

## BISHOP HARTZELL.

THE SUCCESSOR OF BISHOP TAYLOR IN AFRICA.

Will Soon Leave This Country to Inspect His Post of Duty on the Dark Continent—A Useful Christian Life Full of Goodness.

**B**ISHOP JOSEPH HARTZELL, D. D., LL. D., who was elected to the last general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to fill the bishopric made vacant by the retirement of Bishop Taylor from the head of the missionary work in Africa, is making preparations to leave this country for a tour of inspection in his new field.

The new missionary bishop is of medium height and of muscular build, and his hair and beard are white. Among the ministry of his church he is held in high esteem, and in the south, where most of his life has been spent, he is very popular. The bishop is the son of Michael and Nancy Hartzell of Moline, Ill., who celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day last May. He was born in Moline in 1841. At the age of 16 years he entered the Northwestern university at Bloomington, Ill., and from there went to the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill. He spent eleven years in these institutions fitting himself for the ministry. Before he left the Garrett Institute he proved his courage by swimming out during a storm to a schooner wrecked on the lake shore and saving the lives of four men. The young preacher stayed in Illinois for two years. In February of 1870 he was transferred to New Orleans, where for three years he was pastor of the St. Charles Avenue church. During his pastorate there he became deeply interested in the work of the church among the negroes, and when by the rules of the conference he was obliged to give up his pastorate, he was elected presiding elder and superintendent of the churches and education-



**BISHOP JOSEPH C. HARTZELL.** At institutions in the conference. This post he held for ten years. During that time he has founded many schools and churches, and devoted himself to the practical work of the church. He founded the Southwestern Advocate, and was its editor for nine years.

In 1882 Mr. Hartzell was elected assistant secretary of the Freedman's Aid and Educational society, and since then his work has been mainly among the negroes. So successful was he that in 1888, at the general conference in this city, he was elected corresponding secretary of the society for four years, receiving re-election at the conferences at Omaha in 1892 and at Cleveland in May of this year. As the executive officer of the society he has handled more than \$2,000,000, and his work has been most successful. When the general conference decided to retire Bishop Taylor on account of his age, the Rev. Mr. Hartzell was elected to the post.

Bishop Hartzell has three sons. His wife was Miss Jennie Culver of Chicago, a relative to Miss Helen Culver, who recently gave \$1,000,000 to the Chicago university. His son, Joseph, is a teacher at Johns Hopkins university. Mrs. Hartzell will remain in this country while her husband is making his first tour of Africa, and when he goes there two years hence she will accompany him.

### Microbes Leap Niagara.

Prof. Frankland told some very interesting things about microbes in water during a recent lecture at the Royal Institution. He said that these little organisms sent into the Niagara river from the sewers of Buffalo take the tremendous leap over the great falls, and pass through the fearful turmoil of the rapids and whirlpools beneath with little or no harm. But after they have reached the placid waters of Lake Ontario they rapidly perish, and almost entirely disappear. This and many other similar facts were adduced to show that quiet subsidence in undisturbed water is far more fatal to bacterial life than the most violent agitation in contact with atmospheric air. Hence Prof. Frankland argues that the storage of water in reservoirs is an excellent method of freeing it from microbes.

### A Wise Bird.

A bird in captivity gave an amusing proof of the excellence of its memory and quickness of its observation. The first time it saw a large brown ant it seized the insect and munched it in its mouth, but finding the taste disagreeable, it instantly rejected the morsel. "The next day the bird was taken to the same tree, and on perceiving a second ant of the same species, eyed it closely and deliberately, and then shook its head and vigorously wiped its beak with unmistakable signs of rejection."

## THIBETAN ANIMALS.

Marco Polo's Description of the Famous Yak and the Musk Deer.

There are wild cattle in that country almost as big as elephants, splendid creatures, covered everywhere but on the back with shaggy hair and a good four palms long, says St. Nicholas. They are partly black, partly white and really wonderfully fine creatures, and the hair or wool is extremely fine and white, finer and whiter than silk. Messer Marco brought some to Venice as a great curiosity, and so it was reckoned by those who saw it. There are also plenty of them tame, which have been caught young. These the people use commonly for burden and general work, and in the plow as well, and at the latter they will do full twice as much work as any other cattle, being such very strong beasts. In this country, too, is found the best musk in the world, and I will tell you how it is produced. There exists in that region a kind of wild animal like a gazelle. It has feet and tail like the gazelle's, and stag's hair of a very coarse kind, but no horns. It has four tusks, two below and two above, about three inches long and slender in form, one pair growing upward and the other downward. It is a very pretty creature. The musk is found in this way. When the creature has been taken they find between the flesh and the skin something like an imposture full of blood, which they cut out and remove with all the skin attached to it. And the blood inside this imposture is the musk that produces that powerful perfume. There is an immense number of these beasts in the country we are speaking of. The flesh is very good to eat. Messer Marco brought the dried head and feet of one of these with him to Venice. The people are traders and artisans and also grow abundance of corn. The province has an extent of twenty-six days' journey. Pheasants are found there twice as big as ours—indeed, nearly as big as a peacock—and having tails seven to ten palms in length, and beside them other pheasants in aspect like our own and birds of many other kinds and of beautiful variegated plumage. The people, who are idolaters, are fat folks with little noses and black hair and no beard, except a few hairs on the upper lip. The women, too, have very smooth white skins, and in every respect are pretty creatures.

**Scotch Blood in the Empress Eugenie.** Seventy years ago last May a little daughter was born to Don Cyprien Guzman y Palefox y Portocarrero, Comte de Teba. She was the second daughter of the Spanish nobleman by his marriage to Miss Edith Patrick, a lady of Scottish parentage, famous both for her beauty and for her ready wit. A few years after the birth of the little Eugenie, as she was named, her father's death, the wealthy Comte de Montijo, died suddenly without an heir, and his noble title, together with his great possessions, went to Don Cyprien. When Louis Napoleon, after he became emperor, met Eugenie de Montijo, she was in the full girlish splendor of her strange beauty. In her red gold hair she wore a wreath of Parma violets, the emperor's favorite flower, and the color of the flowers was repeated in a deeper, richer shade in her wonderful eyes. Seeing her and falling in love with her was the same thing, and in January, 1853, an imperial crown sparkled on the brow of the Spanish maiden, and Paris and France worshiped in deep humility at the feet of its empress—that is to say, all France except the high nobility, who, from first to last, and, indeed, to this very day, never admitted that the empress was their equal in rank, or that, indeed, she was anything but a beautiful parvenu. Strange to say, this opinion was shared at the courts of the entire European continent, and only in Britain were the Emperor Napoleon and his Spanish consort officially acknowledged as of equal rank with the royal family.

### Darwin's Widow Dead.

The widow of the renowned scientist, Charles Darwin, died at her residence in Kent the first part of this month, at the age of 88.



MRS. CHARLES DARWIN.

Before her marriage she was Emma Wedgwood, daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, and granddaughter of the founder of the well-known pottery works. Darwin was her cousin and she married him in 1839. Except the time she has spent with her sons, who are all distinguished scientists and professors, Mrs. Darwin has lived in her quiet Kentish home where her husband died. Since his death she took great pride in keeping his library in the order he had fancied and she also was greatly interested in science.

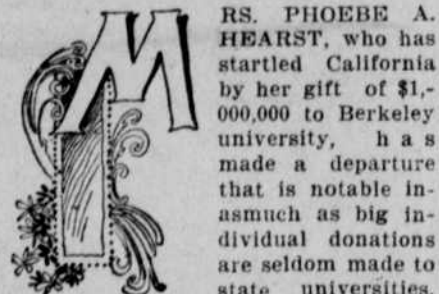
### The Largest Bear.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam of Washington has recently published a scientific account of the bears of North America, in which he states that the largest bears of any species now living are the "Kadlak bears," which inhabit northwestern Alaska. They differ from all other American

## IS A NOBLE WOMAN.

MRS. HEARST'S MAGNIFICENT GIFT TO BERKELEY COLLEGE.

One Million Dollars Turned Over to the Cause of Free Education—The Donor Is Noted for Her Kind Heart and Good Deeds Done Among the Poor.



**M**RS. PHOEBE A. HEARST, who has startled California by her gift of \$1,000,000 to Berkeley university, has made a departure that is notable inasmuch as big individual donations are seldom made to state universities. The California State university at Berkeley and the private foundation of Senator Stanford at Palo Alto are intense rivals. Stanford is much more richly endowed than Berkeley, and Mrs. Hearst has started a movement the end of which will be the eclipse of Stanford by Berkeley in wealth and power. Regent Reinstein believes that Mrs. Hearst's gift will be added to from other sources until the state university will have added to its wealth the sum of \$4,000,000. She will spend at once \$300,000 for two new buildings. There is to be an international competition of architects for the work, and Mrs. Hearst will pay all expenses involved in that undertaking. Californians are very fond and very proud of their state educational institution and desire that it may be made the greatest triumph of American free education. The site at Berkeley, on the mountain side, with its eucalypti and oak, overlooking the great bay, is the noblest university in



MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST.

the world, and Mrs. Hearst wishes to place it in the fore-front of the world's universities, in point of architecture and erudition. At a recent meeting the board of regents passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Hearst, and Regent Reinstein and Governor Budd sent her personal letters expressing their gratitude for her magnificent gift. Mrs. Hearst is the widow of the late United States Senator Hearst and mother of the proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal. She is a most charming woman, and was one of the most popular ladies at the national capital when her husband was a member of the upper house of congress. Perfect hostess as she is, and much as she adorns society, Mrs. Hearst is not alone a society woman—she is a great deal more. She is a level-headed business woman, thoroughly understanding all the ins and outs of her large mining and other interests. Dainty and refined as she is in her dress and all personal belongings, she does not hesitate to go down into mines and other "choky" soiling places, if by doing so she can add to her already large stock of knowledge. She has a warm heart, too, though she tries to keep her heart subject to her judgment and objects to being imposed upon. She loves to give pleasure, and does so in many kindly, thoughtful ways. Above all, she believes in fitting people to take care of themselves, and for many years has devoted a certain goodly sum to the education of young men and women in those branches of art best calculated to fit them for the battle of life. She has long maintained a kindergarten in San Francisco.

### The House of Keys.

The oldest provincial governing body in the world is at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, known as the Court of Tynwald and the House of Keys. It is supposed to have been in existence for

## How Gold Penetrates Lead.

Very wonderful are the experiments of Prof. Roberts-Austen on the "diffusion of solid metals." The professor has proved, for instance, that gold, without being melted, will diffuse its atoms through a mass of solid lead. Of course the amount of diffusion is slight, but it is easily measurable. In some of the experiments cylinders of lead about two and three-quarters inches in length, with gold placed at the bottom, were kept at a high temperature—but not high enough to melt either of the metals—for various periods of time. In three days enough gold had passed upward through the solid lead to be detected at the top of the cylinders! Gold and lead kept pressed together for four days, without being heated above ordinary temperatures, were strongly united. Solid gold also diffuses in solid silver and solid copper. These facts are regarded as furnishing confirmation of the view long held by Prof. Graham that "the three conditions of matter, solid, liquid and gaseous, probably always exist in every liquid or solid substance, but that one predominates over the others."

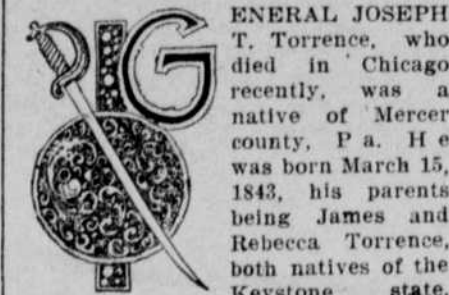
### A Deep Polar Sea.

Dr. Nansen, who returned last summer baffled in his attempt to reach the north pole, although he got nearer to it than any one else has ever been, reports a fact which upsets some old ideas about the Polar sea. He found that the sea north of Siberia is shallow in its southern portion, averaging only 90 fathoms deep, but that above latitude 70 deg. it suddenly becomes profound, the bottom falling to a depth of from 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms. If this applies to the entire polar basin, then the north pole does not lie in shallow water, as many have supposed, but is situated in the midst of a deep sea—a fact which has a bearing upon the problem of how best to reach the pole.

## GEN. J. T. TORRENCE.

THE ENERGETIC LIFE OF ONE SELF-MADE MAN.

His Recent Death Removes One of the Country's Most Remarkable Examples of the Triumph of Perseverance—Made a Fortune Since the War.



**GENERAL JOSEPH T. TORRENCE**, who died in Chicago recently, was a native of Mercer county, Pa. He was born March 15, 1843, his parents being James and Rebecca Torrence, both natives of the Keystone state. Going to Sharpsburg, he was there employed three years by Mr. John P. Agnew, who owned large blast furnaces, and thence went to Briar Hill furnace in Ohio, where he worked in various capacities, finally learning the blacksmith trade, and rising to the position of assistant foreman, before he had reached his 17th year. His business connected with the furnaces was made a careful study in all its details, and he mastered it, both practically and scientifically.

Upon the opening of the war of the rebellion his heart was stirred with patriotic ardor, and at the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men he promptly offered his services, enlisting as a private in company A, 105th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. Though young in years he had a strong and well-developed physique, and was naturally of a commanding spirit, qualities and characteristics which at once led to his appointment as a non-commissioned officer.

He served faithfully in the numerous engagements in which he took part, until the battle of Perryville, in which he received four wounds, being so seriously disabled that he was granted an honorable discharge from the army.



THE LATE GEN. TORRENCE.

He was afterward given a light pension from the government.

In 1869 he removed to Chicago, being called thither to take charge of the furnaces of the Chicago iron works, and in the following year became connected also with the Joliet Iron and Steel company. In addition to his other duties, he superintended the construction of furnaces at De Pere, Wis., and Menominee, Mich., and later built two improved furnaces for the Joliet Iron and Steel company, and had charge of them until he became consulting engineer for the Green Bay and Bangor Furnace company at Chicago.

His good judgment, his cool-headedness, his tact in managing men, his eminent fitness for leadership, and his familiarity with military matters made him a conspicuous figure among Chicago's prominent public-spirited men, and at their solicitation he consented, notwithstanding his overwhelming duties, to accept the colonelcy of the Second regiment, I. N. G., to which position he was elected and duly commissioned by Governor Beveridge in 1874. After the law organizing the guards into three brigades he was recommended to Governor Cullom as a most suitable man to be appointed brigadier general of the First brigade of the Illinois National Guard. Governor Cullom acted on the suggestion, and sent him his commission. This was just on the eve of the riots at Chicago in July, 1877.

After organizing his staff he, at the request of Mr. Monroe Heath, then mayor of Chicago, established his headquarters in the office of the chief of police, and at once proceeded to organize cavalry and artillery forces to preserve order, and placed guards at the water and gas works to forestall any attempt of the rioters to destroy them.

Subsequently he became one of Chicago's leading business men and amassed a fortune in the iron industry.

On Sept. 11, 1872, he married Miss Elizabeth Norton, the accomplished daughter of the late Jesse O. Norton of Chicago, and by her had one daughter, Jessie Norton Torrence. The sudden death of Mrs. Torrence Oct. 12, 1891, the result of an accident while taking a ride with her daughter, was a severe blow to her family and wide circle of devoted friends. In the words of another: "Mrs. Torrence was one of a type of women, peculiarly the product of the fresh, free, vigorous west. To the world she was only known for her beauty, her cultivation, her naturally charms as the head of a splendid and hospitable home, only lately occupied, which she beautified by her taste and adorned by her presence. But to those who knew her best these qualities were but the vantage on a lovely picture. She was perfect in her domesticity, in her household management, in her devotion to her home and family, and, what was less to be expected, she was of unerring judgment in the more weighty affairs of business. In all the large and extended enterprises in which she took part, she was her

husband's confidant and adviser, and nothing to which she had given her unqualified approval ever went amiss."

## OUR SUBLIMINAL SELVES.

How a Boy May Be Cured of the Cigarette Habit.

When a somnambulist is put into the hypnotic condition and then talks it is found that the speaker is that same personality which spoke and acted during the time of ordinary somnambulism, showing that the personality which acts during ordinary somnambulism and the personality brought into action by hypnotism are the same, says the North American Review. This new personality has of late become a subject of great interest and persistent study. Not only does it come into activity in ordinary somnambulism and in the hypnotic condition, but also in dreams, in reverie, in abstraction and sometimes, apparently, in a normal passive condition. The second personality has been named the subconscious or subliminal self and it possesses many curious faculties which we have not time to consider here, but whatever this subliminal self may be we have in hypnotism the means of experimentally reaching and influencing it, and this is where the great power of suggestion appears and is utilized. Suppose, then, the physician had a patient in the deep hypnotic sleep; the patient hears nothing, perhaps feels nothing. The physician then says to him: "When you awake you will take the book which lies on the table, open it at the forty-third page and read four lines at the top of the page." He is then awakened. He had heard nothing but his subliminal self, which has been made accessible by hypnotism, has heard and influences him, to carry out the suggestion. He goes to the table and takes up the book, finds the forty-third page and reads the four lines at the top of the page; he has no thought but that he is doing it all of his own accord, and so he is—he is obeying the impulses of his own subliminal self. Suppose the patient to be a boy with the cigarette habit and the physician had suggested as follows: "When you awake you will no longer desire to smoke. On the contrary, the very thought of it will be disagreeable to you and you will avoid it altogether." He awakes, he knows nothing of what has transpired, but he finds he no longer has the desire to smoke and consequently he ceases the practice.

## Stories About Lord Randolph Churchill

In the Nineteenth Century there are some good stories told by Sir Algernon West in an article on "Lord Randolph Churchill as an Official." A treasury clerk put some figures before the then chancellor of the exchequer. "I wish you would put them plainly so that I can see them," said Lord Randolph. The clerk remarked that he had done his best, and pointed out that he had reduced them to decimals. "Oh," said the minister, "I could never understand what those dots meant." Once when bimetalism cropped up at the treasury he remarked to Sir A. Godley, "I forget; was I a bimetalist when I was at the India office?" There is a tale which illustrates his abiding sense of humor. Shortly after he had written a letter to the Times violently attacking Earl Granville he was crossing the channel and was dreadfully sick. "How Granville would like to see me now," he said. Sir A. West recalls the funeral service for Lord Randolph at the Abbey, when he says: "I could not but think sadly of what he many a time said humorously, 'Mr. Gladstone will long outlive me, and I often tell my wife what a beautiful letter he will write on my death proposing my burial in Westminster Abbey'; and Mr. Gladstone, as we all know, did write to the Duchess of Marlborough a very noble letter of condolence."

## A Famous Fester Dead.

A Cleveland dispatch to a New York paper states that the noted "long faster," Dr. Tanner, was cremated or crushed in the burning of the Whitmore-Robinson company's plant at Cleveland and lies under a huge pile of debris.

Dr. Tanner's real name was Francis



DR. TANNER.

Harrison, and he achieved fame of a certain kind by his long fasts. He has been heard of but little of late years. Several years ago he sold his wife to a German named Adam Hild for \$10 and an old sewing machine. Hild married the woman and recently, when he went to the workhouse, she applied for a divorce, but was refused.

## Delicious Balm Drops.

The interesting doings and peculiarities of a young kingbird, kept a pet, are described by Mr. H. C. Bass in Science. The kingbird lives on insects, which it generally captures on the wing, and the young bird that Mr. Bass experimented with caught falling drops of water by striking at them with its beak, but could not be induced to drink from a dish after the manner of a chicken. This leads Mr. Bass to suggest that kingbirds may be in the habit of quenching their thirst by sucking fallen drops of rain.