

ALL EYES ARE UPON HIM.

THE YOUNG MAN OF 29 WHO WILL RULE GERMANY.

Incidents in His Life that Will Be Read with Interest—The People Like Him, His Rapid Advancement—Picture of Himself and Family.

During the last few months of the life of William I. emperor of Germany, the young William—who will succeed Frederick—was very rapidly advanced. It was foreseen that the emperor and the then crown prince were both liable to shortly become incapable and an edict was issued giving young William authority to sign imperial papers as regent. Two years ago he ranked only as a major in the army, and people in general spoke with surprise at the alacrity with which he advanced. Yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian prince receives his straps at the age of 10! He was compelled to work like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major, saluting his superiors, with little or no attention—in a military way—paid to his royal rank.



WILLIAM AND HIS FAMILY. But suddenly his promotion came. On Jan. 27 last he received as a birthday present a commission as major general. This was the beginning of his promotion. From that time his advance in other respects has been rapid indeed.

William is 29 years of age, and is said to be young looking for his age. He has recently been thus described by George W. Smalley:

"William has the appearance of a young man of 25. His upper lip shows a spare blonde mustache, his nose is slightly Roman, with a medium forehead, and his hair stands back like Beethoven's. But despite his comparatively weak chin, his cold blue eye has a brave, daring expression, which reminds one a little of the Great Frederick, whom he is fondly said to resemble in character. He is slender in build, and shorter in stature than his brother, the 'naval Hohenzollern.' His left arm is badly crippled, and his left hand is at least two inches shorter than his right; a defect which has caused as much annoyance and mental pain as ever Byron's deformity did. He tries upon every occasion to conceal it, but tries, of course, in vain. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim.

"No officer in the army is more popular than this royal scion and none more clever. No wonder that his men are attached to him. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. During his luncheon day, his black bread was always fastened upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class to the great satisfaction of his parents who attended the commencement. He afterward—as is Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn and joined the famous Saxo-Borussian corps, over whose annual meetings he has presided, and in as eager as any in relating the pranks of his student days. And today one meets him in the streets of Berlin in civilian's clothes, mingling with the people like the 'citizen king.'"

"The following incident, sent to the New World by the New York Times correspondent, will be interesting:

"Crown Prince William has carried to excess the old Hohenzollern custom of giving his cadets a military training. Whenever he visits his children his oldest son, who will be 6 next month, has been schooled to give the word of command, whereupon the two smaller brothers, aged 5 and 4, range themselves beside him, and all give the father a soldierly salute. The other day the crown prince was walking when his attention was drawn to the fact that the sentries outside his room were presenting arms repeatedly in an inexplicable way—a thing which German soldiers, he explained, do in such a peremptory and vehement manner that the action can be heard for a considerable distance. He was puzzled at this, went out and discovered that his little boys were having some fun peering up and down the corridor enjoying the pleasure of being saluted. The crown prince said: 'I must teach you that sentries don't exist for little princes, but princes for sentries.' He then called for a cane and in the presence of the sentries gave the tiny fellows a sharp beating. It ought to be added that this incident of a Spartan education is much admired in Berlin."

Whether the mother of the princelings was as well pleased with the episode is something we are not told.

A former tutor of William writes at length regarding the prince in The London Times. One passage in his article reads as follows:

"Much has been said and written about the habits of sitting close behind him every day for weeks before I ever noticed him. I was in any way different from that of other people. Even then I only observed it because my attention was called to it by others. Then I perceived that the left arm was always in almost exactly the same attitude, and that the prince could only move it very slightly, sending it a little up or a little down from its normal position across his body, as though it were fixed to an invisible hinge; and that if he wished to use it to steady the sheet of paper upon which he was writing, he was obliged to raise it on the table with the other hand. No doubt this

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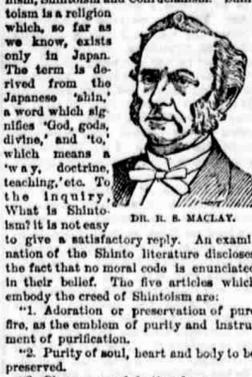
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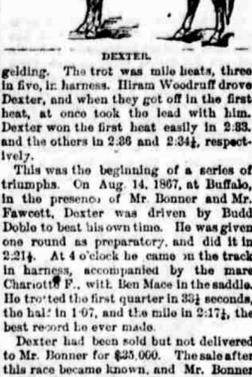
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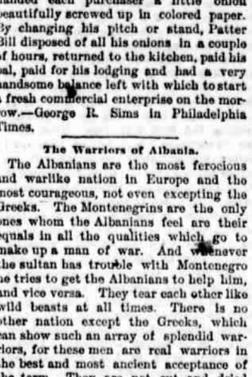
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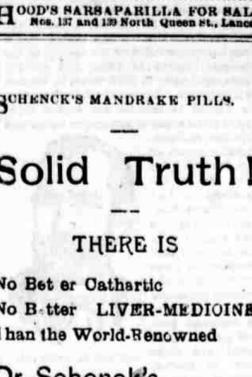
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To Attain a Long Life. The sum and substance of all the advice that can be given on that point is that a man must avoid excesses, he must live rationally, according to the laws of his being. You cannot get two quarts of milk in a quart jug. You can only secure a certain amount of happiness in this world, and you can only secure it according to good old fashioned notions, founded on common sense, virtue and morality. Millions have tried their own foolish and vicious ways of reaching the goal, but the world has never reported that they have been successful.—P. T. Barnum in The Epoch.

What is Electricity? Electricity is another substance concerning the nature of which we know absolutely nothing. To the question: What is electricity? there is but one answer: We do not know. We do know what it will do, and can make it serve us in an infinite variety of ways; but the most learned electrician is only in the same position as that of a little child who can move the lever which controls a great engine, but knows nothing of its construction, or how the motion is produced.—Popular Science News.

The Right Color. Walter—Isn't that a splendid wine? Guest—It has a fine flavor. The color pleases me very much.

Walter—I should smile. May be the boss didn't have a time getting it up to that color. He had to ransack all the drug stores in town.—Texas Siftings.

THE WORLD'S METHODISTS

THEY WILL HOLD A GREAT CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK.

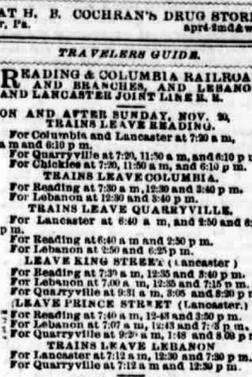
It will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House May 1—The Delegate from Japan—The Revival that Has Preceded the Conference.

The Methodists of the world will on May 1 begin their great conference in New York city, and already delegates from the uttermost parts of the earth have begun to arrive in the American metropolis. Among them is Dr. Robert Samuel MacLay, delegate from Japan. He has been engaged in missionary work in China and Japan for over forty-one years, and is one of the principal men who undertook the Protestant translation of the Bible into the Chinese and Japanese tongues. Since June, 1878, his work has been confined exclusively to Japan, and he speaks with enthusiasm of the progress of Methodism in that distant country. To a New York correspondent of this paper he said:

"There is little difficulty encountered in prosecuting the work of conversion to Christianity among the Japanese. On matters of religion they are surprisingly liberal. There are three religious sects, yet the greatest harmony exists among them. There are those who follow Buddhism, Shintoism and Confucianism. Shintoism is a religion which, so far as we know, exists only in Japan. The term is derived from the Japanese 'shin,' a word which signifies 'God, gods, divinity,' and 'to,' which means a 'way, doctrine, teaching, etc.' To the inquiry, 'What is Shintoism?' it is not easy to give a satisfactory reply. An examination of the Shinto literature discloses the fact that no moral code is enunciated in their sacred books, and that they embody the creed of Shintoism as:

1. Adoration or preservation of pure fire, as the emblem of purity and instrument of purification.
2. Purity of soul, heart and body to be preserved.
3. Observance of festive days.
4. Pilgrimage.
5. Worship, both in the temples and at home.

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