

# HAVE MANY HOMES.

## KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY ARE RICH.

The Only Trouble They Have Is to Try to Get Rid of the Hundreds of Estates That Have Fallen to Their Lot—Summer in Rome.



(Rome Letter.) THE royal family of Italy has inherited over the various sections of the peninsula, more castles, palaces, villas, hunting and fishing grounds, forests and lakes, mountains and islands from the dynasties which once ruled than they can possibly enjoy, or take care of. Besides the old paternal estates in Savoy and Piedmont, such as Hautecombe, Valdiere, Raconigi, Aglie, of the Gran Paradiso, which soars to the height of thirteen thousand feet, and covers one hundred square miles, there are the ducal palaces in Genoa, Parma, Modena and Venice, the imperial palace in Milan, the park and castle of Monza, S. Michele in Bosco in Bologna, the Pitti and the Boboli in Florence, the royal forest of San Rossore, with no end of Medicean villas on either side of the beautiful Valdarno. From the Bourbons of Naples they have received the Palazzo Reale, the park and casino of Capodimonte, and then Caserta, Gli Atroni, Quisisana, the forest of Persano, the palace of Palermo, etc. Fancy what it must cost to keep these valuable properties in proper repair! One-third of the "Lidate Civile," or national endowment of the crown, is absorbed by this glorious but burdensome task. King Humbert has done his best to get rid of such places as stand lowest in the scale of artistic or historical interest. S. Michele in Bosco, for instance, has been turned into an "Orthopedic Institute;" the Palazzo Ducale at Modena into the Italian West Point; that of Parma into a smaller military college; the farm of Belladonna, near Rome, and the Villa Mirafiori in Rome itself have been sold; yet what is left in his hands would be enough to satisfy the wants of all the European royal households

medals, precious marbles and two thousand pounds of lead. King Victor Emmanuel made another search in 1874, and laid bare the forum of the village named Vienna Augustina Laurentina, which Pliny mentions as adjoining his estate. In the center of the square stood the pedestal of a statue raised by the villagers to a local benefactor named Aelius Liberalis, who is described as postmaster of the harbor of Rome, and superintendent of the fleet of post boats, for the official correspondence with the provinces beyond the sea.

Queen Margherita's love for music is a great source of enjoyment, both to herself and to those whom she privileges with an invitation to the court special performances. Foreigners are not aware of the fact that Rome is a great musical center in the modern, not in the old Italian, sense of the word. The Royal Academy of Music, called Di Santa Cecilia, stands at the head of the movement, under the direct inspiration of the queen. The four leading orchestral performers have organized themselves into a "Quartetto della Regina," the queen's quartette. This quartette, at her special request, played for her every week during the winter of 1895 the compositions of Beethoven, commencing with the productions of his early youth, and continuing on to his great symphonies. Every performance of Spambatti's Quintet or Pinelli's Societa Orchestrale Romana is graced by the presence of her majesty. Whenever illustrious maestri accept the hospitality of the Royal Academy of Music and give a recital, we are sure to see Queen Margherita give the sign of applause from her seat, or from the balcony. I was present at the Paderewski concert, for instance, and it was evident that the queen was deriving exquisite pleasure from them. She did not try, to be sure, to check or to conceal her feelings in the Anglo-Saxon style. Paderewski was at once invited to court, and on his leaving Rome the insignia of knight commander of one of the royal orders were conferred on him by the minister of public instruction, who, by the way, is an enthusiastic musician himself. One thing I can not understand is why her majesty never leaves Rome for short excursions during the eight months of official life, but I think this seeming indifference to the points of attraction and curiosity around Rome is probably due to the

glia-Saxon style, and the good old-fashioned "Merry Christmas" is fast becoming a national institution. The Christmas tree at court is a voluminous celebration in the members of the royal household, and to the ladies and gentlemen of the inner circle. The gifts consist mainly of admirable pieces of jewelry. The closing of the parliamentary season at the end of June or at the beginning of July is the signal for a general stampede from Rome. The court, the diplomatic body, senators and deputies, and even some of the ministers of state, not to speak of minor officials, emigrate en masse in the old-approved Roman fashion. It is not the degree of the heat that makes July, August and part of September very disagreeable in Rome, but its depressing quality. These months bring with them an almost complete cessation of public life. Sixty thousand persons left the capital in the summer of 1895 for an average period of forty days. The king and queen's headquarters in summer are at Monza, thirteen miles north of Milan. Here they own a comfortable residence, surrounded by a park many leagues in circumference, crossed, watered and made cool by the river Lambro. I have had frequent occasions to converse with ladies and gentlemen who had just enjoyed the royal hospitality at Monza, and they all concur in declaring that their majesties are just as amiable and fascinating in their intimate family life as they are admirable on the steps of the throne in the state rooms at the Quirinal.

### RARE FAMILY REUNION.

Meeting of Nine Children Whose Combined Ages Were 898 Years. From the Toronto Globe: A family reunion quite beyond the ordinary was the leading event in the village of Victoria, Norfolk county, on May 28 last. It took place at the old Hewitt home-stead. Nine brothers and sisters out of a family of eleven met together. The sixtieth birthday of the youngest of the party occurred on June 2. Their united ages amounted to 898 years. William Hewitt, the father, was the division court clerk of Norfolk for forty-nine years. He passed away in his nineteenth year. The mother died in her seventy-eighth year. The grandparents were 106 and 104 years old at their death. With four sons these last arrived in Little York in 1826, where they lived for some years. They removed to Norfolk about 1836. The names of the nine are as follows: William, who returned to Toronto in 1839, and spent over forty years in the hardware business; Thomas of Wakefield, Mass.; David of Toronto, George of Victoria, the Misses Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary Hewitt, Mrs. John Palmer of Hamilton, Mrs. Joseph of Barrie. The whole nine attended divine service in the church where their parents worshipped.

### MIRACLE.

E. F. Pope has recently had a miraculous escape from death in an Alaska canyon. Mr. Pope, whose home is at McLean, Ill., was employed by United States army officers as a packer for the government relief expedition. A few weeks ago, with a party of six soldiers from Balde, he attempted to float down the Law River, a tributary of the Copper River, on a log raft. The next day they entered a box canyon. The raft was dashed to pieces in the rapids, but Pope succeeded in reaching the ledge on the right, which was only wide enough for a foothold. He remained in this perilous position for three days without food or sleep before he attempted to escape. Snatching some twigs from a clump of bushes that grew on the ledge he lashed them together with his suspenders, and with this frail support began the ascent of the cliff, climbing a few feet, then balancing himself and hanging the ladder on projections above him. In a little more than an hour he had dragged himself to the top. His companion also escaped death by reaching the op-



E. F. POPE, posse bank of the stream, farther down.

From Santiago via London. A member of the house of commons who had two nephews who are engineers in the American navy is receiving from the fleet a correspondence which would awake the envy of many newspapers. Their descriptions illustrate the readiness and efficiency of the American navy. One of his correspondents relates that in one of the bombardsments of Morro Castle one of the guns of one of the American battle-ships was put out of action by a shell from the forts. Immediately all the chief engineers were summoned from the whole fleet by signal and were brought aboard the ship to give advice as to the gun. They all looked at the gun and examined its damaged machinery, and the result of their combined wits was that in half an hour the gun was back in action as sound as ever.—London Chronicle.

### ELIAS DUDLEY'S FORTUNE.

He Ordered Vice President Hamlin Hamilton Out of His Store. One of the largest dealers in Presque Isle, Minn., belongs to the heirs of Elias Dudley, an old-time merchant of the town, whose prosperity was largely due to the fact that he once ordered a vice president of the United States out of his store. Dudley was an old school Quaker who came here from Pennsylvania years ago and carried on a small trade in buying furs from the French Canadian squatters. He sold a few standard groceries and kept socks, mittens, and cheap clothing. Though he could have made himself rich in short time by selling liquor and tobacco, his conscience would not allow him to keep either. So firm was he in his principles that he would allow no one to use tobacco in his store. In the summer of 1864 Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor, who was then vice president came up here to enjoy a week's fishing in Squaw Pan lake, and called at Dudley's store to purchase the needed supplies for his outing. While waiting for his goods to be put up, Mr. Hamlin lighted a cigar and walked up and down the floor. Dudley, who was in the back store, detected the odor of tobacco, and came out in a towering rage. "Mr. Hamlin," said he, "get out of my store at once. Nobody is allowed to smoke here. If President Lincoln or Queen Victoria should come into my store smoking I'd drive them out the same way I do you. Go now, and never darken my doors again with the smell of tobacco about you." Mr. Hamlin threw away his cigar and apologized. After that he told the story to his acquaintances as a good joke on himself, and before anybody in Presque Isle was aware of this fact old man Dudley was famous. The prohibitionists took him up and petted him, and nominated him for congress. Meanwhile the anglers of New England, believing that Mr. Hamlin knew all the places where fish would bite, flocked here by the stage load, and every one of them fitted out at Dudley's store. When Dudley died in 1880 he was the best-known man in Aroostook county and was worth nearly \$100,000.—Ex.

### Long-Distance Mail.

A letter sent from New York to Bangkok, Siam, travels overland to San Francisco and thence by water, reaching its destination in about forty-three days, having been carried nearly 13,000 miles. A letter mailed here for Adelaide, Australia, also goes via San Francisco, travels 12,845 miles, and is delivered usually within 35 days. New York mail destined for Calcutta goes by way of London, traveling 11,120 miles in 29 days, while mail sent from this city to Cape Town, South Africa, goes 125 miles further in two days' less time. Mail communication between New York and Hong Kong ordinarily consumes one month of time; the letters go by way of San Francisco, and cover 10,500 miles of distance, to reach Melbourne, Australia, from this city, a letter will travel 12,365 miles in about 32 days, and to reach Sydney a letter will travel 11,570 miles in 31 days. The mail route from New York to Yokohama, via San Francisco, is 7,348 miles long, and about 23 days are consumed in transit. To go to Honolulu from this city a letter travels 5,615 miles in 15 days. Leaving New York on steamer days, mail matter is scheduled to reach Rome in about 10 days, Madrid in ten days, London and Liverpool in eight days, Rotterdam in nine days, St. Petersburg in eleven days, Berlin in nine days, and Athens and Alexandria in fourteen days. Communication with South American ports is much slower. It takes twenty-four days for a letter to go from New York to Rio Janeiro, which is only about 50 miles further from this city than is Alexandria. Mail matter going from New York to Buenos Ayres, which is 8,045 miles distant, consumes 29 or 30 days.—New York Times.

### A Bit of History Recalled.

From the Chicago Tribune: "I WAS disgusted with the captain of the company," remarked Mr. Squinford. "Miss Jordie made the flag presentation speech in a clear, distinct voice that could be heard by everybody in the crowd, but Capt. Scudby mumbled his words in so low a tone that I couldn't hear a word he said, and I stood within six feet of him. A man ought to be able to rise to the occasion as well as a woman." "Yes," absently responded Mrs. Squinford. "That reminds me of the time when we were married. I spoke my vows, as you remember, in a clear, distinct voice, and you mumbled something I couldn't understand, although I stood within considerably less than six feet of you." Mr. Squinford mumbled something, but seemed unable to rise to the occasion, and the conversation closed.

### A New Idea.

The man who believes in making the worst of everything happened to see the Washington monument looming up in the distance. Immediately he heaved a deep sigh. "What's the trouble?" inquired the friend. "Don't it suit you?" "Not quite." "It has been approved by the monument experts from all parts of the world." "It is very good as far as it goes. But if some enterprising man would fit it up with mercury and a glass tube what a fine thing it would be for measuring this weather."—Washington Star.

### She Leads the Procession.

"It's no use; we can't keep up with Maud." "What's the matter now?" "She's got engaged by cable."—Chicago Dispatch.

### Heredity and Insanity.

Nearly a quarter of all cases of insanity are hereditary.

### The Paris Affair.

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry, the chief of the intelligence department of the French minister for war, was connived at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who, on leaving, ordered the sentry on duty before Col. Henry's place of confinement, not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the general staff of the French army will follow the example of Gen. Bois-doffre, the chief of staff, and Gen. Gonze, the under chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister of war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Col. Henry had accomplished in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent rumors that Col. Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported that the minister of justice, M. Sarrien, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial.

The medical examination on the remains of the late Col. Henry shows that his death was instantaneous. President Faure has retired to his home at Havre.

### Deed of Dastardly.

Fulton, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Train No. 5, on the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, known as the Chicago limited, was wrecked yesterday morning. The wreck was doubtless due to the dastardly work of tramps, who threw open a switch at which the train was wrecked, as well as two switches to the north of the wreck. The train was an hour and a quarter late, running nearly sixty miles an hour when it struck the switch and was thrown over outside of the track. The rapid speed made it impossible to make the sharp turn and the train left the track when it struck the safety rail. The engine was thrown 20 feet and blown to pieces. The tender was inverted. The head coach telescoped the baggage car, and the vestibule chair car and sleeper Farragut were derailed, but neither was badly damaged. Engineer Dowd and Fireman Hall both jumped and were found under the wreckage of the tender by the passengers from the sleeper. Dowd died in a few minutes and Hall three hours later. The body of Drakeman Osborn was cut in two.

### About the San Marcos.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The war department is informed officially that the horrors on board the San Marcos are due primarily to the filthy habits of the soldiers en route. The condition in which this transport arrived in New York was told in detail. Such a story demanded an investigation. The investigation has been concluded and now the report has been filed in the war department. The officials decline to give out the source of the report, but it is as follows:

"Inspected the San Marcos and found her clean and well aired. Dr. Borden, surgeon in charge of the troops from Santiago accompanied me. He stated officially that the condition of the ship on arrival at New York was due entirely to the filthy habits of the men. The transport has stationary double bunks, and the men would obey, nature's call, using plates, etc, leaving the vessels under the bunks. Their conduct was almost mutinous and the officers did not, or could not, control them. The San Marcos is more suitable as a transport than the average ship."

Gen. Wood, military governor of Santiago, has opened three supply depots for the relief of Cubans in the district. The capacity of the three places is 6000 daily.

### Employ Cuban Officers.

Santiago, Sept. 2.—Gen. Lawton, commanding the department of Santiago, has received word that the Cuban leaders, Cebro, La Cruz and La Cruz had been ordered by Gen. Gomez to place themselves under Lawton's command. Gen. Lawton is gratified to have charge of the Cubans under these officers, and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces.

He had decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago. Gen. Castillo will act as Gen. Lawton's advisor in making appointments.

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### Inquiry From Miles.

Washington, Sept. 2.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Gen. Miles asking why the troops in Porto Rico have not been paid. The explanation is given that the paymasters with money for the troops were at Santiago and ready to proceed to Ponce, but Gen. Miles objected to these paymasters, saying they would bring yellow fever infection with them or the money might be infected while on board the ships. Other paymasters have since been dispatched to Porto Rico to pay the troops that remained there.

Miss Clara Barton is going to New Orleans.

### Tried to Save Others.

Savannah, Ga., Sept. 2.—Lieut. H. S. Morgan, United States engineer corps, in charge of the fortification work on Tybee Island, and Henry Smith, a rigger, were drowned in Calabogus sound Wednesday afternoon in an effort to rescue the crew of the ill-fated Norwegian bark Noe, which went ashore and was lost on Daufuskie beach. Smith, one of his aids, met the same fate.

Capt. Duncan's bond has been fixed by the Virginia authorities at \$100.

### Debt Greater Owing to War.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August shows that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$41,782,707, an increase of \$22,759,082 over August, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow: Customs \$16,249,639, internal revenue \$24,165,934, miscellaneous \$1,517,073. The expenditures for the month aggregated \$56,269,717, an increase of \$22,672,670.

### Returns shortly.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Openly the war department says there is to be no investigation of camp abuses and no official inquiry into the conduct of Gen. Miles. Gen. Miles wired the adjutant general that he will be in this country next week.

No one doubts but that Gen. Miles is out for a fight. Neither does any one doubt that a secret session of high officials are daily discussing and preparing for the best method in which to meet Gen. Miles and his claim for an official inquiry into the Santiago campaign and really into all the army methods that have prevailed during the war. Yet Secretary Alger states yesterday that such would not be the case.

Referring to the reported investigation of the conduct of the war, Secretary Alger said: "The reports are all pure nonsense and are due entirely to the imagination of the writers."

Asked about the proposed reported court-martial of Gen. Miles, Secretary Alger said: "There is nothing in it."

Nevertheless it is well understood in army circles that something must be done with Gen. Miles on his return provided he admits the authenticity of the various newspaper interviews. Gen. Miles will be given an opportunity to say how much, if any, of the published interviews with him are correct. On his answer will depend the result.

Before Gen. Miles went to Porto Rico he told a number of his close personal friends that as soon as the war was over he proposed to "make things warm" for some of the men in the department who had been the cause of the slights and insults that he had endured during the preceding two or three months.

The news of the signing of the peace protocol had scarcely reached Porto Rico before the now famous interview with Gen. Miles scoring the war department was placed on the wires. The "warming process" was begun. Within twenty-four hours afterward the interview of John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, scoring Secretary Alger, was published. The knowing ones are now pointing out a seeming connection between these events to prove their contention that Gen. Miles and his friends have determined to take this opportunity to settle a lot of old scores.

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### Colonel Dead.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 2.—Col. James J. Van Horn, eighth United States infantry, died here yesterday from sickness and injury contracted at Santiago. He was a West Point graduate and had served in the army for forty years, making a brilliant record. He commanded his regiment at the battles about Santiago. His son, as a compliment to him, has just been commissioned an officer in the regular army. Col. Van Horn was in command of the post here at the outbreak of the war.

Private Clarence Rollins of Cleburne, Tex., died at Baranca, Fla.

### Ten New Cases.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 2.—Ten new cases of yellow fever are reported from Orwood. These cases have appeared since the report Wednesday of the first infection there and are said to be of a mild type. The official report of Inspectors Grant, Dunn and Haralson of the Mississippi board of health on the four Orwood cases was received here and unhesitatingly pronounced the infection of yellow fever.

### Miss Barton Advised.

Havana, Sept. 2.—Miss Clara Barton has received a cable message from President McKinley telling her to act in perfect concert with the Spanish authorities and to turn over the Red Cross society's supplies to them, if convenient for distribution, help up them as far as possible in this work, owing to her thorough familiarity with it.



MARGHERITA, QUEEN OF ITALY.

HUMBERT, KING OF ITALY.

put together. In the routine life of King Humbert and Queen Margherita there are two distinct yearly periods, the "state" period, which is spent in Rome, from the opening of parliament, about the 15th of November, to its closing by the end of June; and the "home" period, which is passed mostly in the Villa Reale at Monza. This second period would fall within the range of the "royal holidays," which are being described in the Companion, but alas! I am afraid that in the present state of Europe, in the face of so many social and political problems which claim solution, anxious care must harass the good king, even on the tea fields of the Gran Paradiso, or in the silent wilderness of the forests of Valdiere, and that the name of holidays must be taken only in a comparative sense, in opposition to city life. The long term of city or official life is made lighter to our sovereigns by their respective passion for sport and for music. The king is very proud of his shooting grounds of Castel Porziano and Castel Fusano, to which he rides or drives about once a week.

These two farms, adjoining each other, and enclosed all around either by a wall or by wire nettings, cover an area of about thirty thousand acres, and extend from the chain of hills of Decimo to the seashore. Their oak and pine forests are stocked with wild boar, deer, stag and pheasants, while the downs along the coast afford excellent sport during the quail season. I think there is also a herd of fifty or sixty American elk, which are allowed to live and multiply unmolested. The gamekeepers and the other officers live near the castle, in a cozy little village, where there are an infirmary, an attending physician, a school, a church, and a small convent of Capuchin friars. The game shot by the king and by the gentlemen who are occasionally invited to take a share in the royal sport, is sent, as a rule, to hospitals, and charitable institutions. It may be observed that the section of this farm now called Torre Paterno was once the property of Pliny the Younger, who describes it minutely in the seventeenth epistle of the second book. Excavations carried on among the ruins of Pliny's Laurentinum by Baron des Neros in 1777-78, and by Prince Sigismondo Chigi in 1779-80, led to the discovery of twenty-six heads and busts, twelve columns, capitals, bas-reliefs,

queen's kindness of heart; she knows that the villagers and farmers of the Campagna could not be prevented from expressing in a more or less costly and elaborate form their feelings of loyalty; and she knows also that such excursions must be preceded, attended and followed by certain police precautions, which are not always calculated to foster the feeling of freedom and deliverance from state life.

A visit or a private presentation to Queen Margherita is a delightful experience, indeed. Arriving at the Quirinal palace at the hour named in your card, you are shown into a waiting-room, simply but tastefully ornamented with rare specimens of tapestries and china, and one of the gentlemen in waiting welcomes you, and converses with you until the door of her majesty's "Cabinet de Reception" is opened. This reception room strikes the visitor more for the magnificent view which it commands through its six great windows, opening on a terrace, than for any display of showy decoration. Dense masses of evergreens occupy the foreground, while the Janiculum and the Monte Mario shut the horizon beyond the roofs and the domes of the city, with St. Peter's and the Vatican towering between the two hills. As I have remarked in a previous paper, there is a certain fascination for thoughtful minds in gazing at these two palaces, the Quirinal and the Vatican, facing each other much more amiably than the respective situation of their tenants would lead us to believe. Perhaps it is one of the good characteristics of the Italian nation to make difficult positions bearable by mutual kindness and toleration. The queen speaks the four great European languages to perfection, and as she keeps herself au courant with modern literature and with the contents of the latest literary or scientific magazines, her conversation is delightfully easy and full of interest. No stranger of distinction leaves Rome without carrying away with him an ideal remembrance of this lady, equally perfect as a wife, as a mother, as a queen. Italians do not make as much of Christmas as the Anglo-Saxons do. Until late years gifts were made or exchanged at the Befana (Epiphany). Christmas eve being celebrated only by a family gathering and a souper maigre. But the queen follows and has made popular the An-