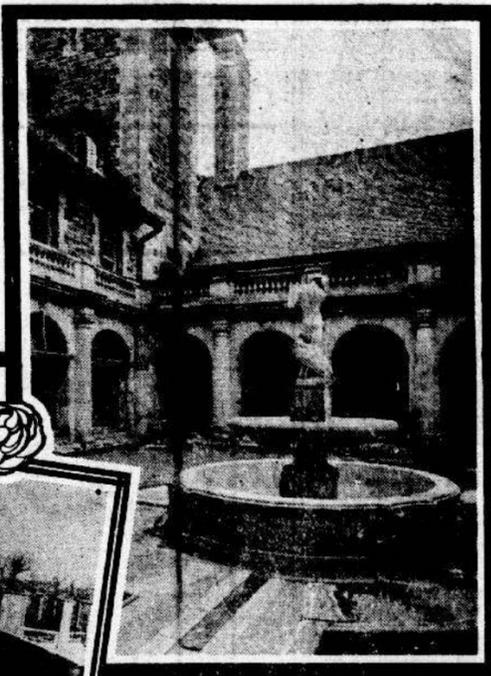


MISSOULA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1909.

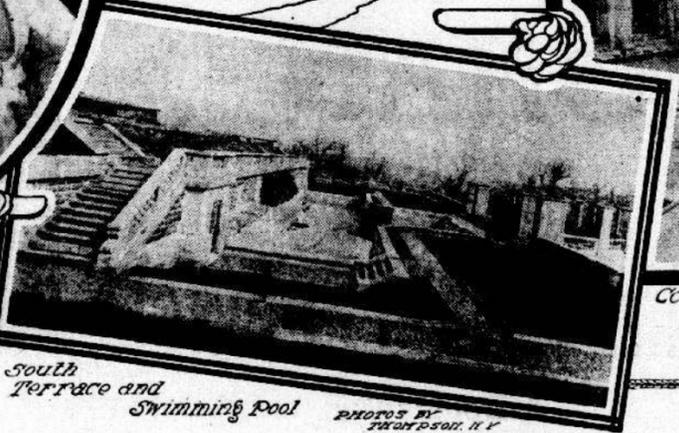


Mrs. Edward H. Harriman. From her most recent portrait by Boris von Krumpholtz.

TOWER HILL THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ESTATE IN AMERICA



Side View of Tower Hill



South Terrace and Swimming Pool. PHOTOS BY HARRISON, N. Y.

Mrs. EDWARD H. HARRIMAN has been acclaimed the richest woman in the world. The vast fortune left by Mr. Harriman the "emperor of railroads," has been variously estimated at anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and it is but natural that her palatial estate, Tower Hill, should be the most magnificent in America.

Nestled on the very crest of the Ramapo mountains, in Orange county, N. Y., Tower Hill is to the villages of Arden and Turners and the surrounding hamlets what the baronial estates of some English landed proprietors are to their tenantry. In fact, these villages and hamlets were all included in the lavish purchase of land made by Mr. Harriman years ago, when he first dreamed of establishing his magnificent country estate in these beautiful hills and nearly all the people are his tenants or employees. The house overlooks a tract of 50,000 square acres of the most beautiful rolling and wooded country in the Empire state. From its broad terraces, porticos and facades, every inch of this tract can be seen. Its view is unparalleled in this part of the world, and when orders for the construction of the house proper were given, it was with Mr. Harriman's expressed wish that not a tree that could be saved should be sacrificed. His wishes were observed to the letter, and the very density of the forests and the wildness of the scenery as one approaches the estate is its chief charm.

When Mr. Harriman first discussed the plans of his home with his architects he said, "I don't want one of those highly ornamental foreign-looking houses. Instead, I want a plain, comfortable, straightforward American home." Accordingly no European style or historic architectural period was adhered to in its designing. The house is built entirely of huge blue granite blocks, quarried from the adjacent hills. The interior woodwork to a great extent was turned and carved in Mr. Harriman's own turning mill, from his own oak, pine and chestnut trees, and the work was done by the same simple and plain Orange county folk who have been Mr. Harriman's neighbors for the past quarter century. There is nothing artificial in this home, inside or out. It is practical, roomy, comfortable and beautiful throughout.

Approach to Tower Hill, provided the visitor is not motoring, is by the incline fitted with a steam windlass which draws a cable car up and down. At the top of this incline is a broad terrace over which winds a magnificent driveway, flanked by a high, substantial wall of blue granite. The house is only partially discernible from this approach and it is not until the roadway has been traversed that the visitor gains an unobstructed view of the mansion. Then a central courtyard is reached, in the center of which a highly ornamental fountain splashes and vari-colored flower beds abound, while cool and shady arcades stretch from the court. From this vantage point can be seen for the first time the big, rambling eastern wing where the 35 servants have their quarters. The illustrations here given supply the reader with a good idea of the exterior of the Harriman mansion, so in this article we will mainly treat of the interior of this palatial "summer" home. Upon entering the main hall of Tower Hill the visitor finds himself in a lofty and commodious apartment, 30 by 60 feet, and wains-

coted in quartered oak to a height of 40 feet. A warm buff-colored stone furnishes the ornamentation above the wainscoting and the effect is pleasing and novel. This buff stone came to the attention of Mr. Harriman while he was traveling through Utah, and he was so pleased with it that he used it throughout the mansion. Heavy and richly carved oak trusses form the ceiling to the entrance hall, and the floor is of marble. At the farther end of the hall is a gallery in which has been installed an electrical aeolian which, it is said, can reproduce the tones of every known musical instrument. Few knew it, but music amounted to a passion with Mr. Harriman. A long corridor stretches from this hall to the east, and leads to a reception room, where afternoon tea is served to the members of the Harriman family and their guests. The woodwork of this room is in lighter tones and proportions. Opening off the same corridor and to the south are the house loggia, dining room and main living room. Hazel wood is employed in the decoration of the living room, all four sides and the ceiling being richly paneled. The dining room is bordered with light green marble and the effect is novel and imposing. The mantel in this

room is also of green marble, but many shades have been employed in its embellishment. The windows of the dining room overlook a beautifully grassed court, and Arden is in plain view. The view, extending 20 miles over the hills and down the valleys, is one of the most charming obtainable at Tower Hill. The loggia is in the southwest corner of the first floor and its south wall is pierced with five big arches which stretch toward the hills. In winter these arches will be fitted with glass casements, thus converting it into a big, bright and warm sun parlor. Another loggia has been constructed just beyond the dining room's casement windows and here, in warm weather and on bright days the family will dine. Adjoining the dining room is the butter's pantry, a large, roomy apartment, provided with glass shelving throughout and tiled from the terrace floor to the ceiling. The kitchen is provided with the same flooring and tiling as was found in the pantry, and a big electric range is one of its novelties. The kitchen doughboard is of marble, and separate sinks of the best plumbing obtainable have been installed for washing dishes and vegetables. The heating and refrigerating apparatus is in the cellar, and these, too, are of the latest pattern. The house is heated by hot water, while the refrigerating plant cools several rooms in the cellar used as storerooms and provides an even, low temperature for the refrigerator in the butter's pantry. The 35 rooms for the servants, all with high ceilings, warm, bright and sunny, are in the wing reached through the kitchen, and there

every convenience that might add to the comfort of the household's servants has been installed. The second floor of the main building is given over to sleeping apartments for the family. In designing this house Mr. Harriman's love for open fires was fully gratified and every bedchamber is provided with a fireplace upon which big logs burn. There is even a fireplace in the private bathroom which was intended for the head of the house, and this room incidentally is one of the most modern in equipment in the world. Every device ever seen, and many that are new, have been included. One of the last commissions the architects received from Mr. Harriman prior to his death had to do with this bathroom. While in Europe he wrote his architect telling him he wanted an open fireplace in this room. The architect demurred, and after writing Mr. Harriman his views on the subject, he received a letter from the master of Tower Hill in which was enclosed a humorous sketch. Mr. Harriman showed how it would be possible to build the fireplace, and then sketched a figure, supposed to be him, reaching across the room for an object which he labeled "sponge." No expense has been spared in fitting out the large, sunny apartment, at the southeast corner of the third floor. This is Miss Mary Harriman's private library, and no young woman in America has so truly a regal apartment in which to lounge and seclude herself from prying eyes. The room is wainscoted in American white oak and the hand carving thereon represents many months of hard work on the part of several of the most skilled wood carvers in the United States. A white marble fireplace is set into the mantel, and on all four sides of this charming room stand richly carved white oak shelves, filled with Miss Harriman's favorite authors, nearly all of which are editions de luxe. The four big casement windows overlook a chain of beautiful lakes and the swimming pool is about 50 feet square, and its greatest depth is 10 feet. It is separated from the main terrace and blue granite balustrade by a long, grassy slope, which is reflected on its glassy surface. In the east wing of the third floor are the apartments of the two Harriman boys. Each has a sleeping and sitting room and a bath. There is no playroom for these youngsters, such as billiard room, card room or

bowling alleys, for Mr. Harriman intended them from the first to be outdoor boys, and this they are in the strictest sense. Their playground is a two-acre lot, blasted from solid rock. The scrub oaks that covered the field have been grubbed up, a subsoil provided and a beautiful lawn cultivated over this hitherto barren waste. Here they play racquets and tennis, and such other sports as they care to indulge in. On the shores of Cranberry lake, immediately below the east wing of the house, Mr. Harriman built a dining room constructed of rough hewn pine and two receptacles for tents. This lake is about half a mile square and the boys and girls of the Harriman household frequently spend delightful hours in canoeing and in other aquatic sports. This lake is fed from a chain of smaller lakes, which in turn are supplied with water as clear as crystal which spouts from the mouths of six immense and vicious-looking marble dolphins, each a triumph of the sculptor's skill. Beyond this lake is a resting place—a pergola—hewn from limestone and covered with hand-carved chestnut beams. The name of the Harriman home was suggested by the immense steel tower several hundred yards to the north of the house, from whose dizzy heights the family claim they can command an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country for a distance of 40 miles. Still another tower adorns the roof of the house proper, and this, too, commands a sweeping view of Ramapo hills. This tower is reached by a private hall and staircase, which the family humorously refer to as the "secret stair." The nurseries and wood-turning mills of the Harriman estate are on the slope traversed by the incline railway. Many young trees have been set out in these nurseries and these will some day be transplanted in the hilltop courtyards. In the turning mills are some of the most skilled and expert turners and carvers in this country. There they are employed in turning out decorative woodwork for the interior of the house, and this will occupy many months, as the western wing of the house is far from completion. Tower Hill, as magnificent as it is, is yet in an embryo state, but when completed, and Mrs. Harriman declares this will be done exactly as her husband planned, it will be one of the most magnificent estates in the world.

New Minister Is Here



Chang Yin Tang, China's New Minister to the United States in the Center. Members of Party Grouped Around Him.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—Chang Yin Tang, the new minister from China to the United States, stopped in Chicago long enough to be photographed and declare that the awakening of China is due to the American spirit. Chang Yin Tang is the successor to Wu Ting Fang who is now on his way to China. The new minister is on his way to Washington, and is due to arrive there the latter part of this week. The new envoy travels in state on a real oriental limited train of six coaches. His retinue consists of 65 members, including 16 secretaries, 15 students who will enter eastern colleges and eight members of his immediate family, including his wife. When he arrived in Chicago, the minister was dressed in the flowing purple robes of the mandarin, while all the members of his party were garbed in the picturesque costumes of the Chinese of the upper classes. The envoy was in an optimistic mood and predicted the trade of the two nations will reach enormous proportions. The new diplomat is not without American experiences and liking for this country's customs, although he speaks only broken English. He has

been consular general at San Francisco, charge d'affaires at Madrid, and commissioner to Tibet, and was transferred from the position of under secretary of foreign affairs in China.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 25.—Because his wife had expressed a desire to go to her parents' home to spend Christmas, James E. Blakeley, a railroad foreman, shot and killed her and himself at their home at Algiers today.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 25.—Formal announcements were made today that C. H. Alexander, ex-Governor J. K. Vardaman and Congressman F. A. Chandler, Jr., will be candidates for the unexpired term of the late United States Senator A. J. McLaurin.

GUNS ARE ORDERED.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 25.—The Chilean government has ordered from the Krupp in Essen, Germany, 240 guns, to be delivered within three years.

PRESIDENT TAFT TO ADDRESS NATIONAL CIVIC LEAGUE SOON

Washington, Dec. 25. (Special).—President Taft has accepted an invitation tendered him by President Seth Low of the National Civic Federation to make the opening address at the national conference of that body, which will be in session in Washington January 17, 18 and 19. President Taft has repeatedly said he was in hearty sympathy with the aims and objects of the National Civic Federation, and in the address which he will make will sound the keynote of the conference.

In his talk with Mr. Low the president expressed his entire willingness to make the principal speech of the three days' national conference, and said he considered the movement for uniform state laws—the end toward which the federation is working—to be of the greatest national importance. In connection with the conference of the National Civic Federation it is of interest that Governor Wilson of Kentucky, chairman of the special committee appointed at the notable conference of state governors in Washington last winter to arrange for future meetings, has just issued a call for the governors to gather in Washington at the time the federation is in session. In his call Governor Wilson says in part: "The National Civic Federation has changed its meeting to January 17, 18 and 19 to be in touch with the governors, and this will help to make the event one of exceptional interest and importance, probably greater than any meeting of the kind ever held in our country."

Among the delegates to the conference on the part of wage earners will be representatives of the American Federation of Labor, International Typographical union, United Mine Workers of America, Order of Railroad Conductors, Granite Cutters' International Association of America, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, Bricklayers and Masons' International union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, International Association of Machinists, Boot and Shoe Workers' union, Iron Molders' Union of North America, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. On the part of employers there will be representatives of the United States

Steel corporation, the New York Central railroad, Consolidated Gas company, National City bank of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, Postal Telegraph & Cable company, Chicago & Northwestern railroad, Erie railroad, the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, National Association of Clothiers, and the Building Trades' Employers' association. Mr. Low expressed his pleasure at the president's willingness to address the conference, and made the following statement of the scope and purpose of the National Civic Federation: "The National Civic Federation has been led to believe that one of the most important questions with which our country as a whole is confronted is the necessity for reasonably uniform legislation by the different states of the Union on many subjects of common interest. For example, if one industrial state makes a change in the law of master and servant, or of negligence, it may unwittingly greatly endanger its manufacturing industries; but if the competitive industrial states will move correspondingly along the same lines no one of them is likely to be endangered, and the whole country may be greatly benefited. The time has come when each state must legislate on matters of common interest from the point of view of one of a family of states rather than from the point of view of an individualism that is self-sufficient. Anyone who has not given particular attention to this subject will be surprised at the great range of matters as to which the common life of the country has grown up to the point of needing uniform legislation by groups of states, if not by all the states.

"To enumerate a few of the important subjects: The great movement for the conservation of our natural resources inaugurated by President Roosevelt cannot be carried to its perfect consummation until these states adopt with uniformity laws upon the subjects of forestry, water power and reclamation of land by irrigation. In the effort to propose suitable amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act our committee was not unmindful of the fact that if satisfactory amendments were finally made their effect would be nullified in many important instances unless the anti-trust laws of the various states were made to substantially conform. Probably no better illustration could be given than

that of railway regulation. The interstate commerce commission, of course, can deal only with interstate, while the states can deal only with state traffic. The confusion and conflict without uniform action can readily be imagined. Each state has its own railway commission. These state commissions, slowly learning it was essential to have uniform principles of regulation, organized the National Association of State Railway Commissioners, inviting first the co-operation of the interstate commerce commission, and afterward that of the railway managers' associations and the shippers' associations. These four elements, which may well be taken to represent everybody, have substantially agreed upon a number of important regulations, which to become effective will require action by all the state legislatures. What Various People Want. "The National Association of State Bank Supervisors and the American Banking association have come to an agreement on certain propositions upon which they desire uniform state legislation. In the matter of insurance, both life and fire, national associations have been organized, and in the latter case are working with the state supervisors of insurance in an effort to secure state uniformity. The agricultural organizations, the wholesale grocers, the wholesale druggists and a number of other national organizations are working for uniform pure food laws. The labor organizations want uniform workmen's compensation acts, uniform legislation as to guarding dangerous machinery, factory inspection, convict-made products, regulation of the employment of women and children, etc. The American Medical association desires uniformity on registration and preservation of vital statistics. The National Grange, the American Automobile association and the American Roadmakers' association have united in the demand for uniform state legislation on the regulation of motor vehicles and the building of good roads throughout the country."

TO EDUCATE INDIANS. Lawrence, Kan., Dec. 25.—H. B. Pearce, superintendent of the Haskell institute, has been appointed national supervisor in charge of the work of educating the Indians, with headquarters at Washington.

Operations Are Painless



DR. THOMAS JONESCO.

New York, Dec. 25.—It has remained for Dr. Thomas Jonesco to score one of the greatest triumphs of the medical world. This Roumanian scientist maintained that cocaine is superior to ether as an anesthetic and before the flower of the medical profession performed delicate operations with the knife, the patients all the time remaining wide-eyed and conscious of all that was going on and yet experiencing no pain. To take a patient sitting quietly on the edge of a table, swinging his legs, thrust a hollow needle into the small of his back (with little more pain than would be caused by stabbing his finger with a pin), inject through it half a teaspoonful of colorless fluid, then lay him down on the table and, within three minutes, be able to cut down to the bone anywhere upon his body—amputate a limb, open the ab-

domen and remove the appendix or a kidney, without producing the slightest pain of importance, yet leaving him perfectly conscious, with his eyes wide open and able to observe every step of the operation, if he so desires, is certainly a striking and dramatic feat. A wonderful triumph, a great onward step in that marvelous increase of control over the processes of life which is the keynote of modern science. No less a triumph than a monument to the genius, the industry, the devotion of scores of patient workers and trying surgeons who have made this conquest over pain possible. Bands are now placed on cigars by a machine invented by two Philadelphiaans after more than 12 years' experimenting.