



Brand Whitlock, author and prison reformer, re-elected mayor of Toledo, Ohio. Theodore E. Burton, Roosevelt candidate for mayor of Cleveland, defeated by Tom Johnson. Curtis Guild, re-elected governor of Massachusetts by an overwhelming Republican majority.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS

Overwhelming Victory for Tammany in New York.

TOM JOHNSON WINS.

Cleveland Mayor Re-Elected in Hard Fight with Burton.

ILLINOIS COUNTIES GO "DRY."

American Party Successful in Salt Lake City.

New York—Hearst-Republican alliance beaten by Tammany.

Cleveland, Ohio—Johnson defeats Roosevelt's candidate, Burton; assures 3-cent car fare.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Mormonism hit by election of Bransford anti-Mormon Mayor.

San Francisco—Anti-graft element wins in election of Acting Mayor Taylor and District Attorney Langdon, graft prosecutor.

Kentucky—Republicans elect Willson Governor, switching State from Democratic column.

Toledo, Ohio—Open-town platform elects Brand Whitlock (Independent) Mayor.

Columbus, Ohio—Republicans elect Bond Mayor, defeating Duncan, who declared for "lid."

Cincinnati, Ohio—Markheit, Republican, elected Mayor, city returning to Republican Leader Cox's control.

Maryland—Democrats elect Crothers Governor.

Nebraska—Republicans elect Justice of Supreme Court.

Rhode Island—Democrats re-elect Gov. Higgins.

Pennsylvania—Sheatz, Republican, elected State Treasurer.

New Jersey—Katzbach, Democrat, elected Governor.

Virginia—Democrats regain control of Legislature.

Much importance properly is attached to the results of Tuesday's elections, notwithstanding the fact that they were limited to a few States and a number of cities.

Tom Johnson has been elected mayor of Cleveland for the fourth time, though by a reduced plurality, over the Republican candidate, Congressman Burton.

Though the traction issue was kept to the front in the campaign, doubtless the general results of Mayor Johnson's efforts to improve and broaden the scope of the municipal services had much to do with his success.

His notable victory, together with the striking defeat of the Hearst-Republican ticket in New York, brings Johnson conspicuously to the front in Democratic national politics.

The reform candidates won a splendid victory in San Francisco. District Attorney Langdon is re-elected and will continue his work of prosecuting grafters of high and low degree.

In Salt Lake City the American party has overthrown the mormon element, thus loosening the strange hold of the church on Utah politics.

An important development was the desertion of the church candidates by thousands of mormon voters, who do not desire longer to mix politics with their religion.

Kentucky has elected Willson, Republican, for Governor. Not since Taylor was unseated after the murder of Goebel has that State had a Republican executive.

Maryland apparently demonstrated the effectiveness of its law to smother the negro vote by electing a Democratic governor over the Republican candidate, Rhode Island has re-elected its Democratic governor, Higgins, but its peculiar election laws have permitted it to return another strong Republican legislator.

By no means the least striking feature of the election was the sweeping success of prohibition in Illinois districts which took advantage of the new local-option law to vote on the question of saloons.

The results prove that the people in many parts of the State want protection from the evils of liquor selling.

Issues Voted On. Pennsylvania—State treasurer. New Jersey—Liberal Governor elected Rhode Island—Governor and State officers.

Maryland—Governor and State officers. Utah—Municipal officials; Mormonism an issue.

Kentucky—Voters show preference for local option law. Nebraska—Supreme Court justice; other State officials.

California—Municipal elections; graft issue in San Francisco. New York—County judges and sheriff; Republicans and fusionists combined.

Virginia—General Assembly, county, and eight district congressional tickets out. Ohio—Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo elect Mayors favoring liberal saloon policy.

Delaware—Two districts of State prohibit sale of liquor; one favors it; one in doubt. Massachusetts—Governor and State officers; ten tickets resulting from Whitney-Bartlett controversy; railroad reform issue.

Illinois—Eight counties out of seven voting are completely against license saloons. Prohibitionists win in many districts of other counties.

Mississippi—Noel, Democratic Governor, favoring prohibition, had no opposition. Notes of Current Events.

London, according to the census, has just passed the 7,000,000 mark. The last friend of Byron, the poet, has just died at Darlington, New South Wales.

She was Mrs. Catherine Crumpler, the widow of a Waterloo veteran, and was 98 years of age. A monument has been erected to Anna Hohl in the Schlossgarten, at Mannheim, Germany.

She was the wife of a carpenter, who in 1784 saved the poet Schiller from a debtor's prison.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1280—Jews expelled from England.

1492—Columbus landed on the island of Cuba. Island of Guadeloupe discovered by Columbus.

1500—Columbus arrived at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, Spain.

1580—Paris attacked by Henry IV.

1605—The Gunpowder plot discovered.

1674—New York city evacuated by the Dutch.

1701—Algiers bombarded by the French.

1685—La Salle and his followers left the Lavaca river on the Gulf coast in search of the Mississippi.

1687—Gov. Andros of New York arrived at Hartford and demanded the surrender of Connecticut's liberal charter.

1688—Landing of William III. at Torbay.

1701—City of Philadelphia chartered by William Penn.

1715—Treaty signed by which the Low Countries were ceded to Emperor Charles VI.

1736—Earthquake destroyed Lima and the port of Callao.

1755—Nearly 60,000 persons perished in earthquake at Lisbon.

1765—Stamp act came into force. Governors of all the Colonies except Rhode Island took oath to execute the Stamp act.

1772—First town meeting held in Boston.

1775—St. John, N. B., captured by American force under Gen. Montgomery.

1775—Washington defeated by Gen. Howe at battle of White Plains, N. Y.

1783—Washington issued his farewell address to the army.

1785—Last session of the old Continental Congress opened in New York.

1789—Lettres de Cachet abolished by the French National assembly.

1790—Gen. St. Clair routed by the Indians on the Wabash river.

1803—Frigate Philadelphia ran on a reef and officers and crew made prisoners by the Moors.

1806—Revolutionary outbreak in San Domingo.

1810—France removed its restrictions against American trade.

1814—American forces started on expedition to take Montreal.

1825—First boat reached New York City from Buffalo by way of the Erie canal. Opening of the Erie canal celebrated at Albany.

1841—Sir Alexander Burnes and twenty-three others murdered at Cabul.

1844—The Royal Exchange, London, opened by Queen Victoria.

1852—Franklin Pierce elected President of the United States.

1854—Russians attacked the British at Inkerman.

1855—Dr. Livingstone discovered the great cat, which he named Victoria Falls.

1861—Gen. George B. McClellan appointed commander-in-chief of the United States Army.

1862—Gen. Grant began his advance on Vicksburg.

1864—Nevada admitted to the Union as the thirty-third State.

1867—John Morley, pugilist, elected to Congress from New York.

1873—Second trial of "Boss" Tweed began in New York.

1876—Richard P. Bland of Missouri introduced free silver bill in the House.

1876—Many thousands of people killed by a cyclone in Bengal.

1880—United States and China concluded an emigration treaty.

1881—Denver became the permanent capital of Colorado.

1885—Canadian Pacific railway opened between Montreal and Winnipeg.

1880—North and South Dakota admitted to the Union.

1892—Monument to the Chicago anarchists who were executed for the Haymarket outrage dedicated in Waldheim cemetery, Chicago.

1893—Bill repealing the Sherman silver purchasing act signed by Congress and signed by President Cleveland.

Transmutation Now a Fact. Prof. Otto N. Witt of the Technical high school at Charlottenburg, Germany, an authority on radium experiments, now asserts that the latest experiments of Prof. Ramsay show that under the influence of the energy contained in radium emanations well-known elements like copper can now be converted into others just as well known. This proves that the ancient alchemists were on the right track. Four years ago Ramsay discovered that radium emanations changed to helium and later that this is the source of all the inactive elements.

Latterly Prof. Boltwood of Yale has shown that a new element exists in the uranium minerals, where radium is found, and which is the parent of radium. This new element gives off both alpha and beta radiations, produces no emanations, and resembles thorium. Ionium is the name proposed for this substance.

An Electric Anesthetic. The discovery of a method of causing sleep by electricity is credited to Prof. Leduc of France in current cable advice, and experiments along the same line have already been made by Prof. Scripture of Yale. Prof. Leduc finds that a current of 35 volts sent intermittently through two electrodes applied to the skull will induce a thoroughly healthy sleep. While the patient sleeps under this influence the most difficult and painful surgical operations may be performed, and the mind seems to work more clearly and rapidly as an after effect. The particular advantage of this new anesthetic is the doing away with all drugs, and in being able to induce restful sleep for patients suffering from nervous exhaustion where the administering of drugs would be dangerous.

SOLD SECRETS OF COURTS.

Discovery that Papers Were Stolen Opens Up Far-Reaching Plot.

Secret service operatives are working in Chicago to determine to what extent government secrets in recent cases of national importance have been sold by Miss Etta McLean and Alexander B. Gordey, who were held in \$5,000 bonds to the grand jury on charges of conspiracy and the theft of papers in the John R. Walsh case.

Discovery of papers relating to the Standard Oil trial in the room of Miss McLean has led to the suspicion that she and her confederate may have disclosed government plans not only in the Walsh case, but in the cases against the Standard Oil, the Chicago and Alton railway, and the school book combine.

Miss McLean's position as stenographer in District Attorney Sims' office, which she held since April, gave her ample opportunity to obtain copies of the most valuable papers in all these cases. The fact that Gordey, her sweetheart, was able to live in idleness, dining at expensive restaurants, for the past six months has made it apparent he had some secret source of income.

While the government officials feel confident they have unearthed a far-reaching conspiracy, they have yet to learn its magnitude or to what extent its operations have injured government prosecutions. In the prosecution of the Standard Oil, the Alton, and the book combine it was apparent at every turn that the defendants knew in advance the government's moves, no matter how secretly planned. The arrest of the couple, it is believed, has solved this enigma.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

By the will of the late Robert N. Carson of Philadelphia, his fortune, amounting to \$5,500,000, will, after the death of his widow, be divided to the establishment of a college for orphan girls, similar to the Girard college for orphan boys. Girard's benevolence was Carson's inspiration, and in thus disposing of his fortune Mr. Carson took satisfaction in the thought that no man would live in idleness as a gentleman of leisure on the Carson wealth. The college thus provided for will be known as the Carson College, and will be erected on his estate in Montgomery county, near Philadelphia. It will be non-sectarian in character, although clergymen will be allowed to talk within the limits of fundamental Christian principles.

Two more cities have joined in the popular chorus against the secret fraternities in the public high schools, namely Washington, D. C. and Denver, Colo. In the former city Supt. Chancellor holds that the "presence of secret societies is the sign of a decaying or very young civilization, and that where the proper spirit prevails there is a loyalty to the school as a whole." In Denver, Mrs. Margaret T. True, president of the Board of Education, is leading the opposition as chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the matter. She says: "The feeling of the community against these societies is an injustice to all the pupils, as it creates false ideas of social status and wrongs those children who become outcasts through not being admitted to the societies."

Trouble is reported at Sumrall, Miss., growing out of the opposition on the part of the natives to Italian children attending the white public schools. The endeavor to shut the Italians out began some weeks ago. The State superintendent of education and the Attorney General were appealed to and they decided that the constitution provided for whites and negroes and did not contemplate foreigners as a separate class. One of the leaders of the Italians who insisted on the rights of his people was taken beyond the town limits, soundly thrashed and ordered to desist in his efforts to get Italian children into the white schools. "The anti-Italian sentiment is strong in Mississippi and one of the candidates for Governor made it the chief plank in his platform."

Discontent with the public school system has crystallized into a war cry for neighborhood schools, says the Literary Digest, and this war cry is raised by the friends and not the enemies of the public schools, who believe that concentration has reached a limit in schools as well as in other departments of civic activity. Boston has had the subject brought to its attention by observing that over 30,000 of its children, or over one-third of its school population, are attending private schools. A writer in the Boston Transcript says there is among parents a growing dread of the big public school, where little children are herded together by the hundreds. "They are afraid of it physically, mentally and morally. Year after year these children are being sent together into the same buildings, which is in consequence just as much further from the homes of many as marching to the moon. Under such circumstances, become intolerable, and it is difficult to give any kind of elasticity to such a system, and the writer believes that the growth of the private schools marks a revolt against this kind of public school. He thinks the remedy will be the development of neighborhood schools under central supervision."

The limit of pay for grade teachers in Minneapolis has been raised from \$300 to \$1000 after a lively campaign in which a committee of citizens took part, the Board of Tax Levies appropriating the necessary amount. The Academy of Design of New York has decided to separate the men and women art classes. Hereafter, with the exception of those devoted to work from living models, the classes have been mixed. The management has the impression that the distribution of instruction by the attention of the students from their work.

The report of the United States commissioner of education for 1905, just issued, shows the number of students in the medical schools of the country to be 23,835, a decrease of 1,114 from the preceding year. Dr. J. H. Long, writing in Science, said that only one-half of these are "fully prepared in schools that exist merely as commercial ventures." Woodstock College, the philosophical and theological training school for the Jesuit order, which has been located at Woodstock, near Baltimore, since 1889, is soon to be moved to New York City and made a part of the university at Fordham.

UTES MAKE TROUBLE

SHIFTLSS TRIBE TAXES UNCLE SAM'S PATIENCE.

Government Said to Fear that the Sioux Will Aid Their Guests—Troops Are Sent to Watch the Obstreperous Red Men.

Eight companies of United States cavalry have been sent to Thunder Butte, S. D., in the fear that the Sioux Indians are about to rise in rebellion and take the warpath as allies of the Utes, who are ready to shed blood because of hardships imposed on them by the Indian agent.

It was feared settlers may be massacred unless extraordinary haste was made in massing in the disaffected region a sufficiently large number of troops to overawe both the Utes and the Sioux.

Orders were received at army headquarters in Omaha to dispatch the remaining two squadrons of the Second United States Cavalry, composed of eight companies, to Thunder Butte at the earliest possible moment. In addition to the cavalry, Company M, Sixteenth Infantry, under Capt. Harry E. Dalton, left Fort Crook for Gettysburg, S. D., to take charge of the base of supplies which has been established there for the operations against the Ute Indians should they start trouble.

It was not known at army headquarters in Omaha why additional troops have been sent to the Cheyenne river reservation, but it was thought the idea was to prevent any portion of the Sioux tribe from making common cause with the Utes in their revolt against authority. The Utes, it is pointed out, are in a sense the guests of the Sioux, and the Indian idea of hospitality might induce some of the younger Sioux braves to offer aid in resisting any forcible measures adopted for the subjugation of the disaffected Utes.

The Ute Indians, who have recently rebelled against government restraint on the Cheyenne river agency in South Dakota, are believed to have taxed the patience of their good-natured Uncle Sam too much. Officials of the Indian office and the Interior Department will not discuss the probable action of the government in relation to the Utes, but it is intimated that if damage to property or violence to settlers or government officers or soldiers has been or is committed they will face punishment such as would be given to any other law violators.

The attitude of the Indian office toward the uneasy Utes has been decidedly a fatherly one ever since they first gave evidence of a desire to get away from their reservation. In the summer of 1906 the Utes decided that civilization and citizenship were things which they didn't care for, and they announced their determination of leaving the Utah reservation in Utah and striking off into the "Indian country" in South Dakota.

Nearly 300 of them went on pilgrimages and the government followed in the capacity of friendly adviser, urging them to return to their own reservation and keeping an eye on them as they worked their way eastward. It was expected the Utes would return to their reservation in the winter, but they remained in the Wyoming country for some time and apparently had no intention of providing for their own comfort and maintenance during the cold weather.

As a consequence they were finally "arrested" last fall and taken to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where provision was made for their temporary housing. Arrangements were then made with the Sioux Indians on the Cheyenne river agency in South Dakota whereby four townships of land were leased for the Utes and they were established upon these lands, near Thunder Butte, at the upper end of the Cheyenne river agency.

The Utes have shown no inclination to return to their own lands in Utah. The money for their support in South Dakota is drawn from the funds which would otherwise go to the general support of the Uintah and Ouray agencies in Utah, but this does not worry them. They seem willing to get along with the least possible amount of work but resent any effort on the part of the government to restrain their liberty, or force them to take an active part in the advancing of civilization.

The Indian office has been lenient with them in every particular. They created no great disturbance a year ago and did no damage, and as a consequence the Indian office officials did not attempt to punish them, but turned its attention to "advising and persuading" them to accept the provisions made for them and to return to their own country.

Efforts have been made to put them to work, but the braves have persistently and effectively wriggled out of anything that looked like manual labor and have thrown themselves upon their "White Father" for support, although refusing to obey the instructions of the government's Indian officials. The commissary has faithfully followed them around and taken care of them until some officials of the Interior Department declare that it is time they were made to understand that if they will not work and will not stay at home they must expect punishment if they commit depredations.

A New Diamond Maker.

A report from Paris tells of a discovery in the direction of artificial diamond making which is a distinct advance upon Moissan's crystal carbon making. The new method is credited by the Academy of Science to Aristide Charette, a chemist, hitherto unknown. He says he has formed minute diamonds by passing a feeble electric current through a tube containing sulphur of carbon and metals like the "Academy has undertaken to confirm this."

Numerous Spots on the Sun. Prof. John Bragg, of Pittsburgh, reports that the surface of the sun has been literally covered with spots for the last week or two, several of which could be seen with the naked eye. Five groups extended to the equatorial region, where they do not usually occur, and one of these was estimated to cover 100,000 square miles.

Explosion of Shell Kills Six. The explosion of a shell at the government arsenal factory in Bourges, France, 1905, killed six soldiers and mortally wounded three others.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

The effort to strengthen credit in this center makes satisfactory headway and with less difficulty than was feared. Protective measures enforced by the banks have won public co-operation, and it is clear that unprecedented gold importations pointed this way and substantial additions to circulation by most of the local national institutions must materially assist in relieving the stringency in money and permit an early resumption of normal conditions.

Considering the disadvantages which trade has experienced, it is not surprising to find recessions in new demands and some decline in prices in primary markets. That business is yet at a high level is evidenced by payments through the banks in excess of those in the same week last year, although under the total last week.

Iron and steel contracts keep the furnaces and mills busy, and heavy deliveries continue of furnace products, rails, structural shapes and factory outputs. Activity is well sustained in forge and foundry work, heavy hardware, machinery, furniture and footwear, and the absorption of raw material generally is unabated, except lumber, which feels effect of lessened building demand.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 27, against 23 last week and 22 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

NEW YORK.

The country at large has this week felt the after effects of last week's financial disturbances at New York and other eastern cities. Naturally there has been some dislocation of the country's business, notably in the item of the domestic exchanges, which has reacted on the collecting and forwarding forces by for a time stopping the buying of wheat in the Northwest and of cotton at the South, and there has also been a sensible quieting down of jobbing trade activities, some reduction of forces in railroad improvement work and in other industries, and some effect also upon retail trade, which, however, aided by fine fall weather, has given a good account of itself this week. In the dry goods trade there is a greater disposition to concede that a lower level of values for several lines of cotton goods is likely. Business failures for the week ending Oct. 31 number 223, against 220 last week, 163 in the like week of 1906, 160 in 1905, 200 in 1904 and 216 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 25, as against 39 last week and 21 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, standard, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 75c; hay, timothy, \$12.00 to \$13.50; potatoes, \$2.00 to \$14.50; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 19c to 24c; potatoes, per bushel, 57c to 62c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.40; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, white, 44c to 45c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.15; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 58c; oats, No. 2, 44c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 76c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 93c to 1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 60c to 61c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 2, 81c to 84c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 3 white, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 78c to 80c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 57c to 58c; oats, standard, 46c to 47c; rye, No. 1, 77c to 78c; barley, standard, 99c to 1.01; pork, mess, \$12.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.02; No. 2, 93c to 94c; oats, natural white, 54c to 56c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, western, 23c to 27c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 61c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 49c to 50c; rye, No. 2, 69c to 70c; clover seed, prime, \$9.40.

Told in a Few Lines. Strict enforcement of contract law will be more serious blow to South than at first supposed.

Speaker Cannon, addressing the Illinois Bankers' Association at Moline, opposed State ownership of railroads.

An average of 800 persons are killed in the United States each year by lightning. This means one in every 100,000.

Steel box cars have been built recently which will weigh about 3,000 pounds less than wooden cars of the same size and capacity.

Trial marriage among the Eskimos of Alaska is a complete success and family discord is unknown, says V. Stefanson, an explorer who arrived in Washington from the north.

On the occasion of the Austrian Emperor's jubilee next year a special jubilee coin will be issued, including, particularly, silver five-crown pieces and gold hundred-crown pieces.

Twenty billion pins and five billion buttons were produced by American factories in 1905. The United States also produced in that year 200,000,000 needles, nearly 400,000,000 safety-pins and 250,000,000 hairpins.

EUROPANIA IS COSTLY.

\$900,000,000 Goes Abroad in Alliances with Nobility.

More than 400 American girls have married foreigners of noble families and many of them have taken big fortunes to their European husbands.

A French journal, Le Petit Parisien, declared the other day that American girls who had married abroad, mostly for foreign titles, had carried with them to Europe the astonishing sum of \$900,000,000. The Paris writer did not associate this statement with the reports of "tight money" in America, yet the fact that hundreds of millions have gone out of the country with the title hunters may well occasion a little financial as well as a social speculation.

Henry Clews, the veteran financier, when asked for an opinion on this estimate, said:

"I think the statement that \$900,000,000 of wealth has been taken out of this country, or at least that the ownership of that vast amount of assets has been transferred to aliens by the marriage of American girls with foreigners is conservative. Undoubtedly the withdrawal of such an enormous sum has an appreciable effect upon the money market."

The folly of Americans who have Europomania is expressed vividly in this country. Our tourists spend at least \$150,000,000 abroad every year, most of it foolishly."

A New York paper prints a list of 253 American girls who have married into distinguished foreign families. Following is a list of 120,000 such heiresses who have carried \$160,000,000 out of the country:

Table listing names and amounts: May Goelt, \$400,000,000; Pauline Astor, \$20,000,000; Anna Gould, \$17,000,000; Mrs. Marshall, \$15,000,000; Sarah Phelps Stokes, \$10,000,000; Consuelo Vanderbilt, \$10,000,000; Mary Leiter, \$8,000,000; Nancy Leiter, \$8,000,000; Margaret Leiter, \$8,000,000; Belle Wilson, \$8,000,000; Caroline Astor, \$5,000,000; Marie Satterfield, \$4,000,000; Lily Emerson, \$4,000,000; Gertrude C. Parker, \$3,000,000; Julia Bryant (Mackay), \$2,000,000; Miss Garner, \$2,000,000; Florence Garner, \$2,000,000; Maude