## GLADSTONE GAINS 80.

ENOUGH FOR THE PURPOSE

According to the Grand Old Man, Though Less Than Expected.

THE LIBERALS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Morley's Blue Outlook in a Newcastle's Triangular Fight.

ALL COURTEST THROWN TO THE WINDS

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 16. - [Copyright.] - Six hundred and fifty out of 670 members who constitute the House of Commons have now been elected, and the parties this evening stand as follows: Liberals, 266; Nationalists, 65; Parnellites, 9; Conservatives, 266; Liberal-Unionists, 44. Gladstone has gained altogether in Great Britain 80 seats, but against this magnificent achievement must unfortunately be set 19 Conservative and six Unionist gains in Great Britain and Ire-

The net Liberal gain, therefore, is 55. Of the remaining 20 seats Gladstone can scarcely win more than two, and his majority in the new Parliament cannot exceed 45. This result, it must be confessed, is not equal to the sanguine hopes with which the Liberals went into the fight, but Mr. Gladstone is confident that it will suffice for his

Not the least satisfactory feature of the struggle, which practically ends to-day, is the drastic manner in which the constituencies have treated the Liberal-Unionist party, led by the Duke of Devonshire, and that most venomous of Mug-wumps, Joseph Chamberlain. The party numbered 73 members at the beginning of the last Parliament, it lost several seats at the bye-elections, and to-day it can muster only 44 men, including six who accordingly won seats during the precent contest. Gladstone Not Entirely Satisfied,

But this punishment, although to all appearance sufficiently severe, does not satisfy Mr. Gladstone and his more ardent followers, who long ago made up their minds that the Mugwumps would not number more than 30 in the new Parliament. Mr. Gladstone displayed his disappointment in a letter published yesterday addressed to the Liberal candidate for Handsworth division, Staffordshire, in the course of which he said: "Of all classes of candidates now before the country none is so hopeless as the dissentient Liberal. I cannot help hoping that the Tories, if left to themselves, would have had good sense enough to restore harmony between England and Ireland by settling the Irish question, but here are a set of gratilemen whose creed seems to be summed up in their hatred

ical party from 73 to 44 is a striking piece of work of which the Liberals have good reason to be proud. Mr. Gladstone is now resting in the Scottish Highlands, but he will be in London next week in order to confer with his lieutenants as to the cours to be pursued at the reassembling of Parliament on August 4.

Salisbury Waits to Be Kicked Out.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury has made up his mind not to retire gracefully but will want to be kicked out. He argue that the numerical strength of the Tory party still exceeds that of any other single party in Parliament, and that he is not bound to count labor members. Percelling bound to count labor members, Parnellites and anti-Parnellites among Mr. Gladstone's followers, until they have actually gone with him into the same Parliamentary division lobby. This, of course, is merely a device for postponing the inevitable, but at the most it will not delay Mr. Gladstone's return to power beyond a week or two. It will involve among other small inconveniences, a set debate upon the Opener's preced in the debate upon the Queen's speech, in the course of which the Tories hope they will course of which the Tories hope they will be able to force Mr. Gladstone's hand by compelling him prematurely to divulge the details of his home rule bill. They ought to know the "old parliamentary hand" better than that. They are foredoomed to disappointment. The Grand Old Man will beat them in strategy and tactics, and will carry a vote of censure in the way which seems best to him notwithstanding the Parliamentary fillibustering which the Tories are already threatening.

Of the 52 Irish seats which a year ago

Timothy Harrington confidently predicted would be won by Parnellites, only nine have been secured by that faction, a result which speaks highly for the good sense and patriotism of the people.

Harrington's Offer That Was Spurned, A large Nationalist majority was never in doubt, but few people believed that the factionists would be so utterly routed. Upon the eve of the general election Har-rington made what he described as a generous offer, made solely in the interest of peace, that there should be no contests in Nationalist constituencies if 33 seats were allotted to his party, but if that offer were rejected he and his friends "would make it

hot in every sense of the word" for the Nationalists all over Ireland. In order to avoid contests which would let in Tories, the Nationalists offered the Parnellites 12 seats, but that offer, generous the circumstances, was contemptuously rejected, with the result that while proving the world their own insignificance, the Parnellites have made a present to the Tories of five Nationalist seats. The Tories are as much chagrined as the Parnellites. They had counted, in their ignorance of Ireland, upon the presence in the new Par-liament of an Irish party almost equally divided, and they would have been prepared to pay a high price for the Parnellite support against Gladstone, but that assistance

s now scarcely worth purchasing.

Meanwhile, however, the Parnellites are gratuitously playing the Tory game by endeavoring to sow distrust between Nationalists and Liberals. The Independent, the chief Parnellite organ, gave prominence yesterday to a ridiculous statement purporting to emanate from London to the effect that Gladstone had decided, with the consent of the Irish members, to shelve home rule in order to give him an opportunity of reforming the electoral system.

nity of reforming the electoral system. A Statement Without Foundation. The statement is an impudent and malicious fabrication. Mr. Gladstone will proceed with his home rule scheme with the least possible delay. The Irish leaders had positive assurance to that effect before the general election commenced, and Gladstone could not have gone back upon them had But that majority now absolutely depends upon the Irish vote, and that fact, if there

security that no attempt will be made to trifle with Ireland's demands. The Tory leaders have not yet met to consider their course of action, but the utter

Giving Him a Majority in the

Next Parliament of 45

or Thereabouts.

Sider their course of action, but the utterances of their inspired organs in the press leave no room for doubt that their policy is to be a fighting one. The home rule bill will be contested, clause by clause and line by line, and every device of parliamentary obstruction will be used to defeat it. Nor can there be any doubt that when the bill reaches the House of Lords it will be thrown out. The neers might have hesithe bill reaches the House of Lords it will be thrown out. The peers might have hesi-tated to take such daring action had Glad-stone obtained the majority in Great Britain, but with the Liberals in an actual minority of British votes, it may be taken as absolutely certain that no quarter will be given to them by their hereditary foes.

A Greater Struggle Yet to Come, A Greater Struggle Yetto Come.

In every quarter the general election now ending is regarded merely as preliminary to a greater struggle to come, probably in the summer of next year. Tory and Liberal newspapers alike are already exhorting their partisans to take care that their names are placed on the new register of voters which will be made up at the end of this month, and in many constituencies successful as well as unsuccessful candidates are making their personal arrangements on the assumption that a year of hard work is before them.

In pursuance of their new fighting policy

In pursuance of their new fighting policy the Tories have resolved upon the usual course of opposing the re-election of mem-bers of the new Cabinet. Hundreds or years ago the House of Commons, in its wisdom, decreed that any member accept-ing a place of profit under the Crown should ing a place of profit under the Crown should ipso facto vacate his seat and submit himself to his constituents for re-election or rejection. The rule has long ceased to be of any practical value, because the Crown no longer dares to gain its way with the House of Commons by bribery and corruption, but remains in force. Usually new Ministers, by courtesy of their opponents, are re-elected without opposition, and almost invariably so when a general election has just taken place, but upon this occasion the re-election of every man who accepts a position in Glastone's home rule accepts a position in Gladstone's home rule Cabinet is to be stoutly opposed.

Newcastle the Seat of War. Preparations for these ungracious conflicts are being actively made, and especially in Newcastle, wher John Morley is to be op-Newcastle, wher John Morley is to be op-posed by a labor candidate as well as a Tory. Keir Hardie, a young labor leader who has just been made M. P. for West-ham by liberal votes, has ungratefully gone down to Newcastle to take charge of the campaign against Morley, much to the de-light of the Tories, who hall the incident as a timely proof of the instability of Gladstone's majority. Fortmetely how of Gladstone's majority. Fortunately, how-ever, there is not another labor member who would act as Hardie is now acting. They all owe their seats to Liberals, apart from labor votes, and everyone of them ex-cept Hardie has sense enough to grasp the significance of that fact. Hardie, being young and vain, will probably not realize it until he has alienated the bulk of his con-stituents and finds himself out in the cold after the next election. after the next election.

The probabilities are that even Mr. Glad-stone will not be spared the ordeal of an-other election, for it is authoritatively announced to-day that, emboldened by their success in reducing the Grand Old Man's majority in Midlothian, "the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists have commenced an energetic canvass of the constituency, with a view, if thought advisable, of contesting the seat, in event of Mr. Gladstone accepting office as Prime Minister."

An Attack Bound to Fai'. An Attack Bound to Fai'.

The proposed strack will certainly fail, but the fact that such action should be seriously considered is one of the many signs of the exasperation of the Tories at being defeated, and Colonel Kenyon Slaney, an aristocratic M. P., yesterday publicly denounced Mr. Gladstone as one of whom nothing was more clear than that those who knew him best trusted him least," and Tory sneeches and Tory newspapers almost of the Irish cause, and who, in their indulgence of that unhappy sentiment, have foresworn, one by one, all their liberal ideas, and yet continue to maintain the name of a political creed of which they are the masked but not dangerous enemies."

one of whom nothing was more clear than that those who knew him best trusted him least," and Tory newspapers almost teem with similar abuse, showing that orators and writers have been severethe masked but not dangerous enemies." Gladstone has the best abused man in the United Kingdom, and has learned to pursue his way heedless of the snapping and snarling of insignificant enemies. He loves to fight well enough

when the foes are worthy of his steel, and An idea has taken hold of the Tory mind that the Grand Old Man may be worried into retiring from public life, and the task will be undertaken by Balfour, Gosehen and Chamberlain, assisted, in all prob-ability, by Lord Randolph Churchill, who is stage in the character of the friend of the election has converted the powerful daily Chronick, which henceforth will give "an independent support" to Gladstone's policy.

Expressions of the Radical Feeling. It has transpired that Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, one of the numerous Schleswig-Holstein, one of the numerous German hangers-on of the royal family, and who is kept from the poorhouse by the generosity of the British taxpayer was, in some manner yet to be explained, placed on the electoral register for East Berkshire, and recorded his vote for the Tory candidate. Something more is likely to be heard of this matter in the new Parliament.

indlested by the London Star, which marks to-day: "Royalties, supported by the House of Commons, should not be allowed to vote at all. They will only vote for men who will keep their pensions. We disfranchise up their pensions. We disfranchis a man who has received a little outdoor relief from the people, or a little medical aid, but a royal pauper who draws a thousand a

year is allowed to vote."

In accordance with royal proclamation the peers of Scotland met Thursday in the ancient Palace of Holyrood, near Edinburgh, for the purpose of choosing 16 of their number to sit and vote in the new Parliament as representative peers of Scot

The Usual Protest Lodged.

What is described as the usual protest was lodged against the Earl of Kellie voting as the Earl of Mar, but the Duke of Montose, who presided, retused to accept it, lthough it was indorsed by the Duke of Sutherland, the Earls of Strathmore, Stair and Gallaway, and Lord Sempill.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie was trebly

fortunate, Thursday, because not only did the peers refuse to abet the Earl of Mar's renewed attemp to rob him of half of his title, but they elected him a representative peer at the very moment that he was being married in London to a sister of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The squabble about this title, which is to be re-newed in the House of Lords next month, has called public attention to the anomalous position of numerous Scotch peers who don't also hold English titles, giving them the right to sit in the House of Lords.

Scottish representative peers have to undergo re-election at the beginning of every Parliament, and no Scottish peer can sit in the House of Commons, but Irish representative peers are elected for life, and those not so elected may sit in the House of Com ons if they can find constituencies to elect them. The law so rarely gives the advan-tage to Ireland that this instance is worth

Effect of the Parisian Cholers Scare, (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, July 16.-General Comsto needless of the cholera scare, bas gone Paris. A good many Americans, however, have canceled their Parisian engagements and have gone to Eastbourne and other En-glish watering places instead.

A Russian Expedition to the Pamir. St. Petersbung, July 16.—An expedition under the command of Captain Sadoff bas started for the Pamir, the country from which Captain Younghusband, an English agent, was expelled some months ago by Russians, and for which expulsion Russia subsequently apologized to England.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

With a Little Religion of Several Kinds Mixed Up in East Africa—A Mess for English Politicians and Philanthropis to Clear Up. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 16.—Captain Lugard's tardy dispatches explaining his share in the fighting in Uganda bave come to hand, and they don't afford pleasant reading to Christian lovers of peace. The story told is an unedifying one of deceit and blood-

unedifying one of deceit and bloodshed between Roman Catholies, Protestants and heathens, and the last-named appears to have come out of it with the least discredit. Lugard, of course, places the blame upon the Catholies, but it is certainly a case of six of one and half a dozen of the other.

The Imperial British South African Company, which is composed of shoddy philanthropists and sharp capitalists, wants the British Government to come to the rescue of Captain Lugard on the old ground that if the company's forces be withdrawn Uganda will relapse into barbarism, but the native Protestants and Catholies appear to be romarkably muscular Christians, well able to take care of themselves against the heathens, and the people of Uganda generally, if they could be polled on the question, would as likely as not vote in favor of barbarism rather than civilization and Christianity, plus machine guns and breech-loading rifles.

The fact is that the East Africa Company,

The fact is that the East Africa Company, having by its charter been given vast tracts of country in Africa, is anxious to develop its possessions at the expense of somebody else—preferably the British Government, Had the Tories remained in power the company might have succeeded, for it has already secured from the British Treasury a subsidy for the survey of a railway from the coast to the interior, but there will soon be a Liberat Prime Minister in Downing street who is not likely to be hoodwinked like his prede-

The Liberal position is perfectly straight-forward. Either the East Africa Company must do its work without Government as-sistance, or it must admit its incompetence and hand over its territory to the Imperial

MR. ASTOR ABLE TO RIDE OUT.

Carriage Exercise Taken by the Rich Man Who Was Reported Dead, [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 16 .- Mr. William Waldorf Astor was able to take carriage exercise to-day. It has transpired that the real cause of the trouble which set the painful rumors into circulation was a slight attack pleurisy which followed upon a severe

The Astor family believe they have been victims of a cruel conspiracy, and their legal advisers are in correspondence with the postoffice and the cable companies, with a view to discover the man who, it is be-lieved, sent a forged cablegram announcing the death to New York. Mr. Astor has bought the famous Henrietta mansion, in Carlton House Terrace, by private treaty. The price paid has not been allowed to

THE COLUMBUS ENCYCLICAL

eo XIII, Enjoins the Bishops of Italy, Spain and America to Celebrate.

ROME, July 16.-The promised papal encyclical, on the Columbus Celebration, was issued to-day. In it the Pope enjoins the

His Holiness requests that the French Government intervene by strong represen-tations at St. Petersburg to persuade Rus-sia to assume a more friendly attitude toward Catholics in that country, has resulted in no success, the Russian Holy Synod opposing any change in the treat-ment of Catholics.

FIGHTING THE CHOLERA.

Russia and Spain Taking Extraordinary Precautions Against the Plague, St. Petersburg, July 16 .- The Medical Department is distributing disinfectants at cost price. The Czar presided to-day at a council which discussed the question of appointing an official with dictatorial powers

to combat the epidemic in the Volga prov-A telegram from Madrid says a commission has gone to Irun, on the frontier, to install a watch to prevent the introduc-tion of cholera into Spain from France and to make arrangements for the disinfection of passengers' baggage. Precautions to prevent the disease entering Spain have been taken along the whole frontier.

GREVY'S BAD SON-IN-LAW.

He Is Convicted for Becoming Mayor of Commune by Illegal Means.

PARIS, July 16 .- M. Daniel Wilson, son in-law of the late M. Grevy, whose implication in the traffic in decorations when M. Grevy was President caused such a scandal as to lead to the forced resignation of President Grevy, was a short time since elected Mayor of Loches, the commune in which his estates are situated. Charges were made that he had used il-

legal means to secure his election, and he was placed on trial. To-day he was found guilty, and fined 1,000 francs for corrupt

Ninety-Six Bodies From the Wreck. PARIS, July 16 .- Two more bodies of victims who lost their lives in the disaster at St. Gervais early Tuesday, have been recovered at Salainchs, whither they were carried by the flood. This makes a total of 96 bodies that have been recovered thus far.

Arranging for the Arbitratio PARIS, July 16 .- M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day had a conference with the American Minister and Mr. Phipps, the British Charge d'Affaires, on the arrangements for the Bering Sea arbi-

City of Chicago Inquiry. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, July 16. - The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the City of Chicago will open in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Monday, and will probably last two days.

Investigation of Immigration WASHINGTON, July 16 .- In the Senate o-day, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, re-ported back a resolution, which ported back a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Immigration to inquire into the working of the laws on the subject of immigration from foreign countries, the importation of contract labor, and the laws and prevailing methods of naturali-zation since the year 1890.

Killed by a Woman in Self-Defense. KINGSWOOD, July 16. — [Special.] — Weston is credited with another homicide. One Bedbreg attacked a well-known and re-House. She did all in her power to defend herselt, and finally succeeded in crushing her assailant's skull, causing instant death. WOES OF THE RICH

How a Man Feels When He Has Several Millions at His Beck.

THE SAD STORY OF CYRUS FIELD.

Elizabeth Thompson Thinks Her Gifts Have Done Only Harm.

VANDERBILT'S PLEASURE AND PAIN

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. How happy are millionaires? Is "big noney" worth the labor and anxiety which t costs? Is the owner of \$50,000,000 really worth more than the owner of \$1,000,000? I have interviewed several well-known millionaires asking answers to the above

uestions-Cornelius Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, Cyrus Field, Chauncey Deper, Leland Stanford, Elizabeth Thompson and others-and it seems as If their views might be of general interest, especially in the light of the sad business in Homestead, Pa. It was a week or two ago that I called on Mr. Depew at the Arlington, where he paused while deciding whether to be Mr. Harrison's Secretary of State or not. At the end of the business which induced my

call I asked, "Does it pay to be very rich?" "I don't know," said Mr. Depew; "I have never been it; but I should imagine it did or forks wouldn't want to be it-would thev?" Mr. Depew is worth only a paltry million or two, and he is not "very rich," coording to metropolitan standards. A Hundred Millions Worse Than One,

"However." he continued after a minute. "they may think it is going to pay, and afterward find themselves mistaken; man never is but always to be blest; perhaps hat's what you mean."

"Is a fortune of \$100,000,000 any greater han a fortune of \$1,000,000?" I asked. "Yes," he said, "it requires more care and tires a man more to keep it, but it will not buy any more of the things a man wants. Whether it brings any greater enjoyment—well, probably not. Riches do not generally onfer happiness or necessarily even comfort. It depends on what a man does with fort. It depends on what a man does with his money. I know a man who has an income of just about \$100,000 a year and gets a heap of satisfaction out of it. He spends it all, on others, of course, most of it. Enlightened selfishness. He gets his pleasure from making others happy. But it must require a great deal of time and talent. To know how to give away money wisely a man needs to be inspired. It is about the most difficult trade there is—that of philanthropist. A great many more people thropist. A great many more people would work at it if they were certain that their money would do good."

Cyrus W. Field's Vanished Treasure, Poor Cyrus W. Field died Tuesday—his immense fortune squandered by his son— and the fortunes of several of his relatives engulfed also, immediately after the death of the two who were dearest to him in life.
Five years ago he was worth \$8,000,000.
I asked him about that time several of the
questions that stand at the head of this

paper.
"The value of money can easily be exaggerated," said Mr. Field. "It is really worth only what it will bring in the things we want; and for that purpose \$10 a day is worth just about as much as \$1,000 a day. In addition to this, there is only the grati-fied pride which arises from having made bishops in Italy, Spain and America to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by special services. In conversation with a number of cardinals to-day the Pope expressed himself as satisfied that he had every prospect of living to celebrate this jubilice.

In the Pope enjoins the discovery of what men generally call a great success. No doubt Mr. Gould has about the same sort of satisfaction that his neighbor General Grant had—the satisfaction of having beaten—the satisfaction that the boy has who swims the farthest, or the girl who stands at the head of her class. That's all

Mr. Field was cheerful then, and even jovial; he lounged upon the leathern sofa and chatted and laughed, and perhaps he thought less of money than of the plaudit of the world showered on him in 1858 whe the first Atlantic cable hiccupped its feeble but significant benediction.

Kindness That Was Not Kindness A triend of mine stood the other day at

Mr. Field's bedside, and he speaks of his state being pitiful indeed.

"My lite is a wreck!" said the sick man bitterly. "My fortune is gone, my home dishonored! Oh, I was so unkind to Edward when I thought I was being kind! If I had only had firmness enough to compel my boys to earn their own living, then they would have known the meaning of money!"

And the broken-spirited man repeated over and over again his desire to die. His visitor reminded him of many things re-maining to live for, of the greet honors paid maining to live lor, of the greet honors paid him by all the countries for his work for civilization which moored the continents together, of the fame which he has won and would never lose. All in vain; he was sure he had nothing to live for; and the decora-tions given him by sovereigns and now

hanging on the wall were meaningless baubles to him.

I called and asked Russell Sage about this matter. It is no more difficult to get at him to-day than it was before the dyna-mite crank sought to effect a loan without security. He is worth a good deal of money, and they say he has recovered the \$10,000,000 he lost in that scramble in the street one morning ten years ago. Proba-bly he could foot up \$50,000,000 or \$60,000, 000—it isn't worth while to be too exact.

Russell Sage Still Works Hard, It was a very warm day when I called, and he had his coat off and wiped the high receding front of his business occiput with a red silk handkerchief as he handled the marked envelopes of puts and calls on little table before him and replied, "Yes, "to the clerk who came in every minute or so and asked him a question in figures and symbols which were all Greek

"You seem to work hard to keep ahead of the boys, Mr. Sage," I said; "there is a prevalent idea that millionaires don't have to work at all." He uttered a significant but inarticulate

sound of disapproval from the upper part of his throat—a kind of chuckle strangled in I guess, it they keep anything. Everybody "Yes, as much as I can use," he answered turning toward me; "yes, I have as much as I can use," he answered turning toward me; "yes, I have as much as

"Then why don't you stop work?" I boldly continued; "you haven't a child in the world; you are 75 years old; you are worth, they say, \$75,000,000, \$1,000,000 for every—" every-

Works Because He Likes To.

He interrupted me once more with the same old sound of dissent, and repeated ironically, "They say!" After a minute he added: "You ask me why I don't stop work. added: "You ask me why I don't stop work. I'll do it if you will answer me one question: What else can I go at that will do as much good and give me as much satisfaction? Well, you can't answer it. Nobody can. I have thought it over. This is my trade. Another thing: Every man likes to excel. He likes to prove to be worth as much as falks say he is worth. Hardly any man sold out suddenly would measure up equal to his reputation. Men take the same pleasure in accumulating that boys do in running races and climbing trees. I shouldn't be happy if I left the street. And there are a thousand men depending on me shouldn't be sappy if I left the street. And
there are a thousand men depending on me
for work—what would they do?"

As I took my leave the old gentleman
turned and said "no" to an offer to purchase
a "privilege." It then occurred to me that
his face had not taken on a wrinkle in 10
years, and that his clothes had improved—

FREE SILVER UNDERTAKER REED-Same your tears, old morn; we're going to box the other one in November the latter fact perhaps indicating a weakenthrone of the Pharsons and began a struging of his financial ability. Nearly 50 years ago, when he was not worth \$5,000, Russell Sage, M. C., advocated the passage through Congress of the bill to purchase Mt. Vernon. Now he is worth scores of millions and he does not spend a hundredth neart of the interest on the passage which is the passage with the passage which is the passage with the passage with the passage was all the passage which was not worth \$5,000, the passage was all the passage which was not worth \$5,000, the passage was all the passage with the passage was all the passage with the passage was not worth \$5,000, the passage was all the passage A Young German Has Discovered the Key to the Nation's History. part of the interest on it; he never saw his money and never had it, and, excepting a bare pittance, it is wholly in the hands and coffers of others, used by them for their own benefit! But he thinks that fortune is his. IT RIVALED EGYPT AND ASSYRIA

A Woman Tries to Give Money Away. It is eight years, perhaps, since I last saw Elizabeth Thompson, though before that time I had had the privilege of her pleasant acquaintance. She is a millionaire, and has an income of \$50,000 every year. She was the daughter of a poor farmer of Vermont, and at 9 years old she hired out as a servant at 25 cents a week. She grey up in that humble place years. She grew up in that humble place very handsome and very studious, attractive and intellectual, and at 20 she married the millionaire Thompson, who died 25 years later and left her his fortune.

The last time I called on her, she had "just gone up stairs" the maid said but

The last time I called on her, she had "just gone up stairs," the maid said, but would be down in a minute. I waited in the parlor. When at last she appeared it was obvious that she was distressed about something, and I rose and tried to take my leave. She stopped me and said: "No! no! I am sorry I cannot conceal that I am in trouble. The plain fact is that I have been crying. You see that pile of letters on the lounge. I have just opened them. Most of them are begging letters, asking gifts, asking 'loans,' and they have set me to thinking. O! I believe my money has never done anybody any good!

The Evil of One Sort of Giving.

The Evil of One Sort of Giving. "For twenty years I have sown it like chaff—given away \$40,000 every year, and it seems to have produced only misery. It sent to a drunkard's grave a member of my own family. It has allenated my best friends. It appears to have helped nobody for more than an hour. I hardly now hear a word from those I have helped except when they tell me it is all gone and they want some more! I don't know which way to turn. I am at hav. I have money and to turn. I am at bay. I have money and

these letters." I tried to plead for her philanthropies "You must have brought immense relief to many poor people," I said. "The \$150,000 you have spent to provide heads of families "Doesn't seem to have done much good."

she interrupted. "It is skill and industry and steadfast qualities that win permanen situations—help from within rather than from without. I have found that out—from these letters, partly."
"Your gift of \$500 to every settler in

Saline county, Kansas—"
"Better," she said. "But you would be amused and saddened by the strange letters get from there."

I get from there."
"The Vassar College telescope, the song service for the poor, the great science fund, the Carpenter's Emancipation Signing, hanging on the walls of the Senate Chamber in Washington, all speak for the wisdom of your benefactions," I insisted; "and no woman in the world but you, not even the President's wife, has the freedom of the floor of Congress. Is not that something?" The Problem of Philanthropy.

"Yes, yes," she answered; "but all falls so short of what I meant. If I only knew how to give away \$100,000 this year, and have every dollar do good! So much of my money has disabled and crippled honest men, made them lazy and spiritless and dependent—multiplied beggars instead of diminishing them—I arraign myself at the bay of conscience for my had staggardain." bar of conscience for my bad stewardship."
Mrs. Thompson has done as well as the
most of them. She is a constant student of economics, mainly—progressive, reformatory, an agnostic, I believe, brilliant in conversation, gifted in apt quotation, and if she had been "in the swim" 50 years ago her square intellectual face would have been seen with those of Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Charles A. Dana and the transcen-dentalists at Brook Farm.

Here Are Two More Opinions. I talked with Peter Cooper during his very last days on the relation of a millionaire to the public.

"I have been luckier than most of 'em." he chuckled, "for I have been the executor of my own will. I have seen the Institute finished and at work for good; but there are so many other things I want to do for the relief of wage-earners—" and he gave to me a great bundle of his printed schemes for bettering the condition of the poor.

Another 'magnate' whose name I do not feel at liberty to mention, once said to me:

"The men who do the most good in this world are not the professional philanthroworld are not the professional philanthro-pists, but the great capitalists who keep their money busy in processes of reproduc-tion. The man who equips and keeps going a great factory does more good than he who builds an alms-house; and he who launches a steamship or establishes a railroad confers more benefit on the world than he who endows an asylum that will keep thousands from starving. He who teaches men to help themselves—he is the real benefactor of his

EVIDENCE OF A PRIGHTFUL CRIME.

The Corpse of a Berry Picker Found in the Woods With Two Bullet Wounds, YORK, PA., July 16.-Mrs. Michael Clemens, aged 32 years, was found dead in the woods near Pleasureville, about four miles from this city yesterday evening. When found she was on her hands and knees, and her dress over her breast was on fire. There were two bullet holes in her neck and cuts on her head. She had been out in the woods gathering huckleberries, and had been gone some time when search was made for her. Near the

body a man's hat and pair of suspenders were found. Dz Wrry's Little Early Risers. No griping no pain, no nausea; easy pill to take. For a Thousand Years Its Soldiers Held Its

Neighbors at Bay. RECORDS CARVED IN STONE BLOCKS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH! BALTIMORE, July 16.-News has just eached the Johns Hopkins University through private sources that the hitherto infound key to the Hittite inscriptions has been discovered by a clever young scholar in Germany, whose name is desired to be withheld for the present. Similar achievements of not less importance have been made before this by persons no more con-spicuous—as for example the unfolding of the secret of the Assyrian hieroglyphs by a schoolmaster at Hamburg named Grotefend, who accomplished the task on a wager which had reference to his skill in working out ciphers.

This-if the information quoted is cor rect-is the third great riddle of this sort that has been solved during the present century. The successes obtained in de-ciphering the Egyptian inscriptions and the cuneiforms of Babylon have already thrown a bright light upon a third mighty empire of the past, which now bids fair to leap into historical view from out of the darkness in which its memory has been

shrouded. Respecting the empire of the Hittites, about whom so much is said in the Bible, practically nothing was known until within few years. The Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions, however, when they came to be read, were found to be filled with refernces to them and accounts of their doings, together with many portraits of them, both nainted and sculptured. From these data it has been learned that they were a great military power, a nation of warriors, whose country extended from the Euphrates river to the Ægean sea. So strong were they that the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt at the time of the Erodus was obliged to treat with them on equal terms and to respect them as

an equal.

They were of light complexion and shaved They were of light complexion and shaved their heads partly, wearing pigtails and having long, thin mustaches like the Chinese. Their eyes were slightly slanted and their facial angle was oblique. They wore queer peaked hats, fingerless gloves and boots with exaggerated points that curled upward toward the knees. Curiously enough, precisely such boots and gloves are worn to this day by the people in parts of the region which they inhabited.

Abraham Bought a Lot of Them. The first purchase of land mentioned in history was made by Abraham, who, ac-cording to the Bible, bought a bit of ground for a cemetery at Hebron from the "sons of Heth"—i. a., the Hittites. It is interesting to know that at so remote a period silver to know that at so remote a period silver was employed as currency—the cash equivalent given being 400 shekels of that metal—and that it was weighed out in a balance. A notion of the geographical extent of the country occupied by this nation, which was for a long time ahead of its Assyrian and Egyptian neighbors in the arts of war and peace, is obtained from the fact that in the Assyrian inscriptions alone mention as the Assyrian inscriptions alone mention made of not less than 300 Hittite geographi-

Yet this great empire of the past has been historically ignored until lately, and it is only since 1870 that scholars have attempted to decipher the strange hieroglyphs left behind as its only surviving memorials. In these investigations Americans have been conspicuous, the actual beginning having been made by J. Augustus Johnson, of the United States Consular service, and the The Mohammedans Blocked Investigation

These two gentlemen, in 1870, came across some very extraordinary Hittite inscriptions at Hamah, in Syria, which at once aroused the attention of archieologists once aroused the attention of archaeologists everywhere. Some of them were carred on stones that were built into the walls of dwelling houses. Repeated efforts were made to secure them, or to get copies in the shape of "squeezes," but the superstitious Mohammedaus, regarding them as sacred, would not permit this. Scholars who made the attempts were mobbed by angry crowds and their lives were even threatened. Finally, with the assistance of a Turkish official of unusual intelligence and honesty, the stones were obtained by purchase and carried away, one of them being so large carried away, one of them being so large that fifty men and four oxen were required to drag it a mile in a day. Two sets of to drag it a mile in a day.
"squeezes" were made from the inscriptions, one of which is at present deposited in the British Museum. Many attempts in the British Museum. Many attempts have been made to decipher them. Prof. Sayce, of Oxford, the Rev. Dr. William Wright, and Major Claude Conder, of the Royal Engineers, have all claimed more or less success, but their claims are not recog-nized as established.

A War That Lested 500 Years. According to Dr. Wright, to whom the writer is chiefly indebted for the following information, the early Egyptian records, inscribed on their monuments and on papyrus scrolls, refer to the Hittites, as hereditary foes on the northeast frontier. For century after century wars with them were carried on with varying success. In the year 1650 B. C., Thothmes L ascended the

throne of the Pharsohs and began a struggle with the Hittites, which was maintained for nearly 500 years, with occasional intervals of peace, by his successors.

When Thothmes III. became King he found things in rather bad shape. His predecessor was a Queen, and during her reign the neighboring peoples, of which the Hittites were most important, had declared themselves independent of Egypt, refusing to pay tribute. Thothmes III. was a great warrior. He has been called the Alexander the Great of Egyptian history. Adopting an aggressive policy, he began a long series of campaigns, of which 13 are sketched on the monuments of that period, describing the lines of march, the rivers crossed, the cities stormed, the booty taken, the tributes imposed of silver, gold, weapons, horses, wine, spice and so forth.

Two Mighty Nations in Mortal Combat.

Two Mighty Nations in Mortal Combat. At length be led an army against the strong city of Megiddo, on the Kishon, where, according to the historical account, the Hittite king of Kadesh had gathered together "the kings and their peoples from the waters of Egypt to the river-land of Mesopotamia, and they obeyed him as their chief." Then there was a great battle. The confederates were arrayed near Megiddo, and against them the Pharaoh drew out the might of Egypt. Fighting was begun on might of Egypt. Fighting was begun on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pha-raoh's coronation. He beat the confeder-ates at every point, and they fled, leaving their chariots behind and a vast amount of plunder, upon which the victorious army fall parmitting the same to accept into fell, permitting the enemy to escape into the city, which they defended with such determination that, after a long siege, they were permitted to surrender with honorable

conditions.

The inscriptions record in detail the The inscriptions record in detail the booty captured, which included a chariot plated with gold belonging to the Hittite king and 924 other chariots; they also mention the tribute imposed and give a list of 119 towns and nations represented by the confederacy. Nevertheless, during after years the Pharaoh was obliged to renew the fight against the Hittites again and again. On the death of Thothmes III., in the year 1566. B. C. this Hittite nower, which had 1566, B. C., this Hittite power, which had been checked during his reign, became formidable again, and 50 years later a formal treaty of peace was concluded between Rameses I. and Saplel, the Hittite king.

The Oldest Heroic Poem Known. In the year 1356 B. C., Sati L came to the throne. He was the father of the Pharaoh of the Oppression, and he renewed the war against the Hittites, His son, Rameses IL -known as Rameses the Great, the "Sesostris" of the Greeks-carried on the fight and led a mighty army against the Hittite city of Kadesh, on the Orontes. He took with him on the campaign his poet laureate, named Pentaur, who celebrated the achievement in an heroic poem which has come down in several editions, being found inscribed on an extant papyrus roll and also in conjunction with splendid battle scenes on the walls of temples at Abydos, Luxsors and elsewhere. This work in verse is the oldest heroic poem known, having been written 3,200 years ago.

Thus far the Hittites have only been con-

sidered from the Egyptian point of view.
The inscriptions left behind by the
Assyrians show that they also were continually at war with this martial people But the empire which had for so long a stime empire which had for so long a time successfully fought against such powerful neighbors, maintaining itself upon an equality with them, was at last on the verge of final dissolution. In 1721 B. C. the Assyrian king, Sargon, came to the throne, and four years later the long conflict was brought to an end by the overthrow of the Hittites at their Eastern capital, Carchem-ish. Thus fell the mighty nation which had supported existence for a period of longer duration than the empires of Babylon or

The Historic Value of the Key. What has been ascertained from these what has been ascertained from these outside sources of the history of this remarkable people is sufficient to make the world eager to learn their account of themselves, doubtless very fully given by the sculptured and painted inscriptions which they have left behind them in great numbers. Such memorials of the Hittites are scattered all over Asia Minor. Many, either the originals or reproductions, are rmained to discover the key for deciphe ing them, and it is to be hoped that the news of the discovery of this long-sought

secret will prove to be correct.

There is no doubt that much of the art which until recently was a tributed to the Assyrians is actually of Hittite origin. Mr. Gladstone not very long ago pointed out the fact, until then unknown, that there is to be found in Homer a reference to the Hittites. They are mentioned all through the Old Testament. King David and King Solomon are both spoken of as having taken Hittite wives in the eleventh chapter of the irst book of Kings, and it is recorded on the same authority that Solomon imported horses from Egypt and sold them to the Hittites and the Assyrians. It is rather curious to observe that the patterns of the priests' dresses on the Hittite monuments are in fashion to this day in Cappadocia.

NO MORE UNION MEN.

Sughes & Patterson, of Philadelphia, De clare Against the Amalgamated PHILADELPHIA, July 16.-Hughes & Patterson have posted notices in their rolling mills here, stating that they will take back any of their striking employes as individuals, but not as members of the Amalga-

mated Association. The firm say they are procuring men in other cities to run their mills Several hundred men employed by the firm have

July Clearance Sale Of fancy silk parasols, silk and gloria

## WAR ON DAHOMEY.

France Means Business, While King Behanzin is Proud and Defiant.

HARD FIGHTING TO COME.

A Fine Battle Ship Made for the French in Twenty-three Days.

THE AMAZONS IN READINESS.

How the Army of Women Warriors Behave in Time of Conflict.

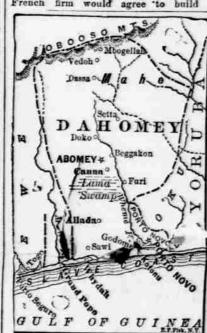
ACTUAL SACRIFICE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Among all civilized nations the white

flag is the emblem of truce or of defeat. In Dahomey, the most warlike of all African States, it is the national emblem, symbolical of the power of the king, a standard to be upheld or the glory of the land will fade. The white flag of Dahomey is again assailed by a European power. France is ready at last to push forward with energy her war against the proud and reckless young King, Behanzin, whose violation of oledges and invasion of French territory

are no longer to be tolerated. The French Chamber voted \$600,000 to carry on the war. On June 17 France declared the blockade of the coast to prevent the importation of firearms. Reinforcements from Senegal have arrived at Kotonu, and 4,000 French troops have occupied Whydah, Dahomey's only port. France would have taken the offensive earlier if she had been prepared. The regular rainy season of the past four months, however, would have rendered aggression difficult; and the French have improved the interval to complete their preparations. A Gunbeat Made in 23 Days.

A Scottish ship building firm beat the record in the celerity with which it turned out a large gunboat for France's use on coast agoons and the Wheme river. This iron vedsel, the Opal, was completed in 23 days after work had begun. No French firm would agree to build it



in less than from four to ten months. It will carry 400 soldiers, and its armament consists of three revolving cannon mounted on the bridge and four rapid-firing guns on the spar deck. If France decides to capture the capital, Abomey, this light draught

gunboat can approach within a few miles of the big town.

This war has been brought about by violation of pledges on the part of Behanzin.
At the close of the war of 1889, France
made a treaty with the King by which, in consideration of an annual pension of 20,000 france, he recognized France's rights along the coast, and agreed to stop his raids into the French protectorate of Porto Novo, long the favorite hunting ground of Dahomeyan rulers for slaves and victims to sac-rifice in their fetich rites. Late last fall the King violated his agreement by sending expeditions into Porto Novo, where they

surprised several unsuspecting towns and dragged hundreds of people to Abomey. Thinks He Can Heat the French. When the Lieutenant Governor of the French colony protested, the King sent an insolent letter declaring that he recognized no treaty, that he had a right in Porto Novo ecause his fathers for ages had been the uzerains of that country, and that he should continue his foravs if he chose, because all the region occupied by the French belonged to him; and yet, as he knew very well, his grandfather, King Gelele, 14 years ago gave up to France all rights to the port of Kotonu, and he himself had recognized France's, claims in Porto Novo. The young man has since sent word to the French touch one of his towns in the interior he will at once destroy Porto Novo and all the French posts. He is carried away with an idea of his power and the prowess of his Amazons, and undoubtedly believes he can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the French in the process of the can dive the process of the process of the can dive the process of the

drive the French into the sea.

It has been characteristic of all rulers of Dahomey to entertain unduly exalted opin-tons of their importance. When King Gelel, for instance, heard that Germany had defeated France, he remarked: "Why did not my brother, the Emperor of France, ask me for aid? I could have sent him soldiers and then I am sure he would have won." Behanzin is the great grandson of Gese, the most powerful ruler Dahomey ever had, who reigned between 1818 and

ever 1 1858. Behanzin Is a Vain Ruler.

The present ruler is a most extraordinary mixture of civilization and barbarity. The dominant note in his character is unlimited vanity. While a boy he spent some time in Paris, where he learned to read French.
To this day he receives his copy of the Officiel, which is brought from the coast to his capital by a special messenger. His vanity was greatly tickled when he heard that a session of the French Parliament, last winter, was devoted to a discussion of his august person and kingdom, and he dis-played his gratification by dancing around the copy of the Official which contained the

In ordinary times the army ot Dahomey is composed of 2,000 Amazons and 4,000 to 5,000 warriors. This is the well drilled, standing army, which, in peace, is kept at or near the capital, ready to march anywhere at a moment's notice. When an im-portant war is on hand the King calls out the reserve, which increases the strength of the reserve, which increases the strength of his army to 12,000 or 15,000. The most unique features of Dahomey are its large force of women-warriors and its terrible system of religious sacrifices in which hundreds of human victims are

outchered at the capital every year. The Only Place Where Women Fight Dahomey is the only country in the world which makes women part of its military system. In the year 1729 the King, hard pressed by enemies, placed a large number