

PHILANTHROPIES THAT BROUGHT BIG FORTUNES

In December, 1887, a certain Mme. Boucault died in Paris, leaving behind her a fortune of over \$4,000,000, the whole of which had been derived from what was originally a purely charitable enterprise.

It was about the year 1842 that "Madame," then a poor work girl, conceived the idea, in a time of deep distress, of opening a shop to meet the needs of her poverty-stricken fellow-employees.

She started with 100 francs borrowed capital in a tiny room, but from the very commencement she bought for cash and sold at the lowest possible margin of profit, says Pearson's Weekly. This is, of course, the essence of modern successful trading. But at that time, in France, the system was utterly unknown.

Her establishment she christened "Bon Marche," meaning literally "Good Market," and the trade she did was at first well-nigh infinitesimal. By degrees, however, the name and fame of her unique "shop" began to spread. She rented larger premises, and yet larger. An assistant was engaged, then another, then 10, 300, 1,000, and each and every one of them she interested in the business by giving them a share in the profits—another novelty in the France of those days.

Eventually the "Bon Marche" became one of the sights of the capital, and the name, although not the system it represented, was copied far and wide; while the ex-work girl, grown wealthy in spite of herself, sought recreation in endowing hospitals, building almshouses and giving away enormous sums in charity.

M. Crespin de Vidouville, another eccentric Parisian philanthropist, went one better than even Mme. Boucault. He started selling the necessities of life to people who were without money and who were unable to get credit at the ordinary shops.

Moreover, he charged them nothing extra for the accommodation. In effect he said to his customers: "You see, I trust you when no one else will; let it be your part to see that you do not abuse my confidence in you."

Nor did they. He himself said that he seldom had less than \$200,000 worth of book debts owing to him at any one time, mostly in sums of under \$1; yet his losses due to deliberate defalcations on the part of his customers amounted to only about one-fourth of 1 per cent on his total turnover.

M. Vidouville died at Paris in 1888, having amassed out of his unique business a fortune of \$2,500,000, the whole of which he left to the poor, from whom it had originally been derived.

It was Hugh Myddleton, a Lombard-street goldsmith, who impressed by the terrible mortality due to preventable diseases brought about by drinking the polluted Thames water, first brought the pure fluid to the doors of the people of London by means of the aqueduct now known as the New River.

The enterprise is at present, of course, run by a company on very much business lines. But it was, in its inception, a piece of philanthropy pure and simple. Indeed, Myddleton stated at the outset that he was prepared to sacrifice the half of his fortune, if need be, and that he looked

for no return save such gratitude as his fellow-citizens might see fit to accord him.

As a matter of fact, even this intangible reward was denied him. The very people he was trying to benefit jeered at him and his new-fangled scheme, and would for none of his water. Seventy-two shares he issued to the public. They were nominally worth at par £100 apiece, but for years they went begging at 10.

Then, by degrees, a mighty change began to be apparent. London grew and grew, and side by side with its growth grew also the need and the desire for a pure and wholesome water supply.

From £1 apiece the shares rose to £50, then to £100, £100, £100,000. And at last, on July 17, 1883, one single undivided share was sold at public auction for no less than £122,800, the purchasers being the solicitors for the Prudential Assurance company.

Exactly what proportion of this wealth of betterment went to Mr. Myddleton—or Sir Hugh Myddleton, as he afterward was—is not apparent. But it must have been considerable, as he had performed to retain large interests in the concern for the simple reason that no one would take it off his hands at any price whatever.

After a somewhat similar fashion came unsought riches to Edward Baines, who first tackled Chat Moss. This famous Lancashire morass covered originally about 100 square miles of country, and was in most places so soft as to be incapable of supporting a man or horse.

Mr. Baines spent considerable sums in draining and reclaiming it, with the idea of letting it out in allotments, at nominal rent, to the poor of Liverpool. These latter, however, would have nothing to do with his plan, not even when he offered them their plots for nothing; so, in sheer disgust at their ingratitude, he started cultivating the land himself.

Just at first his operations were carried on at a loss. But the tide soon turned, and Mr. Baines lived to see eventually a large area of what had been a pestiferous swamp converted into a fine estate, covered with farms and plantations, and producing a truly magnificent revenue.

Some 30 years ago there resided on the shores of Lake Champlain, in New York state, a farmer named Adamson. At that time the locality in question was altogether lonely and forsaken, except that for a month or two in summer a few millhands from the big manufacturing towns near came there for an economical holiday.

It was but an aimless and dull experience for them, however, for there were neither outdoor amusements nor indoor recreation to be enjoyed; and Mr. Adamson, recognizing this and desiring to start at his house a sort of literary and social club—"circle," as he preferred to call it—which was free to all comers.

From this small beginning, conceived with no idea of earthly profit or reward, sprang the huge summer educational settlement that now dominates the lake.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 seriously-minded holiday-makers assemble there every year and find ample accommodation in the numerous hotels and in many hundreds of houses, cottages and bungalows. All municipal improvements, including water supply, drainage, fire department and electric lighting, have also been provided, together with numerous and handsome buildings for lectures and classes.

TO SUCCEED YOUNG.



This is the latest photograph of Maj. Gen. Chaffee, now in command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. Although Maj. Gen. Young will become chief of staff on Aug. 15 he will not remain long in that position, as he is very near the age of retirement. Maj. Gen. Chaffee will succeed him as chief of staff.

All these have been paid for out of the money brought into the place each season by the visitors. And Adamson's holding, worth perhaps \$200 at the commencement of his philanthropic experiment, is now valued at something over a quarter of a million sterling.

Early in 1831 John Scott Vandeleur, an Irish high sheriff, and landlord of the beautiful Rahalline estate in County Clare, had to fly the country. His steward had been murdered shortly before by the "Terry Alts," a secret oath-bound society. His own death, had he remained, would almost certainly have been a question of hours only.

Arrived in England, Mr. Vandeleur sought to engage another steward, but without success. Eventually,

however, there came to him a philanthropic gentleman named Craig, who offered to take over the management of the property without fee or reward, on condition that he was allowed an absolutely free hand.

Mr. Vandeleur, after some demur, consented; and Mr. Craig set to work at once. He started by informing the tenants that thenceforth the estate would be administered, not for the landlord's benefit only, but also for their own. Moreover, they themselves and not Mr. Vandeleur or himself, were to administer it.

This latter idea pleased and tickled the tenants immensely. A committee was formed on the spot, and to each man present was forthwith allotted his place and his work. A tenant's co-operative store was started. Intoxicating

drink was prohibited by a vote of three to one. Soon prosperity and contentment reigned where had formerly been poverty and wretchedness. After a year of waste land was reclaimed. The tenants were satisfied, and more than satisfied. Nevertheless, at the same time, the estate rose steadily in value, the rent-roll was constantly increased, and Mr. Vandeleur, from being a comparatively poor man, grew to be a comparatively rich one.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Between Bagdad and the Persian gulf, about 500 miles along the Tigris, is a desert in which Sir William Willcocks finds the same engineering opportunities that are being improved in Egypt. As late as 1900 A. D. this land of Chaldean was made use of the most fertile and prosperous centers of agriculture through a great irrigation system, with a main canal 250 miles long and an immense number of subsidiary canals. For the first 10 miles the great canal, with a width of 65 feet, was cut through hard conglomerate rock to a depth of 50 feet. With neglect of the works, the main streams of the Tigris became diverted, the old bed of the river silted up, the irrigation system fell into ruins, and only mounds on the barren plain mark the sites of the ancient villages. To reclaim nearly 3,000,000 acres by a new irrigation system is Sir William's hope.

The freezing of leaves and buds on clear spring nights when the temperature is above freezing point has been superstitiously looked upon as an effect of the moon's light. An English experimenter finds that while all objects have the same rate of the surrounding air on cloudy nights, rapid radiation may produce a difference on clear nights, and a piece of cotton proved to be at times six and even eight degrees colder than the air. Plants may be similarly chilled below freezing, with the air above.

Foisting out the need of protecting eggs, on the terrace, an English naturalist calls attention to the possibilities of egret farming. This has been successfully established at Tunis, and as egret plumes are worth more than their weight in gold, the profits from cutting the feathers from the birds should be large.

Certain balloon experiments are attributed to W. de Fonville to electric sparks as the aeronaut grasps the valve rope. The use of gloves in stormy weather is suggested.

The general circulation of the atmosphere has been outlined from a late report by H. Hildebrandson, the Upsala meteorologist. Above the tropics, the air is an eastern current, which carries the dust of the Krakatoa eruption of 1883 around the world from east to west in 12 to 14 days, showing an average velocity of 27 meters per second. Above the region of trade winds is an upper contra-trade wind current, from the southwest in the northern hemisphere, and from the northwest in the southern hemisphere. The contra-trade wind current gradually deviates until it becomes a western current above the equator. The pressure of the tropics steadily diminishes toward the poles, and the air of the temperate zones is drawn into a vast polar whirlpool, turning from west to east, the circular movement reaching

Hall's ^{Vegetable} Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A high-class preparation. Always restores color to gray hair; stops falling hair; and makes the hair grow.

Sold for 60 years. If your druggist cannot supply you, send \$1.00 to H. F. HALL & CO., New York, N. Y.

upward at least 10 or 11 miles. The influence of surface irregularities mostly disappears at the height of the lower or intermediate clouds.

Few trades, if any, are more dangerous to health than brass-casting, on account of the fumes of zinc oxide that surround the workman on pouring the metal. In the new apparatus of W. Lysons, a Birmingham brass-founder, the melting pot is covered with a hood, which leads to the outer air through a length of flexible tubing and a galvanized iron pipe and both skimming and pouring are done under this hood. The foundry is kept free of poisonous fumes, while the zinc oxide condenses in the iron pipe and is collected and utilized.

Meteorology owes its origin to Italy, which, as Dr. H. C. Bolton notes, produced every one of the fundamental instruments now used in weather observations. The barometer was invented about 1650 by Nicholas de Cusa; anemometer, 1573, by Egnatio Dante; thermometer, 1595, by Galileo; rain gauge, 1689, by Cartelli; barometer, 1643, by Torricelli.

A common method of extracting perfumes from flowers is enflourage, which consists in placing the blossoms in contact with purified lard for a few days. When saturated with the perfume, the lard itself may be used, or the essential oil may be extracted under strong alcohol. The process being tedious, many attempts—mostly unsatisfactory—have been made to obtain the essential oil direct from the flowers by means of light petroleum. A curious recent discovery is that perfume-making still goes on in the flowers during enflourage, and Dr. Albert Hesse reports that a ton of tuberose blossoms only yielded 50 grams of oil. In petroleum extraction, but gave up 800 grams to the enflourage fat in enflourage and yielded 78 grams more when the faded blossoms were distilled. The flowers appear to

have contained more perfume after exhaustion by enflourage than when first gathered.

The new pear wood of Joseph Hemmeling, of Dresden, takes a high polish, and is 33 to 50 per cent cheaper than oak. It is especially recommended for panels, parquet flooring and ceilings. The material is produced by adding to the wet pear some binding material up to five per cent of its total weight, then forming into cylinders under high pressure, and finally drying at a high temperature for four or five days.

An effort to determine from geysers the upper temperature limit of life has led Prof. W. A. Setchell to conclude that no animals exist in strictly thermal waters, or those heated above 45 deg. or 45 deg. C. (109 deg. or 113 deg. F.). A filamentous plant, one of the bacteria, was found at 89 deg. C., and a few other simple forms were found at 71 deg. and below. How the protoplasm of these organisms is made to resist the coagulation that usually destroys life at a little above 40 deg. C. is not clear.

It has been noted that vessels may float down-stream faster than the water. The explanation is that both the water and the floating object are being pulled down hill by gravity, but the water is much more retarded by friction.

No Pitty Shown. "For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gudge. Verbeke, A. S. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Z. C. M. L. Drug Store."

The new Irrigation Law, in pamphlet form, only 10c at the Desert News Book Store.

SECOND WEEK OF THE

ALL-SURPASSING CLEARING SALE!

PRICES cut and slashed as never before. Our entire stock of spring and summer goods must be closed out. The most extraordinary values of any clearing sale will be offered this week. Nothing will be carried over; everything at sacrifice prices. The greatest values ever offered in this city in MILLINERY, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR GOODS, Hosiery, underwear and Notions, Gloves, Neckwear, Parasols. The largest exclusive stock of Millinery, Ready-made goods, etc., in the west thrown on sale next week at unapproachably low prices.



CLOSING OUT ALL TAILOR-MADE SUITS

At Less Than Half Price.

All of This Season's Styles to Be Sacrificed Regardless of Cost.

All Suits, worth \$15.00, for \$5.00
All Suits, worth \$25.00, for \$10.00
All Suits, worth \$7.50, for \$3.75
All Suits, worth \$17.50, for \$8.75

Ladies' White Pique Shirt Waist Suit, \$6.00 value, for only

\$2.95

Brilliantine Shirt Waist Suit in black or navy, plain or dotted, value \$12.00, for only—

\$6.95

Extraordinary Values

For This Week's Selling.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE DRESS SKIRT FOR ONLY	50c.
LADIES' 50c FANCY STRIPED OR LINED Colored Shirt Waists only	10c.
Ladies' \$1.00, White or Lined Colored Shirt Waists, only	25c.
Ladies' \$1.00 Lawn Wrappers, assorted colors, only	35c.
Ladies' \$1.50 Dressing Sacques and Kimonos, only	69c.
Ladies' \$4.00 White Pique Dress Skirts, only	2.00

ALL MILLINERY AT HALF PRICE!

Your Choice of Our Entire Stock of Pattern Hats and Trimmed Hats at Half Price.

All Ladies' Trimmed Hats, values to \$8.00, for	3.95	All Misses' Hats, values to \$6.00, for	2.95
All Ladies' Trimmed Hats, values to \$5.00, for	2.45	All Misses' Hats, values up to \$3.50, for	1.75
All Ladies' Trimmed Hats, values to \$3.50, for	1.95	All Childs' Hats, values up to \$2.00, for	1.00

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Great Sacrifices on ENTIRE STOCK.

Ladies' Black Seamless Hose, double sole, 12½c value, only	6c
Ladies' fast black Hose, double heels and toes, 15c value, only	8c
Ladies' fine Mace Cotton Hose, fast black, high spliced heels, double toes, 25c value, only	11c
Misses' fine quality Lisle Hose, double heels and toes, fast black, 35c value, only, per pair	22c
Misses' fine quality Lisle Hose, Ribbed, fast black, 25c value, only	15c
Child's heavy ribbed Cotton Hose, seamless, fast black, 12½c value, only, per pair	7c

Great Sacrifice Sale of All Shirt Waists.

7c Shirt Waists in assorted colors, for	38c
9c White Shirt Waists, value \$1.00 and \$1.50, for	50c

Colored Silk Waists at GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Large variety of PEAU DE SOIE, TAFFETA Crepe de Chine, val \$3.95 up to \$9.00, for only \$1.75

CORSETS.

CORSETS at Final Clearing Prices. P. C. C. Corsets of good quality Satin, Short length in Black, Drib only, 35c value 50c, for

Ladies' Ventilated Corsets, of good quality, for

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets, fine Batiste lace, Ribbon trimmed, medium and full shapes, value \$1.25, for

C. B. a la Spirite Girdle fine Batiste, lace, Ribbon trimmed, Pink, Blue, White, value, \$1.00, for

Wash Shirt-Waist Suits.

Closing all Shirt Waist Suits at great sacrifices.

\$2.00 Suits	\$1.60
\$4.00 Suits	\$1.95
\$5.00 Suits	\$2.50
\$6.00 Suits	\$2.95

Gloves.

Ladies' fine quality Cotton Gloves, 2 clasps, in black, tan, grey, value 25c, only—

17 cents.

Ladies' fine quality Lace Gloves, white and black only; 50c quality, only—

37 cents.

Ladies' best quality Lisle Gloves, 05c value, only—

49 cents.

Ladies' Pure Silk Lace Mitts, elbow lengths, white only; 85c value, only—

69 cents.

All Ladies' Parasols at Cost.

Wash Skirts.

Entire Stock at CLEARING PRICES. Plain Linen Dress Skirts, \$1.00 value, only

Blue, White Striped Duck Skirt, 1.65 value, only

Extra fine Linen Skirts, \$2.48 value, only

Children's Dresses.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES IN WHITE AND COLORS, to be closed out Regardless of Cost.

Child's 7c Dresses, 3 to 6 years, assorted colors, for

39c

Child's Sailor Dresses, 4 to 12 years, assorted colors, \$1.50 value, only

69c

Child's Colored Dresses, assorted styles, \$2.25 value, for

\$1.25

Child's \$4.00 White Dresses, 4 to 14 years, for only

\$2.00

Child's \$5.00 White Dresses, handsome, assorted, only

\$2.50

RIBBONS.

AT FINAL CLEARING PRICES. Best Quality Satin Gros Grain Ribbons at Closing Prices.

No. 5—Value 10c, any, per yard

5 cts.

No. 7—Value 12½c, any, per yard

6 cts.

No. 9—Value 15c, only, per yard

8 cts.

No. 12—Value 20c, only, per yard

10 cts.

No. 16—Value 25c, only, per yard

12 cts.

No. 22—Value 30c, only, per yard

15 cts.

Immense Reductions

In Muslin Underwear during this Clearing Sale, 75c Muslin Gowns, only

35c

\$1.25 Gowns, only

69c

70c Chemises, only

37c

Notions

AT CLEARING PRICES.

Dressing Combs, 15c value, only

9c

Ladies' Hose Supporters, 25c value, only

11c

Child's Hose Supporters, 25c value, only

9c

Good Quality Pins, only

1c

Best Quality Pins, only

3c

Safety Pins, only

3c

Cube Pins, only

3c

Childs' Silk Coats.

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

\$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, Value \$6.00 to \$12.50.

All Silk Shirt-Waist Suits.

To be closed Regardless of Cost. Large variety of colors and Patterns.

\$20.00 Suits for \$10.00.

\$25.00 Suits for \$12.00.

\$30.00 Suits for \$15.00.