

JEW LOSE THEIR GREAT BENEFACTOR.

Baron de Hirsch Dies of Apoplexy in Austria.

From His Boyhood He Turned to Gold Everything He Touched.

Devoted the Fortune He Had Intended for His Son to Help His Co-Religionists.

PHILANTHROPIST AND RACING MAN.

He Owned La Fleche and Matchbox, and the Object of His Life Was to Assist Hebrews Who Were Persecuted.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 21.—Maurice Baron de Hirsch, universally known as the "Millionaire Moses," died of apoplexy in Austria to-day.

He was sixty-three years of age, having been born in Munich in 1833, the inheritor of a fortune.

He went to Brussels while yet a boy, and in his early manhood began to display a marvellous shrewdness. He turned to gold everything he touched.

His first grand chance came after the failure of Dumoucau, the Belgian banker. Hirsch bought up the bank, with all its speculated assets, including a Turkish railway, and at once became one of the first financiers of Europe.

His wealth, which is estimated at more than 250,000,000 francs (\$50,000,000), came to him mostly from Oriental railways, at first from the line from Constantinople to Adrianople and the branch to Dedegatch, and afterward from the extension toward Bulgaria.

Cool judgment, mastery in details and a strict attention to economy were the ruling traits of Baron de Hirsch from the outset of his career.

He married a wealthy Miss Bischoffheim, the daughter of a Belgian merchant Senator, who brought a great fortune with her. She presented Hirsch with two children, a daughter, who died very young of consumption, and Lucien, in whom Hirsch centred most of his hope and pride.

Lost His Only Boy.

Lucien developed extraordinary talents. He showed great interest in science and art and also in the fate of his co-religionists.

Baron Maurice began to put by money for his son. From the moment of his birth he paid over to the boy's account a great part of his profits in speculations and industrial undertakings, and when the young Baron died, in 1888, at the age of twenty, he had in his father's books a fortune exceeding \$20,000,000.

This sum the bereaved Baron resolved to devote to charities in the name of his dead son.

On the advice of prominent Jews of all countries the sum was ultimately divided into four portions, \$5,000,000 being given to the Jews of Hungary, Russia, Galicia and Roumania, the countries in which the "chosen people" are most backward.

His Son's Executor.

It was thought that by educating these Jews to be artists, agriculturists and so on, the social status could be raised and prejudice against them combated. In Hungary and Galicia the experiment proved a success, but in the other countries it proved impracticable. Yet so faithfully did Hirsch consider himself a mere execu-



INTERIOR OF THE TEMPORARY QUARTERS. COPYRIGHT 1892 BY LESLIE'S WEEKLY



BARON DE HIRSCH

SCENES AT WOODBINE COLONY.

This colony, in South New Jersey, was founded five years ago with the Baron de Hirsch Colony Fund as a refuge for the oppressed Jews of Europe. It has steadily increased in property, until now there are three hundred homes, which attest the benevolence of the great Hebrew philanthropist. Mournful crowds gathered at the railroad station yesterday when the news of the Baron's death was received.

sums in cases of sudden disaster. For instance, 40,000 forins were contributed by it for distribution in Tokay. The schools of Hungary and Galicia were established and negotiations were made with Russia and Roumania, where similar foundations were in progress when the cruel Russian decrees for the expulsion of Jews and the heartless manner in which it was carried out so impressed Baron de Hirsch that he conceived the plan of expatriating the victims.

From that time it was no longer a question of Lucien's original \$50,000,000. The whole fortune of the banker was devoted to a colossal plan.

The Baron made the deliverance of the Jews from serfdom the object of his life, and though mistakes were made in the outset of his scheme it promised success.

The Russian Government in 1862 agreed to the scheme of emigration of the Jews to the Argentine and Canada and other countries, the Baron guaranteeing to expend \$10,000,000 on the work. The colonies established in the Argentine were recently reported to be in a flourishing condition.

An Ardent Sportsman.

Baron de Hirsch spent in charity more than the income of some of the smaller countries of Europe. In 1891 alone he gave away \$15,000,000. He gave the London hospitals all the profits he had made on the turf. He was ardently devoted to sport, and at one time kept a large racing stud in England. The best horse he owned was La Fleche, by St. Simon out of Quiver, which he bought at Hampton Court at Her Majesty's yearling sale of 1862. La Fleche won the "One Thousand Guineas," the "Oaks" and the "St. Leger," and finished second to Sir Hugo in the "Derby." She also won the Ascot gold cup of 1864.

Baron de Hirsch had several horses training this season, but none of any great promise. His whinnings on the turf in 1892 were princely. In 1893 he won \$210,000,

and twenty-five miles from Cape May. The land was originally covered with timber and brush, and there have been cleared 1,600 acres, and divided into 68 farms plots of thirty acres each and 2,300 town lots. Upon each farm there has been erected a comfortable residence, barn and outhouses, and the houses in the town are particularly inviting. There are seventeen miles of streets and roads.

Woodbine has four large factories, where in clothing, pocket books, baskets and a variety of iron work and machinery are made. The hands employed are mainly the young men and women residents of the place. A large electric plant supplies the factories, hotel and streets with an abundance of light. A brick yard is making the best of hard red brick. There is also a agricultural wood factory.

Eleven stores and other private enterprises are located at Woodbine. The finest school house in the country has been built by the Fund, and another one is being erected by the Board of Education of the county at a cost of \$2,000. There are three English day classes, a kindergarten and a manual training class; also an English evening school. The teachers in charge are appointed by the Board of Education.

Special buildings, bathhouses and nurseries have been erected for the agricultural school, wherein students are being educated with great success for the State Agricultural College, and two are now receiving instruction there. It being the intent to graduate competent teachers of the farming population of Woodbine is set out in the charter of the colony.

The agricultural Bureau in formation of the Fund is located at No. 378 Grand street, this city, where immigrants who desire to become farmers are advised upon the whole subject. There are also branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis.

KAFFIR BOOM IN A PLAY.

The "Rogue's Comedy," with Willard in the Principal Role, Scores a Big Success in London.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 21.—In "The Rogue's Comedy," which was produced to-night at the Garrick Theatre, under Willard's management, Henry Arthur Jones has to a certain extent broken new ground.

The story is certainly interesting. Bailey Prothero gets himself introduced to society as a thought reader of exceptional ability, and with the connivance of his wife, who acts as lady's maid, succeeds in imposing on several of his patrons through information she was able to give him in advance. By a lucky guess on one occasion he advises the purchase of some mining shares, which immediately afterward rise tremendously, and on the strength of this he leaves the devious paths of thought reading for the little less dubious business of company promoter. His great Land and Bank Investment Company is just started when the slump comes and his fine Park lane house falls into the hands of bailiffs.

Meanwhile a certain Mr. Lambert, who is really Prothero's son, although this is concealed from the audience, is pursuing inquiries into the rascal's past career, and discovers that he is a member of a notorious gang of swindlers. His revelations come on top of the collapse of the company, and Prothero decides to seek new scope for his ability in America.

The part of Prothero is taken by Willard, who, with a role at last worthy his talent, after the many inadequate characters which have recently fallen to his lot, achieves a magnificent success.

FOES OF DUELLING WIN.

Reichstag Unanimously Passes the Resolution Condemning the Practice.

Berlin, April 21.—The Reichstag, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution condemning duelling, the special motions made on behalf of the Freisinnige and Centrist parties being withdrawn.

On the debate being resumed to-day, Count Andriess von Bernstorff, Independent, declared that recourse to the duel was needless, and that the practice stood condemned by the German people.

Dr. von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, said that he was opposed to the custom of duelling, but he did not believe that Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, who inveighed in yesterday's debate against duelling as a "public scandal" was a proper person to act as supreme judge of the upper classes or make a parade of moral indignation. He was the same Bebel who, after the events of 1871, exulted the Paris Commune and now commends the commune as an example to follow.

These remarks created a great uproar, the Socialist members rising to their feet and shouting loudly for the President to ring his bell and call the speaker to order, but Baron von Bülow-Berenberg, the President, remained unmoved and the uproar subsided.

Later the President censured Herr Bebel for criticising an imperial decree by characterizing it as unworthy of a cultured State, and Herr Schall, Conservative, declared that Herr Bebel was a calumniator.

Paul Jahn, who, in his speech at a recent meeting of workmen, criticised the Emperor's habit of pardoning duellists, was sentenced to four months in prison.

Colonel Nunez Gives Himself Up. Philadelphia, April 21.—Colonel Emilio Nunez, leader of the Obanos, of this city, who is accused of aiding in the recent filibustering expedition of the steamer Bermuda, and who could not be found when John D. Hart and the others were arraigned here on Saturday, surrendered to United States Commissioner Bell this afternoon. He was held in \$1,000 bail for trial at the United States Court in New York on May 13.

\$3,000 in Cash Prizes for Women.

'The Mill of Silence.'

To Begin in the JOURNAL April 27.

LEXOW HAS NO FEAR OF DR. PARKHURST.

Nyack Senator Stands on His Legislative Record, and Utters Defiance.

With Two Years Yet to Serve, He Has Little Fear of Political Death.

ANOTHER BILL IS OBJECTED TO.

Union Agricultural Societies Denounce a Measure That Would Net a Favored Publisher Over \$100,000 Yearly.

Albany, April 21.—Senator Lexow is defiant, and he does not care a rap for the City Vigilance League.

The Journal's story of the manner in which the agents of the Parkhurst League are at work hunting down the legislative record of the Nyack Senator was one of the leading topics of gossip at the Capitol to-day.

"My legislative record is all right," the Senator said. "I was down home on business the other day, and then learned for the first time that one of the Parkhurst agents, who is, it seems, another reverend gentleman, had been talking about something he evidently did not understand.

"The people in my district know all about this Nyack water bill, which has been alleged to partake of Job, and I deny that there is any snags in it. I suppose he got his information from the owners of the private water plant who naturally enough do not feel kindly about the legislation which cuts down their profits."

A BITTER AND DEFIANT SMILE. Senator Lexow intimated that he was not concerned in anything that the society or its head might do. He smiled as he said this, but the smile was bitter and defiant.

When asked about the remark of the Parkhurst agent that the City Vigilance League would drive him from public life, Senator Lexow shook his head and remained silent. The Senator is thinking of the two years he has yet to serve in the Senate, and the chances they would offer him to get even with his enemies should open warfare be declared.

Reference to the Senate records shows that thus far Senator Lexow has fifty-one bills to his credit and that few of the successful publisher over \$100,000 yearly. Senator Lexow says he does not know that there is anything objectionable about the bill. The letter is in part as follows:

"I understand that Senator Lexow has introduced Senate bill No. 1535 and Mr. Robbins Assembly bill No. 2068 by request of Albany parties. Both are bad bills and alike. I learn that Mr. Robbins has laid aside his bill, believing it to be a thoroughly bad bill himself. Our reports are very long and I believe will cost our societies from \$50 to \$100 to print each report. The corporation affected is not allowed even to contract rates or select the medium of publication, the only privilege it has in the matter is to foot the bill. This is vicious legislation and a waste of money."

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The steam yacht, Intrepid, of the New York Yacht Club, Lloyd Phoenix owner, passed Cape Esperel, Tangier, yesterday, bound east. The new Italian iron of 40,000,000 lbs has been covered fifteen times. The largest subscriptions were made in Rome and Athens.

General Baldissera, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, considers that peace negotiations between Italy and Abyssinia have been finally ruptured.

It is officially announced from Rome that the Rev. J. Glenon, of Kansas City, has been nominated Bishop Coadjutor of that diocese.

The things that people see are inside of them and not outside. No two people see the same thing exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one will look out at the same scene and see nothing. One will find enjoyment in a brilliant company, in music, in dancing, in an exquisitely prepared dinner. Another will enjoy these things half as much—another not at all. The things that people see are inside them. What one sees and what one enjoys depends upon the bodily condition—depends upon the capacity for enjoyment—depends upon the health and the vitality. The sick man has pain or discomfort so impressed upon him that he has no time to think of much else. A weak man has all he can do to struggle for mere existence. He has no strength to use in procuring pleasure. His performances are limited by his strength. He can do only a few things so he can enjoy only a few things. The man who is perfectly well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. The bedridden invalid enjoys it not at all. The man who is half sick and who gets out about half what he ought to. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. It doesn't do it in a miraculous way. There isn't anything unnatural about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. It doesn't have to do anything else. Nature does all the rest. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot, and the disease will cure itself. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it. That's the difference. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood—makes men and women strong and healthy, brings good appetite, good digestion and builds up solid, healthy flesh.

Address with 21 cents in one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a free copy of the People's Medical Adviser—1008 pages.

PADEREWSKI'S GIFT TO OUR COMPOSERS.

He Donates \$10,000 as an Endowment for Triennial Prizes.

Desires to Encourage Brother Artists in America Without Distinction as to Sect.

HIS LETTER TO WILLIAM STEINWAY.

Colonel Higginson, of Boston, and Dr. William Mason are Made Joint Trustees of the Capital with Mr. Steinway.

Ignace J. Paderewski, the pianist and composer, sent to William Steinway last evening \$10,000 as a permanent endowment to encourage original composition in the United States. The letter accompanying the money was in English and written in Paderewski's hand. It is as follows:

"My dear Mr. Steinway—The generous support I found in this country enables me to accomplish one of my most ardent wishes. I do not intend to thank the American people for all they have done for me, because my gratitude to your noble nation is and will be beyond expression. But I desire to extend a friendly hand toward my American fellow-musicians, toward those who, less fortunate than myself, are struggling for recognition or encouragement. To this purpose I send you herewith \$10,000, asking you to accept, together with Colonel H. L. Higginson, of Boston, and Dr. William Mason, of New York, the trusteeship of this sum.

Knowing the interest you take in public affairs and your readiness to do good wherever you find an opportunity, I hope you will not refuse me this great favor and will, after deliberation with the above-named gentlemen, invest this money in order to establish the following triennial prizes for the composers of American birth, without any distinction as to age or religion:

- 1. Five hundred dollars for the best orchestral work in symphonic form.
2. Three hundred dollars for the best composition for solo instrument with orchestra.
3. Two hundred dollars for the best chamber music work, and the balance to be used for the expenses connected with the competition for these prizes.

Further details, as well as the list of the judges, among whom I should like to see your acknowledged musical authorities, I hope to send you at a near date.

I take no pride in making this endowment. The amount is a modest one, and my personality, in spite of all the success, is of little importance. I only hope that it will prove to be useful, and that your younger composers will not consider it as a gift, but as a debt, this little encouragement coming from one who found in their hand all the happiness to which an artist can aspire.

Thanking you and your co-trustees in advance for your kindness, I beg you to believe me very sincerely devoted. I. J. PADEREWSKI. New York, April 21, 1896. Mr. Paderewski will sail for Liverpool by the Teutonic at noon to-day.



William Johnston is a printer, foreman of the Printers' Ink Press in New York City. He has often done work for the Ripans Chemical Company, and in that way learned what qualities were claimed for the Ripans Tablets. Mr. Johnston, like some other business men, is frequently hurried about his meals, and as a consequence has twinges of dyspepsia. "Sometimes," he says, "there is a rising up of a sour watery substance in the throat that is not pleasant. I keep a supply of those Tablets now, and whenever there is any trouble I take one. Guess I had better not tell how I take it when I am at home!" To the inquiry how he did take it, the answer was given, "In a glass of beer." "Your wife don't take them that way, does she?" "No, but she swears by them, though. She used to have dyspepsia and they cured her."

Ripans Tablets are sold by Druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10c.



The wrong side of our coats is as right as the right side! In fact, our one year's guarantee is so strong that it pays us to put only the best lining in our garments.

Special sale—a large variety of Simons' worsted suitings and trouserings. These goods hold shape and give excellent satisfaction. Suit to order \$20.00. Trousers \$5.00. Top coat to order, silk lined throughout, \$18.00. High grade bicycle suits to order, \$12.00. Satisfaction or money back.

Samples, Fashion Review, Measuring Guide, Tape, &c., given or mailed to any address.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th Street.



BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL.

This institution is at No. 222 East Ninth street, and has done splendid work in giving practical educations to young Hebrews.

For his son's supposed will that the accruing interest of the unemployed capital is regularly distributed for charitable purposes by committees which to this day receive in Vienna and at Budapest 10,000 forins monthly; at Craoov 5,000 forins; at Lemberg 7,000, and so on.

These sums are devoted to the relief of the needy, but principally to start industrial Jews in business or to prevent ruin if undeservedly brought about. Devoted His Life to Philanthropy. This charity has been carried on simultaneously with the distribution of large

people are lost a benefactor. I had the