a belated attempt at rescue succeeded only in raising false hopes.

Various reasons are advanced for the fact that the Valencia was out of its course. The fog, the difficulties of navigating the channel leading into Juan de Fuca strait, and the powerful ocean currents doubtless combined to deceive the navigators and bring the ship into danger. It remains to be seen whether a measure of responsibility does not also rest upon the Canadian government for its failure to maintain lights and bell buoys and other protective devices on a treacherous shore which has caused the destruction of fifty-six vessels and the loss of 711 lives within forty years. At least the absence of coast guards and lines of communication seems to have been responsible for the long interval that elapsed before news of the vessel's predicament reached the nearest port and an attempt at rescue was made possible.

The deadly "west coast" of Vancouver island is one of the world's most famous marine graveyards. In forty years fifty-six vessels and 711 lives have been lost, all within a few miles of the scene of the wreck of the Valencia. In addition to the Valencia the King David and Pass of Melford have been wrecked in the past month. With the King David seven lives were lost, while twenty-six perished on the Pass of Melford. In the last forty years the following wrecks, in which more than ten lives were lost, have occurred on the same coast:

Vessels.	When lost.	Lives lost.
John Bright, bark.....	1867	14
Pacific, steamer.....	1875	260
Grace Darling, ship.....	1878	15
Malleville, bark.....	1882	20
Sierra Nevada, ship.....	1886	13
Harvey Mills, ship.....	1886	18
Eldorado, bark.....	1887	15
St. Stephen, ship.....	1887	22
Ivanhoe, ship.....	1894	23
Mont Serra, ship.....	1894	30
Keeweenaw, steamer.....	1894	31
Jane Grey, schooner.....	1898	34
Coridor, British warship.....	1902	80
Triumph, schooner.....	1904	32
Lamorna, ship.....	1904	26

**MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL.**

**Document Disposes of Estate Reckoned at Over \$100,000,000.**

Marshall Field's last will and testament, embracing two codicils and disposing of an estate reckoned as beyond the value of \$100,000,000, was filed for probate in Chicago Wednesday. The document, which contains upward of 22,000 words, was attested in Chicago and bears date of Feb. 25, 1904. After making specific bequests of \$25,208,000, the testator provides that the residue of the estate go to his grandchildren, Marshall Field III, and Henry Field, 12 and 10 years old, respectively. They are the children of the late Marshall Field, Jr. To the widow is left the Field residence and contents, worth upward of \$2,000,000, and \$1,000,000 in addition. In this connection it is said that Mr. Field made a large marriage settlement.

The daughter, Mrs. Ethel Field Beatty of England, is to receive the benefit of a trust fund of \$6,000,000 and a life interest in \$1,000,000 was set apart for the widow of Marshall Field II, Gwendolyn Field, the granddaughter, now 3 years old, has \$1,000,000 left in trust for her. The Field Museum of Natural History will get \$5,000,000 and four local charities are left \$25,000 each. Scattering millions are left to relatives, old employees and to a few friends.

The great magnitude of the inheritance which falls to the grandsons of Mr. Field may be noted from the fact that young Marshall Field is to receive three-fifths and Henry Field two-fifths of the residue of the estate and in addition the benefit of a trust fund of \$5,000,000. Thus they practically now are worth anywhere from \$35,000,000 to \$50,000,000 each.

**Big Gain in Building.**

According to the statistics gathered by the Construction News, the building operations for which permits were issued in twenty-six of the largest cities in the United States in 1905 show a gain over the previous year of 40 per cent, or \$152,615,282. The showing made by St. Louis is particularly worthy of notice, because it is unusual for a city in which an international exposition has been held to have such gains in building in the year following the close of the fair.

**PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE**

**A SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL.**

By Secretary Charles J. Bonaparte.



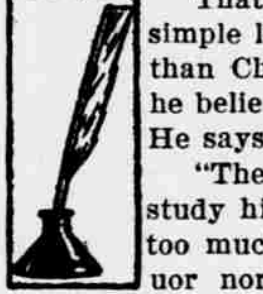
C. J. BONAPARTE.

The spirit of our orderly freedom was then and is now too just, too sane, to suffer, or at least suffer long, such perversion of our laws. Many, too many, Americans of those days were deafened to the voice of reason and conscience by appeals to prejudice and passion. It may be that many, too many, Americans of to-day are no better able to reject the like insidious and unworthy appeals, but the heart of the nation was then and is now sound and true.

Americans want a square deal for every man; want a President who will give every man such a deal in national affairs; want a Governor who will give every man such a deal in State affairs; want a Mayor who will give every man such a deal in city affairs. They gave your grandfathers and fathers a square deal, took them in to share their own ups and downs, their fair weather and their rain, their good and their ill fortune, with the same duties and the same burdens, the same rights and the same privileges which fall to the lot of all other Americans. And as our country hath dealt with you, so have you dealt with her. Because she treated you and those who begot you with righteousness, in you she has citizens of whom any land may well be proud.

**MILLIONAIRES WHO LIVE THE SIMPLE LIFE.**

By G. R. Clarke.



That the majority of millionaires lead the simple life is usually conceded. No less a person than Chauncey M. Depew has summed it up as he believes it should be followed by the beginner. He says:

"The first thing for a young man to do is to study his health. He must first learn not to eat too much. He must then learn that neither liquor nor tobacco is necessary in any form or quantity. On the contrary, a young man who is in good health will make so much more steam and vitality than he needs that, instead of stimulating, he ought to work off steam in his work and recreation."

A man who now occupies one of the first places among the younger generation of financiers is George W. Perkins, who will some day probably be one of the richest men in the United States. Soon after Mr. Perkins went into the Morgan partnership he had an unusual object lesson. Two of the partners in the great banking house broke down because of an unreasonable manner of life.

Mr. Perkins followed neither of these extremes. His usual plan is to get home early, where he has an early dinner with simple, substantial and nourishing food. He has a drive, a romp with his children, reads an hour or two, and gets to bed early. He strenuously avoids the amusements of fashionable life. In spite of the fact that he does excessive mental work, and that he spends his life in the fierce strain of a financial center, his nerves are like



ALEX. E. ORR.

later settled in New York, where he entered the shipping trade. He soon became connected with the establishment of David Dows & Co. In 1861 he was admitted to partnership and for many years has been its head. For a quarter of a century, under the management of Dows & Orr, this house was one of the leading commission houses of the country, the business being in flour, grain and provisions, chiefly home products. To the firm largely was due the maintenance of a leading place as a grain market for the port of New York.

Mr. Orr joined the Produce Exchange in 1859 and has been president many times. He has taken a leading part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and was chairman of the Rapid Transit Commission, which built the subway.

Politically Mr. Orr has always been active and independent. He was associated with John Bigelow, Daniel Magone and John D. Van Buren in the Canal Commission appointed by Gov. Tilden in 1875, and which worked eight months in exposing the canal ring frauds, which led to placing the State canals under the State superintendent of public works. He was an intimate friend of Tilden's, and was a Tilden presidential elector in 1876.

**HOW ROCKEFELLER LIVES.**

**Daily Life on Oil Magnate's Estates Sturdiously Simple.**

For several years Mr. Rockefeller has spent practically all of the year at one or another of his three homes—Forest Hill, a country place near Cleveland, O., where he lives from May until October; his New York town house on Fifty-fourth street, or his great estate at Pocantico hills, near Tarrytown—

steel, his eye is clear, and his step and look show perfect health.

Simplicity has been a common trait with the coterie of men known as the "Pittsburg group." Mr. Carnegie always has been notoriously frugal in his habits. It is to his lifelong abstinence from luxury that he attributes the fact that his nerves are admirably balanced. From his earliest days in Pittsburg an abundance of fresh air has been his greatest intoxicant. When, upon a few occasions, he has felt the nervous strain of his work, he has increased his allowance of outdoor life—golf, horseback rides, with long walks over the hills.

Mr. Frick, Mr. Carnegie's one time partner, also is noted for his Spartan simplicity of life. He was born on a farm and has adhered to the habits of his early days through all of his changes of fortune. The plainest food and drink serve him best, and he has never learned to care for the delicate accessories of living. He has a kitchen attached to his office headquarters and eats his luncheon in the plainest kind of a dining room among his clerks and office men.

**THE COLLEGE OF THE FUTURE.**

By Carroll D. Wright.



C. D. WRIGHT.

The college of the future will in the very nature of things put the responsibility upon the student and make his college work his examination and promptly and consistently drop him when he proves his inability or indisposition to do the prescribed work. In order to carry out this principle the college must make it fairly easy to enter, while it makes it very difficult for the student to remain. In order to avoid the pressure upward from the high schools and downward from the professional schools there must be a shortening of the college term.

Do women as a whole—the great majority of women, that is—wish to be free? Would they be happy in being quite free as many men are free? I have met numbers of women, and many of them women of strong character, who obviously enjoyed being ruled, who even sought a ruler instinctively, as if their natures needed just that—governance, a master, some one who said to them: "I am stronger than you. You must recognize that fact."

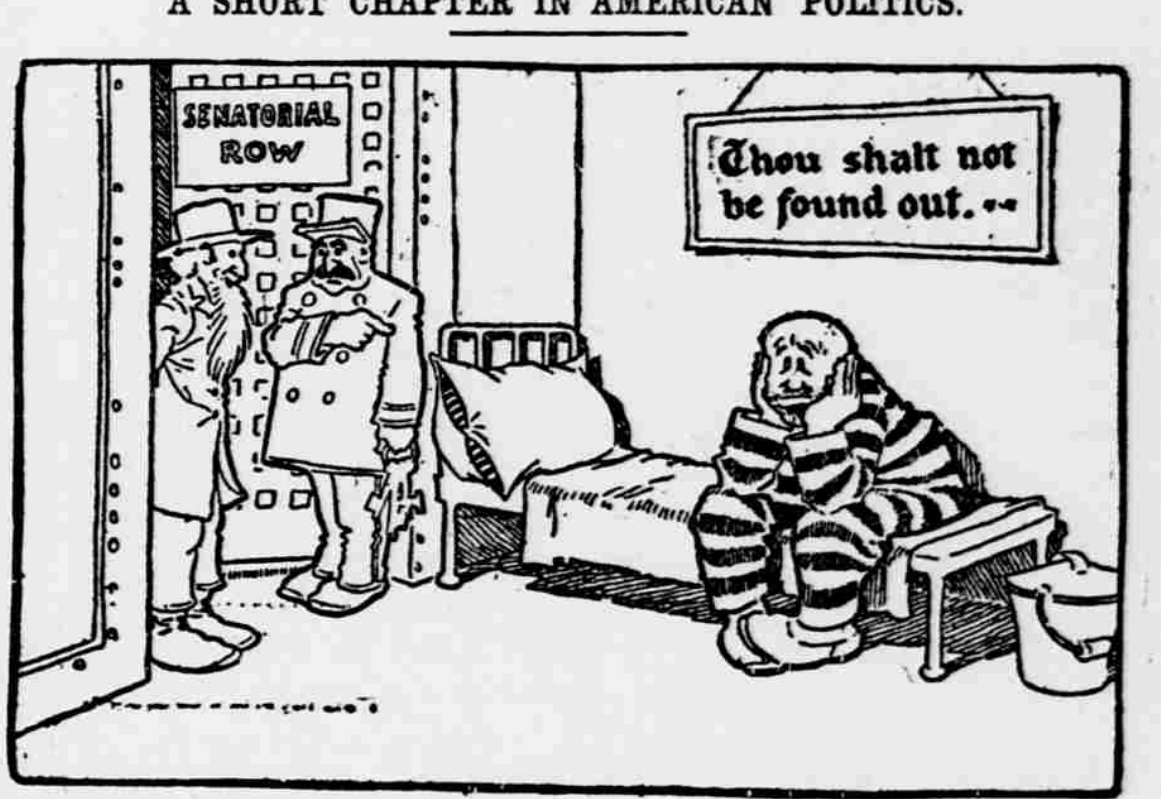
**DO WOMEN REALLY WANT LIBERTY?**

By Robert Hichens.

I do not think the great majority of women wish to change their sex in order to gain man's freedom. Of one thing, however, I feel pretty sure, and that is that woman likes the first fiddle to be a Joachim—none of your pretty-pretty, sugary, scent-bottly performers, but some one leonine, firm, and powerful.

But unfortunately there are plenty of weak men in the world who arrogantly assume that they are born to dominate women in every way their superiors.

**A SHORT CHAPTER IN AMERICAN POLITICS.**



Last step of all, he was a United States Senator.

on-the-Hudson, says Miss Tarbell in McClure's. It is fair to judge something of a man's character from his homes—particularly when the man is one who is freed from the necessity of considering cost in building. Mr. Rockefeller's homes force several reflections on me. Certainly they show his cult of the unpretentious. No one of the three houses he occupies has any claims to rank among the notable homes of the country. They are all unpretending even to the point of being conspicuous. Not only that, they show him to have no pleasure in noble architecture, to appreciate nothing of the beauty of fine lines and decorations. Mr. Rockefeller's favorite home, the house at Forest Hill, is a monument of cheap ugliness—a great modern structure built in the first place as a sanitarium, it is amazing that anyone not compelled to do so should live in its shadow. His city house is without distinction, and there has never been an appropriate mansion at Pocantico hills.

The daily life on his great estates is studiously simple. Mr. Rockefeller regulates his household as he does his business. Family and servants are trained to strictest economy. There is no more gas burned than is needed, no unnecessary heating, no wasteful providing. There is nothing for display, nothing squandered in the senseless American way to prove you are rich, so rich you need not care. On every hand there is frugality and carefulness. And this frugality certainly is a welcome contrast to the wanton lavishness which on every side of us corrupts taste and destroys the sense of values. One would be inclined to like Mr. Rockefeller the

better for his plain living if somehow one did not feel that here was something more than frugality—that here was parsimony made a virtue, and that one of the chief vanities of this "richest man in the world" is seeing how little he can spend on his household, as that of many another rich man is in seeing how much he can spend.

**Mere Variations.**

Mr. Newhall, the bridegroom, was humbly trying to learn some of the simpler technical terms applying to feminine garb and a few of the lesser intricacies of dressmaking language, but Mrs. Newhall declared that he was very slow.

"I think it's a shame for Madam Fitz to make Elsie Gray's gown exactly like mine, when we're both brides, and she kne we'd be invited to the same places," said Mrs. Newhall, on her return from a dinner party.

"Why, it looked entirely different," said her husband, in his most soothing tone. It was yellow, and yours is pink, and—"

"That's just the point," said Mrs. Newhall, indignantly; "that's one of Madam Fitz's mean little tricks. It was exactly the same gown, only it was yellow instead of pink, and chiffon instead of silk, and where mine has tucks hers has folds, and in place of my rosettes Elsie's has those loops, and where mine has the material hers has the lace, and the top of my sleeves is the bottom of hers, and—"

"Help! Help!" cried Mr. Newhall.

It occurs to a man in trouble, that his friends who say they will pay for him, were always the ones to hang on to their money.