

present expenses are about eleven thousand dollars a year; and to meet this there are certain small monastic revenues, with collections in foreign countries, and voluntary offerings of guests.

Of course, the great attraction is the kennels of the far famed St. Bernard dogs. These are in a building by themselves, just below the level of a long corridor. One is surprised to learn that the old breed, which came down in a direct line for many centuries, practically died out a hundred years ago owing to an accident. During a terrific snow storm a false alarm was raised that some soldiers and emigrants were lost an hour below the hospice, and out rushed all the female dogs, and never returned. Not a season passes without some losses among these magnificent creatures.

The present dogs seem rather larger than the old breed, judging from the celebrated old Barry which stands stuffed in the museum at Bern, wearing his small cask of stimulants gallantly round his neck even yet. Forty human lives had Barry saved, and was in the very act of saving another when he was struck down by the startled man. A young Swiss of the Alpin Chasseurs was crossing the pass, when he suddenly sank to his neck in a snow drift, and was carried down in the moving field. There he remained for over twenty hours, and was fast slipping from sleep into death when Barry was put upon his

track. The dog found him at last, and began vigorously to lick his face so as to waken him to some sense of peril. The poor fellow awoke, and in his first confusion thought only of an enemy, and drove his sword through his noble rescuer.

Thus, of the old dogs only two are left—a huge white one, which in consequence of an accident during a rescue has been nearly blind since puppyhood; and another handsome old brown dog which basks by the kitchen fire.

Usually there are nine or ten sturdy peasants who act as servants to the monks at the hospice; and when the storms are out two or three of these men, accompanied by the most skilful dogs, scour the paths in many directions every day. Just previously light posts fifteen to twenty feet high are put up to indicate the right direction; but after a severe storm these are entirely obliterated, and on top of them another line of poles has to be erected, which also will get buried later on.

Grave danger arises from the wind shifting the snow over one's tracks. It is then that the dogs become so useful, since they will always find their way back by instinct, no matter how completely the path has been obliterated. Their keen scent enables them to find lost travelers even when these are completely buried by the drifting snow.

Accidents have greatly diminished in number

since the Government installed a telephone between the hospice and the Cantine de Froz, thus enabling travelers to announce to the monks the hour of their departure over the worst bit of the road. Then, if they do not arrive within a given time, monks, servants, and dogs turn out to look for them. The bodies of the unknown are placed in the morgue below the hospice, propped against the walls just as they were found in order to make recognition easier. The air circulates freely through the non-cemented walls and dries up the bodies like mummies. At one time the monks had to depend absolutely upon their dogs for news of travelers in distress. "Their scent is so keen," the good doctor said, "that they will track a man's footsteps three days after he has passed." Thus, nowadays the fatalities are rarely more than a dozen a year, although the travelers over the pass may number scores of thousands.

No one seems to know the precise origin of the dogs as an institution. Some declare that Saint Bernard himself brought them hither. It is a curious fact that in the plains they degenerate and lose much of their marvelous sagacity. One is much grieved to hear that both the monks and their dogs are afflicted with severe rheumatism in this damp and bitter climate, especially when the snow melts in the late summer.

THE PATRONYMIC OF ROYALTY

By JOHN GRAHAM MOORE

ROYALTY, in addition to the titles by which its members are commonly known, possesses both incognito names and patronymics. The incognitos are extensively used by the Anointed of the Lord when traveling, and are therefore tolerably familiar to the public. But an extraordinary amount of ignorance and misconception prevails with regard to the patronymics of the reigning houses of Europe. Not one person in a thousand could reply offhand to an inquiry for the family names of the Kings of England, of Greece, and of Norway, while in the case of other rulers, their real patronymics differ considerably from those popularly ascribed to them. By the word patronymic, which is of Greek origin, and the etymological derivation of which is from *pater* (father) and *onoma* (name), is meant the name of the father which has descended in a direct male line, and not that which has been assumed by reason of marriage with heiresses, or for other causes.

Thus, although works of reference describe King Alfonso XIII. as a Bourbon, his patronymic is in reality Capet. The family of Bourbon became extinct as far back as the twelfth century, in the reign of the Capet King, St. Louis of France, when his sixth son, Robert Capet, Count of Clermont, married Beatrice of Bourbon, last and sole surviving member of her house, whose name, title, and arms he thereupon assumed. It is from this union that descended in the direct male line King Alfonso of Spain, the Duke of Orleans, the ex-sovereign Duke of Parma, Don Carlos, and the Count of Caserta, Pretender to the throne of Naples. The Terrorists of 1793 were well aware that there were no longer any real Bourbons in existence; for throughout the trial of the ill fated Louis XVI. they invariably addressed him as Louis Capet, the name under which he was ultimately sent to the scaffold.

The Czar's Real Name

NOR is Romanoff the patronymic of the reigning House of Russia, but Oldenburg or Aldenburgh. The House of Romanoff passed out of existence with the death of its last survivor, Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, who was succeeded as ruler of Russia by her nephew Peter of Oldenburg, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, son of her younger sister Grandduchess Ann. It is from this Czar, who reigned as Peter III., that Emperor Nicholas II. and the whole of the reigning House of Russia are descended, and they are therefore not Romanoffs, but Oldenburgs. The founder of their family is Count Elimar of Oldenburg, grandson of Wittekind, the celebrated antagonist of Charlemagne, and it is from him too that are descended in the direct male line the present rulers of Denmark, Greece, Norway, and Oldenburg, all of whose patronymics are the same as those of Emperor Nicholas, namely, Oldenburg.

Wettin is the patronymic of King Edward, of Leopold of Belgium, of the King of Saxony, of the Grandduke of Saxe-Weimar, of the Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, of Saxe-Altenburg, and of Saxe-Meiningen, of the Prince of Bulgaria, as well as of King Carlos of Portugal. The latter claims to be a Braganca. But the only Princes entitled to that patronymic are the sons of the late ex-King Miguel of Portugal, now exiles in Austria. The original Wettin, from whom all these nine rulers are descended in the male line, took his name from the Castle of Wettin, near Magdeburg, and, like the first



Counts of Oldenburg, claimed Wittekind as the founder of his race.

Emperor Francis Joseph is styled a Hapsburg. But his patronymic is either Alsace or Lorraine. For he is descended in a direct line from Ethichon, Duke of Alsace in the eighth century, one of whose great-grandsons, Gerard d'Alsace, was created first hereditary Duke of Lorraine by Emperor Henry III. Duke Francis III. of Lorraine in 1736 married Archduchess Maria Theresa, only child and heiress of Charles VI., the last of the Hapsburg Emperors of Germany, and by virtue of this union succeeded him on the throne, the house of Hapsburg passing out of existence on the death of its last and only survivor, his consort, who figures in history as Empress Maria Theresa.

Zolorin, not Hohenzollern, is the patronymic of Emperor William, and of the King of Rumania. The founder of their family was Burchardus of Zolorin, who died in 1061, whose descendants later corrupted their name to Zollern, and at a still later date to Hohenzollern.

The House of Orange became extinct in the male line, and through the death in 1890 of King William III. of Holland, its only survivor, his daughter Queen Wilhelmina, is now, through her marriage, a Mecklenburg, and a member, therefore, of the most ancient dynasty of Europe, which is able to trace its descent in the male line direct from Genseric, King of the Vandals, in the fifth century.

Savoy is the family name of the King of Italy, the founder of whose house was Humbert of the White Hands, Count of Savoy, who died about the time of the first Crusade. The patronymics of the Grandduke of Baden is Zachringen. That of the reigning family of Bavaria has for near a thousand years been Wittelsbach, a name taken from a village in Upper Bavaria; while the King of Sweden is of course a Bernadotte, being the great-grandson of a Pyrenean peasant of that name.

Exclusively for Royalty

WITH regard to incognito names, it is not generally known that in Europe their use is restricted to royalty, and if adopted by persons of less exalted rank is likely to get them into trouble with the police. Thus ex-Crown Princess Stephanie, being held to have forfeited her royal and imperial rank by her marriage to the Hungarian Count Lonjay, was called to account by the Austrian authorities for having endeavored to conceal her identity by means of an incognito name during a sojourn at Vienna, and it was pointed out to her that, being no longer a Princess of the Blood, she had become debarred from the exclusively royal prerogative of using an incognito. It is a prerogative which the Anointed of the Lord value highly; for it enables them to travel about freely, almost as ordinary private citizens, and as such are freed from all

ceremonial obligations of their rank.

Thus, when King Leopold visits Paris as ruler of Belgium, he is received with much pomp and state, with which he remains envired until his departure, is compelled to call at the Elysée Palace, and to show his time to be disposed of as the French

authorities, his hosts, see fit. But if he comes to Paris under his incognito name of Count Ravenstein, nobody pays the slightest attention to him, and he is left to enjoy himself as he pleases. The late Empress of Austria was wont to travel about as Countess Hohenembs, although I have known her to

stay for sometime at Paris under the name of Mrs. Nicholson. Queen Christina of Spain abroad uses the incognito of a Countess Toledo; whereas her son Don Alfonso becomes at times Count of Covadonga.

King Edward, on the occasion of his visit to America while still Prince of Wales, bore the incognito title of Lord Chester, and since his accession to the throne adopts the style of Duke of Lancaster during his annual stays at Marienbad in Austria. Empress Eugénie is usually content to be known as Comtesse de Pierrefond; the King of Portugal as Count Barcellos; and his handsome consort Queen Amalie, as Marquise Villacosa. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's incognito is Count Murany; that of the late Empress Frederick was Countess Lingen; while Princess Theresa of Bavaria always conceals her identity under the name of Miss von Beyer when traveling about in America engaged in her scientific researches. Duchess of Castro is the incognito of the ex-Queen of Naples; Countess of Carlsborg that of the Crown Princess of Sweden; while the rulers of Russia have adopted that of Comte du Nord (Count of the North), first used by Peter the Great.

Governed by Sentiment

CONSIDERATIONS of dynastic tradition and popular sentiment govern, as a general rule, the sovereigns of the Old World in their choice of the name by which they decide to be officially known on their accession to the throne, and under which they expect to go down in history. Thus, the present King of England was Albert and Bertie to all his relatives, and was even wont to sign himself officially as Albert Edward, until he assumed the style of Edward VII., on the death of Queen Victoria.

The King of Greece's real name is William, and he was serving as Prince William of Denmark in the English navy at the time of his election to the throne of Greece. As William has a foreign sound to Hellenic ears, it was decided that he should assume the name of George. The new ruler of Norway was formerly Prince Charles of Denmark, and is still known among the members of his family by the name of Charles, although he reigns as Haakon VII., having assumed that style for the purpose of perpetuating the name of the last independent Kings of Norway, who reigned many hundreds of years ago. The ill fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico was known as Archduke Ferdinand until he accepted the throne of Mexico; and his elier brother, the present Emperor of Austria, used to be known when a boy as Francis, instead of Francis Joseph.

As for the Popes, they seem to be governed entirely by the idea of manifesting regard for one or another of their predecessors on the throne, and the late Pontiff, whose Christian name was Joachim, became Leo X. on taking possession of the chair of St. Peter; while his successor, whose Christian name is Joseph, now reigns as Pius X.