

HOW THE PRINCE DINES.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS LIGHT DAILY MENU.

How His Highness Dines—His Nephew, the Earl, Has Made Him a Russian Colonel.—The Prince Enjoys His Pipe.

Dinner begins promptly at 8:45 p. m. when the Prince of Wales is at Marlborough House, London, and lasts for one hour and ten minutes, as His Royal Highness insists upon rapid service.

This is probably due to the fact that England's heir is a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and, partaking of only few dishes, he wears it as he remains longer at table.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AS COLONEL OF THE KIEFF REGIMENT.

Only four or five footmen and one butler are permitted to enter the dining-room, which is situated some distance from the kitchen. But a large corps of assistants stationed there and in the pantries expedite matters.

Gas is used exclusively in the kitchen. There is a gas-grill, a gas roast spit, gas frames for entree dishes while these are being decorated.

Returning to the dining-room, this will be found brilliantly lighted, and the table richly but not overdecorated with silver and flowers. The menu cards are severely plain, narrowly bordered with gold and ornamented with the royal crest. They are always printed in French, and the courses divided into a first and second service.

A couple of mutton chops, some Graham toast, dry, and a glass of claret usually constitute the Prince's dinner. While more elaborate, that served to the Princess of Wales and her family is, comparatively speaking, plain.

Turtle soup is served in a silver dish, brique of any kind in a china plate. In the next course a similar alternation is noticeable, filets of trout being dished on an oval silver entree platter, while the soles are served on a china plate on a bed of rice.

Guests, of course, are supposed to partake of only one kind of fish.

After this come the "chaud froids" and



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

"ooteletes de volailles" followed by the haunches of venison, saddles of Welsh mutton and ribs of beef, all served on large covered silver dishes. These joints, after appearing on the table for a moment, are removed and carved in the service-room.

Vegetables are served with the roast and are passed in a deep silver dish, with three divisions to it, one for "saute" potatoes, another for cauliflower and the third for French beans.

Champagne sorbet is passed to each guest after the joints in delicate glasses made for the purpose, and accompanied by a dainty silver spoon.

The Prince of Wales is a great smoker and enjoys a pipe as well as any man in the United Kingdom, but after dinner he always smokes a long cigar, as black nearly as ink.

This finished, His Royal Highness frequently steps in at some fashionable theatre or the opera for the last act.

His entrance is the signal for the performance to cease immediately—if a singer is at the middle of an aria she stops—and the band plays "God save the Queen."

The Prince is very popular at home, and his almost countless decorations and titles show the affection of continental monarchs for the heir of the throne of England.

The latest title conferred upon His Royal Highness is that of Colonel of the Kieff Regiment, to which position he was recently appointed by the Czar of Russia.

The accompanying illustration, from a photograph taken during His Royal Highness's stay at St. Petersburg, shows the Prince in his new uniform.

The Finishing Stroke.

The Young Lady Author—"I've got such a lovely name for my forthcoming novel!"

Her Friend—"What's the novel about?"

The Young Lady Author—"Oh, I haven't decided that yet."

THEY CRAZED THE COMPASS.

How a Woman's Steel Corsets Almost Wrecked a Steamer.

The story that a deviation of her compass resulting from the presence of steel in a cork leg worn by the man at the wheel caused the steamer Susan E. Peck to strand near Bar Point, Lake Erie, in September last, with a loss to the underwriters of \$20,000, recalls a similar circumstance.

According to the narrator, on one of the trips of the fine steel steamer Catalina down Lake Huron the last season the second mate reported to Capt. Allen that the compass had suddenly gone wrong; that the needle would swing three or four points to the right or left at intervals, and that because of these erratic movements it had become utterly impossible to steer a course—in fact, he had lost trace of the course altogether.

Capt. Allen accompanied the mate to the pilot house and found matters just as they had been described. Besides the man at the wheel, two lady passengers were in the pilot-house when Capt. Allen entered. Turning to them, after meditating for a moment, he asked if they wore steel corsets. A reply in the affirmative led to a further question as to where they had been, and, and this elicited the information that the ladies had paid a visit to the engine room, and that while there the engineer had afforded them an opportunity to inspect the dynamo which supplied the electric lights of the steamer.

"That settles it; you must get out of here!" next greeted the ears of the ladies, as Capt. Allen opened the pilot house door for their exit. And while they were walking back to the cabin in a maze of surprise and astonishment at Capt. Allen's exhibit of bluff, sailor-like authority that compass got right down to steady business again and showed the man at the wheel the way with its usual precision. It is hardly necessary to explain that the dynamo had magnetized the steel corsets worn by the ladies, and that the corsets became responsible for the crazy race the needle of the compass ran as the wearers moved to and fro in the pilot house.

The Siberian Railway.

At a recent sitting of the committee for the construction of the Siberian Railway, the Emperor Nicholas declared that the commencement of the work was one of the greatest acts of his father's glorious reign. He hoped to complete cheaply, and above all rapidly and satisfactorily, the construction of the railway. It was decided to increase the credit of 330,000 roubles by 15,000 for the purpose of settling in the Amoor district Cossack colonists selected from among the troops of European Russia. A further sum of 80 roubles was also assigned for the transfer of one hundred and fifty Cossack families from the Trans-Baikal district to that of the Ussuri section of the railway. The minister of war observed that the Ussuri section was insufficiently protected from Chinese marauders. The total length of all the sections of the railway constructed up to the present is over 1,000 miles, or a little less than a quarter of the whole line as projected.

The Value of True Proportions.

"Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?"
"It's no kind at all, mum," said Bridget; "it's a mixture."
"How do you mix it?"
"I make it one-quarter Mocha, one-quarter Java, and one-quarter Rio."
"But that's only three-quarters. What do you put in for the other quarter?"
"I put in no other quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spoil the coffee, mum—by putting in a fourth quarter."

Readiness For Fire.

It is noted that with all the innovations and improvements made in apparatus for fire extinction, the insurance companies and insurers still count a good deal on the time-worn fire pall. This device is said to put out more fires than anything else, and to have the great advantage that any body can handle it promptly and effectively without doing any great damage. A visitor to a factory recently remarked of what he perhaps more common than it should be: "We noticed a hose house in the yard which was alleged to contain a hose wagon and some fire hose; but, on account of the rush of business and lack of room, there were piled up in front of the hose house several tons of pig-iron, which might be useful for some things more than others." The tendency to neglect the fire pall is also a well-known phenomenon, and is overcome not only by watchfulness but in some cases by an arrangement which closes an electric circuit and rings a bell continuously when the pails get light by evaporation of their contents. Another plan is to balance the weight of the water against a strong spring, which will stand the pails upside down in the air unless they are properly loaded.

An Expert Beginning.

The inebriated youth staggered wildly from one side of the walk to the other. Every ten steps he fell down heavily. His clothes were soiled, he had been in a fight and his face was cut, and his appearance generally was about as near a wreck as could be imagined.

"I never was drunk before in my life," he moaned, apologetically, to the old sport who had taken pity on him and offered to support his tottering steps.

"You're making an elegant beginning, sir; an elegant beginning," returned the other admiringly. "I never saw an experienced man get drunker."

BUSINESS LIFE IN INDIA.

CURIOSLY DIFFERENT FROM OUR ROUND OF WORK.

The Bungalow and the Staff of Servants—The Strict Etiquette of the East—In dian Givers—The Life Rather Easier in India.

"Business life in the East," said the returned East Indian, "is curiously different from anything in this country. To begin with the work is very hard, and although salaries are comparatively high, for Europeans, living is expensive. There are few good hotels in India, and the usual thing is for two, three, four, or perhaps half a dozen men to form a chummary and keep house together in a bungalow on the outskirts of the city where the day's work is done. The bungalow is simply a one-story house of lath and plaster, with verandas and unglazed lattice windows, and screens instead of partition walls. It is furnished with the carved black wood of the country, paved with tiles by way of flooring, and carpeted with native mats, cheap or costly as the owners will. Perhaps in the hot season the men take up quarters in a tent on the parade ground.

"Every bungalow has a swarm of servants I shared a bungalow with a cousin, and here was our household: A boy for each, corresponding in a measure to the body servants of Southern slavery times, with some superadded functions. My boy was 60 years old, and a general factotum. He bought supplies, and always got his commission out of every transaction, no matter how small; hired extra servants to do all sorts of things, and looked after my personal belongings. Then there was a groom or coachman, a man to look after the dogs, a lamp wallah to care for the lamps, because you could never be sure that some rule of caste would not forbid other servants to handle oil; a cook, a sweeper hired by the boy, a woman to come in daily and attend to things that the otherservants neglected, a bath man, who came in every morning with water for the tub, a barber, also in attendance every morning, a gardener, a watchman when we lived in a tent, and several plunka boys to move the fans at dinner. Besides, I had a tutor come in every morning to teach me Hindustani. Of course some of these men gave only a small part of their day to us. A nobody was well paid. The boy had about \$5 a month, besides his commission. The aggregate bill for service, however, was considerable. Two clever Irish maids and a man could have done all the work and had plenty of idle time.

The average European living in India rises early. We rose at daybreak. The boy then brought us bananas, oranges, buttered toast, and coffee. Then, while the day was comparatively cool, we took a ride, or perhaps lounged about in pajamas. Toward 8 o'clock came breakfast, and soon after we drove to business. The boys always placed in the vehicle a bundle containing an ordinary afternoon suit of European style. We drove to business in white duck, but no European appears in public in white cloth in the hot season, and the boys shamefully soiled in a few hours, so that one may not show it to a censorious world, and the Anglo-Indian world is above all censorious, and enslaved of social conventions. Nothing proves this better than the hour and dress proper to formal dinners. When one does his duty in that matter he starts out at noon beneath a broiling sun and goes his rounds in black coat, stiff collar, and high silk hat. The thing is a torture, so much so, indeed, that three-fourths of the men refused to have anything to do with the society of women.

"Large business houses in India have a room set apart for luncheon, oriffin, as the word is all over the East, from India to Japan. About 1 o'clock your boy comes in with the luncheon basket, and the boys arrange the tiffin and serve their masters. Sometimes one has tiffin at the club. There are excellent clubs in India.

"After business hours every one takes off his white suit, puts on his European suit, and drives out to enjoy the military band play the newest light opera air. The scene is a brilliant one, for not only are the Europeans there with their wives, daughters, and sisters, but the Parsees come with their gorgeously paraded families and affect to enjoy the music. It is the belief of Anglo-Indians that the Parsee cars without getting any enjoyment out of the music, but they dine with a friend one drives home in time for dinner at half past 7 or 8. One always dines in evening dress and it is a sweltering costume in summer. The food is painfully monotonous. Chicken is about the only good meat, and that is served in many forms; with curry is a favorite form. The vegetables are mostly those familiar to Americans. Eggplant and okra are frequently served. The latter is called bendi, and bendi toast, which is toasted bread strewn thick with okra seed, is a delicacy.

"Such is the usual business day. You must understand that Europeans have only the higher posts in business houses. No man with fair prospects goes to India with a guarantee of less than \$350 a year. That is the pay of the junior assistant. The clerical work is done by the natives, delightfully clean-looking fellows in white cotton, which too often hides undergarments that, by reason of religious superstition, are worn without change for months together. The Europeans constitute a racial aristocracy, looking down on the proud of the natives, and meeting for the most part only in a business way. The business of lending money to natives is farmed out by the Anglo-Indian banks to a native capitalist, and when you enter a bank you see only natives behind the counters. Somewhere above stairs and invisible is the real bank, to which a European would go for a considerable loan.

"The Anglo-Indians try to import into India the outdoor sports of Great Britain so that you find in every city with considerable European population a sporting club, with tennis lawns, croquet grounds, and all the conveniences for outdoor games. The real Europeans seldom or never play cricket, but I have seen the Eurasians, the people of mixed blood, sweating over the game, with the hope, perhaps, of proving themselves as good Englishmen as their parents. There is nowhere on earth a more hopeless class than these poor Eurasians. I remember well a characteristic affair in which some

LONDON'S POLICE FORCE

ITS ORGANIZATION, SYSTEM, METHODS, AND DUTIES.

The Metropolitan Police Protects Nearly Seven Hundred Miles of Territory and Attends to Numerous Details of the Municipal Life and Government—15,000 Men—Origin of the Force.

The Metropolitan Police of London preserves the peace in an area of 688.31 square miles, or more than 440,000 acres, with a force of nearly 15,000 men.

The last census recorded the population of this territory as 5,995,638. For the protection of the lives and property of these persons the constables are responsible each along the line of his own post while he is on duty. In addition to this the Metropolitan Police has various other duties, some of which are not strictly in the line of work of constabulary, but are performed by it for the general convenience, as, for instance, regulating traffic and rendering assistance in time of accident. For their labors in 1893 the members of the force received £2,264,022, and the expense of the department for that year was £1,395,873, or nearly \$7,000,000. The police force at times performs various duties for different departments of the Government, and the Commissioner, who is the executive head of the police, may detail men to perform police duties at public institutions or individuals; but all these services are paid for by the department, institution, or person benefiting by them.

No European stirs out of his business house during that day if he can avoid it, and there are always plenty of native hangers-on ready to run upon errands. If, however, the European must go out on business or pleasure, he goes in a paluki, which is the palanquin of the Indies, and is borne by four peons. The latter are native servants that hang about the door of every business house, bearing upon the breast the badge of the house. These men are hired for a fee. The palanquin of the house stands within the entrance ready for any one that must go out. Some men, however, keep their boys and carts in town during the day, so as to drive from place to place on business.

"When I lived in India spoils one for work elsewhere, and the luxury of many servants is even more envying to the Anglo-Indian. The native servant is a thing that can not be duplicated in Europe or America. You have the sense of being forever surrounded by strangers within your own house. Your boy does everything for you, and doubtless has an interest in keeping his master a stranger to his surroundings. As to the gardener, he is a man of astonishing resources.

"When I lived in a tent I had a gardener, though I had no garden, and he was a most important part of the household. He would produce all sorts of fresh vegetables for which I paid no bill, and I strongly suspect that they grew in the gardens of my neighbors and disappeared without their consent or knowledge. The cook was equally mysterious, for out of a dirty little tent he would produce an elaborate dinner, including an iced pudding that actually savored of magic."

ARMENIA'S WOES.

Her Own People Alleged to be Partly Responsible for the Trouble.

A new interest has been created in the Armenian massacres by fresh stories sent by a correspondent. The atrocities, it is alleged, were done by both sides. For instance, it is reported that, as a means of inciting the Turk to commit outrages that will bring down upon them the wrath of the civilized world, the Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the living Turks, men and women, and have exploded them, and that in the case of the men a hole was made just below the bones of the chest for the insertion of a quantity of powder, which was then ignited as sort of bomb. The Turk who would not retaliate in kind is yet to be born. The Sassoon massacre, it is stated, was the consequence of the Porte being notified that a revolt was going on there, whereas the disturbance was caused by Armenians fighting cattle robbers. When the Turkish troops came the robbers helped them, and then ensued the horrible carnage of blood and murder, in which thousands of Armenians were killed. The report of the affair so pleased the Sultan that he ordered the rewarding of his troops for their part in the matter.

Again, it is stated the Sultan's promise to reform will not be binding upon the Armenian revolutionary agents, no matter what may come, and until the revolutionary agitation is provided for in one way or another by the Christian powers there will be no end to the disturbances in Armenia. This is the revolutionary party's opportunity, and it will make the most of it. If Christianity does not put an end to one for all, the murders, massacres and the nameless atrocities will continue till the world is in flames. It is not to be said to what extent Radical ideas prevail among the revolutionary propagandists, but the plans of some of the leaders are shocking in the extreme. In brief their plans are to murder the Turkish barons, to kill the order that the infuriated Turks shall shock the Christian world by the fiendish deeds of their retaliation. When remonstrated with in regard to these un-Christian plans the men who are responsible for them merely say: "It may seem to you cruel and barbarous, but we know what we are doing and why we are doing it." After revealing a terrible loose state of morals, on the part of the Kurds and Turks against the Armenians, the correspondent concludes: "As the situation now stands one is forced to believe that both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong. So far as the Turk is concerned he is trying to suppress a revolutionary movement he is unquestionably in the right. There is no doubt about that. There is a revolutionary movement in Armenia of a most alarming quality, and the Turk will be fortunate, indeed, if he succeeds in suppressing it. The methods of some of the leaders of this movement are less than merely say: "It may seem to you cruel and barbarous, but we know what we are doing and why we are doing it." 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