## A WOMAN AND HER MILLIONS

Hetty Green Tells How Sha Accumulated

How She Looks, Lives and Dresses-Her Many Interests and Investments-One of the Remarkable Characters of America.

The other day appeared a list of the wealthiest Americans. Seventh in it was a woman. Those who preceded her in the category were Vanderbilts, Astors, a Rockefeiler. The richest woman in the United States, if not in her individual right, at least by her own talents, is Hetty Howland Robinson Green. Her estate is valued at \$40, 000,000. But the truth is, that neither she nor anybody cise can estimate its fail value, and she who knows better than any one else approximately what she is worth is adroit in declining to make an estimate.

Recently a friend of Mrs. Green said to her, "Will you tell me how you made your fortune?" Mrs. Green, who is far more of woman of actions than of words, was at first wary and reluctant, but when satisfied, as she speedily was, that the question was put in good faith, and that her reply to it would be employed honorably and truthfully, sho consented to tell what is assuredly a remarkable tale, the more absorbing because Mrs. Green never before consented to tell the tale berself. As it was not taken down in shorthand, but is given substantially from memory, it may err in unimportant particu lars. In the main it is absolutely authentic

A Phenomenal Woman's Looks. Mrs. Green, it may be well to state before the story itself begins, is a phenomena woman. Her head is shapely, strong and compact. It is singularly square. The average woman's head is low above the brows broad across the oves, narrow at the tips o the cheek bones, round at the blending o check with chin, dimpled and bubble like at the chin itself, bowlike in the lips, with fulness and reduces, where poets delight to find cherries parted to show pearls. The average woman's head is more round than square; and the portion phrenologists designate the temporal ridge of the frontal bone-that is, the sides of the head from the eyes to the hair line and an inch or two under that, is generally well expanded. Hetty Howland Robinson Green's head differs essentially from the head of the typical woman, It possesses nothing indeed of that sentimental and asthetic conformation which sculptors have handed down from Greek days as the ideal feminine head—round, mild, delicate, and if extremely beautiful in perfection of mold and symmetry of lines suggestive of imagination and taste, likely also to suggest

imagination and taste, likely also to suggest indecision, if not feebleness.

Mrs. Green's head is shapely, but it is square. It is almost rectilinear. Take a block of good proportions; take a keen hatchet, square the sides, front and back, square the chiek bones, square the bumps indicating reasoning powers and resolution, omit the reasoning powers and resolution, emit the swelling on either side of the upper part, supposed to suggest imagination, give this quare head a firm, straight nose, a little broader at the nostrils than straight noses generally are; thin out the lips, but leave them ruddy; insert sharp graveyes, setting them back well under the bony gables; make them furtive, watchful, perhaps suspicious; devolop the perceptive lines across the eyes; equare the entire head now to these thin lips, keen eyes and high cheek bones, and there is the richest woman in the United States, perfectly preserved, brown in her hair beginning to gray; her age, say 55.

How She Dresses, How was she dressed, with all her wealth As there is scarcely a civil court from Salem to San Francisco in which Mrs. Green has not been plaintiff or defendant, her costumes are familiar less to women of society than to practitioners at the bar, judges on the bench and talesmen in a panel. When the ques-tion was put to Mrs. Green, "How aid you make your fortune?" had she been perfectly frank her instant reply would have been, "By not spending it." For Mrs. Green in her appared, in her dietary, in her lodgings, in her means and mode of transportation and in all her methods of transacting business and living life is primarily a saving woman. Her dress in cold weather is genererativ a simple woolen fabric fitting lightly to a good, almost statwart figure, for Mrs Green is well built, not stout but robust, and an wear a shopmade dress more comfortably than most women who are above or below medium proportions. It is scarcely likely that Mrs. Green's ordinary gown costs long time, for her ousy brain and deft fingers have something else to do besides look-ing after the latest fashions and examining llinery in shop windows.

The Story of Her Fortune.

"How did I make my fortune!" Mrs. Green said with amiable and yet abstracted interest. "Well, to be candid, I did not make it. Inherited a large part of it. My ancestors were English Quakers. A Robinson was Tory governor of Massachusetts Bay, and I silver seal that attested the official deeds of his office. I own the house not far from New Bedford which he built on ground he bought directly from the Indians. sole heir on both father's, grandfather's, mother's, and grandmother's sides. I was born in New Bedford, and went to school to Mrs. Lowell in Boston. Mrs. Lowell was wife to the brother of James Russeil Lowell. Being my father's only child, and living alone with him and my grandfather, I grad ness letters to him and writing answers at his dictation; and I acquired quite without thinking over it knowledge of the many kinds of investment in which he was concerned. We lived when I was growing up Salom, on Federal street, near the gov

erament building." friend said vivaciousty. Mrs. Green's "Then you must have often seen Hawthorne or your father must have known him in the

Green shook her head. She had not heard her father mention any one of that name; she did not know any flawthorne in Saiem. Yet Hawthorne should have known this daughter and sole heir of a line of Puri-

tan Quakers. Another "moss" might have grown on an "old manse." "My father was one of the pioneers of the industries of the Pacific coast, and built the first street railroad in San Francisco. He was largely laterested also in commerce, and many of the ships that came in and went out at Salem he owned or sent off with cargoes. I married Edward Houry Green, whom I met through my father's connection with seagoing investments. Mr. Green [wno is still living | was in the East India trade and had a large fortune of his own. His father was a judge and a great friend of Captain

sald Mrs. Green's friend; "then you

can tell me something of interest about that delightful romancer?"

'No," replied Mrs. Green, shaking her square head, 'I don't know anything especially interesting about him. Our commercial sfluirs," Mrs. Green went on, after a brief puppe, 'patternite test. a brief paose, 'naturally took us frequently to New York. I was married, indeed, from the house of Henry Grinnell, in Bond street pretty far down town now. Lady Frank lin lived there for a time while the expedi ion was gone in search of Sir John Frank-

"Ah!" said Mrs. Green's friend, agnin de lighted at the prospect of an engaging per-sonal reminiscence; "you saw a beautiful and charming woman at a time when rare pathos must have been added to a person ality otherwise deeply attractive. Do you recollect anything about her? How did she appear? What did she wear? How did she tak! Was she in-but, of course, she was suffering the keenest torture concerning the fate of her husband. You saw her fre-

'Y-c-3," answered Mrs. Green, surprised at the eaverness of the questions. "There wa'nt much noticeable about her's I remem-'-- for Mrs. Green is unaffected in her language, and drops unconsciously now and into Nantucket and Cape Cod dialect.

Not Fond of Lawyers.

"Our commercial interests were large and | flud, and paint that door. You know how

The enormous quantity of goods sold by us during the past two months, has convinced us of the "wonderful power of price."

We have therefore decided to sell all our goods hereafter at one half our former margins, expecting the increase in sales will more than offset the decrease in profits.

We are daily receiving a complete new stock and all new goods placed on our floors will be marked at the lowest possible percentage of profits.

This policy of selling everything at a small profit with price as the leading feature, and maintaining a good quality of goods, will make our store more than ever before the most profitable place to buy furniture.

All goods marked in plain figures.

# Charles Shiverick & Co.,

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies.

1206, 1208, 1210 Farnam St.,

nu ch the paint cost, you know how much the brush cost. You can watch how long it takes to paint that do'. Then you will know what paintin's door ought to cost. You see, if we don't look after these things they run away with a lot o' money. Men swindled me areadfully out there repairin' a chimbiey. Then ' vent out and attended to it myself, and now it's all right."

"Did Mr. Green take kindly to the carriage "Oh, bless you, he a'n't got anything to

sny about such things. He does what I tell him. Big concern. I look after everything in it myself. When Ned went out there first folks said the anarchists would kil said, 'Ned don't you be afraid. Mind you' own business; anarchists mind theirs. Pay for everything you want, and don't spend a cent on what a'n't of value to you.' first rate. Why, after he was out there six months in that ward, way out on front yard of Chicago, among rollin' mills and railroad tracks, they wanted to run him for aider-

Has a Little of Everything.

"Your other investments, Mrs. Green!" "Pretty well scattered," said Mrs. Green, who seemed to dream pleasantly in enumerating then—"coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, cotton, land, especially on margins of cities and growing towns, where it is easy to hold it until time brings it into town, villages, and all their plants, railroads, ship-ping—in fact, everything it is prudent to put money in, but especially real estate. I own a square mile to the west of Chicago, and those miserable people have been trying to steal it from me. To improve it I had better train service but on between it and the city, for you know you can't get nice people to ride in cars that a'n't nice, and in every way possible I made that property worth keepin' for my children. Now these people claim that the title was not clear, and that my father had no claim upon it, and I have ond to fight that for years, and I am going to seen up the fight to the last court,' Mrs. Green is well known as a litigant. She knows as much law as her attorneys

generally do, and sits at their table during a rial to keep them on the right tack. Your investments are widely distributed, Mrs. Green f' "Yes;" and she smiled again as she saw in "Yes;" and she smiled again as all saw har her mind's eye the area of the globe they cover—"California, Colorado, North Caro-lina, Massachusetts, Chicago, Michigan, Ver-mont, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, New York,

England, India, South America—on, pretty much everywhere money can go and fetch back something."
The richest woman in the United States vears no rings, except a couple of antiquated pands with small and not valuable jewels in them. No bracefiets adorn her arms. diamonds flash in brooch or hair. She li when west, in the cheapest hotels, and on the highest floor in the cheapest room. In New York she is well known in many board-

ing houses that are not expensive. That she been for many years a formidable figure n Wall street goes without saying. Will you tell me some of your experiences Wall street!" asked her interested uc-"On, I never speculate!" instantly replied

Mrs. Green, with a forty-million-dollar twin-kle in her gray eye, as she looked down on her well worn \$10 gown.

From which it appears that the richest woman in the United States is not altogether without humor.
"Mrs. Green, you must take wonderful

delight in your gigantic business affairs!"
"Oh, no, indeed. I hate business. I just
attend to it for my children's sake. I would a great deal rather be a society woman."

The invalid pension law of 1800 has by no means lost its vitality. During the quarter ending September 30 38,813 names were added to the pension rolls under it, the total of the first payments being \$3,250,000. During the same period 12,124 cases arising under the general law were also passed on favorably, the total of first payments being about \$750,000. The number of pensioners on the rolls August 31, 1892, was 894,559, while June 30, 1891, it was 676, This great increase was due to the law of 1890. But for it there would have been a reduction. While 50,037 new names were put on the rolls during the quarter mentioned the increase in the total number of pensioners between June 30 and September 1 was but 18,500. This shows that the losses by death will soon exceed the gains under the new law, and that in ten years or so a steady decrease in the number of pensioners and the gross amount paid them will begin, and that fifty or sixty years hence the number will be below 100,000-all

Municipal Control and Operation Steadily Advancing.

Unfavorable Legislation-Valuab

Victor Researcher in New York Independent, Favorable legislation has of late played no small part in the impetus given to musicipal ownership of electric lighting. General laws allowing municipal corporations to embark in these projects exist in Pennsylvania and Nebraska and various other states; particularly, New York, Illinois and Obio have not been at all backward in passing private bills granting their towns such powers. Mr. Edward Bellamy has just claimed for himself and his followers the credit of having secured the passage of the new Massachusetts law, but I do not think that he was warranted in so doing. Those who approve the municipalization of the monopolies of service cannot properly be called nationalists simply because the nationalists also favor the same. The distinction lies in the fact that these monopolies require for their operation the exclusive use of some portion of the publie highway and can never permaneatly be competitive. But to effect this legislation

for private enterprise, to point to our prog-

The electric light is being extended in Lonion at the rate of over 5.00 lamps per week There is not a town in the United Kingdom of

owned by the municipalities. The representatives of the electric lighter corporations frequently make two conseeking contracts in the city council cham-ber. Erastus Wiman recently read a paper in which he gave the accounts of a company that had for several years cleared a hand-some profit, and he maintained that the electric light projectors were themselves largely to blame for any losses by reason of miscal-culations of expenses and depreciation. He

Adds:

The future is full of promise for these undertakings, especially in the value of the franchises, the ability to furnish power in their combination with the gas industries of the country, which must only be a question of time, and in their ability to promote and to assist in the application of electricity to street railway enterprises. street rallway enterprises.

president to the directors of the Metropolitan Electrical Supply company, limited, of London said, a year ago:

Condon said, a year ago:

Our working expenses in the past and oven at present are, with few exceptions, the same, to all intents and purposes, as they will be when we are giving our present maximum supply of 114,000 lights. When I state to you that we have made a small profit on the out-turn of 30,000 lights, it does not require a great amount of imagination to see that it must be a very good business if we can conduct 114,000 lights with a comparatively small hiercase in working expenses.

And Mr. B. E. Sunny a leading electrical

And Mr. B. E. Sunny, a leading electrical authority of Chicago, adds his testimony as

follows:

E cetric lighting is firmly lodged among commercial enterprises, and has been for seven or more years now. The important thing to get at is, how does its record read from the investor's standpoint? Does it rank with water words, gas, works, the telegraph and the steam railway as a producer of dividends? Unquestionably it does. All who are familiar with the operations of electric lighting plants can bear testimony to the fact that, notwithstanding grave mistakes that have been made in plauning for and furnishing the service, and which have materially lessened the net financial results, with one possible exception of the tecephone, the future of no business has been more greatly underestimated than the electric light.

From all this I think we must conclude From all this I think we must conclude that the franchised corporations, in spite of insolvency now and then, are not in such a

bad way as they would have us believe There remains now one more point to be ousidered—the cry of political corruption. Will the assumption of electric lighting by the municipality, and the consequent increase in the number of officeholders, tend to further corrupt our city governments! The answer is that much of the present corruption is the result of granting franchises to private parties, and the municipal owner-ship will remove more debasing elements than it will introduce. The franchised cor-porations are never willing to let well enough alone. Having secured their privileges, they are constantly seeking favors, and for this purpose require influence among the government officials. The city of Philadelphia assessed the corporations using year, together with a tax of \$5 for each new pole erected. But even this slight return for their privileges seemed to them too much. The companies refused to pay, and were a last accounts fighting the imposition in courts. The electrical commission, on quiry, found that the United States Electric Light company, which had been furnishing the city of Washington with 206 lamps, each at \$210 per year, was contributing as taxes to the local treasury the munificent sum of \$225 angually. Similar inquiries in other cities would probably give similar results. The people of the country are not gener-ally aware of the extent and influence of the electric lighting interests. There is a na-tional association in which political purposes are by no means lost sight of. Of its methods Poote, the first chairman of its committee on

egislation, speak for himself in his own words:

A year ago [1880] at the convention of the
National Electric Lighting association the
question was discussed of municipal ownership of electric light plants. As a result of
the papers read at the time, a resolution was ship of electric light plants. As a result of the papers read at the time, a resolution was adopted creating what we term the national committee on legislation, of which I was made chairman. No instructions were given to that committee. I was authorized to appoint one member from each state in making up the national committee. I was authorized to appoint one in the central interests so they could work for their state, we instituted a movement to organize state associations. The membership of these state associations is confined excussively to operating commanies, and they are supposed to look after legislation in their own states, being assisted in their work through the work of the national committee.

\* \* So far as giving instructions. The veneral understanding is that the committee is concerned. I do not think the committee is concerned, if yet that the committee is to take cognizance of all questions that affect your interests, whether that legislation be ounsicipal or state. \* \* To provide for finances an assessment is authorized to be made which varies from it to a of I per cent of the capitalization. \* \* This assessment is subject to the order of the executive committee of the association. So it gives them the has of raising a fund, if they have use for it, without waithn: to call a meeting of the association and without much delay. They can stuply have a meeting of the executive.

Several companies have derived special and individual advantages by reason of their membership in the association. One was saved from competition with a new company which sought a special charter with special privileges, and another from loss of all advantages derived from the action of gas commissioners upon an appeal from the selectmen. One or two other companies, thouch not directly involved in the controversy, would have been affected in procisely the same way if the legislation sought had not been defected.

The organized lobby has thus already.

The organized Johny has thus already pread from the council chamber to the legislative halls. It will continue to grow and in crease its activity so long as private corporaextensions and exemptions may be sought Governmental ownership of the monopolies o

to begin again to grant exemptions from the exercise of govern-mental powers. Our commonwealth for the best service, there will be little hesi confer a frauchise of this character upon a ing is the only logical solution.

Work of Redemption by the Methodist Epworth Leaguers. THE SUNDAY BEE recently contained an ar

uous blooming of the morning giories in their fullness of boauty over an apology for a house, though nourished by what seemed unfertile soil. Perhaps it would have awakened like thoughts and have provoked investigation as to whether seeds sown within those doors could take root in hearts and, amid such unfavorable soil for religious | buildings may need protection."

growth, blossom in the form of beautiful characters. Such, I am glad to say, is the

Epworth league, composed of a local band of workers eager to grasp all opportunities for helping and elevating their unfortunate fellow creatures, and knowing the great need of people to be in the possession of Christian graces which fortify when the ills of life would otherwise depress, held their first service among the innabitants of "the bettom" in the form of a Sunday school last April, with seven teachers and about fifty dirty ragged, bare-footed children who have heart no blacker, however, than some with a more goodly outside. That great interest was taken then and after is evidenced the fact that an addition to house was made necessary. Older onca oining the ranks, it was deemed advisable o hold a weekly prayer meeting and Sunday

service, which are largely attended, and a not unfrequent occurrence is it to see one who came to scoff remain to pray. Revival services, led by prominent minis-ters from the churches, have been held with

unprincipled people are trying to steal from me. Chicago is an awful place," Mrs. Green continued, "You can't trust anybody, no lawyers and trust anybody, no lawyers and few judges and no juries. They just want to get everything out of you they can." Mrs. Green was specific in her characterization of lawyors she distrusted and judges she was cortain were nurchusable, and she excepted only one on the United States bench and one in the state circuit court. As nor experience in litigation in that city was not sufficient to give her personal grounds for suspicious views of the judiciary, it seemed that her feelings had for the mement got the better of her usually calm and rea-sonable judgment. Indeed, Mrs. Green is prone to take a dejected view of the judiciary of the United States generally, and of American lawyers she thinks even less than

overed pretty nearly everything that mone

could be put into. My husband was con-nected with Russell & Sturges, and it was

convenient for us to live for a time in London. We spent seven years there, and I looked after our interests through Baring Broom our ship went pretty much all over the glou and we suffered a great deal from privateering during the war. We placed a great many claims with Evats Seathward & Chontel.

claims with Evarts, Southmajd & Choate' — and Mrs. Green does not speak of these eminent counselors with unqualified affection. Indeed, she feels deeply aggrieved toward them, and was disposed to think that she

should be permitted to state her reasons, but

r to do so for publication.

her discreet interlocutor declined to permit

his death," Mrs. Green went on after com-posing her emotions. "He died at 19 West Twenty-sixth street, New York city. He

was able to keep his own band on his affairs

business became very much entaugled

owing to misrepresentations and deceit.

He was resolved to provide for his child, and would have left everything in my hards

had he been permitted to do so. As it was,

he made heavy purchases, especially in realty, for my children, and I have just been

out in Chicago looking after their interests in the Grant Locomotive works section that

"My father was ill for a long time before

the judges when she loses actions. "How Many Millions Have You?"

"Mrs. Green," said her interlocutor, "will ou tell me in what you have your millions And, by the way, is it proper to ask how many millions you have!"

A fain flusht of personal interest overspread Mrs. Green's countenance. "Welt, I ain't going to say how much I am worth. It ain't necessary for any one to tell things he don't want to and enemies might turn against No," said the richest woman in the country, lowering her voice lest a word should be overheard—"no, I don't tell anybody how much I am worth. Men that have no right to know it are mousing into my af-fairs all the time, and I am not going to furhish them with any information they will use to hurt me and my children."

"Your children are with you, Mrs. "Yes, two of 'em; that is all there is-Henry Rowland and my daughter."

Mrs. Green's devotion to her only son, who salightly crippled, is intense. Both her children have reached maturity, and neither s permitted to waste the fortune that will be theirs to do as they please with in a few years. The young man is rather good looking, disposed to take life more agreeably than his mother, and will cut a wide swath when he comes into his share of her mill

"What do you propose to do with your n. Mrs. Green!" asked the friendly caller, "Business," was the simple, terse and

morehensive reply. "Has he special training for business?"
"Bless you, no. Just out of the university.
Don't know a thing."

Young Mr. Green is a graduate of Yale You are going to bring him up now to "Yes; he's 23; ought to settle down.

"What particular business do you propose "Beginning now with a ca'age factory in Then a carriage factory is rmong your

"Yes," said Mrs. Green, softening as she contemplated the great field of her interests Owns a Carriage Factory.

"Mrs. Green, how did you come to own a carriage factory?"

"Mawgage. Lent money to it befo' the Chicago fire, Fi' reined everybody out there. No \$2,500 ca'ages bought there for a year or two. Had to take ca'age fact'ry to save my mawgage. 'Ned.' says I, 'here's a nickel for you' street ca' fare. You go out to the ca'age fact'ry and look into its affairs. Door out there needs paintin'. You buy a little paint, put it in an old tin can-lots of 'em out there; buy the cheapest brush you can

### ELECTRIC LIGHT OWNERSHIP

LEGISLATIVE ACTION IN SEVERAL STATES

Franchises Sold for a Song.

the two classes have co-operated and, in this

instance, with success. In demanding freedom from legislative control, it was the fashion not long ago to claim electric lighting as the peculiar field ress in that field and to England's backwardness, and to claim that freedom from legislation was the sole explanation. That the British electric lighting acts retarded to some extent the breakneck introduction of electricity into the United Kingdom, it is far from my purpose to deny. Whether this was a benefit or a detriment is, however, still a mooted question. Yet since the amendatory act of 1888, the progress of plectric lighting in Great Britain has been ment toward municipal ownership is even nore noticeable. From the report of Mr. separtment to Lord Knutsford, under date

of December, 1891, we learn that There is not a town in the United Kingdom of any size or consequence: which has not taken the subject into serious consideration. Taunton, Brighton, Barnet, Northampton, Leamington, Bath, Bacop, Barnsley, Farcham, Lynton, Lynmonth, Okohampton, Woking, Weybridge, Cheimsford: Eastbourne, Galaway, Shedleid, Blackpool, Greenoek, Newcastie-on-Tyne, Bournemanth, Southampton, Bradford, St. Austeil, Hustings, Cardiff, Execter, Edmburgh and Keswick are lighted by electricity. The corporations are doing toe work themselves in Baous, Blackpool, Barnsley, Bristol, Dublin, Greenoek, Ginsgow, Bradfort, Nottlingham Brighton, St. Paneras, Manchester and Huit, From Cirity to 100 other towns have secured provisional orders and are now considering now best to carry out the powers thus afforded them.

In this report, which, was occasioned by

In this report, which was occasioned by the proposal to introduce electric light into Malta, Mr. Precee concludes: The reasons in favor of the Maltese govern ent carrying out the work themselves are

The installation at St. Paneras has proved accessful beyond expectation, and the board are now contemplating fresh stations to sup-ply other portions of the parish. On the continent less progress is found in the distribution of electric lighting stations, but there are not a few in the smaller cities

tradictory statements. In the first place they claim that private companies are willng and able to take over to thereselves the existing municipal plants and to continue to furnish the same light at a cheaper rate. On the other hand, they constantly complain that they are making no profits under their present contracts. How both statements can be true at the same time is difficult to comprehend. And the difficulty lies in this, that they tell different stories when selling bonds on the Stock exchange and when

committee, order an assessment and collect the funds. So far as my observation has gone there has been no disposition at all to hold back in the matter of finances. \* \* In my work I have to spend money and then get it appropriated afterwards, so they have a pretty good hold on me. I always bring in a bill for what I spend.

Mr. Foote is candid. He calls for money and spends it as the emergency demands. Whether any ass been spent for illegitimate purposes is not a matter to be touched upon here. But it is evident that the machinery and funds are always at hand, and that when money is spent first and a warrant procured afterwards the border line between legitimate and illegitimate lobbying, faint as more liable to be overstepped in the dark ness. The committee was partletiarly active it, its work against the Massachusetts bill granting municipal corporations power to undertake their electric eeded in burying the bill in the senate in 1890, but renewed agitation, together with the decision in the Peabody case, aroused the people and forced the law through the 1891 session. The report of the counsel to the Massachusetts state association for 1890 shows what was accomplished by that agency

service will remove the cause and abelish

such legislative interference. It is unccessary to recapitulate the various advantages of municipal ownership of electrie lighting. Even Mr. Foote, the corporate counsel whom I have quoted, seems to have perceived that they are actual and existent He contends that no just comparison of private and public plants can be made so ong as the latter have undoubted advantage over the former; that the two systems cannot be weighed side by side until they are both placed upon the same plane. And so he demands for the private corporation "a per petual, exclusive and nutaxed franchise. This is individualism run wild. We might as well return to the feudal system of old as

governments have already been sufficiently hampered by the doctrine that every grant of corporate powers is a contract, the impair ment of which is cronibited by the federal constitution. Ever since the Dartmouth col lege case, both the legislatures and the courts have been busily engaged in restricting and devising means to evade the possible effects of that farreaching decision. To grant feudal powers and exemptions to any private corporation is, with us, entirely out of the question. As yet only a few have perceived that the most economical and efficient opera tion of an electric lighting plant rests upor "a perpetual, exclusive and untaxed fran-chise." When the mass of the people sec the matter in this light, when they under tation in deciding to whose hands, public of private corporation would run counter to all our traditions, to all our republican institu tions. Municipal ownership of electric light-

IN THE BOTTOMS.

ticle by a reporter giving views afoot at and in the vicinity of the dump. While it was true as far as it went, the ground was not entirely covered either by the gentleman's article or feet, else the sign,

PIEST M. E. ON VECH.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MISSIGN.

great success, many attendance embracing Christianity and showing conclusively that the work was thorough. One young man, the work was thorough. One young man, who had lead a sinful life, a few days after under a dirt wagon. His last words were i beautiful testimony to a changed life.

Calls are made and the sick provided with medical attendance and spiritual encourage ment. Work is procured for them as far as possible. In this connection I might give

an account of how one offer of a job was received. Living in what one could call but a small partly covered, passably kept pen, is a woman with a miraculously oright child. ousidering the circumstances. A prominent down-town dentist, friendly to the cause, kindly offered to use him as an office boy at a neat little sum per week. A committee was sent to inform the mother of the glowing future dawning upon her boy; but her parental bosom heaved with emotion as she stated emphatically she could not part with him thus, not "knowing with whom he was associating," and she didn't "propose to have

her boy cut up for doctors' medicine, no, Habits of cleanliness and tidiness are being successfully instilled. One youngster, for example, instead of coming to Sunday school with but one suspender button, now has two. Another little 7-year-old fellow's mental equilibrium was one day so disturbed as to invite inquiry. He had lost his neck An old rog being finally brought to loved necktie, his face was suffused with smiles, and it occasioned the thought that we, too, often withhold our hand when we could impart to others much happiness with very little exertion and be benefited our

selves. "All who joy would win must share it;

Happiness was born a twin. Preparations are about completed at this date for the opening of a sowing school, in which girls will be taught in the simplest manner the cutting, making and repairing of vearing apparel.

Owing to the proximity of the distilleries,

the product of which is like a "vice seen too oft," the people embrace all opportunities of having a supply on hand at their homes, not only to drawn sorrow at the loss of a loved one, but they consider an invitation to partake of it as act of warmest courtesy. It be comes apparent then that the work is neces sarily slow, but not discouraging.

New fields are continually opening, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, and it can be truly said "the harvest is great, but the laborers are few." It is a grand field and should be warmly encouraged by all, either in person or by generous contributions, that the aiready fruitful work begun may progress, become more extended in its scope, and that a solid foundation may be laid for a permanent church home, if not for their souls' sake, then for humanity's

"In faith and hope the world will disagree But all mankind's concern is charity." A WORKER.

There can be nothing more tempting or delicious to serve your guests with than Cook's Extra Dry Champagne.

Prof. L. B. Binke of the University of Kansas, in an article on "Safety from Electricity." in the last issue of the Electrical World says: "For buildings in cities except churches and other high structures rods, I think, are unnecessary. Lightning strikes seldom in the cities compared with the country, one reason being that the many electric wires, telephone and telegraph and electric light, are really safeguards. A building is safer with such wires over it than without. In the country, however,