

# TWO WONDERFUL WOMEN AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING FOR EDUCATION



MRS. STANFORD.

**T**HIS story, relating to California's great universities, has to do with two vast fortunes and the beneficent uses to which they were put. It also demonstrates woman's capacity for handling large enterprises in the most systematic manner and her willingness to make great sacrifices for the accomplishment of worthy ends.

Fifty-one years ago a sturdy young Missouriian, George Hearst, took the Californian gold fever then prevalent and went in search of his fortune. After ten years he found it, and when he died in 1891 his estate was estimated at \$20,000,000. He had endured great hardships and had been almost on the point of giving up when good luck came to him. After it came he returned to his Missouri home, sought out a young woman whom he had known as a child and made her his wife. This young woman, then under 20 years of age, was Miss Phoebe Elizabeth Apperson, the daughter of a farmer. She was known throughout the county in which she was born for her wit and generous disposition. The miner returned to California with his bride, and they made their home in San Francisco. In 1887 Mr. Hearst was sent as United States senator to Washington, and in that city he died.

Forty-nine years ago another fortune seeker joined the great army that had been for three years moving westward and cast his lines in San Francisco, where he entered into business. This man was Leland Stanford, the son of a prosperous farmer of Albany county, N. Y., whose education, obtained in the common schools, had been supplemented by a few years' study of law. In 1848 he had married Miss Jane Lathrop, the daughter of Dyer Lathrop, sheriff of Albany county, a talented young woman of great mental endowments and an inherited sound and sturdy constitution.

Mr. Stanford had great success in business and, becoming identified with politics, was chosen a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln and the same year was elected governor of his state by an overwhelming majority. As president of the Central Pacific railroad he devoted all his energies to the consummation of the gigantic undertaking which resulted in uniting the Mississippi with the Pacific and in May, 1869, drove the last spike in the first completed line that belted the continent. In 1885 he was elected to the national senate and re-elected in 1891, like his colleague, Hearst, ending his life in Washington while serving as senator from California. Senator Stanford died in 1891, Senator Stanford in 1893.

These are the facts, baldly stated, which form the foundation of the wonderful story of California's advancement as a great university state. The fortunes accumulated through the energy and sagacity of two enterprising men and judiciously left to the unrestricted use of their widows have become in the hands of these philanthropic almoners a means of beneficence to thousands. These relicts of two of California's great men became, though unwittingly, rivals in educational philanthropy, each dominated by the highest and most worthy sentiment—the desire to perpetuate the memory of a departed member of her family and to carry out aims and ambitions which were cut short by death. It is through this friendly and noble rivalry that the state of California is indebted to two women for the achievement in a few short years of what without their intelligent guidance and material assistance might have taken long decades of effort.

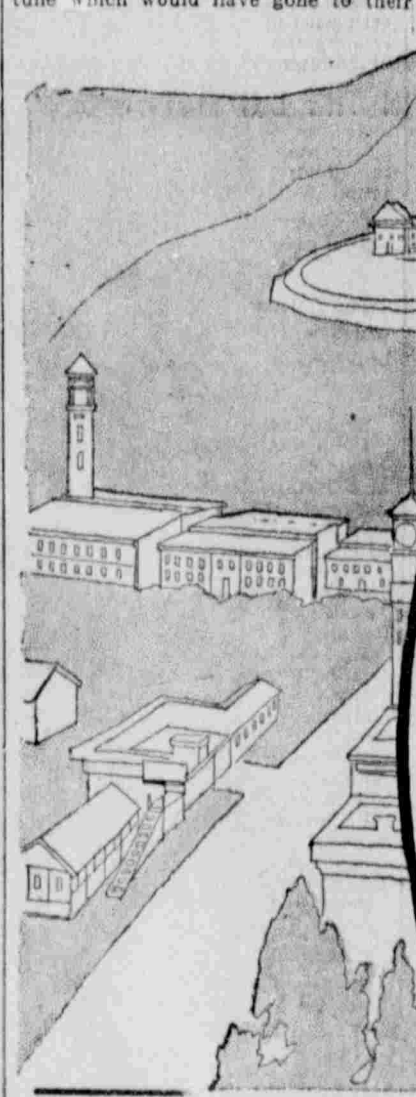
The older of the two institutions which have been endowed by the ladies mentioned above, the University of California, was organized in 1868 and established at Berkeley, then a large town opposite the Golden Gate on the eastern shore of San Francisco bay. It is a nonsectarian, coeducational university, at the present time well on the way with 200 instructors, more than 2,000 students, with Benjamin Ide Wheeler, LL. D., as president. The site of the university is unsurpassed for natural beauty, occupying a broad slope rising to a height of nearly 900 feet, one of the forest covered buttresses of Grizzly peak, which is 1,900 feet in height. There are great fields, green or brown, according to the season; magnificent groves of live oaks, bay and pines, dark, miniature canyons and sparkling streams, while from the verdant clad slope that breaks the bay is cut a view that charms all who behold it. With a perception of the surpassing natural features of the site that in itself is a proof of her wisdom, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, having decided to devote a fortune to the university, invited international competition for comprehensive plans for permanent buildings and a landscape scheme which should if possible enhance the beauty of the site and its immediate environment. She was

resolved to build magnificently, but not to erect any structure until a broad and general plan had been evolved in which each building should form a part of a harmonious whole. Too little attention has been paid to natural environment in the locating of our colleges and schools in general, and in this instance, starting out with a location beautiful in itself, it was wisely resolved to make the most of it in order that a grand and enduring monument should be erected that would last for all time. Invitations for architects to compete were issued four years ago, and in September, 1893, the international jury met in the Royal Museum of Fine Arts at Antwerp for the purpose of examining the plans submitted and awarding prizes. The 11 successful competitors at this meeting were invited to submit revised plans for the following September, at which meeting the first prize of \$10,000 was awarded to M. E. Banard of Paris, and another \$10,000 was divided among four firms of architects, all Americans, for designs ranking respectively second, third, fourth and fifth. The preliminary outlay of \$20,000 in prizes represented but a small proportion of the sum destined for the architectural enrichment of Berkeley, for after the first and second competitions the successful artists were invited to study the site on the spot as guests of their generous patrons and spent months there in elaborating, correcting and perfecting.

After the great general scheme was perfected the erection of the new structures was commenced, the first to go up being the mining building, which Mrs. Hearst intends, as a fitting memorial of her husband, shall be as complete and beautiful as human mind can conceive and human hands can erect. This sentiment is combined with utility in this building, which supplies one of the greatest needs of the university. As the architectural scheme is to be perfected without reference to the present structures comprising the old university, most if not all of these will probably be razed in the process of rehabilitation and their places supplied with others up to date. It is intended that the new Berkeley shall be perfected along the lines of a noble architectural standard, structurally considered, and the whole work may consume at least a generation. But when completed it will be one of the mightiest monuments of human thought and endeavor embodied in stone that the universe contains—at least this American portion of it. The university already ranks fifth in its total enrollment, the number of students of both sexes being above 2,000, and within the scope of its curriculum will be included every branch of learning known to the world of pedagogy, including forestry and irrigation, naval architecture and marine engineering as well as all the standards recognized in the more ancient colleges. While Mrs. Hearst alone will probably contribute from ten to twenty millions to the university, other millionaires have been moved to open their purse strings and endow it liberally, so that the future is certainly full of promise for the beautifully situated university at Berkeley-on-the-Bay.

The woman who has revitalized California's state university is so well known through her many benevolent enterprises in Washington, in San Francisco and elsewhere, through scientific expeditions she has financed to various parts of the old world and the new, through the scholarships she has founded for girls and the kindergartens she has established for children, that little can be written of her which would be new to the average reader. She is of delicate, even frail, physique, slight and not tall, with a Madonna-like face. Though her benefactions have made her the cynosure of the public, she has a horror of publicity, and nothing can be more distasteful to this refined and gentle woman than to be praised for deeds which she regards as the natural outcome of a life devoted to noble ends. The Leland Stanford, Jr., university, at Palo Alto, Cal., although nearly 30 years younger than the Berkeley uni-

versity, already has about one-half the number of instructors and students, with an endowment that places it in the first rank. While the University of California has had a phenomenal success, that at Palo Alto sprang up, like Minerva, full armed and equipped for conflict. It owes its origin to Governor Stanford and his wife, who many years ago decided to devote their vast fortunes to some purpose that should benefit humanity and inclined to the university of their adopted state. Although turned from their idea of endowing the institution at Berkeley, they nevertheless held to the original plan. When, therefore, the death of their young son deprived them of an heir to their wealth, the people in general became the beneficiaries of a fortune which would have gone to their



MRS. HEARST.

only child. It is to their credit and to the credit of the best of which human nature is capable that they should have sought surcease of sorrow in doing good, in projecting a scheme of education as a perpetual memorial to their son. Leland Stanford, Jr., died in 1885, and that same year, as soon as they had recovered from the blow that had prostrated them, his parents wrought out the plan for a great university to bear his name. Their ideals were elevated and refined, but they both were practical, and it is to their sterling common sense as well as to their being actuated by sentiment that the world owes this school of learning, now in such a flourishing condition, which, like that at Berkeley, is nonsectarian and coeducational. The love and affection which would have been lavished upon their son were spent in designing and rearing this costly monument to his memory. The endowment was placed at \$20,000,000, which gave it an irresistible impetus from the first. Its object, as stated in the deed of endowment, "shall be to qualify students for personal success and direct usefulness in life, and its purposes to promote the public welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law and inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And

again, may be said to be unique in this respect also. Twelve buildings are arranged around a central quadrangle. They are only one story in height and are connected by a continuous open arcade surrounding an asphalted court 586 feet long by 246 wide. There are more than three acres in this central court, the area of which is broken only by large circular flower beds, across which the shadows of the pillared corridors and sandstone buildings are thrown. The general style of the architecture is that of the old mission buildings of California, which, by the way, is exactly the best suited to the region and its climate. It is said that there is no other seat of learning like this in the country, and in some measure the beautiful architecture and the artistic effects by celebrated landscape artists make amends for the monotonous environment. The climate is delightful except for occasional winds and the inevitable dust, the temperature in winter being

about 55 degrees and in summer 75 degrees. Outside the inner quadrangle is to be a second and completing square of buildings taller than those within, thus perfecting the architectural symmetry of the scheme, while imposing memorial arches, with designs by celebrated artists like St. Gaudens, will give access to beautiful courts. The dormitories and professors' buildings are now outside the "quad" and do not lend distinction to the place, while the museum and the magnificent memorial chapel and mausoleum of the Stanfords are at a little distance away. The chapel, like the tomb, is to be a memorial of the Stanfords, the former containing rich art treasures. Within the mausoleum lie the remains of Senator Stanford and of the boy, Leland Stanford, Jr., in whose honor all this expenditure was made.

The benevolent founders of the university became so absorbed in their great work of philanthropy as to seem to forget all else, and at the time of Senator Stanford's death, eight years ago, everything was in readiness for the opening ceremonies. Then, doubly bereft, the noble woman who had shared the founder's confidence and so ably seconded his every effort showed of what Spartan stuff she was made when she threw her whole being into the perfecting of their plans. She always took a lively interest in the hundreds of young people attracted to the institution from the very first and became almost in fact as well as in name the mother of the university. She has been especially attracted toward the female students, who flocked there in such numbers, however, that an edict was issued limiting the number of "coeds" to a certain proportion of the whole lest there should be too great an influx of women and the university become a school for women rather than for men, which latter was the real intention of the founders and its evident purpose as a memorial of their son.

Interest naturally centers now around the only surviving member of the family, Mrs. Stanford, who, as recent events have shown, still preserves an unabated interest in the object of her solicitude. One of her strongest characteristics is an undaunted courage, which has been proved in many a fight for the university, and another is her generosity, as shown in her support of the institution from her own private fortune when its regular revenues were insufficient. Her dominating motives are the love she still bears for her son and husband and her strong desire to

sense. She particularly reaffirmed her belief in courses for mechanical training in which the hands as well as the heads of the students should be taught, and she asked that professors be placed in the workshops as well as in the lecture and classrooms. Hereafter Mrs. Stanford exercises control over the vast estate which she and her husband formerly owned only as a co-trustee, although she displayed great ability as a manager, especially of the Palo Alto and Vina farms, which she placed on a paying basis, a thing even her husband had been unable to do. This property, valued on its face at \$10,000,000, but actually worth a great deal more, Mrs. Stanford gave outright in order that the university might be sure of the endowment originally intended for it, as by the laws of the state real property could not be deeded to a charitable or benevolent institution, and as she was at the time contemplating an extensive trip abroad she wished to forestall any possible accident by giving the object of her care nearly all she possessed in a strictly legal manner.

This act shows the woman, brings out in bold relief her high courage and devotion to principle, her zeal and intelligence, her great business capacity and, above all, her steadfastness through all the vexations of lawsuits brought against her by government and the aspersions of her intentions.

Speaking impersonally, it is a cause for gratulation that women like Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Stanford should have lived and, animated by the noblest of aspirations, should have carried out their great undertakings in a spirit of love and hopefulness.

JAMES M. ANSTATT.

## A MYSTERY SOLVED.

On one of her recent trips to Edinburgh a certain steamer carried a passenger who retired at nightfall, having imbibed more of strong beverage than suited his constitution. His mental confusion on rising next morning was sadly intensified when he made the unpleasant discovery that all his personal clothing was missing.

The steward and his staff were promptly summoned to his cabin and were followed in due course by the general captain himself.

This mystery seemed to defy all conjecture until the captain asked the sufferer if he had any remembrance of how he had disposed of his clothes overnight.

A sudden gleam of intelligence lighted the passenger's eye, and the mischief was made apparent to all the onlookers when he answered:

"Why, of course! I remember now. Before turning in I put them all into that little cupboard yonder."

"Great goodness, man," roared the

## THE UP TO DATE YACHTSMAN.

The summer of 1901 has brought with it several departures in the attire of the outdoor sportsman. Ordinarily the followers of various pastimes are exempt from seasonal variations in clothing. Uniform mode of dress for different sports is the rule.

In yachting modes the innovation this year is confined chiefly to the cap. The up to date headwear for amateur sail-



THE NEW YACHT CAP VISOR.

ors is a strong framed cap, with the visor coming down over the eyes at a sharp angle.

England is responsible for the 1901 visor. King Edward VII set the ball rolling by appearing at the early regatta in the Solent in a cap of similar make up.

The New York Yacht club has officially adopted the new visor. All its caps now bear a striking resemblance to the automobile caps.

## SCHOLARS AS SERVANTS.

In many of the smaller hotels of the Latin quarter in Paris it is no uncommon occurrence for guests to be waited upon by young men who are actually graduates of the French universities and who resort to such domestic employment in order to gain a living.

Like our own varsity students, French undergraduates are often sons of exceedingly poor people, who deny themselves the necessities of life that their sons may enjoy a university training.

The extraordinary spectacle is often witnessed therefore of a classical scholar cleaning boots and scrubbing floors.

Some years ago a young "vacant" was encountered at a small town in Normandy who entered into an elaborate conversation with a traveler concerning the relative merits of Greek and Latin poetry. Further chat proved that the servant in question had taken his honors at the University of France and that he was endeavoring to save sufficient money from his "tips" and salary to complete his education and become a barrister.

A Russian servant engaged in a large private house in Moscow recently composed a Greek ode after the style of Anacreon. The verses celebrated the dignities and virtues of the family by whom he was employed and was said to be a masterpiece of style, composition and grace.

## HISTORIC CRADLES.

The cradle which the good people of Rome desired to present to the king and queen of Italy for the use of their majesty's first child is a very elaborate production.

The cradle proper is made of silver, while its supports are of gilded bronze. A column at the head is decorated with Roman trophies, the column being surmounted by a figure of Rome, with the royal crown in her hand. This figure rises to a height of six feet and is upheld by four lions, connected by the arms of the 12 districts of the Eternal City.

At the foot stands a female figure, the genius of the house of Savoy, with wings extended as if to protect the child. Between the two figures the cradle is swung. It is elliptical in form and is covered with an intricate allegorical design. The cradle was designed by Italy's most eminent sculptor and is very valuable.

A cradle worth more than its weight in gold is that which was presented by Queen Victoria to the Duke and Duchess of York. It has quite a unique history. It was made for the prince's cradle when he was born, and all Queen Victoria's babies were cradled in it.

## HOW HE GOT "THE LIVING."

Recently there died in England a witty clergyman who owed the rich living of which he was long incumbent to a lucky pun. He was tutor to the son of a nobleman and had not long taken orders when he attended the funeral of the rector of the parish in which the nobleman's seat was situated.

The father of his pupil was the patron of the living and was also present at the funeral of the deceased rector. There was a young clergyman present also whose grief was so demonstrative that the noble patron was much affected by the sight and asked if the young man was a son of the deceased gentleman.

"Oh, dear no, my lord! No relation at all," said the tutor.

"No relation!" exclaimed the nobleman in a surprised tone.

"None, my lord. He is the curate, and I think he is not weeping for the dead, but for the living."

His lordship, who was something of a wit and a cynic himself, was so delighted with the bonnet that he conferred the living on the ready punster.

## HIGH PRICED BOOKS.

It will no doubt surprise many people to know that shortly after his release from his living tomb Captain Dreyfus was the recipient of one of the most remarkable and astounding offers ever made for the rights of publishing a book.

An enterprising firm offered him the enormous sum of \$200,000, which was, however, refused. In addition to this he was asked to appear at music halls for the salary of \$500 a night, or, if he would accept it, \$1,000 a day for a lecture tour.

Another \$200,000 offer was that which a firm of London publishers made to the Duke of Abruzzi on his return from the Arctic regions for the copyright of his account of his polar expedition.

There was quite recently said in London a copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a book so rare that only five copies are known to exist, three of which are imperfect. The bidding, which was exceedingly brisk, started at \$2,500 and ultimately reached \$7,500, at which price it was knocked down to the bidder.

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## BITS OF FOREIGN FACT.

A Holbein landscape has been sold in London for \$11,250. It brought \$1,350 in 1837, \$1,420 in 1817 and \$1,025 in 1813.

Distilling seems to be profitable in Russia. A Moscow firm, Widow Popova, has distributed 1,000,000 rubles as dividends for the year 1900 on a capital of 500,000 rubles.

Paris' population, according to the census just taken, is 2,714,068, an increase of 145,104 over the last census.

Paris is now over 700,000 behind New York.

In a lawsuit now pending in Scotland to determine whether the late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, a millionaire banker, was domiciled in England or in Scotland a lawyer testified that in the last few years Sir William had made 200 wills.

Prince Nikita of Montenegro, who has already written a drama, "The Emperor

of the Balkans," has now given way to the historical romance fever and is preparing a tale about Duke Stephen of Herzegovina, the founder of his dynasty.

Jury trials are going out of favor in England. Out of 494 cases in the king's bench at the present Trinity session 162 are to be tried without a jury.

Type-writers have been barred out of the Constantinople custom house, and those already in use have been sent back. The Turkish officials have dis-

covered that it will be impossible to trace the authors of seditious articles by their handwriting if the machines are used.

Grand Duke Karl Alexander of Saxony as a young man saw a great deal of Goethe. Shortly before his death he dictated his recollections, and they will be published by the Goethe society.

Pope Leo XIII is at work on a new Latin poem which will celebrate the beginning of the twenty-fifth year of his

pontificate next February. He asserts that it will be his poetic testament.

M. Col of Paris has discovered that a substance similar to rubber may be obtained from the Japanese spindle tree. The announcement was made to the Academy des Sciences.

Great Britain and Ireland, according to the completed census returns, have a population of about 42,000,000. The exact figures are: England 26,895,468, Wales 1,720,609, Scotland 4,671,957, Ireland 4,456,546, the Isle of Man 54,758 and

the Channel Islands 85,941, making a total of 41,965,177. To this is added an estimate of 400,000 for the men in the army, navy and merchant service abroad and for the troops serving in South Africa.

The most magnificent work of architecture is the Taj Mahal in Agra, Hindustan. It was erected by Shah Jehan to the memory of his favorite queen. It is octagonal in form, of pure white marble inlaid with jasper, carnelian, turquoise, agate, amethysts and sap-

phires. The work took 22,000 men 23 years to complete, and, though there were free gifts and the labor was free, the cost is estimated at \$16,000,000.

The largest dwelling house in the world is the Freihaus, in a suburb of Vienna, containing in all between 1,000 and 1,500 rooms, divided into upward of 400 separate apartments. The inmates house, wherein a whole city courts, works, eats and sleeps, has 11 courts-wards covered and eight open-wards and a garden within its walls.