

## A PRINCELY OCULIST AND HIS WIFE.

If all princes were like these, says a contemporary, the nations would call them blessed. Prince Carl Theodor, impelled by the love of humanity, no less than that of science, has made himself one of the most skilful oculists of the day, and seconded by his noble wife, who is a true help-mate to him, employs his time in going about doing good. He belongs to the ancient princely line of the Palatinate, Deux-Ponts and Birkenfeld, his father being Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and his mother the daughter of the former King of Bavaria, Maximilian I. One of his sisters is Elizabeth, the Empress of Austria; the others are married to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis; Francis II., ex-King of the Two Sicilies; the Prince of the Two Sicilies; and the Duke of Alencon. He was born August 19, 1839, and is now the head of his house, his elder brother having renounced the right of succession in his favor. He was married in 1865 to the Princess Sophie, the daughter of the King of Saxony, who died two years after. In 1874 he married his present wife, Maria Josepha, Duchess of Braganza, and Infanta of Portugal.

A correspondent at Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, writes as follows of this beneficent Prince: "A well-known and much-loved guest in Meran is the Prince Carl Theodor of Bavaria, the great oculist, who devotes his whole time to his profession, for the love of it and mankind. He comes here every year for six or eight weeks toward spring with his family. How many look forward to his visit with pleasure, especially the poor, who cannot afford to consult a doctor, or pay for an operation if it is necessary. On the days when the Prince has his office hours one sees a crowd of people from all classes, rich and poor, waiting outside the house which has been converted into an office for him. As it is very small, consisting of two rooms, only a few people can be admitted at once. The Prince has a young physician to assist him, to whom one can give a fee if he chooses; at first not even this was allowed; but out of consideration to other doctors, the change was made. The Prince's wife is his constant companion. She is with him when he receives his patients, and when he performs an operation, notwithstanding these are generally made early in the morning in the hospital. She stands ready to help in any way she can. 'I have seen her,' said a poor woman to me, 'spring upon a chair and hold the curtain back when the Prince called for more light. She will do anything she can to aid the operation. Isn't it wonderful she has the heart to do it?' The Princess looks very young. She is slight, with a round girlish face, and always very simply dressed. When I saw her last spring she wore a dark blue flannel suit, with a sailor hat. The Prince looks young at a distance, as he is slight, and has a head of light brown, very curly hair; but upon closer observation one sees that his face is full of fine wrinkles, and that he has a care-worn expression. He dresses plainly in black, and always, when I have seen him, without gloves. They generally walk out together, and saunter along apparently indifferent to all that is passing around them. At Tegern See, where they spend their summers, the Prince has a hospital; there his patients are attended free of expense. News was received here lately of the birth of another prince, making five children that Carl Theodor has by his present wife, and one from his first marriage. Every year the town of Meran expresses its thanks to the kind Prince by some kind of a celebration. Last spring there was a grand illumination. All around in the mountains which encircle Meran were set pieces with the name Carl Theodor, a crown, or some

snitable device. The well-to-do peasants combined with the town authorities to do their best. Fires and lights were placed clear up on the mountain-sides, and they were all ablaze with light. Bands of music played in the parks and on the promenades, and the whole town was on the streets."

## GOOD MANNERS FOR BOYS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DON'T."

Some boys think it effeminate and affected to be polite and considerate for others. Now everybody likes heartiness in a boy; but is it not possible for a boy to be open and hearty and manly and have well-bred manners also? I, for one, do not see why it is not. In fact, some of the most agreeable boys I have ever met had very good manners indeed, but they were just as manly, just as full of spirits, just as fond of sport, just as genuine boys, as many of their companions who were not nearly so well-bred. Let me ask if a boy is any more a manly boy because he crams his mouth full when he is eating? Is he likely to play a better

best intentions in the world, and yet forget to do some things that he ought to do, or do things that he ought not to do. He may, for instance, have a kind heart, and forget to take off his hat to ladies; or he may have a kind heart, and not know that he should not whistle in the presence of his elders, or drum on a seat or the wall, or beat with his feet on the floor, or make noises of any kind when other people are by.

There are some very pleasant observances that one should never forget, and which are an essential part of good manners. Don't forget every morning to salute all the members of the family with "good-morning," and at night upon retiring with "good-night." Good-night and good-morning are very pleasant things to hear, and young people should never omit them.

When you enter your school-room, say "good-morning" to the teacher, and "good-evening" when you leave in the afternoon.

Never burst boisterously into a room under any circumstances. Enter quietly, and if there is company there, salute them with a polite bow, and a "good-day," or "good-morning." You need not shake

Study hard when you are studying; play hard when you are playing. Be always open, cordial, honest, manly; never do a mean thing or a sneaking thing.

There is no place where bad manners are so disagreeable as at the table, and hence society has agreed upon a number of rules that must be observed in order to make meal-times as sociable and agreeable as possible. Let us see what these rules are.

In the first place, don't take your seat at table before the others do. Ladies should always be allowed to take their seats first; and boys should wait until the rest are seated, or preparing to seat themselves.

Don't, when you are seated, begin to drum on the table, or make disturbances of any kind. Don't begin to handle your knife or fork, or to play with the goblets, or with any article. Don't touch anything until you have occasion to use it.

Don't be greedily anxious for your time to come to be served. The ladies must be served first, and then every one else, older than you are. The youngest must come last, but girls should always be served before

boys. All through life you must always give the female sex the preference to your own. This is a social privilege granted to them throughout the civilized world.

If you have soup, don't drop your head down to the dish in order to reach it, and don't make a disagreeable gurgling when you are eating it. You must learn to eat soup quietly and neatly. You can do so if you try.

When you get your plate of meat, don't plunge into it as if you never saw food before, and as if you were afraid somebody would run off with it. There is almost always plenty of time for one's meals. Remember that haste is not good manners. Eat slowly and noiselessly. Take small mouthfuls, and masticate well.

When cutting your meat don't thrust your elbows out. Keep them close to your side. If every one at the table were to thrust his elbows into the sides of his neighbor, how uncomfortable it would be to sit at the table! Be sure never to discommode any one; this is a good rule to observe at all times, and in all places.

Of course you will not eat with your knife. People in old times, when the two-tined fork was in general use, ate with their knives, but it is now considered vulgar to do so. Take up your meat and vegetables with your fork always; and don't take up too much at a time. There is no need of ever overcrowding your fork, or of packing your mouth full of food; and it shows great want of good taste and good manners to do so.

When you want anything, do not stretch across your neighbor's plate in order to reach it. Politely ask for it, either of the servant, or of one near it. Do not put your knife into the butter, or the salt-cellar, or into any dish. When you have occasion to drink, do not turn your goblet or cup upside down, and pour its contents into your mouth.

Learn to drink neatly, a little at a time, and be sure not to gurgle when you drink.

These are some of the rules of good manners at table, and no doubt you have heard them often before. Have you remembered to observe them? If not, begin to practise them, and study to eat in a neat, quiet and agreeable manner.

In addition to all these things, I must urge you to be neat in all matters about your person. Keep your hands and your finger-nails clean. Let your morning ablutions be thorough. Cleanse your teeth, wash out your ears; be nice in everything. Everybody delights to see a fresh, cleanly, well-mannered boy. Why should not all boys be cleanly, fresh-looking and well-mannered?—O. D. Bunce in *Youth's Companion*.



PRINCE AND PRINCESS CARL THEODOR OF BAVARIA.

hand at base ball because he sits at dinner with his elbows on the table?

But what are good manners? All of us know something as to what they are.

We all know and practise some of the rules of good breeding. The most of us are not as bad as we might be—there is some comfort in that. I have seen boys jostle people on the sidewalk very rudely, but I have never seen a boy so rude that he would intentionally run against an infirm old lady.

We must make our good manners our second nature; and they will become anybody's second nature, if one will take care to practise them. Let one observe all the rules carefully for a time, and by-and-by one will observe the rules without stopping to think about them. In fact, it will become just as easy to be polite as to play or work. There are a good many rules of good manners, what one must not do, and what one must do, but it seems to me that the most important of all the rules is to be kind-hearted. The boy who does kindly things may make a few mistakes in little matters, but everybody will like and respect him.

The kind-hearted boy who picks up a hat that an old gentleman has dropped, has done a polite thing, as well as a kind-hearted thing. And the boy who takes the trouble to show a lady the right way to go, has also done a polite as well as a kind-hearted thing.

But a boy may have a kind heart and the

hands with the visitors, unless they first offer to do so.

Never interrupt people when they are talking. It is not right for young people to force themselves into a conversation going on between older people. Respond promptly to any question that may be asked, and if you happen to know anything about a subject under discussion, you may say, "Pardon me," or "excuse me, Mr. Brown (or whatever the name may be), but"—and go on to say what you have to say, if there is willingness shown to listen to you.

Don't lounge. Stretching one's self on the sofa, or lolling on the chairs is very bad breeding. Never sit with your chair tipped back. This is very vulgar.

Don't be fidgety. Don't when in company play with the curtains, or the tassels, or with anything else. Don't twirl a chair, or play with the door, or keep up a continued restlessness. One necessary thing in good manners is to be quiet and self-restrained when in the presence of other people.

Don't shout every time you want to speak, whether indoors or out. Some boys fairly shout at play-fellows who are only a few feet off, and who could hear without difficulty everything spoken in an ordinary voice.

Never fail in the school-room to be respectful to the master, kind to the small boys, and diligent in your studies. Don't worry your school-fellows with tricks.