

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

ALL ABOUT THE RICHEST AND MOST INFLUENTIAL FOREIGN ELEMENTS OF THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Paris, France.—I am told there are about 20,000 Americans who live in Paris all the year round. There are more artists and art students of our nationality than any other outside the French, and the American millionaires are so common in the fashionable quarters that you see her automobile or carriage in almost every block. At the dedication of the Rochambeau statue, the Figaro devoted two columns to the American colony, speaking of its members in the highest terms. It described them as the most influential of all the foreigners, saying that they were celebrated in industry,



Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

OUR AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AT PARIS.

ence and art, and that they did much to rejuvenate the old French capital. It compared the American visitors who come here every summer to the rich food tide of the Nile, saying that they enriched this city as the Nile does Egypt. The American element entertains extravagantly. Many of the richest of New York's 40s are here every season and the Astors, the Vanderbilts and the Goulds are regular society figures. Some of our rich people own magnificent houses along the Champs Elysees and in the avenues about the Arc de Triomphe, and so many others have married into high French families that there has been a steady invasion of American millionaires into the Paris and homes of the nobility.

AMERICAN GIRLS AND FRENCH COUNTS.

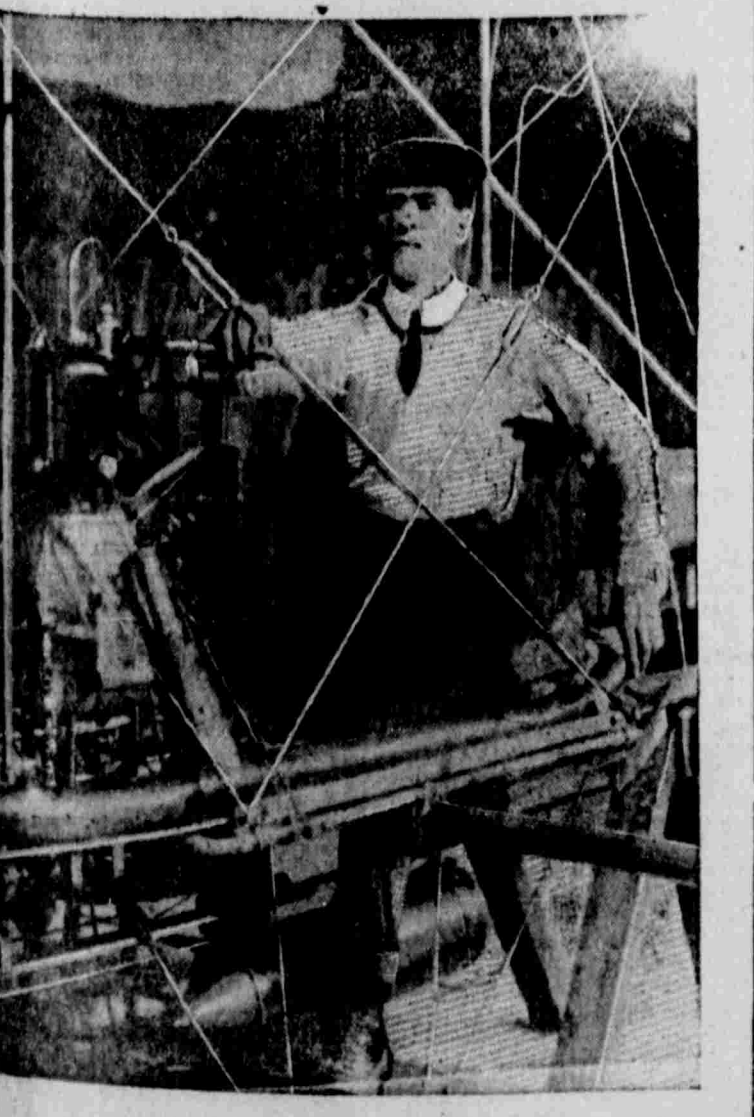
The Figaro gives almost a solid column of names of rich Americans who have married titled Frenchmen. I have room for only a few. Among such marriages are those of the Marquis de Gasty with Miss Ridgway, of the Comte de Montauville with Miss Zborowska,

ous general.

I might go on with a score or so more names, but I will give only a few. The Comte Jean de Kerguel's wife was Miss Carroll; the Duc de Valençay's was the daughter of Levi P. Morton, and that of Baron Raymond Selliere was Miss Livermore. Emilie Pascal's wife was formerly Miss Townsend, and the Comte de Moy of the foreign office has an American wife who was formerly Miss Gibb. Madame Patenotre, the wife of the French ambassador to Madrid, is an American, as is also the Vicomtesse de Courval, the Comtesse de St. Roman, the Comtesse de Trobriand, and many others.

RICH AMERICANS IN PARIS.

There are many rich American men who make Paris their permanent residence, and among them bankers, lawyers and dentists who count their money in millions. You have all heard of Dr. Evans, the dentist who was such a close friend of the Empress Eugenie, who made a great fortune during the days of Louis Napoleon. His family still lives in Paris, and one of his sons, I understand, carries on the business of his father, although he is, I believe, a



STEVENS TO RIVAL DUMONT.

America has a "Santos Dumont." His name is Leo Stevens. He feels confident that he can duplicate the feats of the famous Brazilian by means of his wonderful new aerodrome, which is propelled by a 7 1/2 horse-power Naptha engine and requires 22,000 feet of pure hydrogen gas to float it. Recent attempts at flight have not proved successful, but Prof. Stevens explains this was due to badly remedied defects.

How Our Rich Girls Catch French Counts—The Swell American Society—The Artistic Colony and Its Yankee Element—Our Musical Crowd and How Two American Girls Have Captured Big Concert Contracts—Something About Our Yankee Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers and Dentists—The American Chamber of Commerce and Its Business Members—The Cost of Family Living and the Wages of Servants—All About Rents, Food, Gas and Fuel.

French count. One of the big banks here is that of Morgan, Harjes & Co., which is backed by the millionaire Morgans of the United States, of which Pierpont Morgan is one. Another American bank is that of Munroe & Co., and another still the Seligmann Bros.

One of the richest of the American colonists is a newspaper man, I mean James Gordon Bennett, who has for years made Paris his home. He has close telegraphic communications with the Herald office in New York, and practically edits his paper by cable. Mr. Bennett keeps up his establishment here whether he is in the city or not. The servants are always in full dress and always on duty. If you call at the house you will be informed that they do not know if Mr. Bennett is in, and they will go off to find out. A moment later you may be told he is in Nice, or Cairo, or off on his yacht in some other part of the world. The Figaro speaks very highly of Bennett, calling France "the land of his adoption," and saying that he is the friend of all Parisians, and that all are his friends. One of the greatest of the newspapers published in France is the Paris edition of the New York Herald. It is like nothing in England or America, being devoted chiefly to French and continental society news. I understand that Mr. Bennett is as much interested in it as in his great paper in New York, and that he is kept posted of all that appears in it. The Paris paper is circulated freely over the country, and copies of it are sent gratuitously to all American consuls and ministers, as well as to the chief clubs of the world. The paper sells for 50 centimes in Paris, and for two pence in England.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

There is an American chamber of commerce in Paris which is becoming very important to American trade. It has its offices in the Rue de la Paix, just back of the Grand hotel, and under the shadow of the grand opera house. The chamber was founded eight years ago, with ten members, and it now has 222, embracing the leading Americans of the French capital. Its business is to further commercial and industrial relations between the United States and France, and to investigate all matters bearing upon American trade. It holds regular meetings, publishes an annual report, and issues bulletins every two weeks with all items of interest regarding Franco-American commerce. The chamber has a library of 1,200 volumes, and a reading room well supplied with American newspapers, and especially with our trade journals.

The president is Mr. Francis Kimball, and the secretary Mr. Edward Green. I find the chamber of commerce a valuable repository of American and French statistics and an indebted to its secretary, Mr. Green, for valuable assistance regarding the American invasion. In talking with me today he said that the United States exports about second in the French import trade and fifth in the export trade. We are supplying France with about 6 1/2 per cent of its imported food stuffs, and about 7 per cent of the imported manufactured articles.

WHAT WE SELL FRANCE.

I asked Mr. Green to give me what our chief French exports were. He replied:

"The principal ones are cotton, copper, petroleum, tobacco, tallow and lumber. In 1900 we sold France more than \$27,000,000 worth of cotton, almost \$5,000,000 worth of tobacco, and more than \$7,500,000 worth of oil. Our copper exports amounted almost to \$12-

000,000, and our sales of machines and machinery to more than \$1,000,000. We sold her over \$2,000,000 worth of meat, almost \$5,000,000 worth of lumber and \$1,000,000 worth of grain and flour. The total exports in that year were almost \$92,000,000, according to the French figures, and this is under the real amount, as many of the goods come in through England, and are accredited to that country.

"In addition to the articles I have mentioned there are many others which we sell in large quantities. The Americans have a good trade in tools, furniture and hides. They sell dried apples for cider, india rubber goods, feathers for hats and millinery, canned lobsters, and a large amount of chemical products.

OUR RECIPROcity TREATY WITH FRANCE.

"I look for a considerable increase in American trade," continued Mr. Green, "then our new treaty goes into effect. This treaty was signed in July, 1890, and is to be ratified on the 24th of next September. By it our raw materials are to be admitted on the payment of minimum duties and the United States makes a reduction on French imports of silk, cotton and linen goods, and also on articles de Paris, food manufactures, glass, metal and paper wares. This will bring in our breadstuffs under a much lower rate of duty than they are now paying, and we will be able to compete more successfully in these respects with other countries. In the past France has had reciprocal treaties with England and Belgium, so that their goods have come in under the minimum tariff, while we have had to pay the maximum tariff. Indeed, more than eleven million dollars in duties were paid in our exports to France in the year 1900.

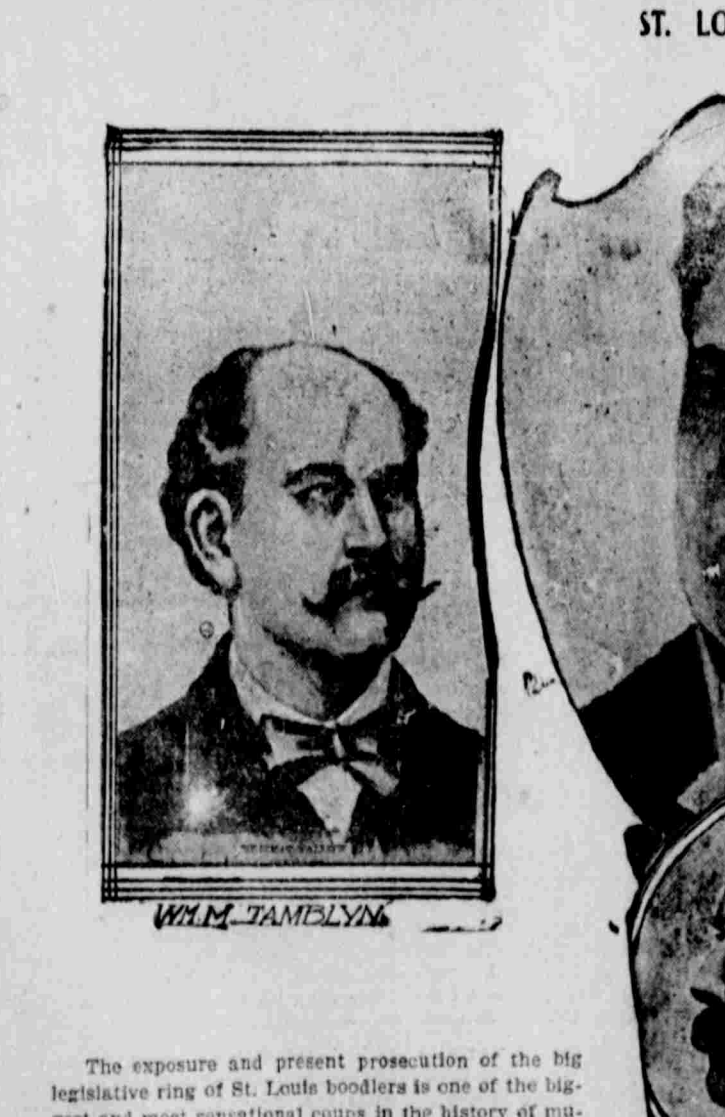
THE AMERICAN ART COLONY.

I have referred to the American art colony. It is entirely apart from the rich society crowd, living chiefly in the Latin quarter and having a little world of its own. The colony is large, consisting of both artists and students. Every salon has its American pictures, and the American artists stand well and not infrequently take honors. This is so both of women and men.

Paris has now a society of American painters, established to advance the interests of its American artists, and among its members are such men as Bridgman, Story, MacEwan, Weeks, Edwin Abbey, John S. Sargent and others. There is also an American art association, composed of both artists and students. The president of this is Rodman Wanmaker, the son of John Wanmaker, and among its sustaining members are Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, and Mr. John R. Gandy, our consul general. Many of our artists are married and live in Paris with their families. Some are rich, but many are very poor. This is especially so of students, many of whom come here under the mistaken idea that they possess genius only to struggle along for years on the edge of starvation and then to give up in despair.

AN AMERICAN GIRL AT THE GRAND OPERA.

There are many Americans here studying music, and not a few who have decided talent. Among those who are now attracting considerable attention is a young girl from Texas, who has just made a contract to sing in the Grand Opera Company, and another is Miss Bessie Abbott, who has a two years' contract for star parts in the Grand opera house. Miss Abbott has a fine soprano voice, and the French have, as



Wm. JAMBLIN.

The exposure and present prosecution of the big legislative ring of St. Louis boodlers is one of the biggest and most sensational coups in the history of municipal politics. The startling and revolting details now laid bare by the intrepid prosecuting attorney of St. Louis will doubtless result in placing behind the bars several of Missouri's prominent politicians and

it were, adopted her as one of their great artists. The Grand opera house, as you know, ranks at the top of the great houses of the world. It is an honor for an artist to sing in it upon any terms, and for an American girl to have a long contract at the start for leading parts means fame and fortune.

The Paris Opera house is wonderfully beautiful. It cost \$1,000,000 more than our national library building at Washington and it covers as much ground as the national Capitol. It is to a certain extent a government institution and has soldiers in uniform and policemen on guard at the entrance. Full dress is expected in most of the seats, and the patrons of it are among the richest and most fashionable of the French capital.

YANKEE PROFESSIONAL MEN IN PARIS.

But let me tell you something about some of our professional men who are making money in Paris. They are numbered by scores and most of them charge larger fees than are common at home. There are many American doctors who belong to the Anglo-American Medical society and a number of others outside. Paris has 25 American dentists who are members of the American Dental club, in addition to others who are not. It has American lawyers, American electrical engineers and hundreds of American business men, including importers and exporters, principals and agents. There are perhaps a dozen newspaper correspondents, several American architects and not a few American bartenders.

Within the last few weeks an American commercial directory has been published, giving an alphabetical list of American firms and all matter of interest to Americans in Paris. It is a book of about 300 pages, which shows something of the extent of the colony. In running over its pages I notice the following companies with American names: There is an American bicycle company, an American cotton company, an American middle company, an American coal and shipping agency and an American trading union which deals in clocks. Then there is an American autograph company, an American estate agency, which may furnish titles and estates to our coffee millionaires, as well as an American car paper company and an American dancing academy.

As to the American typewriters, they are all represented, as are our bicycles and phonographs. The American line has a steamship office here, and I have already spoken of our express companies and life insurance establishments.

There are several American book stores in Paris, the chief of which is Brentano's. There is a Boston baker, an American grocer and several large American jewelry stores. Among the queerest of the latter are those which sell paste diamonds and gold-filled American watches. They advertise the fact that their clocks all speak English and call their jewels real American diamonds. The so-called diamonds are today the most brilliant things shown on the boulevards. There is one company which has four or five shops filled with brilliant pastes set in every possible way. It has the same price for every article in its shop windows whether the stone be as big as the head of a pin or the size of a walnut. The price is 8 francs, or \$1.50. The goods are displayed under electric lights, and a crowd of French men and women gathers about the shops every evening. As far as I can see the stones look as brilliant as the real diamonds, costing thousands and tens of thousands of francs which are shown in the other

jewelry stores near by, and the jewellers tell me that only experts can tell the difference.

COST OF LIVING IN PARIS.

I have received a number of letters from Americans asking questions about the cost of the different methods of living in Paris. It is just about the same here as in other parts of the world. You can live for little or you can pay as much as you like. The hotels are rather expensive, but there are a great number of pensions or boarding houses where for a dollar a day and upward you can have a furnished room and all that you need. You should get a good one for about ten francs. You can also rent a room without board for from 50 to 50 francs a month, service included, and there are restaurants everywhere that will furnish you meals.

Nearly every family in Paris lives in a flat. It is uncommon for a man to have a house to himself, and when so the house is called an hotel. Rents are so high that only the very rich can afford so much style. Paris is a city of stores and apartment houses. The stores are on the ground floor and the apartments above. The latter range in price from a few francs up to thousands of francs per month. All apartments are usually taken for a year, the payments being made quarterly, either on the 15th or the 1st of each month. If you leave you must give notice for some time beforehand.

Flats are rented both furnished and unfurnished. Those who wish to rent unfurnished flats can have their furniture for so much a month. The furnished flats are of course the higher, and one must be careful in making his contract for them. It is very important to have a carefully attested list of the furniture and its condition or at the close you will be charged for more than you had, and old breaks will have to be remedied by cash or by new furniture.

In many places the landlord will demand that you pay your rent before going in, and you will be asked for six months' rent in advance. At the end of the first three months they will come down upon you for an additional three months' rent, so that your rent will be kept about six months in advance all the time.

FOREIGNERS MUST PAY TAXES.

Shortly after taking a house or flat in Paris the American is called upon by the tax collector. The authorities here assess taxes not on what you have, but on what you appear to have. If you live in a certain style you are taxed proportionately, and the criterion is your rent. The tax ranges from 11 to 14 per cent of this amount, so that if

A NERVY TRAMP.

For pure unadulterated gall this hobo takes the "bun," says the Payson Globe-Header.

Last Friday evening John Staheli went to his home on his ranch north of town and arrived there about dark, and was met near the house by a tramp, who came out of the building as he drove up and told Mr. Staheli to go inside and get warm and that he had milked the cows, gathered the eggs all in and done a few other chores around the place and had a fire started and preparations made for supper. He said he would put the horses away for the night, but Mr. Staheli thought best to attend to them himself. When he got back to the house he found things just as the gentleman of leisure had stated them. The owner of the premises was slightly amazed at the unlimited nerve of the fellow, but was somewhat aroused when he found one of his pigs hung up and nicely dressed in another room. Mr. Staheli asked him what he did that for and Mr. Hobo said that the pig insisted on coming in the house, which caused him much trouble and worry, so he killed it.

He was given a bad that night, and next morning he arose early and milked the cows again and got his breakfast, after which he bade Mr. Staheli good day and took himself away. The fellow claimed to be a Poleander, and could speak but a very little English. However, he had nerve enough to make up what his vocabulary lacked.



CHARLES KRATZ.

millionaires who are charged with wholesale corruption and bribery. Prominent among these are the men whose photographs are published above. They are charged with selling their votes in the St. Louis City Legislature and their testimony is expected to be of great help to the prosecution.

you pay \$500 a year rent you will have to pay about \$55 a year in taxes.

This is common in all parts of Paris, not only with those who rent houses, but those who rent business establishments. The percentage of tax increases with the amount of rent paid, so that the man who pays a thousand dollars a month rent is assessed much more proportionately than the man who pays one hundred dollars per month. The authorities said that if he pays a certain amount of rent he should do a certain amount of business, and if he does not it is his own fault and not theirs. The very poor pay almost no taxes whatever.

BIG FEES FOR THE CONCIERGE.

The thing that grinds the American most is the fees. These are connected with all establishments and they have to be paid. If you live in a flat you must fee the janitor or janitress known as the concierge. In an ordinary apartment it is customary to pay about 1 per cent of the rental to this party on taking possession and signing the lease, and he will expect other fees from time to time and a cetera present on every New Year day. For these fees you get your front door opened at night, your letters taken care of if you are away, and the public hall and staircase of your flat building swept. If you don't pay the fees you can be made very uncomfortable.

WHAT SERVANTS COST.

As to servants the wages vary according to their efficiency and also as to the locality in which you live. You can get a man cook for \$20 a month and upward, or a good woman cook for \$10 and upward. Housemaids usually receive about \$9 a month, and coachmen \$20 with board. There are a number of employment bureaus where such people can be hired. The service is usually good and much superior to similar service in the United States.

As to housekeeping the American family living in Paris finds the cost quite as high as in the United States. Butcher's meat is higher than in America, but the cuts are so much better dressed that there is little waste, and the consumer always procures full value for his money. Chickens cost from 50 to 60 cents apiece, salmon a dollar a pound, and other kinds of fish much less. Fruit is plenty and cheap, as are also vegetables of all kinds. Coffee and tea are expensive, and bread, the best in the world, costs about the same as at home. Fuel is dear, both coal and wood being sold in small quantities, gas costing about \$1.50 a thousand feet, and if your bills are not paid within five days after they are rendered the supply is cut off without notice.

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"My client," he said, "has signified her readiness to rest content with the provision made for her by the will."

A representative of Peter G. McNulty, one of the heirs, made the following announcement to the court:

"There are warrants out charging Laura Biggar, Samuel Stanton and C. C. Hendricks with conspiracy. Miss Biggar is not here, but the other two are here, and the warrants will be served at once. I apprise your honor of this so that you may fix bail."

The two were arrested and bail was fixed at \$5,000 in each case. Stanton is the justice of the peace who, it is alleged, said he had married Miss Biggar to Mr. Bennett.

Lackawanna Region Quiet.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 25.—Quiet reigns in the Lackawanna region today. There was no repetition of yesterday's disturbance.

In and about Oilphant, where the Thirteenth regiment is encamped, the turbulence of the strikers seems to have exhausted itself in the rioting of yesterday, when James Winston was killed.

Two or three more arrests were made in the Winston case today. As an effect of yesterday's rioting 25 of the non-union men employed at the Delaware & Hudson Company's Great Falls and Eddy creek, and Oilphant No. 2 collieries quit work today. Twenty-one men employed at Johnson No. 2 colliery of the Ontario and Western company, also quit. They told their foreman that they were afraid to continue working.

One of Bennett's Heirs Says She Will Be Arrested.

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TO WITNESS CORONATION.

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