

WITH GERMS

England and... and... and...

friction between... and... and...

STRENGTH TERMS... and... and...

GIRL'S STOMACH... and... and...

h Silver... and... and...

Problem... and... and...

Madrid... and... and...

Madrid... and... and...

THE GREAT ROTHSCHILDS.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE GREAT BANKING HOUSE.

Power on Earth Equals Themselves—They are Greater Than Nations...

The recent arrangement of the representatives of Rothschilds for the protection of the credit of the United States...

One of the early achievements of a member of the house, Nathan Mayer Rothschild...

THE RISK OF HIS LIFE

by a liberal use of gold, and was on the Stock Exchange the next morning with an air as calm and indifferent as though battle fields played no part in his peaceful trade of financier.

It was not altogether by finesse, however, that the Rothschilds built up the strength of their house. The founder, Mayer Amshel Rothschild...

which was transmitted in part to the son in London, the same Nathan Mayer...

and there was talk of putting him under arrest. Napoleon did not quite care to capture such an act of violence...

REFUSED TO TAKE IT.

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Nathan Mayer Rothschild had been established in London as early as 1793, and married there in 1806 the daughter of a rich Jewish banker...

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

Nathan Mayer was also employed in transmitting to the continental powers the immense subsidies which were allotted them by Great Britain.

After the publication of Napoleon and the general peace, Nathan Mayer had charged of the issue through the London market of large loans on account of the Kingdom of Prussia...

tion of public loans. A fourth brother, Carl, established himself at Naples...

THE MOST IMPORTANT establishment was that founded by James Rothschild, at Paris, after the close of the Napoleonic era.

These five branches of the original banking house, although formerly distinct from each other, acted in concert...

The financial power of the Rothschilds has recently been combined with a political power, which, though not publicly proclaimed, is none the less effective.

It is thus, it is said, that he apprised Lord Aberdeen, the chief of the English Cabinet...

Banker—Well, our cashier has skipped. Mrs. R.—What, that modest, unassuming gentleman? Why I thought he was positively shy.

Joseph—What are you doing to relieve the unemployed in your cold weather? James—Me? Joseph—Yes, you. James—I'm trying every day to get a job.

Little Boy—Sister says she's never going to marry any one that's in trade. She says she's going to marry a professional man.

Old Lady—Well, it won't matter. The little dear never did have much appetite, anyway.

Banker—Well, our cashier has skipped. Mrs. R.—What, that modest, unassuming gentleman? Why I thought he was positively shy.

Banker—He was shy—fifty thousand dollars shy.

Landlady—Well, I must do something to keep the wolf from the door.

Boarder—I don't know that it is altogether necessary. Let him come in and tackle one of your breakfasts, and I don't think he'll ever trouble you again.

Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

It is reported in Rome that the Pope is about to issue a condemnation of the English Primrose League, the great Conservative party organization, and will forbid Catholicism to belong to it.

The Carnarvon estates, Highclere Castle, Newbury, Berkshire and Finton Park, Duivertown, West Somerset, comprise some 20,000 acres, and a rent roll of £15,000 a year.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoy, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is the author of the Liberal manifesto recently issued against the Czar's declaration that he would uphold autocracy as earnestly as his late father.

Many vicissitudes have befallen the house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which was the home of Thomas Carlyle for forty-seven years. It has come before public notice more than once lately, owing to the propensity of one of its inhabitants for crowding its rooms with cats.

The annual report of the British South Africa Company shows that the railway lines are gradually but surely creeping up the heart of Africa. Since the last report the line has been opened from Vryburg to Mafeking (100 miles), and it is now arranged that an extension of another 100 miles shall be at once made to Gaborone, and that afterward the line shall be taken to Palpye, 200 miles further. Meantime, the extension toward Bulawayo is being talked of.

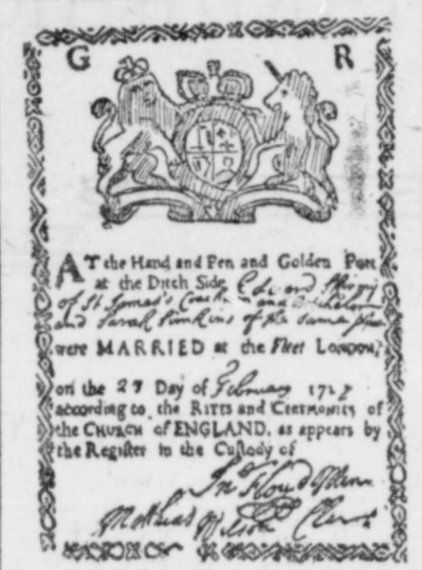
Mr. J. C. Shenstone has taken a census of remarkable oak trees in England. The five trees with the largest trunks in Great Britain, stated in London's Arboretum, are Cowslip Oak, Yorkshire seventy-eight feet; Merion Oak, Norfolk, sixty-three feet; Hemstead Oak, Essex, fifty-three feet; Grimstone Oak, Surrey, forty-eight feet; Salsy Oak, Northampton, forty-six feet. Among trees having the widest stretch of boughs are the Workop Oak, 180 feet, and the Oakley Oak, 110 feet. All these trees are not, however, standing at the present time.

One respectability the French politicians want: they have not the dignity of age. President Faure is 54; ex-President Casimir Perier was only 46; M. Dupuy is 41; M. Bourgeois is the same age; M. Poincare is 35; M. Barthou, whose resignation brought about the late crisis, 33. The Daily Chronicle ingeniously traces the instability of politics in France to the comparative youth of the statesmen; but one does not quite see the connection. At any rate the French politician "arrives" young, which may be some consolation for him under the reflection that he usually collapses young also. M. Brisson is almost the only man now in the front rank of active politics who was also in the front rank fifteen years ago.

MARRIED 168 YEARS AGO.

Quant Old Certificate in the British Museum.

One of the greatest curiosities lately acquired by the British Museum is a marriage certificate bearing the date of February 21, 1727. The value of the curio is not in its age, for Bibles of that date are common enough. It is the fact that it is a marriage certificate, for, in spite of the fact that they cost money and are associated with a very important event in one's life, and often save a good deal of trouble, it is rarely they are preserved. If your certificate is all safe and sound, just compare it with the paper that certifies that Edward Skirmy and Sarah Simkins took each other for better or worse, for richer or poorer, until death them part. Here is the certificate:



Note the coat of arms at the top, which might have been engraved with a jackknife. The wedding was at the Fleet, the debtor's prison. Maybe Skirmy was there because he couldn't pay what he owed, and Miss Simkins married him and settled up. Did he settle down? They're dead and gone more than a century ago. Save your marriage certificate. Maybe in 2064 they will hang it up in a museum and wonder what your love story was.

One of the Unemployed. Joseph—What are you doing to relieve the unemployed in your cold weather? James—Me? Joseph—Yes, you. James—I'm trying every day to get a job.

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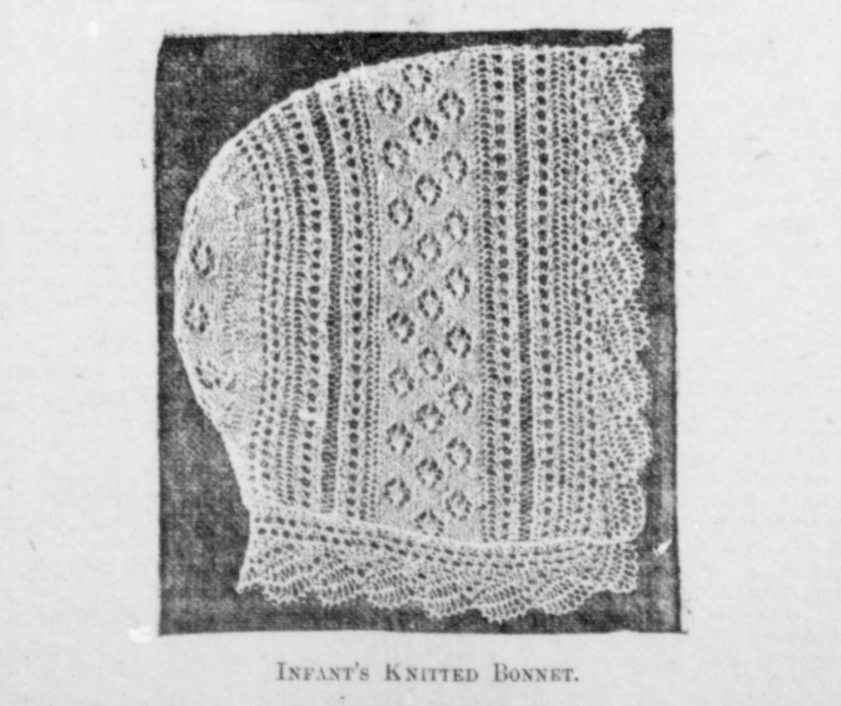
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A NATTY STREET COSTUME.



REDINGOTE OF FANCY CLOTH.



INFANT'S KNITTED BONNET.

NEW USE FOR A HUSBAND.

A Way for Bicyclists to Run Sewing Machines While Getting Exercise.

A new contrivance for making a husband and his wheel both useful and agreeable is suggested in the Album Industriel. Let the bicycle be securely fastened to the ceiling, and a used sufficiently to allow the



wheels to turn in the air. Then connect the wheel worked by the pedals with the wheel of your wife's sewing machine by means of a strap, and when she says "Go!" start off at a breakneck pace and ring the bell furiously, until she shouts "Whoa!" In this way a husband can make himself of the greatest use to his wife, and at the same time keep his muscles in splendid condition.

The Empress of Russia.

The youngest surviving child of the much lamented Princess Alice of England, she lost her mother when only six years old. From the date of that sad event the motherless children of the Hessian family became the special charge of their grandmother, her Majesty, our Queen, who has always shown a very particular interest in their welfare, so that their education has been as much English as German.

Until the death of their grand-uncle, the old Grand Duke of Hesse, the household of their father was maintained on the most modest scale, with no greater luxury than could be obtained in England with an income of some £3,000 a year. Visits to England were included among the special pleasures in the lives of the young Princesses—with the general result that the new Empress has even stronger associations with England than with Germany, and with the incidental result that English is her common language with the Czar, her husband.

Finally, as regards the German origin of the Empress, it should be noted that the Hessian Grand Ducal family suffered much from the results of the war of 1866, when the Hessians sided with Austria against Prussia, and that for many years all the Hessian people entertained very bitter feelings against Prussia.

Consumption of Alcohol.

In 1885 the consumption of beer in England was 32 gallons per head; in Scotland 16, and in Ireland 16; the consumption of cider in England 0.4, and none at all in the other two countries; the consumption of spirits in England 0.8, in Scotland 1.9, in Ireland 1; the consumption of wine 0.5 in England, 0.5 in Scotland, and 0.2 in Ireland. The English drinker's partiality for beer and the Scotch and the Irish drinker's preference for spirits is clearly shown. When these amounts are converted into their equivalents of alcohol, we see that Ireland consumes least—1.4 gallons per head, Scotland comes next with 1.6, and England leads, 'the list with 2.13 gallons of alcohol for each man, woman, and child of the population; that, by a curious and undesigned coincidence, is just under one ounce a day per head, the quantity which so many medical authorities assume can be safely taken—the pathological quantity which the country has heard so much of late years. Children seldom touch alcohol, most women take little, and many men do not take any at all; so that the habitual consumers of alcohol, whether they drink to excess or not, get through three or four times the amount which the leading medical authorities assert should not be exceeded.

ROSES IN ICE.

Lord Byron pined poetically for "roses in December" as for the unattainable, says London Graphic. But the practical genius of the present generation, which is gradually taking the poetry out of our daily life, has now made roses in mid-winter possible. The P. and O. steamer Gothic, recently arrived, has brought buds in this country from New Zealand, preserved in ice—just like mutton. If the unromantic suggestion of roses with mutton should shock the nose sensation of our numerous young poets, they may find at least a pleasing suggestion of summer in the heart of winter in the idea of flowers living in a block of ice. They are said to look as if they had just been out, these blooms gathered in New Zealand and come to life again in this country. To be sure the poets will have to revise their language with reference to the rose, but the experiment should suggest some new thoughts upon the subject. At last originality has a chance.

New Zealand Now Shipping Flowers to London.

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New Method of Tanning.

It seems to be admitted that the new or Sadtler method of tanning is of peculiar value in its application to the lighter leathers. The details of this process show that the skin is first treated with a weak solution of bicarbonate of potash, sufficient hydrochloric acid being added to liberate the chromic acid. After the skins have taken up a bright yellow color through their entire texture, they are drained and transferred to a bath of hypophosphite of soda, to which some acid is added to liberate sulphurous acid, this reducing the chromic acid to green chrome oxide, while the sulphurous is at the same time oxidized to sulphuric acid, thus liberating a further portion of sulphurous acid until all the chromic acid is reduced. The leather product is of a pale bluish-green color, tough and flexible, and thoroughly resistant to water, this latter property distinguishing it from other forms of leather, as the combination of the hide fibre with the chromic oxide is apparently more stable than its combination with tannin, and yields less to boiling water. The leather can be dyed and produced in a variety of colors, but the dyeing is required to be accomplished before the leather becomes dry, its water-repellent character being such that, once dried, it cannot be wetted sufficiently to take up a full color.

A Hard-Hearted Captain.

Dickens, who so often studied with delighted interest the applications of English law to particular cases, would have found a subject worthy of his grimest humor in the fact, that when the master of a fishing smack, cruising near where the Elbe went down, saw floating in the water a dead body, which was doubtless that of a victim of the great disaster, he made no effort to rescue it from the waves and carry it ashore for identification and burial. Instead, he sailed past and away from the delirious bit of flotsam as quickly as circumstances would permit, not, as one might suppose because he was a particularly hard-hearted and cold-blooded mariner, but because, "recently, after landing a body, he had been forced to pay the funeral expenses." Curious as that experience had been, and delightfully illustrative as it was of "crowners' quest" wisdom, the captain had no inclination to repeat it. One lesson had been enough to teach him the great principle that common sense cannot be allowed to interfere with consistency in the enforcement of a Parliamentary Act, and what in comparison with that, is the continued agonized uncertainty of some German wife or mother?

Well-arranged time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind.—Roussea.

SHALL WE DINE ON AIR?

AND THE BREAD WE SHALL EAT WILL BE MADE FROM SAWDUST.

Possibilities for Our Epicures—Nutritive vapors with savory mouthfuls and other features of Gaseous Breads of Air—Dishes of Other Countries.

Two new inventions have recently come to the front in Europe which perhaps may revolutionize the modern science of eating. They certainly open up great possibilities. Timid people who shudder at the ill which may lurk in lobster, mushrooms, candy and in restaurant cooking, will be glad to learn that a Scotch physician, Dr. MacLewan, has invented a process which will enable them to live upon nutritive air, and thus defy adulterated foods and their concomitants, indigestion and dyspepsia.

Dr. MacLewan asserts that he has discovered a method of reducing sustenance to its simplest expression, a nutritive vapor, which he extracts from solid foods by means of an ingenious apparatus of which he is inventor. Thanks to this, a repast may soon become nothing more than a series of savory inhalations. This frugal regimen is designed for the present to aid worn-out stomachs only, and the doctor does not claim it would satisfy a hearty eater, but he will not deny the possibility of the near future of a dozen bon vivants lounging about in easy chairs and dining sumptuously upon nutritive gases.

THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE

which this discovery seems to offer is the suppression of kitchens and cooks. A great nutritive vapor company will probably be organized to distribute elaborate meals about cities by means of pipes similar to those which now conduct water and gas. All that will then be necessary will be to take the tubes between one's teeth, turn the key, and leisurely inhale one's dinner. It is to be hoped that the members of this company of the future will be more above suspicion than those of the gas companies of the present. Perhaps future suicides, instead of turning on the illuminating gas, will find it more agreeable to be wafted across the Styx by the continued output of some gaseous menu, many times repeated.

"Wooden bread," the second of these new dietetic inventions, seems unreasonable and not to be thought of, but in Berlin there is a factory which produces at present about 2,000 pounds of it per day. It is made by allowing sawdust to ferment, after which it undergoes numerous chemical manipulations. It is then mixed with one-third of its bulk of rye flour and baked like ordinary bread. Just now only horses are nourished by this product, and the street-car companies of Berlin, who are the largest consumers, are enchanted with its effects. The horses, though, have not yet expressed their opinion, nevertheless they seem to thrive on it.

The manufacturers declare that this wooden bread would make an equally satisfactory food for man, whose stomach it is claimed, is quite as capable of digesting it as is the stomach of the horse. Such Berlin scientists as have been approached in the matter say it is quite as digestible as the bread in ordinary use.

FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT

there seems nothing improbable in this. Horses can assimilate wood even without its being submitted to chemical preparation. It has often happened that horses which have been shut up in a mine by a cave-in, and have been deprived of all provender for days, even weeks. Nevertheless they have been found alive—emaciated, mere skeletons, phantoms of horses, it is true, but alive. They had been able to sustain themselves, after a fashion, by gnawing the wooden supports of the galleries.

It is not impossible that chemistry may succeed in rendering digestible and nourishing for man this cellulose of horses, if it is not possible to do so, it is possible that horses are capable of assimilating in its natural state. It is well known that wood can be converted into sugar, not like that obtained from the cane or the beet root, but sugar, nevertheless, which may be used to sweeten coffee, for the lack of something better.

With wooden bread, butter extracted from petroleum and chemical cutlets and steaks, that dire date may be put off more, perhaps, which the mercenary mathematicians have lately fixed for the extinction of the human race, showing that in three centuries the world will no longer be able to nourish its teeming millions, and they will then have to face the alternative of methodical extermination or eating one another.

These new discoveries are no stranger, moreover, than many dishes in vogue in other countries than ours. Shark fins are considered delicacies in China, sea worms in Samoa, ostrich eggs, elephant's feet and the marrow of the legs of the giraffe in South Africa. The Mandingoes luxuriate on crocodiles' eggs, fried locusts and alligator and hippopotamus steaks. The great delicacy of the Baris, a tribe of the Upper Nile, is ox blood mixed with flour. One whole steak with green peas was an English favorite, and extract of whale is said to be as nourishing as extract of beef, and one cetacean will furnish 500 pounds of extract.

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