

Fads and Fancies of the World's Rulers

THE world's rulers, be they kings, queens or presidents, old, young or middle aged, have their fads and hobbies. Perhaps they find it necessary in order to divert their minds from weighty questions of state to indulge in recreation of the sort afforded by a well developed fad. Perhaps it is merely owing to the fact that they have more time hanging heavily on their hands than other people, or again, that they are much like other people, after all. At all events, most of the great rulers are found to have some absorbing passion for something not in the nature of their duties and which affords them an avocation or side occupation generally harmless in itself, if not particularly beneficial to them or to their subjects.

In an enumeration of these rulers, and taking their domains alphabetically, in order that there shall be no heartburnings or accusations of invidious distinction, we find Abyssinia in the forefront, with its valiant Menelik, "king of kings" and emperor. As an exponent of high civilization he is not far in advance of his ancestors, and it is only among the most civilized people, the authorities say, that fads or specific diversions voluntarily taken up with a purpose attain their greatest development. However, Menelik has a passion, if it may not be called a fad, for traveling about his kingdom, every portion of which he aims to visit if possible; but he has not yet made so long a journey as his renowned ancestor, the queen of Sheba, when she paid her famous visit to King Solomon. Menelik has a fad for gorgeous umbrellas and war drums, possessing, perhaps, larger collections of both than any other monarch.

Austria can boast of a ruler who has occupied the throne for more than fifty years and yet has not shown any insane proclivity to indulge in fads of an extreme sort. Of course, where the fad runs into an inclination or tendency owing to inherent personal influences, it becomes a trait. But with the fad proper Emperor Francis Joseph seems to have had nothing to do. Several members of his family having met with violent deaths, it is natural that the aged emperor should feel too serious and sad for frivolous fads, and, besides, the weighty cares of his dual empire consume all his time.

Belgium has a ruler almost as old as Austria's, one who works hard, rises with the lark and retires with the fowl. But here the parallel seems to end, for King Leopold, though frequently smitten sore by evil fortune, still maintains his love for a wild and dissolute life, which he gratifies on occasions to the limit of his means. The announcement of his prospective visit to the United States may excite a transitory interest in Leopold even if he himself were not interesting. He is a broad gauge man of affairs and a man of ability in finance, notwithstanding his kingship. Aside from his ambition for colonizing his Congo territory in Africa, Leopold has several fads. One of these is architecture, another flowers and still another automobilism. It has been declared that his ruling passion is building, and he has erected several palaces for himself, besides laying out many parks for the benefit of his subjects. As to flowers, he has miles and miles of greenhouses and conservatories and

vented him from owning. He has, it is said, no pronounced vices, either large or small, does not gamble, does not even indulge in wine or strong drink. As the "father-in-law of half of Europe" and with fifty grandchildren he has to feed a great many mouths, and his table is never laid for less than seventy, a troop of royal "kids" being liable to drop in upon him any time.

President Loubet of France, as everybody knows, comes of bourgeois ancestry and has a deep rooted love for the soil. This is an inherited trait, and he cannot help it, but the fact that he has never sought to conceal it, but indulges in his liking by carrying on a farm and the cultivation of flowers, is vastly to his credit. His taste in flowers is a

matter of notoriety, and the peasants of France have great admiration for their plain, unpretentious president, who, notwithstanding he lives in a palace and sleeps in the great Bonaparte's bed, finds recreation not only in books, but in farming and horticulture.

Germany's emperor has had so many fads at different times, each of which he has taken up and then dropped, that the only general name for his special fad would seem to be hard work. He is a believer in the "strenuous life." Emperor William has been accused of fri-

to make his country great as a naval power.

Great Britain now has a ruler who represents more than any other she has had in the century the "glass of fashion and the mold of form." King Edward is going in for amateur farming in his latter years, but the one absorbing fad of his earlier life, it should not be forgotten, was the collecting of old clothes once worn by royalty, of which at one time he had enough, it was said, to fill a museum. He was formerly an enthusiastic yachtsman and still owns

queen mother had a sumptuous kitchen built expressly for her, where, with sleeves rolled up, revealing plump and rounded arms, she dabbled in the art that appeals most to all mankind.

The king of Italy was an enthusiastic mountain climber as well as a collector of coins before his accession. His wife also, being a daughter of Montenegro, was a devoted Alpinist, while ex-Queen

bullfighter before he became corpulent and just doted on the bull ring. His dotes on it now, but owing to his obesity cannot enter the lists as a torador. His queen is athletic and a fine swimmer, having saved a fisherman's life last summer. She is also an "M. D.," but her real liking is for millinery, and she excels in the trimming of bonnets.

While the king of Roumania is not noted for anything in particular, his wife, the renowned Carmen Sylva, is not only a poetess and a patron of hospitals and soup kitchens, but an adept in art embroidery, a school for teaching which she has founded and supports.

The czar of Russia is more inclined to lead a quiet life than to dabble in affairs of state, especially since his marriage, and is said to be proud of his accomplishments as an amateur carpenter and boatbuilder and of his marine museum of models than of anything else. Like his remote predecessor, Peter the Great, he takes to shipbuilding, and if he had lived 200 years ago he might have followed Peter's example and let matters of public interest wait on his winding of the axle.

The czarina is an expert needlewoman and musician, besides being skilled in amateur photography. Her snapshots on the recent visit to France are very fine.

Little Alfonso XIII. of Spain, who, it is announced, will soon begin a tour of the European courts and who will ascend the throne next May if nothing happens to prevent, has had so much crammed into his mind in order to fit him for kingship that there has been no time for fads. As a small boy he desired greatly to be allowed to make mud pies, like the other urchins, but was compelled instead to play with toy soldiers, in the evolutions of which he finally became absorbed to the exclusion of all else.

The queen regent, his mother, is expert as an amateur in fine silks and jewels and has a magnificent collection of pink and yellow diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds.

Sweden and Norway, it is granted, have the most scholarly sovereign in King Oscar, a linguist, speaking six languages, a student of Latin literature and a poet, having published several volumes. He is also a patron of explorers, artists and authors, benevolent and hospitable and a great traveler in his own kingdom, being acquainted with it from end to end.

The sultan of Turkey has a miser's greed for money, which, however, he likes to expend in building palaces and kiosks along the Bosphorus. But, while he has twenty palaces and an income of more than \$3,000,000 annually, he sticks close to his home and expends vast sums on his table.

It is a far cry from effeminate Abdul Hamid to stalwart Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, and probably no two rulers of great powers could be found more diametrically opposed than they are. If Mr. Roosevelt has a special fad, it has been made patent to all in his advocacy of athletics, and if he delights in any one thing more than another it is in outdoor sports, such as riding and hunting.

His life as a "cowpuncher" and his hunting of grizzlies and mountain lions, together with his advocacy of the "strenuous life," show the metal he is made of as well as what are his delights.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

CASES WHERE LOST MEMORY HAS RETURNED.

The case of the retired sea captain who, wandering a short while back in the neighborhood of Westminster abbey, suddenly lost his memory, which he only recovered through the chance encounter at the Stockwell police station with a lady parish visitor who was on behalf of his wife endeavoring to ascertain his whereabouts, though extraordinary, is by no means unique.

Last April a lady residing in London left her home to meet her son-in-law at Harrington street station and was found

four days later in an exhausted condition near Rochester. She was taken to the infirmary, where she lay for three weeks, quite unable to give any account of herself. At length, however, her memory returned, and she was sent back to her friends.

In the autumn of 1892 a Manchester gentleman in a prosperous business who was on a visit to town mysteriously disappeared. All efforts to trace him proved fruitless, and as he had with him a considerable sum of money foul play was feared. Four years later his wife, chancing to be in London, dropped into a linen draper's to make a purchase and was thunderstruck to see her lost husband behind the counter. Upon him her appearance operated even more powerfully. He stared round with a vacant look of bewilderment, then, clapping his hands to his forehead, staggered backward with the exclamation: "Where am I? Where am I?"

The same evening he returned home, when he related that one day four years previously he had suddenly lost all sense of his own identity and that, still retaining his commercial instinct, he had invested the large sum of which he found himself possessed in a small haberdashery business, on the proceeds of which he had since lived.

Even more singular is the case of a man named Durrier, a native of Lyons, France, who a fortnight after his marriage was laid low with typhoid fever, from which he recovered to find his mind, with regard to past events, an entire blank. He deserted his home and wife and, going to England, worked for many years as a cabinet maker, ultimately going to a good position, married and had a family. Three years since, being on a holiday in France, he visited his native place. No sooner had he entered the town than his lost memory returned, and with it the appalling knowledge that he had unconsciously committed bigamy. In great trepidation he sought his old home, to find that his first wife was dead, so that he could return with a comparatively easy conscience to his subsequently formed family.

Ten years ago Charles Burrell, an American laborer, lost his reason through being struck on the head with a brick. Recently by means of the X rays it was discovered that a piece of bone was pressing on the brain. On this pressure being removed the man's memory at once returned, and he demanded in an angry voice, "Why did you hit me?"

Another strange case is that of Ansel Bourne, who on Jan. 17, 1857, left his home in Coventry, R. I., to pay a visit to his relations in Providence. He did not return, and it was not till the 14th of the following March that he was discovered in Pennsylvania, where, under the name of A. J. Brown, he was keeping a shop which he had stocked with toys and confections. On the morning of that day he suddenly recovered his memory and was horrified to find himself in a house to the possession of which he thought he had no right. The two previous months were an entire blank, and the last thing he could remember was seeing an express wagon in Broad street, Providence, as he was on his way to his sister's house.

APPLES MAKE YOU YOUNG.

As apples are with us again it will be well to remember that this fruit contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord. The acids of the apple are also of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose lives are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which if retained would make the brain heavy and dull or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experience must have been to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much.

It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable acids and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes.

A poultice made of rotten apples is of very common use in Lincolnshire, England, for the cure of weak or rheumatic eyes. Likewise the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris, an apple poultice is used commonly for inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and its pulp applied over the eyes without any intervening substance.

HOW TO TACKLE THIEVES.

A Swansea (England) doctor was walking home late one night when he was accosted by a tramp of the Sikes persuasion.

"Gimme your money!" said the thief. As the doctor thought the doctor turned and in an offhand tone said: "What are you doing over here? Go on the other side of the street! I'm working this side myself."

With a muttered apology for his breach of etiquette, the would be robber vanished in the darkness.

BISHOPS WHO WILL STUDY THE LABOR PROBLEM

THE personnel of the special commission to examine into and make a study of the labor problem appointed at the recent convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in San Francisco is one that inspires respect and commands attention. The resolutions which suggested and led to the appointing of this commission were offered by Randolph H. McKim, D. D., of Washington and promptly adopted by the convention. The house of bishops met soon after and designated Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and Coadjutor Bishop Anderson of Chicago. Besides the three bishops it was provided that there should be three presbyters and three laymen, or nine in all, to compose this important body designed to act as an intermediary between labor and capital. The clerical members appointed are the Rev. Randolph H. McKim of Washington, Rev. Charles D. Williams of Ohio and Rev. George Hodges of Massachusetts. The lay members are Jacob Rills and Seth Low of New York and Samuel Maher of Ohio. While all these nominees are prominent men, individually and collectively representative of the forces at present making for humanitarian purposes, high ideals and the best interests of the communities in which they dwell, our attention is naturally directed to the three most eminent appointees, the bishops of the church and future leaders of the movement.

First, in point of years, stands the venerable Bishop Potter of New York, whose ecclesiastical eminence has almost overshadowed the fact that he is, first of all, a man of the people, a worker for downtrodden humanity who himself has said that next to being a bishop he would prefer being a missionary. Bishop Henry Codman Potter has the true missionary spirit, the love for his fellow men, the spirit of self sacrifice, the desire to right the wrongs of the poor, which animate every person with humanitarian impulses. "He has sounded the depths of that mighty gorge of separation between the upper ten and the lower million." Instead of taking the long vacation granted him every year, as was his privilege, he has lately devoted it to special mission work among the poor and suffering of his own city. The work he has done toward the purification of the dens of depravity in New York city has been called to the attention of all, not by its obtrusiveness, but by its excellence and intention.

Descending through a long line of American ancestors, his first forbears



COADIUTOR BISHOP ANDERSON.

In this country having settled in Lynn, Mass., in 1630, the bishop himself was born in Schenectady, N. Y., May 25, 1835. He is the son of a bishop, was educated at Harvard college and at Oxford and Cambridge, England, and is a man of remarkable erudition and breadth

of view, as it may seem needless to remark in view of his prominence in ecclesiastical and civic work.

Bishop Potter's attitude toward the "common people" may be best set forth perhaps by quoting his remarks upon the endowment feature of the magnifi-

cent Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which is slowly growing to completion on Morningside Heights, New York. "When I attended service in St. Paul's cathedral in London," he said, "I witnessed a most impressive spectacle—8,000 people gathered under the great

up on Monte Capreo, near Carpineto, the birthplace of Leo XIII. The pope has written a Latin poem to celebrate the event.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months it is estimated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are necessary.

In the government offices at Washington probably 25 per cent of the male employees are past middle life,

and 25 per cent are over fifty years old. There are more than 5,000 building and loan associations in the United States, with 1,250,000 shareholders and total net assets of more than \$450,000,000.

Not until twenty years ago were circuses allowed to exhibit in Vermont, but the circuses used to skirt the three sides of the state closely, and it was most gratifying to the proprietors to

see the way in which the men, women and children of the Green mountains used to troop across the border into New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire to enjoy the feats forbidden to them at home.

The constant growth of a knowledge of English in Mexico is made evident by the new demand on the part of Mexican youth for books and periodicals in this language. One dealer in books and

periodicals in English says that half his customers are Mexicans. More than \$10,000,000 will be raised by direct taxation in the city of New York to pay what are known as county charges, the maintenance of the county offices in the four counties making up the city and for the expenses of each toward the state tax.

Signor Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy has been tried on board the Cunard company's Lucania with the most satisfactory results. The company has now decided to fit an installation on each of its Saturday mailboats crossing between Liverpool and New York.

The khedive of Egypt is anxious to introduce Swiss cattle into his country and at the conclusion of his recent visit to Europe took a number of these cattle with him to Cairo.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.

The train had stopped in the station to allow passengers to get some refreshment. A man called for a ham sandwich, and a few seconds later he was complaining loudly to the waitress.

"That was the worst sandwich I ever had!" he cried. "Dry as a stick it was and not big enough to see!"

"This is your sandwich, sir," sweetly replied the waitress. "You've eaten your ticket!"

BISHOP LAWRENCE.

GEORGE L. CONSAUNT.



BISHOP LAWRENCE.

known, it is necessary to rent pews and to keep passing the plate in order to keep things running. The cathedral idea is to have the finances in such a condition that there will never be any such thing as pew renting."

Next in years and experience to Bishop Potter is Bishop William Lawrence, who was consecrated as the successor of the late Phillips Brooks in 1893. Like Bishop Potter, he comes of Massachusetts ancestry, being connected with the

family of the Green mountains used to troop across the border into New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire to enjoy the feats forbidden to them at home.

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TOPICS OF TIMELINESS.

The Burmese saung is a harp, the body being modeled like a boat, with a long, high prow. The instrument has a scale from low A in the bass clef to F in the G clef. It is used to accompany vocal music.

No nation is increasing in height and weight so rapidly as the English, says a British student. The proof of this is

shown in statistics recently collected of the height of 10,000 boys and men. At the age of seventeen these averaged 5 feet 5 inches; at the age of twenty-two 5 feet 9 inches. In fifty years the average has gone up for the whole nation from 5 feet 7 1/4 inches to 5 feet 8 3/4 inches.

A cross sixty feet high has been set