

MRS. BEECHER'S LIFE.

NOT ONE TO BE ENVIED BY WIVES.

Early Struggles of the Poorly Paid Preacher and His Helpmeet—The Trying Ordinal of the Tilton Trial—Faith in Her Husband.

NO woman was ever more devoted to her husband and his memory than was the wife of Henry Ward Beecher, the daughter of Dr. Artemus Bullard of West Sutton, Mass. She was born Aug. 26, 1812, and was christened Eunice White. It was when she was at school at Hadley, Mass., and Henry Ward Beecher was a student at Amherst that they met and plighted their troth, Jan. 12, 1831. Both were very young, and when the boyish student made known his desire to marry Doctor Bullard's daughter that worthy was angry and his wife was grieved. "Why, you are a couple of babies," said the doctor. "You don't know your own minds yet and you won't for some years to come."

Doctor Bullard relented, however, after time, but it was not until Aug. 3, 1837, shortly after Mr. Beecher had begun his first pastorate at Lawrenceburg, Ind., that they were wedded. Their first years of married life were not years of financial plenty, for the salary then received by Mr. Beecher was but \$300 a year. Children came to them as time passed until they had ten, and Mrs. Beecher's life was necessarily



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one of care and constant occupation. From Lawrenceburg they removed to Indianapolis, and from there to Brooklyn, where he became the famous pastor of the famous Plymouth church, and where she became his secretary. She had met with a serious accident that resulted in partial paralysis of one side and from which she never recovered. She could not even read at first, but she could write, and it occurred to her that she could be of service to Mr. Beecher in answering his letters. She continued to assist him by attending to his correspondence to the day of his death.

During the dark days of the Tilton scandal her faith in Beecher never faltered. After he died she wrote a great deal for the press. Having done considerable literary work during her lifetime, she had acquired a clear, direct, unpretentious style that won readers easily. Her most interesting work was "Mr. Beecher as I Knew Him," which ran as a serial in a monthly magazine.

Navajo Mothers-in-Law.

Mothers-in-law will be interested in some of the manners and customs of the Navajo Indians. There a man cannot under any circumstances speak to or even look upon his mother-in-law. Should his eye rest upon her even for a moment the superstition is that he will by accident become blind. It seems impossible that such an idea should be actually held by a large number of people. The law must be broken repeatedly by accident without the payment of the penalty. Yet the idea is current to-day, and is in full force and effect, exercising an appreciable influence on the social conditions of the people. The mother has no direct interest in her daughter's marriage, but the interest arising from maternal love might often complicate or even make impossible the usual procedure. So the mother-in-law taboo began and gradually grew into a fixed custom or law. What harm could an irate mother-in-law do if she were absolutely prohibited from speaking to her daughter's husband? And on the other hand, what show would a man have if left unprotected to the mercy of three or four mothers-in-law, for polygamy is commonly practiced in the tribe? Some such law is an actual necessity in primitive societies.

A Lucky Escape.

Lord Richard Neville, aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey, governor of Victoria, has lately had a miraculous escape from death in the hunting field. He was out with the Burwood hounds, about twelve miles from Melbourne. His horse turned a complete somersault over a fence. The animal rolled over the rider, who would probably have been killed on the spot had he not luckily fallen into a deep drain. He escaped with a broken collar-bone, severe laceration of the muscles of the shoulder, and a number of bruises on the face.

Governor of Tonkin.

M. Doumer, minister of finance in the Bourgeois cabinet and the author of the income tax scheme, has accepted the governorship of Tonkin, vacant by the death of M. Armand Rousseau. M. Doumer was born at Aurillac in 1837, is a barrister and journalist, and has had four years in the chamber.

CROW AND GOLF BALLS.

He Likes Only New Ones, Which He Carries Off the Field.

A crow which haunts the Mid-Surrey links at Richmond is a bit of a humorist. He has played such pranks with the golfers' balls that the subject has been discussed by the committee. He appears, according to "Golf," to hover in attendance only on players who use nice new white balls; "remades," or balls that have been played with before, and on which the paint has chipped, receive none of his embarrassing attentions: "Recently two players were approaching one of the holes, one player using a new ball, the other a ball that had been played with before. On walking toward their balls the players were astonished to see the crow alight near them, examine first one ball and then the other, eventually rejecting the older ball, and fly away with the new one in his beak. The crow took the ball over into some marshy ground beyond the boundary of the links, where the caddie in hot pursuit could not follow him. The bird dropped the ball for an instant, looked sideways with a merry twinkle in his eye, as much as to say, 'Don't you wish you may get it?' picked the ball up again, and with offensive assurance flew back over the heads of the players to his haunt in Kew Gardens." The crow has done the same thing dozens of times. A council of war has, we are told, deliberated on his iniquities and has pronounced sentence upon the marauder. We trust, however, that it will not be carried out.

MORSE SYSTEM STILL LEADS.

Tests Demonstrate the Triumph of Original Invention.

The Postal Telegraph company made a test in New York a few days ago to determine whether the Morse system of telegraphing is cheaper to operate, taking all things into consideration, than other systems, notably the Wheatstone, that is used in England and to some extent in this country. The result was a unanimous verdict that the Morse system as invented more than fifty years ago stands to-day without the change of a dot or a dash or any alteration in the principles of transmission, far ahead of any other system. During the test three New York operators sent to Pittsburg, Pa., 102 messages in ninety minutes and 200 messages, containing 5,605 words, in three hours. This was an average of sixty-six and two-thirds messages per hour. Pittsburg, however, beat this, sending an average of sixty-eight and one-fifth messages per hour. These messages were taken in the regular course of business, and the result, while not equaling the fastest individual bursts of speed for a few minutes, exceeds previous records of its kind. The company then took into consideration the cost of transmission, salary of operators, accuracy of work, time consumed and all other factors entering into telegraphy. These were compared with similar results in other systems and the decision was wholly in favor of the Morse system, that is to-day an unchanged monument to the great American inventor.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

His Opposition to the Anglo-American Is Very Pronounced.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, is a native of the Green Mountain State, whose chief industry was once described as "raising men," having been born at Cavendish, Vt., June 1, 1831. After graduating at Dartmouth College and taking his diploma at the Albany Law School he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he followed with success until the war, during which he served as lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third Vermont Volunteers, on the staff of Major General Wm. F. (Baldy) Smith, and was afterwards major of the Fifth and colonel of the Fifteenth Vermont regiments. Soon after the war he entered the political arena and served as representative in his state legislature in 1867 and 1868, and a senator and protem president of the state senate in 1874 and 1875. From 1876 to 1878 he filled the chair of lieutenant governor and served as governor from 1887 to 1890. In the republic-



HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR.

can presidential conventions of 1884 and 1888 he took a prominent part as a delegate, his political ability and party services procuring him recognition at the N. Y. N. of President Harrison, by whom he was appointed secretary of war, which position he filled from March, 1889, to November, 1891, when he resigned to accept an appointment as United States senator to succeed George F. Edmunds, and in October he was elected by the legislature to fill both the unexpired and the full term, his term of service expiring in 1899. His opposition to the Anglo-American treaty is very prominent.

THE COFFEE KING.

JOHN ARBUCKLE FIXES THE PRICE AND WE PAY IT.

He Lately Ventured Into the Sugar-Business and Run Foul of H. O. Havemeyer—A Big Fight Has Resulted—Secrets of Trade Exposed.

JOHN ARBUCKLE has become one of the most interesting men in America since it was discovered that it is he who tells the people what price they must pay for their coffee. Mr. Arbuckle's name is anciently associated

with coffee, and now that people know that he fixes the price of Rio, Java and Mocha, has become almost of as much concern as Mr. Havemeyer, who tells people what they must pay for the sugar that sweetens the morning cup. Mr. Arbuckle was very eager to testify before the investigating committee, and his story of the iniquities of the Havemeyers was a motive to tears until the committee found out that Mr. Arbuckle himself was making a profit of 100 per cent on his own business. Senator Lexow brought out this interesting fact in his examination of James N. Jarvie, a member of the Arbuckle & Co. firm. Mr. Jarvie told how the stock of the Woolson Spice Company was worth \$1,500 a share on a par value of \$100, and that the profits of the company annually were equal to the original capital stock. Then it leaked out that for years this company had been reaping this tremendous profit until most of the stock was recently



JOHN ARBUCKLE.

purchased by the Havemeyers. Mr. Jarvie said that the sugar trust was losing \$1,000 a day with the Woolson plant just because it was trying to drive the poor Arbuckles out of the sugar business. The public has one consolation, however. Mr. Arbuckle doesn't fix the price of green coffee, and if anyone does not wish to contribute to the 100 per cent profit of the combine he can buy his coffee green and roast it in his own oven. Arbuckle is an Englishman.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

The Skilful Diplomat Who Has Much to Say About the Spanish Situation.

The present Spanish minister at Washington, Senor Henry Dupuy de Lome, has held the position only since the beginning of 1896. It is believed that the honor was conferred in this case at the special request of the head of the Spanish government, Premier Canovas del Castillo. The position has been one requiring much patience, tact



DUPUY DE LOME.

and coolness of judgment, ever since the present Spanish minister took charge, and the inference is that the special selection was made in view of De Lome's special fitness—a circumstance that rather heightens the honor implied in his appointment to the position itself. The senor was born in Valencia, Spain, in 1851. He was educated at the University of Barcelona, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar. Eventually, however, he found diplomacy more suited to his tastes and special abilities. At the age of twenty-one he became third secretary of the Spanish ministry of state, having pre-

viously occupied several minor positions in that department. In 1873 he was a member of the Spanish legation at Tokio, Japan; in 1875 he was sent to Brussels. In 1880 he had his first New World experience as secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres; and two years later he became first secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington. In 1884 he was transferred to Berlin. In all, he has served Spain as a diplomat of rare talents for more than twenty years, and finds himself now, at the age of forty-five, surrounded by "conditions" at Washington that might tax the resources of a Palmerston or a De Giers. Speaking of Minister de Lome personally, and not at all in reference to the Spanish-Cuban troubles, it must be admitted that he has acquitted himself in these trying emergencies with dignity, respectfulness and a fair measure of success in the main point for him—to stand by the government which he represents.

TEA SMOKING.

Physicians Alarmed at the Growth of the Habit Among Women.

Physicians and specialists on nervous troubles are treating numerous cases of extreme insomnia and nervousness in young women without disclosing to them that their condition is the result of practicing the new vice of smoking tea cigarettes. The habit is increasing. From observations of its effects, a West side physician declares that "a tea cigarette is a genuine brain excitant. Any one who uses it and yet does not work with her brain will go half crazy with nervousness, but with those who do brain work it is different, for the stimulous produces strange intellectual activity. After a couple of green tea cigarettes, a poem, for instance, will almost write itself, I am told by one of my literary patients."

MR. ROBERTS' LIFE.

HE ASCENDED THE LADDER STEP BY STEP.

During the Course of His Life He Knew What It Was to Be a Railroad Laborer as Well as President of the Great Pennsylvania System.

GEORGE Brooke Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad system, who died the other day, came from one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania. His country estate at Pencoyd had been in possession of his ancestors for two centuries. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1833. His early education was received at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, where he took a course in civil engineering. After his graduation he went to railroad work, and his life after that was spent in railroad service. Mr. Roberts was only eighteen years old when, in 1851, he began his work as a rodman, employed in the construction of the mountain division of the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1852 he became assistant engineer of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and for the subsequent ten years was steadily engaged in the construction of various railroads. In 1862 Mr. Roberts returned to the Pennsylvania road as as-

stant to J. Edgar Thomson, at that time president of the company. Mr. Roberts' skill as an engineer and his superior administrative abilities marked him for promotion to the fourth vice-presidency in 1869. This election was followed almost immediately by another which made him the second vice-president of the system. Upon the accession of Col. Thomas A. Scott to the presidency on June 3, 1874, Mr. Roberts was advanced to the office of first vice-president. In his new capacity he had charge of all engineering matters relating to the construction, extension and improvement of the company's lines and a general supervision of the accounts, through the comptroller. He also handled almost entirely the business associated with the roads leased or controlled by the Pennsylvania company. Upon the death of Col. Scott, in May, 1880, Mr. Roberts became president of the company.



PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

Some idea of the importance of the place held by Mr. Roberts can be gained from the fact that the company operated then, as it does now, nearly 10,000 miles of road, running through nine states; hauled nearly 90,000 cars of all kinds, with 3,000 locomotives; employed an army of men, nearly 100,000 altogether, and had a gross income of \$10,000,000 a month.

Mr. Roberts' rise from the bottom of the ladder to the top was the result of hard work and great natural ability. In the days when he was a rodman his work attracted the attention of those over him, and he was picked from a large field for his first promotion. After that his advances came faster. In each new place his work was better, and a brilliant career was mapped out for him by those who took an interest in him. It was in the work of handling the lines leased and controlled by President Scott that Mr. Roberts distinguished himself and showed his fitness to occupy the place of president of the road.

Mr. Scott was a brilliant planner and his policy of aggression, combined with strategy, was what enabled the Pennsylvania road to extend its system and connections southward, westward and in the east. When he died the system had been developed and a conservative management was necessary. Mr. Roberts was the almost unanimous choice of the directors.

Mr. Roberts was noted for hard work. He was at his office promptly at 9 o'clock every morning and always handled his enormous mail himself. By 10 or 10:30 o'clock he was always ready for visitors, but only those who had business of importance could ever see him. The rest of his day was spent in routine business, into which no one but officers of the road was allowed to break.

Personally, Mr. Roberts was a quiet, conservative man. He cared little for society or amusements. He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia and of the new church at St. Asaph. One of his strongest characteristics was a great regard for the Sabbath. He would never talk business on that day. While recognizing the necessity of running trains on Sundays, their number was limited to the necessities of transportation and the public convenience, and as many of the employees of the company were left off as was possible. Mr. Roberts had been ill since last August, and

it was announced a short time ago that he would decline a re-election at the meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania.

HOW A QUEEN LIVES.

Some Side Lights on the Home Life of Queen Victoria.

The queen, whose taste in food is rather simple, has a penchant for a certain oatmeal soup, delicately prepared, and with which she invariably drinks a glass of old white sherry, though, when I say a glass, I should say a cup of gold, once belonging to Queen Anne, says the *Woman at Home*. Beef is placed upon her majesty's side-table every day in the year, for, like many other hard workers, she has implicit belief in the virtues of beef. The statesman who devotes his whole energies to important duties, the painter who toils early and late, the lawyer who can never let his brain repose, these men, I find, are all advocates for the roast beef of old England. And I may add that Adeline Patti, who owes so much of the beauty of her voice to strict dieting, declares she can only "sing upon beef," and has always a fillet prepared for her some hours before she appears either at an opera or concert. The queen frequently orders pickled cucumbers (for which the late Prince Albert owned to a special weakness) to be served with her beef. I may tell that the day's menu is submitted every morning to the queen, who strikes out the dish she does not fancy and orders another that she does; also that she keeps to the good old practice of having the cook's name called out as each dish is brought to table. The German emperor is somewhat prejudiced in his tastes. He does not, I think, care for any dishes save "made in Germany," although, out of courtesy, he will often praise the plates which are offered to him at Osborne. He invariably drinks a brand of champagne specially manufactured for him. His wife, the empress, I may say, prefers, in her devoted way, those dishes agreeable to the palate of her lord and rises regularly at 6 o'clock in the morning to herself prepare the early cup of coffee without which the kaiser cannot begin his day. The king and queen of Italy I learn, have a great partiality for fritto, described as "a terrible compound of artichokes, chickens' livers, calves' brains and cocks' combs." The pope's menu is the most simple which could be named. A cup of coffee and milk, a roll (no butter) for breakfast. Soup, plain meat, pastry and fried vegetables, with one glass of Burgundy, for midday dinner. At 6 o'clock a cup of bouillon; and at supper a little cold meat. The pope takes his meals alone, according to tradition. The empress of Austria and the Empress Frederick of Germany may be described as of a "sweet tooth." Both these august ladies have a weakness for pastry, creams and puddings of all sorts. The Empress Frederick still remains partial to the simple English dishes which were served in the nursery at Osborne. At King Oscar's of Sweden the delicacy most often to be found is raw salmon, which has been preserved in earth. A soup of boiled barley with whipped cream he also affects.

HON. J. W. BABCOCK.

Representative in Congress of the Third Wisconsin District.

Hon. Joseph Weeks Babcock, who represents in the National House of Representatives the Third congressional district of Wisconsin, was born in Swanton, Vt., March 6, 1850, and, when six years of age, accompanied his parents to Iowa. His educational advantages were limited to instruction in the common schools of Mount Vernon and Cedar Falls, but his natural abilities and force of character soon gave him weight and prominence. In 1881 he located at Necedah, Wisconsin, and engaged in the lumbering business, which he prosecuted with the success usually the attendant of business tact and energy; and in 1888 he was elected to the Wisconsin assembly, where he served as chairman on the committee on incorporations, and was re-elected in 1890. He was elected to the Fifty-third congress by the republicans, and in the spring of 1894 received the remarkable compliment of being chosen chairman of the republican national committee, the highest tribute which could have been paid to the party confidence entertained in the energy, tact, and executive ability of so young a politician, and was re-



HON. J. W. BABCOCK.

elected to the Fifty-fourth congress by a majority of 6,382 over the combined democratic, populist and prohibition vote. His course in congress has given entire satisfaction to a large majority of his constituents, and he was, in November last, for the third time chosen to represent them in the lower house, which host of friends consider only a stepping-stone to higher honors. He was at one time looked upon as the most conspicuous leader for the position of agriculture.

A mine in Idaho recently shipped out three bars of bullion valued at \$2,000.