HOW MILLIONAIRS LIVE.

Housekeeping on a Lordly Scale by New York Nabobs.

Mrs. Havemeyer Keeps Sixty Servants, Spending One Hundred Thousand Dollars Annually.

When a woman has $100,000 a year to keep house on it is interesting to know how she does it. There are about fifty women in New York who have this royal allowance, and who would be puzzled a good deal to know how to manage if the sum was reduced by $10,000.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, spends more upon her housekeeping than any other woman in New York, and Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes, who lives on the opposite corner of Thirty-ninth street and Madison avenue, probably comes next. There are sixty servants on Mrs. Havemeyer's pay roll; twenty are in active service in the town house, and the rest are scattered between the houses at Newport, Tuxedo and the farm at Stamford, Conn. The white-capped French chef draws a salary of $10,000 a year, and one taste of the Nasselrode pudding he makes would make you declare he was worth the money. He has two assistants and four kitchen maids; these he selects and is responsible for. There are, besides, a steward, a butler, four footmen, a housekeeper and four housemaids, two laundresses, two ladies' maids, a coachman and six stablemen. The housekeeper engages all of the servants for the house except the chef and the ladies' maids, and these are chosen by Mrs. Havemeyer herself.

All of the responsibility of the housekeeping falls upon the steward and the housekeeper; he supplies the pantries and cold-storage rooms with everything that the markets of the world contain, and the housekeeper sees that each of the servants does her work in the most perfect manner. The work is not hard, but the hours are. For the maids, day begins at 4 o'clock in the morning, for windows, marble floors, books, paintings and everything in the magnificent house is carefully gone over every day, and all must be finished and every servant except the butler and footman invisible before the earliest riser in the family saunters in for his 9 o'clock breakfast. When the family is assembled down-stairs, which is usually not much before 1 o'clock luncheon, the up-stairs work is finished, and so much work is to be done, and to be done so thoroughly, that each hour of the day brings its duties, and there are not many rest moments before the maids have their 6 o'clock supper. The first of each month Mrs. Havemeyer hands the housekeeper a check for $500—$100 for herself, $100 for the steward, $75 for the butler and the rest to be divided among the other ten servants. The chef has $125, in addition to his salary, to pay his help; the two ladies' maids share $100 between them, and Mr. Havemeyer settles with the coachman and the grooms, to the tune of about $400 per month. This is for only one of four houses, but the others are not so expensive.

Each morning as Mrs. Havemeyer finishes her dainty breakfast of rolls and chocolate, her maid brings to her the menu made out for the next three meals by the chef. She checks off what it would please her to have, and the genii of the kitchen do the rest. The amount the steward spends in a month is enormous, the butcher's bill often amounting to $250 per week, or the tidy sum of $1,000 per month. This, of course, includes game of every kind, and the choicest cuts of the most expensive meats in the market. The amount spent for fruit almost equals the meat bill, for the choicest grapes are sometimes $20 per pound, and other hot-house fruit costs in the same proportion. Counting the wines, $5,000 would about pay for the Havemeyer table for one month.

Mrs. William Astor keeps house in the most delightful manner, but on a less expensive scale than Mrs. Havemeyer. Her beautiful home on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street is always perfectly appointed, but since she has been in mourning she has entertained very little, and has not needed the large staff of servants she kept when her husband and children were with her. She has a steward who is matchless for worth in the whole country. He engages, pays and superintends the fourteen servants who make up the Astor menage. When this steward came to Mrs. Astor ten years ago she said to him: "I require my house to be kept in perfect order from top to bottom. I have no day set in which things are to be cleaned, but they must be spotless, if all of the work has to be done twice every day. If you have not enough servants, get them." This simple, common sense rule has worked admirably, and it would be difficult to find a household in which every portion of the household machinery works so perfectly. There is a chef, and a very good one, but when Mrs. Astor gives a state dinner or ball Pinard always serves it, as he has done for twenty years and more. The table expenses rarely exceed $500 per month, and $75 per week is the limit of the butcher's bill.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mrs. William Douglass Sloane, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mrs. H. McKay Twombley, who were the four Vanderbilt girls before their marriages, live close to each other on Fifth avenue. They all keep house in about the same fashion as does their mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

They each have the regulation housekeeper, steward, footman, etc., but Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Twombley have in addition a trained nurse, a head nurse and two nursery maids to care for their little children in the study-rooms, play-rooms, nurseries and dining-rooms, which are all isolated from the show part of the house and reserved exclusively for these rich little men and women. Each of these scions of the Vanderbilts spends $5,000 per month for food and drink twelve months in the year.

Elbridge T. Gerry has many millions of his own, and his wife has four or five more, and it is said Mr. Gerry does his very best to spend all of his income every year. He has a new palace on Fifth avenue and Sixty-first street, just back of the Millionaires' Club. Thirty servants are employed to run things, and his yacht, the Electra, costs an extra $12,000 per month during the five months she is in commission; so the gallant Commodore has to double the $100,000 most of the very rich housekeepers allow themselves, if he makes himself and those about him as comfortable as he likes them to be.

John Jacob Astor has not yet moved into his white marble mansion on Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, but he hopes to be settled by the first of February, and not until then can we tell what kind of a housekeeper Mrs. John Jacob will be. But it is safe to say that she will entertain in the lavish fashion of all of the Astors, and will spend a vast amount of money in doing it.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is a very retiring, conservative woman, and while her home, which covers half a block and is the largest in New York, requires the care of many servants, there is no undue extravagance, and the amount spent for housekeeping would not exceed that expended by her sisters-in-law for their much smaller houses. It is a strange thing, but many of the servants who have worked for Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Sloane and Mrs. Seward Webb for several years have never seen their mistresses closer than a peep at them through the upper window as the ladies entered their carriages. The housekeeper is virtual mistress; she hires them, pays them their wages and presents them with the Christmas gifts, which are carefully selected and are always worth the having. Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. August Belmont are some more of the lofty dames who have $100,000 a year to spend, and who never fail to spend it.

Senator Wilcockson has introduced a bill in the Kansas Senate which places deadly weapons in a position similar to that occupied by intoxicating liquors. By its provisions no person is permitted to sell weapons of any kind to minors except on written order from the parent or guardian of the child.

TRADE REVIEW.

The Uncertainty of Financial Legislation Checks Buying.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say: Extremely low temperature, snow and high winds have visited the greater portions of the country this week, and have had a marked influence by restricting orders received by jobbers in all lines. The New York stock market has been waiting for the results on currency legislation and the expected bond issue. The uncertainty about the latter checked buying, but the belief that the issue would be announced stopped bearish manipulations of the market. The tone has consequently been firm, without activity. Foreign exchange has broken to 4.88 for demand sterling on the sentimental influence of the anticipated sale of bonds abroad.

Wheat stocks available here and in Canada and afloat for Europe amounted to 181,419,000 bushels on the 1st instant, a good deal more than was so held on like dealings in 1889 to 1892, including 3,331,000 bushels more than in February 1, 1893, but 2,058,000 bushels less than on that date last year. American wheat stocks decreased 6,974,000 in January, 1895, against a January decrease of only 808,000 to 324,000 bushels, respectively, in 1894 and 1893. But this is offset by an increase of European stocks available and afloat last month of 3,640,000, whereas in that month last year European and afloat wheat stocks decreased 5,448,000, and two years ago 3,960,000 bushels. Prices in the main, however, show a favorable tendency. Sugar alone of the more important staples has declined within the week. Even cotton has remained firm at the last week's closing quotation, and wool and coffee are unchanged. Prices are also steady for pigiron and steel billets, though request for the same is not equal to expectations, improvement in this industry being in the demand for plates, bar and structural varieties. Live cattle and hogs are firm, with an upward tendency, principally within a day or two.

Advances in prices include those for leather at home points, fruits and products under the stimulus of the cold weather and wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard. Anthracite coal is reported firmer with improved demand.

Exports of wheat (flour included) from both coasts of the United States amount to 2,220,201 bushels this week, against 2,403,000 last week, 2,678,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and 3,931,000 two years ago. Weekly exports of wheat within the past four weeks have steadily declined from 3,564,000 to 2,220,521 bushels.

The damage by the Florida freeze was exaggerated. A large portion of the crops had already been marketed. Only the late crop, and that held for higher prices, was caught and destroyed. Some young trees were hurt, but old groves were practically uninjured. The heavy losses fall on large growers. A good, but small crop, is expected this year.

A BLAZE AT CHICAGO.

Guests of a Hotel Narrowly Escape Cremation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Eleven persons were driven from their beds by fire in the Royal Hotel in Adams street at 5 o'clock this morning. All of them narrowly escaped death, and all suffered intensely from the cold.

The Royal Hotel is a four-story brick building. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Brown, the housekeeper. She was awakened by the sound of breaking glass and found her room full of smoke, and opening her door saw the room beyond in flames. She immediately aroused the other occupants of the hotel and all rushed to escape, not stopping for clothes or any other possessions.

Only one narrow stairway led from the hotel to the street. Escape by that route was cut off by the fire. The flames roared up the dry wooden stairway to the second floor and were rapidly eating their way through every floor of the building. The only point of egress left to the occupants of the hotel was the fire-escape down the front of the building. In getting out of the building all were more or less injured.

Mrs. J. H. Wilson was the first one out, and she fell part way down the fire-escape and was badly cut and bruised. All the others were carried out by firemen and several of them were severely injured. Maggie Bryan and Maggie Daniels were the worst hurt. They were on the top floor, and all their hair was burned off and their hands were cut by their feeling their way through windows.

GOOD luck attends the use of Price's Cream Baking Powder because it's absolutely pure.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Clunie Opera-house this afternoon for a matinee performance, this evening, and again to-morrow evening, for the last times, the sensational drama by D. K. Higgins, entitled "Vendetta." It is loaded with striking tableaux, strong situations and neat mechanical effects. It has had a good run thus far in the face of many counter attractions.

The famous Scheel Orchestra will give an evening concert and a matinee at the Metropolitan Theater on the 13th inst. There was a great popular demand to have Scheel and his entire orchestra for one or two concerts in this city. Arpad Bauer, manager of the orchestra, arrived hear Tuesday night and completed arrangements for one evening concert and also a matinee. Fritz Scheel, the talented orchestral director, has won San Francisco completely, and for many months has been the music favorite there. He is recognized as the equal, if not the superior, of Thomas, Seidel or Damrosch. His orchestra is composed of fifty of the best musicians in the United States. Scheel's position as a musician and director does not need further explanation. As for his people, he has such soloists as John Marquardt, B. Mollenhauer, N. Landsberger, K. Grienauer, A. Rodemann, J. Lehnert, Josef Reiter, Ch. Dierke, and Miss Breitschuck, the harpist. A fine programme has been arranged for each concert. It is safe to say that the concert will be one of the most notable ever given in Sacramento.

Tuesday evening at the Congregational Church the concert announced by Miss Emma Felter will take place. It promises to be one of the most enjoyable musical events of the year. Miss Felter, a native of Sacramento and one of its sweetest singers, never has given a concert not thoroughly good. She will be assisted by Miss Anna Selkirk; W. G. Wood, tenor; J. M. Robinson, baritone; Miss Clara McConnell, violinist (favorite of Henry Heyman); Miss Constance Jordan of San Francisco; R. T. Cohn, tenor; H. A. Crocker, basso; Mrs. Moeller, organist; Mrs. C. A. Neale, accompanist. There will also appear the Imperial Quintet Club, composed of R. J. Carpenter, A. W. Black and G. W. Larkin with mandolins, and C. M. Spaulding and J. W. Ely with guitars. Reserved seats can be secured on Monday morning at Neale's store, at 25 cents extra.

The cantata of "Queen Esther" drew a crowded house at the Metropolitan Theater last evening. The singing was executed with a spirit that called forth bursts of applause and seemingly enthused the members engaged to far surpass all previous efforts.

Manager Todd will have the Calhoun Opera Company here on the 19th and 20th insts. The troupe is nearly fifty strong. The operas will be "The Black Hussar" on the first night and on the second either "Said Pasha" or "Amorita."

Worse.

To have your sweetheart far away,
It makes existence dark, drear;
But it is worse—alackaday—
To have her distant when she's near.
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Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

GOOD ROADS ERA.

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

I would start with the head of the Nation and come down to some of the members of this road convention and ask them to be members of my class."

Mr. Woodson replied that the opposition to bonded debt had become a fad, a sentimental fad in many cases where business sense should rule. The simple facts are that in 1892, by overwhelming majority, the people amended the Constitution fixing a bond period or limitation at forty years. In that the people settled the sentimentalists. In 1893 the Legislature by a blunder retained the word twenty in the County Government Act. The report advises simply as the Governor's message does, that the legislative Act be harmonized with the Constitution.

As to the policy of bonds, this is the truth—in a majority of our counties we have and do now pay more road tax than will pay interest and principal on the sum necessary to build many long stretches of permanent roads, and leave a few cents of the tax for sprinkling. Now is it wise to continue as we have for forty years and have no permanent roads, or borrow and pay no more tax and yet have the good roads and all the benefits following in their wake, as increased values, enlarged assessment rolls, lessened rates of taxation, invitation to population, betterment of rural conditions?

As to its putting a debt on future generations, why not? It is for the benefit of our children, let them bear their share. But the fact is the Constitution requires one-fortieth to be paid annually, so that it is an even distribution over all taxpayers who live forty years. Put the bonds in five or ten-year groups and the aggregate interest is decreasing at the end of each period. He enlarged on the debt question and gave some homely illustrations, and declared that all great enterprises had been carried on, including achieving our liberties and preserving them on credit.

Mr. Meacham of Sonoma contended that bonding was unwise; pay as we go, and get along as we can. He quoted the bonded debt of the nation and people to show that pretty soon man's breath will be mortgaged.

Mr. Webster, a farmer, replied sharply in favor of the use of capital at low rates to achieve an end necessary to prosperity, but was cut off by a point of order.

Buckingham of Solano moved to amend to allow townships to issue bonds for roads in townships, the money to be collected from the townships voting for the issuance of the bonds.

A. C. Hinkson of this city said the amendment was supremely ridiculous. A county cannot issue bonds for a road in a particular township.

The amendment was defeated and the report was adopted with but three dissenting voices.

WIDTH OF ROADS.

The report of the Committee on Width of Roads was then taken up and unanimously adopted.

TRUNK LINE ROADS.

Following is the report of the Committee on Trunk Line Roads. The committee, of which Supervisor Curtis of Sacramento is Chairman, at the morning session was given until the afternoon to submit its report:

"The subject of trunk line roads in the State of California was discussed pro and con by all of the members of the committee, and also by quite a number of public-spirited citizens who appeared before the committee. The following resolutions were introduced by Abbot Kinney of Los Angeles:

"*Resolved*, That all roads should be managed exclusively by the counties severally.

"*Resolved*, That the varying conditions in this State indicate that the broadest latitude should be given the different counties to adopt and change their system of road management.

"The following suggestions for changes in the road laws were also suggested:

"The Boards of Supervisors of each county in this State may, in their discretion, declare certain main roads of the county trunk roads, which said trunk roads must be principal thoroughfares running through one or more townships, into which main roads minor thoroughfares or township roads lead.

"For the purpose of improving said trunk roads, or keeping them in repair, the said Boards of Supervisors may levy a general road tax not to exceed one and a half mills on each $1 valuation of property in said county in any one year, all the property in said county of every description to be subject to the levy of the said general road fund tax. The money raised by said tax shall be applied exclusively to the roads which have been declared trunk roads by the said Board of Supervisors. The said general road fund tax shall in no way interfere with the present road fund tax as now levied.

"Your committee further recommend that if the law as proposed above is impracticable the Legislature be requested to declare by Act that the true interpetation of the law is that where Supervisors so determine the matter of subjecting all property in the county for taxation for improving the main roads, including the property of incorporated cities, may be submitted to a vote of the inhabitants of said incorporated cities or towns."

The resolutions were adopted by the unanimous vote of the committee.

Linscott moved to strike out one and one-quarter mills and insert two mills. Carried.

The report was then adopted.

Lindley's substitute resolution on McConnell's resolution offered at the morning session was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Location of Roads was adopted.

ROAD BRIDGES.

The Special Committee on Road Bridges submitted the following report:

"Your special committee appointed to report on matters of road bridges in this State, beg leave to report and recommend as follows:

"WHEREAS, Much loss is often occasioned by the sweeping away of road bridges during freshets on account of defective or insufficient piers and abutments; and whereas, the great expense for renewal, advertising, etc., may often be saved to the county by proper designs of foundations, bridges and culverts, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature be requested to so modify the present laws pertaining to this subject as to enable Boards of Supervisors to call for bridge plans, separate and apart from bids, for all bridges, foundations and culverts where the total cost is not in excess of $5,000.

"All bridges, foundations and bulkheads shall be paid for out of the general fund of the county.

"The Department of Civil Engineering in the State University at Berkeley stands ready to furnish such designs and specifications for these minor road bridges, etc., at a nominal cost, as for printing, etc."

The report was adopted.

ADDRESS BY D. LUBIN.

D. Lubin here addressed the convention on "Imports and Exports." His views on this subject are familiar to the readers of the RECORD-UNION.

KEEP THE SUBJECT ALIVE.

E. J. Wickson of the State University offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this convention do recommend that the officer of the University of California who has charge of farmers' institutes, and that all local committees who prepare programmes for the same give a due portion of time of such institutes to the subject of good roads, and that each member of this convention shall feel it his personal duty to promote popular discussion of good road interest at farmers' institutes and at all other public meetings whenever opportunity affords."

ROAD WORK BY CONTRACT.

The following resolutions offered were also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that in opening and constructing all new roads, and in repairing and improving all other roads, where the cost thereof exceeds the sum of $200, the Boards of Supervisors should advertise for bids for such work, and the contracts therefor should be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; provided, that in the discretion of Boards of Supervisors, at any time a great emergency should arise whereby immediate repairs to any road may be required in order to accommodate the traveling public, that such Board of Supervisors should be empowered to expend such sums of money for such repairs as, in their judgment, may be necessary to make such road passable without advertising for contracts for such work.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of seven be selected by the Chair, whose duties shall be to present the resolutions of this convention to the temporary joint Highway Commission of the Thirty-first Legislature. The committee so appointed, furthermore, shall attend sessions of the said commission from time to time during the remainder of the session of the Legislature, and urge upon it the necessity for good road legislation.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this convention be conveyed to J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, for the permission that enabled General Roy Stone of the Road Inquiry office of the Department of Agriculture, to visit California and advise with this convention, and for valuable contributions of good road literature.

"*Resolved*, That this convention hereby extends to General Roy Stone its hearty thanks for his attendance, his advice and his contribution to our knowledge upon the good road question; that we bid him welcome to California and godspeed when ready to depart, and wish him safe return to his home and frequent visitation to our State."

DIVERSION OF STORM WATERS.

The following resolution, offered by Talbot Kinney, was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Supervisors thould be given power to condemn lands for the diversion of storm waters from roads where such waters do damage."

SUPERVISORS AT LARGE.

Delegate Pine offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That our Legislature be instructed to pass a law providing for the election of Supervisors at large, instead of by districts."

Supervisor Jenkins of Sacramento said if such a law were enacted there would be no Supervisors outside of cities.

The resolution was quickly throttled.

GENERAL STONE SPEAKS.

General Stone, who had been in constant attendance at the convention, then briefly addressed the convention by invitation and request. He said he hoped the recommendations of the convention would prevail where they will do the most good. If the Legislature creates a commission on the good road proposition, and the Governor approves the measure, in two years the good results will be manifest. He declared that he had not seen a better, more earnest, practical convention in any State.

He thanked the convention for inviting him to sit as a member, and said the Department of the General Government which he represented does not want to thrust its advice on the various States, but is always willing to lend its influence for the results to be attained in the interests of good roads.

The thanks of the convention were extended to David Lubin for his interesting address.

TO MEET NEXT IN SAN JOSE.

On motion of S. F. Ayers of Santa Clara, it was decided to hold the next convention in San Jose, and that it meet subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

President Lemmon thanked the delegates for the courteous treatment accorded him during the session of the convention.

A vote of thanks was extended to him for the able manner in which he presided.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

At the conclusion of the convention there was a perfect hubbub of congratulation among the delegates, so pleased were they with the success achieved. The convention bagan with two factions locking horns, two policies holding each other by the throat; it adjourned in perfect harmony, with hands clasped, and a babel of voices congratulating California in belief that great good had been accomplished. Last evening Chairman Lemmon named the Legislative Committee as follows: J. A. Woodson, Sacramento; Bradford Morse, Riverside; P. R. Davis, Santa Rosa; J. A. Linscott, Santa Cruz; Professor Soule, Berkeley; W. D. Lawton, Sacramento: Thomas R. Knox, San Francisco.

Miss Peart—What column do you read first in the paper? Miss Tearsey—The society column. Why? Miss Peart—I should think you would be more interested in "Male Help Wanted."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE NONPARIEL.

"The Nonpareil"

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