

Who is Credited With Having Accumulated

went to school to Mrs. Lowell in Boston Mrs. Lowell was wife to the brother o only child, and living alone with him and my grandfather, I gradually fell into the habit of reading his business hits the "Business," was the simple, terse an Don't know a thing." versity. Vales "Mrs. Green, how did you come to own

A Simple, but Comprehensive Reply. "Has he any special training for busi-"Bless you, no. Just out of the uni-Young Mr. Green is a graduate of It is rather late for election day stories carriage factory?" "Mawgage. Lent money to it befo' the Chicago fire. Fi' ruined everybody out there. No \$2,500 ca'ages bought there for a but the New York World tells a good one. The Fortieth election district of the Second Assembly went as follows: Cleveland, 338; Harrison, 4. Of course it vear or two. Had to take ca'age fact'ry to was "Dry-Dollar" Sullivan's own district. save my mawgage. 'Ned,' says I, 'here's a Who else could make such a showing? The nickle for you' street-ca' fare. You go out to the ca'age fact'ry and look into its af-Fortieth election district is bounded by Franklin, Walker, Broadway and Baxter fairs. Door out there needs paintin'. You hairs. 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 find, and paint that door. You know how much the paint cost, you know how much the brush cost. You can watch how long it takes to paint that do'. streets. It is the home of mighty and numerous Sullivans, who this year outdid thrmselves. Tim was in charge personally. "I know I am going to be elected," phil sophized Tim at 5 o'clock in the morning Then you will know what paintin' a door ought to cost. You see, if we don't look on election day, "so what's th' use o' run-nin' 'round th' district?' I'll stay in me own distric', carry it unanimous an' get

visor. "That's two," said Tim, mournfully, "but I'll see that duck don't sling ink around here next year. The Bloke who was here last year was a square feller." There were 28 yotes still out by 3 o'clock, and among them were several who were un-

"Go hunt up Lake," he instructed

NIGHT SIGHT FOR HEAVY GUNS. An Entirely New Process for the Decoration

amount of moral courage will be seen from the fact that more than 100 applications of this description have come before the de-partment. The English electrical papers speak in terms of the strongest commenda-tion of the decision, admitting that the atti-tude taken by the authorities of the electri-cal description at the Chiesron Errogit cal department at the Chicago Exposition contrasts favorably with that assumed by

the managing committee of the late Crystal

The electric night sight for heavy guns,

Palace Exhibition.

But They Are the last of the Giants of the Famous cequoias.

Over \$40,000,000 THE FOUNDATION OF HER FORTUNE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- The other day ap peared a list of the wealthiest Americans. Seventh in it was a woman. Those who preceded her in the category were Vanderbilts, Astors and a Rocketeller. 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 with is that neither she nor anybody else can estimate its full value, and she, who knows better than anyone else approximately what she is worth, is adroit in deelining 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 s woman of action 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, she consented to tell what is assuredly a remarkable tale, the more absorbing because Mrs. Green never before consented to tell the tale herself. As it was not taken down in shorthand, but is given substantially from memory, it may err in unimportant narticulars. 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 phenomenal 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 eyes, narrow at the tips of the cheek bones, round at the blending of cheek with chin, dimpled and bubble-like at the chin itself, bowlike in the lips, with fullness and redness, where poets delight to find cherries parted to show pearls. The average woman's head is more round than square; and the portion phrenol-ogists 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 ex-panded. Hetty Howland Robinson Green's head differs essentially from the head of the typical woman. It possesses nothing indeed of that sentimental and esthetic conformation which sculptors have handed down from Greek days as the ideal feminine head -round, mild, delicate, and if extremely beautiful in perfection of mould and sym metry of lines suggestive of imagination and taste, likely also to suggest indecision, if not teebleness.

Mrs. Green's head is shapely, but it i square. It is almost rectilinear. Take a block of good proportions; take a keen hatchet, square the sides, front and back, square the chin, accentuate the tips of the check bones, square the bumps indicating reasoning powers and resolution, omit the swelling on either side of the upper part, supposed to suggest imagination, give this square 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 gray eyes, setting them back well under the bony gables; make them furtive, watchtul, perhaps sus picious; develop the preceptive line across the eyes square 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,

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

habit of reading his business letters to him and writing answers at his dictation; and I acquired quite without thinking over it knowledge of the many kinds of inrestment in which he was concerned. We

lived, when I was growing up in Salem, on Federal street, near the Government building.

"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 interested 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 Henry Green, whom I met through my father's connec tion with sea-going investments. Mr. Green" (who 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 Marryatt."

A Reminiscence of Lady Franklin.

"Ah!" said Mrs. Green's friend; "then you can tell me something of interest about that delightful romancer?" replied Mrs. Green, shaking her

"No." square head; "I don't know anything espe-cially interesting about him. Our commercial affairs," Mrs. Green went on, after a brief pause, "naturally took us frequent-ly to New York. I was married, indeed, from the house of Henry Grinnell, in Bond street-pretty far downtown now. Lady Franklin lived there for a time while the expedition was gone in search of Sir John Franklin."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Green's friend, again delighted 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 personality otherwise deeply attractive. Do you recollect anything about her? How did she appear? What did she wear? How she appear? What did she wear? How did she talk? Was she in-but, of course, she was suffering the keenest torture con-ceraing the fate of her husband. You saw her frequently?"

"Ye-e-s," answered Mrs. Green, surprised at the eagerness of the questions "There wasn't much noticeable about her's l remember"-for Mrs. Green is unaffected in her language, and drops unconsciously now and then into Nantucket and Cape Cod dia-

Mrs. Green was specific in her characterization of lawyers she distrusted and judge. she was certain were purchasable, and she excepted only one on the United States bench and one in the State Circuit Courts As her experience in litigation in that city was not sufficient to give her personal grounds for her suspicious views of the judiciary it seemed that her feelings had for the moment got the better of her usually calm and reasonable 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 of the judges when she lose actions.

How Many Millions Have You?

"Mrs. Green," said her interlocutor, "will you tell me in what you have your millions? And, by the way, is it proper to ask how many millions you have?" A faint finsh of personal interest oversprend Mrs. Green's countenance. "Well, I s'n't going to say how much I am worth. It a'n't necessary for anyone to tell things he don't want to, and enemies might turn against him. 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 mousin into my affairs all the time, and I am not going to furnish them with information they will use to hurt me and my chil-"Your children are with you, Mrs.

Green?" "Yes, two of 'em; that is all there is-Henry Rowland and my daughter." Mrs. Green's devotion to her only who is slightly crippled, is intense.

after these little things they run away with a lot o' money. Men swindled me dreadfully out there repairin' a chimbley. Then I went out and attended to it myself, and now it's all right." "Did Mr. Green take kindly to the car-

riage factory?" "Oh, bless you, he a'n't got anything to three votes sure. Then, of course, there is say 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 kill

him bezause he is a rich woman's son. I said, 'Ned, don't you be afraid. Mind you' own business; Anarchists mind theirs. Pay got four votes in 'Tim Sullivan's district. There was no getting around that. Harrison was bound to get those four votes. for everything you want, and don't spend a cent on what a'n't of value to you.' Got on first-rate. Why, alter he was out there

yard of Chicago, among rollin' mills and railroad tracks, they wanted to run him for Alderman. Has a Little of Everything.

"Your other investments, Mrs. Green?" "Pretty well scattered," said Mrs. Green who seemed to dream pleasantly in enumer ating them-"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, shipping-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

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, put on between it and the city, for you know you can't get nice jeople 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 title was not clear, and it that my father had no cleim on it and I "Say, young feller," demanded Tim, with a frown, surrounded by eight fierce-looking Sullivans, "how are y' goin' to vote? , "I'm fer Clevelan' an' th' hull ticket," replied the fellow, with apparent enthusiasm. "You're lyin' an' y' know it," said Tim, with painful trankness. "Do y' see this that my father had no claim on it, and I have had to fight that for years, and I am going to keep up the fight to the last court." Mrs. Green is well known as a litigant. She knows as much law as her attorners generally do, and sits at their table during a trial to keep them on the right tack. That she has been for many years a formidable figure in Wall street goes with-

out saying.

"Will you tell me some of your experi-ences on Wall street?" asked her interested acquaintance. "Oh, I never speculate!" instantly replied

Mrs. Green, with a forty-million-dollar twinkle in her gray eye, as she looked down on her well-worn ten-dollar gown. From which it appears that the richest woman in the United States is not alto-mether without human

gether 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 roman. Profitable Real Estate.

To invest for sure and large returns buy in New Castle Fa., the place in which so many immense works are in operation and building. For the facts address Field &

the Whole licket. HOW HE PULLED FOR CROKER'S BANNER.

Marshals Not in the Way.

Croker's banner.'

He Bags 338 for Cleveland and

When Lake came he admitted frankly that he was going to vote for Harrison, but he promised to vote the Tammany icket.

"Do you wantta ruin my chances to get to th' Senate?" demanded Tim. "Are you goin' to be th' only man in the district who's goin' back on me? What do you think Grover Cleveland'll say to me when he sees I let Gilroy have an extra vote? You'll be wantin' a favor, but when I go to Cleveland he'll fire me out." Much as he loved Harrison, Jake would

not have Tim put on the black list if he could help it. So he voted for Cleveland. "But don't yer tell Denny," he enjoined Tim. Next the Republican poll clerk voted.

How aggravating it was to see him with his cynical smile hand over a Republican bal-"That duck thinks he's smart," growled Tim, "but 1 know how to get even with

There were still half a dozen Baxter street In every election district in the city the clothiers who had not voted. Tim, Jr., relaw provides there shall be one Republican ported they were busy selling clothing. Tim concluded to go around himself. inspector, one Republican poll clerk and one Republican supervisor. That makes

Two Dollars Not in the Way at All. "Now here, Jake," he said to Jacob Har-

a Republican officeholder in every district ris, who keeps a store near Walker street, "you gotta go out an' vote now." "How can I, Mr. Sullivan," was protested. who acts as district captain. That makes four yotes sure, and that is how Harrison "I'm waiting on a customer."

"Yes," responded Dry Dollar, "an' you've been waitin' on him fer two hours. "How much are yer dickering over?" "The gentleman wants it for \$2 less was

True, there were eight Davenport marexplained. Well, hully gee!" ejaculated Tim, "is shals in this election district, but then Tim doesn't mind Federal marshals. He knows that all? I'll pay the difference." The Republican inspector had not yet voted. Tim looked in at him wistfully. Then he looked at him and made a frantic how to take care of them. Before 8 o'clock all eight had voted for Cleveland. Voting began early. There were 25 men in line before the polls were opened. All endeavor to coax him out into the street, but the inspector was not in the market. A were given pasters, which were slapped on in silence and without error. Tim Sullivan

few minutes later he cast his ballot for Harrison and the agony was over. "Now, look here, Tim," consoled Florry, "wot's the use o' gettin' huffy over four votes? Those ducks couldn't get out o' it. They had to vote for Harrison." keeps his constituents in good training. Fifteen Sullivans scoured the district continually to see that not a man went to work

without voting. By noon 290 had voted. "Now here comes a duck," whispered Tim to his cousin Florry, "who's been get-tin' drunk on Denny Shea. Watch me fix "I know," admitted Tim; "but it's pretty ough to come so near carryin' the distric ous an' have four stubborn ducks ld out like that.

Judge Patrick Divver, when seen by s satisfactory percentage of aluminum, freely reporter, said: "Yes, Tim did first rate. He did all that could be expected of him. That boy's a good politician, and when ne gets older he'll be a wonder."

GAMBLING ON A FARM

New York Produce Exchange Me Utilize the Rotating Blades. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

"Well, jes take it, an sight on a bal-lot. An' I want y' to slap it on so I can hear it, too. See? "All right," was the reply, "but you've gotto do dis fer me. You gotta promise to look out fer me if de cops take me in fer hittin' de bowl." Not long ago the electric fan was accused of causing influenza in the case of those who, when overheated, yielded themselves to its soothing influence? now another more serious charge is laid at its door. It is corrupting the morals of the members of the

The agreement was made on the spot. This was followed by 60 Tammany ballots which were above suspicion. Then the Re-New York Produce Exchange. Transactions in produce are apt to lag from publican district captain cast his vote. time to time, and to supply the instinctive

"That's one fer Harrison," commented

Tim, sadly. Just then a woman came up to Tim and called him aside, confidentially. "My husband's so drunk, begorra, he can't walk," she said. "Prhat are yez

Noise Speaks Louder Than Words.

"Well, jes' take it, an' slap it on a bal-

goin' to do?" "How many times have I told that duck," said Tim indignantly, 'not to getta jaz until after he voted. Here, Florry, get 10 cents' worth o' ammonia and straigthem

'im out.' Five minutes later the fellow came, sup-

He did.

ported by two Sullivans. "You don't needs think I've been drink-in', Mr. Sullivan," he apologized. "I wus workin' all night, an' I feit so tired I fell

of Metal (biects nephew, Tim, Jr.; "he's another one o' Den-ny Shea's gang."

A CHECK PUT TO BOGUS APPLIANCES

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH 1

which was introduced some time ago, has A sensation has been produced in electrinow been adopted by the navies of nearly cal circles by the advent of the new Westevery important nation. The fore sight consists of a socket which fits onto the inghouse incadescent lamp, which is said to ordinary day sight, and which carries a be no infringement of the Edison claim. which has lately been finally sus-tained in the United States Courts. The small electric lamp inside it. The light given by the lamp serves to illuminate a small glass cone which forms the tip of the lamp is unquestionably a new departure in fore sight. The rear sight is constructed on the same principle; but the illumination so far that it is separable-that is, that the filament can be removed and the bulb used in this case extends to a wire placed over the over again. Another point of difference lamp. This wire forms the cross of the "H" invariably used by the navy for the rear sight. A red light is used with the trom the ordinary lamp is the composition of the material from which the leading-in rear sight, in order to distinguish it from the fore sight, and this color is produced wires are made. In all the ordinary glow lamps this material is platinum, but in the

either by tinting the small electric lamp red, of by painting the cross wire with red new lamp an alloy is used the composition of which is kent secret. Regarding the im. enamel. The current for illuminating the amps is usually provided by a three-cell portant matter of the filament of the lamp Leclanche battery, but it is, not unlikely that before long a small dynamo will be no imformation is vouchsafed, and this omission has been adduced as affording eviused for this purpose, as well as for firing dence of possible weakness in the maintethe guns. nance of the new patent against the Edison

agent, fully confident from the analysis of

it should stand such a test is earnestly to be

pling with the abuse, and it has been for

mally announced that no electric belt, o

have space in the electricity building at the

present cost.

Electro-Chemical Decoration

By way of illustrating this possible The new process for the decoration of netal objects by electro-chemical means has been so successfully applied that its general adoption cannot be long delayed. The metal is first painted over with bitumen, and the is first painted over with bitumen, and the design is reproduced directly by means of a photographic negative proof, or is made in the ordinary way on the bitumen coating and developed with turpentine. The ob-ject is then placed in an acid biting bath, composed of two parts of nitric acid and one of concentrated sulphuric acid, with three parts of water. When sufficiently bitten it is taken out, washed well to re-move every trace of acid, and rapidly dried in a warm place. It is then placed in an electroplating bath composed of the followof the Edison claim. The inventor asked \$500,000 for the patent, and negotiations were entered into between him and some of the leading English electrical firms for the purchase of the patent rights. Pending these negotiations the inventor sent an agent to Germany and Austria with a view to disposing of the patent rights in those electroplating bath composed of the follow-ing parts by weight: 12 of cream of tartar, countries. In Austria one of the most in-fluential firms at once declared their willing-1 of carbonate of copper, 24 of water. The bath for other metals is obtained by replac-ing the copper salt by a salt of the required ness to buy; but only on one condition-namely, that they should be allowed to break one of the lamps and to submit the filament to careful chemical analysis. The metal; for instance, chloride of silver or gold, or the ordinary electroplating solu-tions.

one of the most eminent English chemists that the filament of the lamp contained A Process for Drying Tea. It has been shown that the practice o granted the request, asking only that he should be allowed to be present when the electrical engineering is very different from other branches of engineering-for instance. tests were made. One of the lamps was marked, and every hydraulics and mechanics, inasmuch as collected and ignited to a white heat in a platinum crucible. Scarcely a trace of residue was left behind, and not a ves-tige of aluminum could be found in this residue. The filament was carbon, pure and simple. The arent could be interview. while the latter are fairly well defined in particle of the slender thread was carefully collected and ignited to a white heat in a electricity than by any other method, and arrangements are being made for the erec-tion of plants for this purpose in Ceylon. The plant will also be utilized for various other operations connected with the turning pure and simple. The agent coald only re-tire in confusion and vent his indgnation on the inventor who had sent him on such a fool's errand. The journal which thus illusout of the finished product, with the result of effecting a considerable economy in protrates the uncertainty that hovers around new patents recommends that the new lamp filament be similarly treated. That duction.

To See the Heart Beat.

wished, for the result would be that the public would henceforth be able to buy its M. Marcey, the well-known investiga tor incadescent lamps at less than one-halt their of animal movements by means of instantancous photography and the zoetrope, has now succeeded in rendering the beating of a liv-ing heart visible to the eve. All the phases of the movement can be followed and prop-erly examined by this new method. The heart employed in his experiments was that of a turtle.

The Women in Finland.

In Finland, above all other countries, do women enter into the business of life. They so-called "electro-medical appliance," shall are elerks, doctors, dentists, builders, manare electric, would's, dentists, builders, mau-agers of small companies, and bank cashiers. They are especially sought for in the last capacity, on account of their reputation for honesty. World's Fair. The head of the electrical department of the exhibition bases his ex-clusion on the general rules governing ex-

NEAR THE LAST CHANCE MINING CAMP Night Sight for Heavy Guns.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 -- William W. Price, a student of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, lately discovered a new grove of big trees or sequoia gigantea while out collecting plants during his vacation. The only description yet given of the grove was in a short paper recently read by himself at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences. So far the scientific world has received no further information on the subject.

Mr. Price believes that this grove is the most northern known of sequeia sigantea. It is situated in Placer county, about 15 miles east of Forrest Hill, on a branch of the Middle Fork of the American river. The altitude is about 5,000 feet.

Only Six Trees Now Standing.

"Only six trees are standing," said the discoverer, "and these do not spread over an acre or two of ground. This is, perhaps, the last stand made by sequois gigantes, and for 1,000 years or more this grove has beaten back the fierce onslaughts grove has beaten back the herce onsidents of fire, storm and cold. The two largest standing trees are about 12 feet in diameter. The four others are smaller. One fallen tree is 20 feet in diameter at the base and 12 feet at a distance of 15 feet from the root. There are other smaller fallen trees. There had been years before a much larger fallen trunk, some 28 feet in diameter, but a fire han destroyed it. The height is not great, for sugar pines standing near tower

above them." Mr. Price is credited with being the discoverer of the grove because he was the first to give a description to the world. But he was not the first actually to behold these big trees. On the occasion of his visit to the locality on June 20 last, he was accompanied by Messrs. Hoffman and Ferguson, residents of Placer county. The explorers were guided by vague rumors that such a grove existed, although uone in the party had ever met any person who had seen such a grove or who was able to say whether or not the trees were seuoias or some other kind of conifers.

Originally in Greater Profusion

When the trio arrived in the vicinity they found numerous dates, such as 1860, 1862, 1863, 1872, 1880, 1890, cut in the bark of alders growing along the stream. Probably the old prospectors and others who saw the grove prior to the arrival of Mr. Price did not realize the value of the discovery, which seems to prove that the big trees originally extended much farther north than has been generally supposed. The Placer grove is about eight miles

from an old mining camp known as "Last Chance." Mr. Price describes the forest through which he and his companions passed in their search as one unbroken soli-tude without any traveled trails and with only a few chipmanks, jays and chickadees to disturb the great monotony. The woods were mostly sugar pines. All about the grove of big trees the party found the tracks

of Calitornia lions and other wild animals. The grove cannot be seen until one is within 100 yards of it, as the sides of a densely wooded canyon close it all about it. Mr. Price expects to make a more ex-tended exploration of the "Northern Grove" the bit of the sector of the "Northern Grove" at his carliest opportunity.

Teaching History in Turkey.

For the use of the Lyceum of Galata Seria, at Pera, special editions of the modern history text-books have to be prepared, from which every mention of revolutions has been excised. It is also forbidden to teach anything about the reign of the Sultan until 33 years have elapsed since his death. Consequently, pupils in Turkish schools will learn bothing about the reign of the late Sultan Abeul Asis for some

need for excitement in some form or other A Check to Bogus Appliances. during these dull moments, certain leading The marvelous increase in the sale of bospirits conceived the plan of turning ah gus electrical appliances in England has filled English electricians with despair, as fan motor into a gambling apparatus. The blades of the fan were marked, and by the manipulation of the switch the fan was they are practically powerless to deter the public from being victimized. America, however, has taken a practical way of grap-

made to perform the duties of a roulette wheel. The action of the members of the Exchange are regulated by by-laws, but as no enactment was found to cover this par-

no enactment was found to cover this par-ticular form of disorder, the chairman has been unable to put a stop to the sport. Attempts have been made to do so, but as soon as a group is dispersed from one fan it moves to another, and the game is en-thusiastically resumed.

contingency, an English electrical journal cites a case that occurred some five or six years ago. A lamp was brought to England from the United States, the filament of | which was said to contain a suffic ient quantity of aluminum to render it independent

claim.