

## ABOUT LORD ROTHSCHILD.

HE IS THE SEVENTH GREAT POWER OF THE WORLD.

**Influence of the Rothschild Family on the Finances of the World — The Beautiful Home of Lord Rothschild in England — Owns a Palace in London — His Hobby is the Jews' Free School.**

"England," said the subject of this article, "has the most wealth and the soundest credit of all the nations in the world. If a hundred millions were wanted for any national purpose, they could be raised with ease at comparatively small interest. If there were an organized run on the Bank of England, and it were stopped by action of the executive, this action, which in any other country would paralyze the entire commercial community, would in England merely restore the Bank to a secure position and strengthen the national credit."

Lord Rothschild knows something about national credits. The Rothschilds may be described as the seventh Great Power, and if the English and the foreign branches of the house were to act together, they could paralyze the resources of any of the Continental nations. It is not so certain whether they could do the same in England, though it is quite safe to assume that the effort will never be made, for it is to the interest of the Rothschilds and, indeed, all the Hebrew race, to support with all their strength the one nation which gives them equal rights, both political and social, with the natives, equal honors for services, and secure protection for their persons and property.

On the other hand, what the Seventh Power can do if it chooses to throw its influence on the side of England was shown when "Rothschilds" ordered the withdrawal of five millions in gold from the United States, with a threat of withdrawing a further eleven millions in gold, as an answer to President Cleveland's bombastic message about Venezuela last year. America saw her credit and whole financial system shaken by a panic which caused

### RUIN TO THOUSANDS.

Had the eleven millions been withdrawn also, a total financial smash would have been the result for the States.

Again, it is an open secret that, when the late Autocrat of the Russians issued his decrees for the compulsory exodus of the Jews, a Rothschild combination brought home to him that he might despise the rules of humanity, but he could not defeat the laws of finance when directed against him by the Seventh Power. It is compulsory exodus of the Jews, a Rothschild may become the financial arbiters of Europe, reducing even the Treasury of the German Emperor by producing a heavy "slump" of German credit.

Lord Rothschild is the oldest grandson and male heir of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, of Frankfurt, who founded the family. Mayer Amschel's son became an English subject and a baron of the Austrian Empire. The latter's eldest son, Lionel, was the father of the present Lord Rothschild, "Mr. Alfred" and "Mr. Leopold," and the father-in-law of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild (who is by birth merely a cousin of this branch).

The second son became Sir Anthony de Rothschild, first baronet, with remainder in default of male heirs to the sons of his elder brother Lionel. Sir Anthony died, leaving two daughters, Lady Battersea and Mrs. Eliot York. The fourth son had an only child and heiress, who married Lord Rosebery.

Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild, Baron of the Austrian Empire, was the eldest son of Lionel, mentioned above. He was born in 1840, and educated at King's College School in London, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the

### FIRST OF HIS FAMILY

to go to an English University, and it was intended thereby to fit him for wider walks in life than the family had traversed as yet. At King's College he had laid the foundation of a sound financial and commercial education, and very early he was initiated into the rudiments of the vast financial business which he was one day to control. When he left Cambridge, he was placed in the position of an active partner in his father's firm.

He was also destined to go into Parliament as soon as possible, in pursuance of the far-seeing plan of the family to back up their great financial power by a firm Parliamentary footing. The first Jew who was ever elected to Parliament was his uncle, Nathan de Rothschild, but the latter was not allowed to take his seat because he could not take the oath.

In 1860, however, by a standing order of the House of Commons, Jews were admitted to the House in accordance with the terms of the Jewish Relief Act, 1858. Therefore, when Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild offered himself as "Mr. Rothschild" to the electors of Aylesbury, in 1865, as a Liberal, and was elected without opposition, there was nothing to prevent his taking his seat.

His Parliamentary career was not conspicuous but his support, which meant the support of the whole firm, was a tower of strength to the Liberal party. It meant vast resources placed at their disposal for electioneering purposes, and immense influence among the capitalists of Europe. It outweighed, moreover, much vituperation. When the sneering attributed schemes of destruction and confiscation to the Liberals, the answer was, "Would the Rothschilds be in with that sort of thing?"

Rothschild influence, which is partly over Herts and Bucks, and so Mr. Rothschild kept his seat without opposition until he was removed to the other House. The Rothschilds are

### GOOD LANDLORDS.

great at benevolence, liberal to all charities, and not in any way dependent on their rents.

One way and another, they employ a great deal of labor, and treat their laborers well. Moreover, the family are united in all matters of public policy. There is no splitting of influence. The whole is cast solid for the one object, and their motto might well be, "Advance, Rothschild."

Mr. Rothschild sat in the Commons for twenty years, during the whole of which time he assisted his party with vote, money, and influence, while his house performed national services in financial matters. Therefore he had well earned the barony which was conferred on him by Mr. Gladstone, on the latter's retirement in 1885. In the meantime he had succeeded to his uncle in the baronetcy in 1876, and in 1879 he became head of the firm on the death of his father.

Lord Rothschild is well known on the line between Tring and London. Though he is so wealthy and powerful a man, he very rarely takes a holiday; but even when he is supposed to be resting at his country seat, he travels up almost every day that the Stock Exchange is open, to look after the interests of his form and stir a finger in the European financial pie.

He is a very unassuming person, and carries a black bag. As a general inference shown him by all the officials, a stranger might guess him to be quite an unimportant person. In the winter, however, he sometimes wears a heavy fur coat, which suggests wealth.

Lord Rothschild bought the Tring estate from its former owners some twenty years ago, shortly before he succeeded his uncle. The house was built in the reign of Charles II., and is in the Italian style in white stone and red brick, somewhat after the fashion of the new Admiralty buildings, only much handsomer. It is surrounded by a fine park, in which are not only a herd of fallow deer, but also other

### STRANGER OCCUPANTS.

Big "boomer" kangaroos may be seen bounding slowly over the grass. Cassowaries, emus, and ostriches stalk about like a gigantic poultry-yard.

It is quite possible to tumble over a giant tortoise who is making his rounds, and it may be that Mr. Rothschild, the heir of the house, may drive past on the road drawn by his singularly beautiful team of four zebras on his way to the Watling Street museum, which he has built just outside the iron gates of the park in order to accommodate his large and valuable collection of natural history specimens. The living menagerie in the park, like the dead one in the museum, is his hobby. The latter helps the rustics of the neighbourhood to understand the former.

Lord Rothschild's own hobby is the Jews' Free School in Whitechapel, which has an average daily roll of 3,400 children—probably the largest attendance at any school. Lord Rothschild contributes enormously towards the maintenance of this establishment, and he also provides a fund which enables any child, who desires it, to have a good breakfast of hot bread and milk before beginning the day's work.

At Passover he makes presents of clothing to all the pupils, and in the summer he gives the entire school an "excursion." Moreover, he encourages early thrift by offering 10 per cent. interest on any reasonable sums of money which the scholars may be able to earn and put by.

Lord Rothschild owns a perfect palace in London. It is in Piccadilly, the second house from Hyde Park Corner. The intelligent foreigner described Apsley House, the Duke of Wellington's, as "No. 1, London." Lord Rothschild's, next door, is "No. 2." It covers the site of

### TWO OLD HOUSES.

and was built by Lord Rothschild's father.

Lord Rothschild has made several efforts to buy the house which is "attached" to it, but the price asked was so enormously out of proportion, and so obviously based on the Rothschild desire and wealth, that Lord Rothschild declined to be "had," and gave up the idea.

It is a curious and interesting circumstance that a small portion of the cornice in the fine marble hall remains unfinished, and will never be finished. This is in accordance with the Jewish precept, which forbids any devout Hebrew to regard his home on earth as anything but temporary, and therefore incomplete.

Both in his London house and at Tring, Lord Rothschild has a very fine collection of art treasures. His Sevres and Dresden china has been valued at fabulous sums. Among his pictures are three masterpieces, by Gainsborough — "Mrs. Sheridan," "Squire Hilyard and Wife," and "Mrs. Hibbert," and two by Sir Joshua Reynolds — "Garrick Between Tragedy and Comedy," and "Mrs. Lloyd."

Since 1855, Aylesbury has been held by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Lord Rothschild's brother-in-law, as a Liberal Unionist seat.

Their wealth and power, their piety, their enormous gifts to charity, and benevolence make the Rothschilds supreme among the Jewish community. Lord Rothschild himself may be regarded as a modern successor to the "Judges of Israel."

Lord and Lady Rothschild are honored with the friendship of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and are allowed to entertain them. Lord Rothschild is a member of the Marlborough Club, which is the Prince's own particular coterie. He would be welcomed cordially to the Carlton, and elected, as a matter of course, but he had not abandoned the idea of Moderate Liberalism as apart from Toryism.

It may be finally added that he believes firmly in the high destiny and mission of his race. In his opinion, "the name 'Jew' is a title of honor."

### HER SOLE QUALIFICATION.

Mrs. Bagroff—Tell me, Professor, will my daughter ever become a great pianist?  
Herr Vogleschnitzie—I gannot dell.  
But has she none of the qualifications necessary for a good musician?  
Ach! Yah, mafam, she has two hands

## ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

**Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.**

Gen. Robert Macleod Fraser of the British army, retired, an old gentleman of 82 years of age, was knocked down and killed by an omnibus on the Edgware road.

Plans for building a lateral canal to the River Loire so as to make the river navigable have been taken up earnestly in France. The canal will be 150 miles long and will cost 120,000,000 francs.

M. Baillot, 104 years of age and, as he believes, the last survivor of the French soldiers that fought at Waterloo, was the guest of honor at the Waterloo banquet at Cherysey in the department of the Yonne.

Dean Pigou of Bristol can endure having letters addressed to him as Dr. Pigue, Peiken, Pigon, Pagou, Pigour, Pickles, Piggue, and Puegon, but objects to being called the Rev. Dr. Pagan, after having been forty years in orders.

Croquet seems to be really taking hold again in England. They are playing the game more this season than they did last, and important matches are announced to take place almost daily for the next two months.

A Birmingham workingman made use of the parcel post recently to send his 3-year-old boy home by mail. The Post Office, under the rule regulating the conveyance of live animals, was obliged to accept the child, and charged ninepence for the service.

Konakry, on the west coast of Africa, has been reached by a French expedition in three weeks from the Niger for the second time. This established the advantage of the route by way of Fula-Djalou, and surveys for the road are being hastened.

Sir John Kirk, once British Consul-General at Zanzibar, whose name is associated with African discovery from the days of Livingstone, Burton, Speke, and Grant to those of Stanley, has received the degree of doctor of science from Cambridge University.

Sarah Siddons's statue, the first erected to an actor or actress in London, has at last been unveiled on Paddington Green, near the spot where she lies buried. Eleven of her descendants were present to listen to Sir Henry Irving's speech. The sculptor is M. Chavalland, a Frenchman.

Daniel O'Connell, youngest and last surviving son of the Liberator, has just died at Bedford, England, aged 81 years. He was a renegade to the cause of Ireland, accepting the office of Income Tax Commissioner from Palmerston forty years ago and subscribing regularly to the Unionist fund to fight home rule.

Herr Mittermayer, a recently elected anti-Semitic member of the Austrian Reichsrath, brought a suit for libel against a political opponent who accused him of having stolen money when he was a waiter at a Vienna hotel. At the trial his adversary produced his written confession, and Herr Mittermayer was turned over to the criminal court.

Sand is heaped on the tracks at the Dresden switchyard to check the speed of the cars. The trains are made up by gravity, the grade being 1 per cent.—enough to keep the cars moving under ordinary circumstances. When the wind blows hard, however, they move too fast and sand is used as a check, the quantity varying according to the weather predictions of the day.

Efforts are being made to prevent the Grampus, the oldest ship on the British navy list next to Nelson's Victory, from being condemned. She was built in 1781, and was then called the Tremendous, under which name she took part in the sea fight of the war against Napoleon. When the name was changed on the vessel was utilized first as a seaman's hospital and then as a powder ship, the use to which it is now put at Portsmouth.

Emperor William II. seems to have been the only person to remember Waterloo in the flurry of the Queen's jubilee. He sent a big wreath of gilded and green laurel bought to the First Dragoon Guards, of which he is honorary Colonel, to adorn its standard. It was tied up with a scarlet gold-fringed ribbon, one end embroidered with a big W and the imperial crown, the other with the inscription, "Waterloo, June 18, 1815."

Rev. W. F. Creevey, a Church of England clergyman, who died recently at the age of 72 years, though a poor man and never holding a living of more than \$400 a year, succeeded in acquiring a high reputation as an archaeologist. On his slender means he managed to travel all over Europe, and to publish an authoritative work on "Monumental Brasses of the Continent of Europe" with many expensive illustrations, and later a book on "Monumental Slabs."

A new process for extracting the perfume of flowers has been devised by M. J. Passy. He steeps the flowers in water, which is drawn off when charged with perfume and fresh water substituted. This keeps the flowers fresh for a long time, and their life is further prolonged by the use of a saline solution such as the tissues of the plants call for. The changed water is then evaporated by the use of ether. The process has proved successful with many flowers which previously refused to yield up their perfume, notably the lily of the valley.

### A YOUNG CITIZEN.

Teacher, severely—You were late this morning, Willie.  
Little Western Boy—Yes'm, but it wasn't my fault. I stopped to help Lynch a mass.

## VETERANS OF BIG BATTLES

THEY FOUGHT DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

**Reviewed at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea—These Old Men Are Loyal Subjects of the Queen—Three Hundred Form a Living Epitome of British History.**

The most remarkable assemblage of men that England has ever seen were on view at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, July 5. On that date the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales inspected a body of men who, as individuals, have fought in some one of every battle of consequence fought since Victoria ascended the throne. They formed a human story of British conquest of 60 years. Never in the history of any country was there a gathering of that sort.

The occasion was a grand garden fête in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, which was under the especial patronage of the Prince of Wales. It was on this occasion that the review of the pensioners and veterans took place. When one considers what a tremendous record of warfare these men will represent it seems

### ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

The whole affair was under the charge of Colonel Hugh Gildea, who is Chairman and Treasurer of the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Association.

When the work of arranging for the meeting of these veterans was begun the very greatest difficulty was found in tracing the survivors of the early campaigns of the reign. The searchers finally turned to the pension list, however, which proved of great assistance to them.

A sketch of the lives of these old warriors would almost be an epitome of British history during the most glorious reign in the annals of England. Ghuzni, Maharajapore, Aliwal, Sobranje, the Crimean battles, the Mutiny, the two China wars, the Maori war, the various South African campaigns, the rebellion in Canada, Afghanistan, Ashantee and the

### INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGNS.

All were represented. Some of the old heroes have passed by two decades the allotted span of human life, but they are now nearly as full of ardor as they were 60 years ago, when they first wore the Queen's uniform. It will come as a surprise to most people to learn that there are yet on the active strength of the army, if one may apply that adjective in this regard, two veterans who enlisted, one in 1837 and the other in 1838. One of them fills the erstwhile growsome office of Queen's Executioner at the Tower. Fortunately for this old hero, who fought at Gujerat, in the Indian frontier war, all through the Central Indian campaign and the Indian mutiny, the office of Yeoman Gaolet entails no lethal functions, and his headman's ax rests idle by his side. His brother veteran fills a nominally more grateful office, and he still moves about hale and brisk, sporting the ribbon of the Recruiting Sergeant in the Queen's good town of Woolwich. Of the first war of the reign, the Ghuzni war of 1838-9

### ONLY ONE MAN SURVIVES

to bear its medals. He fought in that campaign, and also at Maharajapore in 1843. At Aliwal three years later he was wounded severely, and proudly wears the medal with the Sobranje clasp.

Coming down later the survivors became more plentiful, and only a comparative few of the applications of those who fought in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny could be entertained. Not many of the first Maori war were available, but the campaigns in South Africa and Ashantee in the seventies are fairly numerous. Strange as it may seem, not a single representative of the battles fought between 1878 and 1888 could be secured. Chitral and the last Ashantee campaign, though no battle took place during the latter was also unrepresented. Of Victoria Cross men, only two turned up. One of them is an old fisherman at Penzance, and he went all the way to London to attend

### HIS LAST PARADE.

In addition to the Victoria Cross, the brave old Cornishman also has the medal for conspicuous gallantry, the Crimean medal, with three bars, the Turkish medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The old man has no pension, except the £10 a year, which accompanies the Bronze Cross, and he is obliged to win his bread from the seas round the stormy Cornish coast. The other holder of the most coveted decoration in the services is an old Jack tar, who, oddly enough, has not had any war service. He won it away in the South seas one day, when a boat's crew of liberty men, of whom he was one, went ashore on an island inhabited by cannibal savages. The sailors were attacked by the natives, and this man displayed such conspicuous heroism in the ensuing struggle that he was recommended for and received the Victoria Cross.

It is a sad commentary on the way in which old soldiers and sailors are looked after to have to state that many of the applications which reach Colonel Gildea are indited from workhouses or other homes of poverty and helplessness. One of these veterans has had no less than 85 years' service in the regulars, militia and volunteers, and yet is not entitled to a pension, and, of course receives none. In all

### ABOUT 300 OLD SOLDIERS.

together with the Chelsea pensioners, were inspected by the Prince of Wales. Fifty girls from the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, a similar number from the Guards' Industrial School, and 50 boys from the Duke of York's School formed a choir on the occasion, and there was, of course, plenty of military music. After the inspection the Princess of Wales received purses containing donations in aid of the Nurses' Homes and from the veterans

and the Chelsea pensioners sat down to an evening meal in the great hall of the hospital.

Each veteran received a jubilee pipe and a present of tobacco. The pipes were made to a special design, and will form a handsome and interesting souvenir for the old men.

Many of the men who were present on this occasion, or at least a very good percentage of them, distinctly remembered the day when the Queen was crowned, and they have grown old with her. They seem to regard the Queen with an affection that is as pitiful as it is disinterested.

### RAILROAD BURDENS.

**Not the Stocks nor the Bonds, but the Car Weights.**

An ordinary passenger car on a steam railroad costs from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and weighs 38,000 pounds or nineteen tons. A mail car which costs from \$2,000 to \$2,500 and is shorter by about one-quarter than the ordinary passenger coach weighs 32,000 pounds or sixteen tons. A baggage car, without the baggage in it, weighs 28,000 pounds or fourteen tons, and costs about as much as a mail car. A sleeping car is more expensive than any of the others and it weighs a good deal more, too. A plain, simple, but durable sleeping car costs anywhere from \$6,000 to \$10,000 and an ornate, elaborate luxurious sleeping car with observation attachments, literary annex, and culinary department costs anywhere from \$10,000 to \$20,000. The average weight of a sleeping car is from 40,000 to 44,000 pounds, or from twenty to twenty-two tons.

A full train in motion, as a little figuring will show, is no light affair. The ordinary weight of the railroad locomotive for passenger service, inclusive of tender, but not of fuel in the tender, is forty tons. One baggage car weighs fourteen tons and one mail car sixteen tons, bringing up the weight of the locomotive and the baggage and mail cars to seventy tons. Six passenger cars at an average of nineteen tons each weigh 114 tons, so that the total weight of a train made up of a locomotive and eight cars would be 184 tons, or 368,000 pounds, exclusive of the weight of baggage, of the fuel carried, passengers, and mail matter. Pulling 184 tons along rails at the rate of fifty miles an hour or more is an achievement which has not been easily brought about, and the more the problem is studied the more clearly it is understood how far the mechanical work on railroads has been pushed. There were by the last figures reported, 36,000 locomotives in use on American railroads, 26,000 passenger cars, and 8,000 mail and baggage cars. These figures seem large until compared with the number of freight cars on American railroads, and then they seem insignificant, for the number of freight cars in use is 1,250,000.

Freight cars, among railroad men, are divided into four classes—flat cars, such as are used for the transportation of stone, machinery, and lumber; box cars, such as are used for the transportation of grain, fruit, and ordinary merchandise; stock cars, such as are used for the transportation of coal and oil—those used for oil being supplied with tanks. The average weight of a flat or gondola car is seven tons. The car costs from \$300 to \$400. Box cars weigh a ton more and cost \$100 more each. Stock cars weigh eight tons each on the average; coal cars weigh three tons each. It costs about \$200 to build coal or oil cars, and they are designed to carry five tons apiece. The weight of fifty coal cars is 150 tons and of their contents, if all filled, 250 tons, which, with locomotive and caboose added, make 420 tons as the weight of a train. It may be said, roughly, that the weight of loaded trains, passenger, coal, or freight, ranges from 200 to 550 tons. The lighter the train, the greater the speed that's the railroad rule.

### HIS LANGUAGE.

A statement made in good faith, but difficult to accept, was recently offered to his congregation by a country pastor. He had been holding forth on the advantages of plain speaking.

Why, brethren, he said, bringing his hand down upon the pulpit, with great vigor, there is no need of all these long words, and high-sounding terms; not a bit. Look at St. Paul! His words were full of the meat of knowledge and help, and he didn't make use of any highfalutin talk. He always spoke in plain, simple English, my brethren!

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY."  
Nerviline is a joy also. No remedy in the world equals it. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly and minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline is sure to cure.

### WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Spuds—Young Harkins seems very pensive to-night. Do you suppose that he has fallen in love?  
Spotts—Oh, no. He is only breaking in a pair of tight shoes.

### DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleaned my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by all druggists.

### AN ESTIMATE.

Smith—Jones has bought some sort of a gymnastic apparatus, and he exercises half an hour every night.  
Robinson—Well, he's a very persevering fellow. I suppose he'll keep at that until a couple of weeks after he's tired of it.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion.