# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

NO

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF

Great War.

Will the Nineteenth Differ from Other

Centuries of the Christian Era-

Historical Sketches of Fin-

de-Sleele Conflicts.

The mutual jealousies that exist between

the formidable armaments kept up by each, furnish a very emphatic contradiction to the professions of peaceful intentions regularly

given out by all. The condition of the old world, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat,

closely resembles that of a man whose blood

all quarters of the globe.

EXCEPTION TO THE RULE

10		THE OMAHA DA
SPECIAL NOTICES.	WANTED-TO BEY.	MUSIC, ART AND LANGUAGE.
BR ATTAL DATABASE IN COMPANY AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS OF	LIST REAL ESTATE WITH F. D. WEAD, Sixteshih and Douglas, N-M199 F1	GEORGE F. GELLENBECK, BANJO AND guitar teacher. 1815 Chicago at. 109 NEW PIANOS RENTED AND BOLD ON EAST
will be taken until 12:30 p. m. for	SECOND HAND FURNITURE, BROWN'S, 102 S. 16b. N-05 WANTED, TO HUY ABOUT 10 ACRES WITH	NEW PIANOS REENTED AND BOLD ON EAST payments, William H. Schmoller, 5th floor McCague building. 633 1*
the evening and outil S p. m. for the morning and Sonday editions.	good house, within eight miles of Omatia P. O. No low land wanted. State lowest price, K 25, Bee, N-M303 3*	UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.
Advertisers, by requesting a num- bered check, can have answers ad-	FOR SALE-FURNITURE.	UPHOLSTERING, FURMITURE REPAIRED and packed very cheap this month. M. S. Walkin, 2111 Cuming, Tel. 1231. 171
dressed to a numbered letter in care of The Bec. Answers so addressed	FURNITURE AND CARPETS AT 521 SO. 18TH	BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
will be delivered upon presentation of the check only. Rates, 1 1-2c a	FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.	EHARES IN MUTUAL L. & B. ASS'N PAY 6, 7, 8 per cent when 1 2, 3 years old; always
word first insertion; is a word thereafter. Nothing taken for less	HARD WOOD & AND S-POOT FENCE FOR	6, 7, 3 per cent when 1 2, 3 years out, nways redeemable. 1704 Farnam st., Nattinger, Sec. 169
than 25c for first insertion. These advertisements must be run consecu-	corn cribbing. C. R. Lee. 94 Douglas. Q-134 MAGIC LANTERNS, STEREOPTICONS, KO-	HOW TO GET A HOME OR SECURE GOOD interest on savings, Apply to Omaha L. & B. Ass'n, 1704 Hee bldg. G. M. Nattinger, Sec. 175
tively.	dake and cameras bought, sold and exchanged; send for burgain list. Richards & Birch, 299 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	
WANTED-SITUATIONS.	FRESH YOUNG JERSEY COW, EXTRA	PAWNBROKERS. H. MAROWITZ LOANS MONEY. 415 N. 15 ST.
POSITION WANTED BY PRINTER; BEST OF references. Address N. D., 109 N. Seventh street, Stats City, 18. A-M792 F2*	milker, Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime company, 16th and Douglas streets. Q-M795 F2	H. MAROWITZ LOANS MOTIFIC UP 119
WANTED-MALE HELP.	FOR SALE, AT LESS THAN HALF COST, china, brass beds, rugs, pictures, new side saddle and new maildolin. is21 Douglas street.	BANCING.
BALESMAN FOR THE HUMANE DEHORNER;	Q-M810 P FOR SALE 5 POOL TABLES, PRICE, 400 each, Terms, 429 cash and 310 per month.	at Morand's this week; adults, Tuesday and Friday, 8 p. m.; children, Saturday, 19 s. m.; first lessons taken privately if desired; open
man. Call or address 401 So. 14th st. B-M614-F17	C. R. Boatright, 201 N. Y. Life, Q-M729 3	dry and evening; essemblies, Thursday, \$:30 n. m., gentlemen and ladles, 50c. M-557 F18
WANTED, 50 MEN AND TEAMS TO SELL our feed grinders and crokers. Salary, \$20 to \$250 per month, seconding to ability. The Washer City, 15.	CLAIRVOYANTS.	BICYCLES.
Litenneid Mrg. Co., Weinsch B-M719 F27*	MRS. DR. H. WARREN, CLAIRVOYANT. RE- liable business medium; 5th year at 119 N. 16th. S-133	DON'T BUY A BICYCLE UNTIL YOU SEE our '96 line. We sell sundries and do repair-
GROCERY CLERK; SALARY INCREASED Sol per cent; send stamp, Box 365, St. Joe, Mo. B-M722 F4*	"GIPSY QUEEN" FORTUNE TELLER: ladies, 50c; gentlemen, \$1.09; lucky charms, 1823 Farnam street, between 18th and 18th; no	ing. Ak-Sar-Ben Cycle Co., 319 South 15th street. 499-F-11. OMAHA BICYCLE CO., BEST PLACE TO BUY
WANTED, OFFICE BOY, APPLY DR. ROSE- water, 222 Bee bidg. B-M728 35*	sign. S-M749 F5*	bicycles; bicycles repaired, 323 N. Ista St. 601
WANTED-MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS WITH 175,99; good place for right party with refer- ation of the state of the stat	MASSAGE, BATHS, ETC.	only a short time. Call evenings; cheap for cash. 835 So. Eist st. 742-F1*
160 TO 1150 PAID SALESMEN FOR CIGARS;	MADAM SMITH, 1522 DOUGLAS STREET, 2D floor, room 11. Massage, steam, alcohol and sulphurine baths. T-684 1*	HORSES WINTERED.
customers. Bishop & Rime, St. B-M787 F29.	MME. LARUE; MASSAGE; 1617 HOWARD street. T-M489 F15*	HORSES WINTERED; REST OF CARE given horses, both winter and summer. Address M. J. Welch. Gretna, Neb. M772
WANTED SALESMAN TO TAKE ORDERS for custom tailoring for the People's Tailoring company of Milwaukee, Wis. Address K 20, care this paper. B-M731 F2	MME. AMES, FORMERLY OF ST. LOUIS, MAS- sage and baths. 507 S. 13th st., 2d floor, room 10. T-655 17.	UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
WASSTRID IMMEDIATELY ADVANCE MAN	PERSONAL.	H, K BURKET, FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND embalmer, 1618 Chicago st., telephone 90, 166
for male elocutionist. State terms and par- ticulars. Address T. 30 Bee office, Council Bluffs. B-M725-1	BATHS, MASSAGE, MME, POST, 1194 8. 15TH.	SWANSON & VALIEN, 1701 CUMING, TEL. 1060.
WANTED, A MAN OF ACQUAINTANCE TO solicit first insurance on commission. K 24, Rec. B-798-1	U-140 FINE LIVERY RIGS CHEAP. ED BAUMLEY.	M. O. MAUL, UNDERTAKER AND EM- baimer, 1417 Farnam st., telephone 226. 168
THE AND PAT PENENS LIGHT SIDE LINE:	17th and St. Mary's avenue, Telephone, 440, U-141 SUPERFLOUS HAIR AND MOLES RE-	SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
commissions. Centaur Mfg. Co., Chicago. B-Msis 2*	SUPERFLOUS HAIR AND MOLES RE- moved by electricity, Mme. Post. 31916 S. 15th. U-850	A. C. VAN SANT'S SCHOOL, 513 N. Y. LIFE.
WANTED, SALESMAN FOR LINE CIGARS: Ilberal salary and expenses; also side line men. Sumatra Cigar Co., Chicago, Mess 50	MISS VAN VALKENBURGH DESTROYS PER- manently by electricity superfluous hair, moles, warts, etc. Room 416, N. Y. Life bldg. U-502	ELOCUTION.
WANTER OFFICE TRAM FOR SMALL	MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP- erty: strictly confidential. Address P. O. Box	ZULEMA FULLER, 516 KARBACH BLK., EN-
Bee, B-M804 2*	WEDDING INVITATIONS, BURKLEY PTG.CO.	241-F44
WANTED, A COMPETENT MAN TO DRIVE laundry wagen; must be one who has had ex- perience; can control new trade and furnish perience; can control new trade	VIAVI CO ME HER BUILDING: HOME	FINANCIAL.
very best of references. Address, giving par- ticulars, K 25, Ree. D-M801 3*	treatment for ladies; physician of fifteen years' experience in attendance; consultation free. U-M130	told his companion on the train that he would
WANTED-FEMALE HELP.	ELECTRIC PRINTS AND PORTRAITS, J. F. Bodtker, 1202 Douglas street. 11-M321 F3	to go about it will write to C. P. Van Winkle & Co., R. 59, 232 La Salle st., Chicago, he will receive a copy of the book, "Specula- tion, and How to Trade" free of charge.
WANTED, A COOK; ALSO SECOND GIRL, with city references. Mrs. Marsh, east of	WONDERFUL SYSTEM FOR MAKING OLD faces young wrinkles removed, 200 Douglas blk. Write Mme. True. U-M437 F11*	
Brownell Hall. C-731-31*	BELLE EPPERLY CORSET MADE TO ORDER	
FOR RENT-HOUSES. HOUSES. F. K. DARLING, BARKER BLOCK.	U-M706 F25* MISS MASON'S SCHOOL FOR DRESSMAK-	FACIAL BLEMISHES permanentlyre- moved by regular physicians. 20 years' practical experience. J. H. Wood bury 127 W. 42d St., N.Y., Inventor of Wood bury's Facial Scap. 150 p. book for a stamp. Branch Offices: Boston, Phila., Chicago, St. Louis.
WOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. THE	ing, over Boston Store, in Rohrbaugh Business college hall. Elevator entrance on Donglas. U-657-F-2*	
O. F. Davis Company, Los Farnam.	CRIPLE CREEK-WRITE US FOR ANY- thing you want to know about it. We guar- antes correct information. A 1 references. The	
5-room house on 22d and Leavenworth, cheap. Jnc. W. Robbins, 211 N. Y. Life Bidg. D-123	C C. Detective agency, box 585, Cripple Creek, Colo, U-M735 F6*	the smith of the second s
HOUSES, BENEWA & CO., 103 N. 15TH ST. D-129	THE PACIFIC HOTEL, 609 PACIFIC, CAN accommodate a few more boarders at the low price of \$3.50 per week, including room.	
MODERN HOUSES. C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. Life building. D-M180	U-MS0 2ª	
<ul> <li>EIGHT-ROOM, ALL CONVENIENCES. 1217 South Thirty-second; and many others; all sizes. F. D. Wead, Sixteenth and Douglas. D-M122 F1</li> </ul>	ANTHONY LOAN AND TRUST CO. 218 N. Y.	
FOR RENT, NICH SOUTH FRONT EIGHT room brick house, with all modern improve	Nebraska & lowa farms or Omaha city property	
room price notes, the class condition; possession given January 15. Inquire on premises, 2610 Half Howard street. D-219	I MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST HALES. ID.	
B-ROOM FLATS, \$5.00; 1023 N. 21ST. D-235 F2*	6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN OI? OMAHA real estate & Neb. farms. W. B. Meikle, Omaha W-145	
FOR RENT, A NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE NEWLY papered, \$3.00 per month, including city water, to people that pay rent in advance, 119 N.	MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OMAHA real estate. Brennan, Love & Co., Paxion bik W-147	
37th; take Farnam car; Stoetzei, hext to F. C. D-461	CITY LOANS, C. A. STARR, 925 N. Y. LIFE W-118	
STEAM HEATED STORES AND FLATS. Howard Ranck, agent, 1610 Chicago st. D-474-F14	MORTGAGES G. G. WALLACE, BROWN BLK W-149	(My mama used Wool Soap) (I wish mine had
4-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 2723 FARNAM ST Milton Rogers & Eons, 14th and Farmam Sia.	-140 ·····	WOOLEN'S WII NOT SHITING IT
FLATS, ELEVENTH AND HOWARD, 1 rooms, newly papered and painted, \$15.00, 31 rooms, newly papered and painted, \$15.00, 31	MORTGAGE LOANS; LOW RATES. J. D. Zittle, 16th and Douglas, Omaha. W-151	WOOL SOAP
First Nat'l bank bldg. D-629-31 MODERN HOUSE NEAR PARK, CALL 139	FARM LOANS, DOUGLASS ARE STAR VI	Wool Soap is delicate and refreshing for bath pur-
S. 28th street. D-M769 F3*	FOR MONEY SEE F. D. WEAD, 16TH AND Douglas. W-M192 F1	
FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS.	GEO, P. BEMIS, LOANS, PAXTON BLK. W-334 F7	New York.
FIRST CLASS BOARD AT 1610 DAVENPORT street. E-M471 F14*	MONEY-TO LOAN-CHATTELS.	Colling from New York Wedneslovs as follows:
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS with modern conveniences. 1713 Chicago st. E-M299-F1*	MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS horses, wagons, etc., at lowest rates in city no removal of goods; strictly confidential; yo	Bailing Holn Adversary, Feb. 5, 10 a. m. Majestic-Wednesday, Feb. 12, 10 a. m. Germanic-Wednesday, Feb. 12, 10 a. m. Germanic-Wednesday, Feb. 26, 10 a. m.
8 NICE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHEI Fooms: light housekeeping: 1112 S. 11th.	can pay the loan off at any time or in an amount. OMAHA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,	Childen states and second according to
E-715- F2* BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS LIGHT	306 S. 16th at. X-153	Saloon passage, see and opward, according to steamer selected and location of berth. Becond cabin 35, 440 on Majestic and Teutonic, DRAFTS payable on demand everywhere in Great Britain and Ireland sold at lowest rates.
housekeeping, 2019 Harney. E-710-2* FURNISHED ROOMS; STEAM, 294 SO, 2771	ture, planos, etc. Duff Green, room 8, Barke	For inspection of plans of local agents or direct
SI. E-M.23 FF	BUSINESS CHANCES	<ul> <li>Matricand RERSEY, GI Ag'i 20 B'way,</li> <li>N.Y. S. TENNY FRENCH, G'I W'n Ag',</li> <li>244 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.</li> </ul>
heated, with all modern conveniences. At 181 Dodge street. E-M790 F2*	best stand in best town of Nebraska. Addres	RAILWAY TIME CARD
FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.	CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD STOCKS, SAFE ANI	Eaves BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER Arrives
FRONT ROOMS, WELL HEATED; FAMIL bourd if deaired; rates reasonable, 324 Nort 22d st. F-676	fabulous and quick returns by placing you	r Omaha Union Depot, 19th & Mason Sta.   Omaha
FIRST CLASS BOARD: 1610 DAVENPORT ST F-M471 F14*	sop sale in the REST AND LIVELIES	r 7:05pm. Nebraska Local (except Sunday). 11:25am
NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD Terms reasonable. Call 2107 Douglas. F-495-		2:45pmFart Mail (for Lincoln) daily
FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS WITH OR WITH out board; steam heat; electric bells; baths; rate	health cause of selling. Address Whitsitt	5:00pm Chicago Vestibule 8:00an
reasonable. Midland Hotel, 16th & Chicago at. F-M535 F18	WANTED, PARTNER WITH \$10,000 CAPITA to invest in the largest express and storag business in Chicago. C 25, care of Lord Thomas, Chicago. Y -M892 7	243amChicago Express
FURNISHED ROOM, MODERN, WITH BOARD 15 week; also suite rooms. The Rose, 2020 Harney F-632-F24		Omaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.   Omaha
FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE with or without board; modern converiences	I WILL TRADE	6:00pm
2215 Howard St. F-734-31* FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, 2019 Ca F-M755 F3*	- 2,060 acres of clear farm land	Omaia Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sts.   Omaha 11:00amEastern Express
FURNISHED STEAM HEATED ROOMS, MOI	Merchandise or clear Omaha real estate.	7:05am
ern conveniences, board. 602 South 13th. F-753	WANTED-STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHAN dise or clothing, to involce from \$10,000 \$15,000, for first mortgages and clear land. 7	4.30pmBoone Local
FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED ROOMS.	- owners only; ho reply to agend. Address in 697. Norfolk, Neb. Z-679-F2	EAST.
reasonable rent; nice for housekseping. 17 Webster st. G-M596	PARMS TO TRADE FOR BANKRUPT MEI chandise, Address K 2, care Bee, Z-M839 2*	1. 6:25pm
5 UNFURNISHED CHAMBERS FOR HOUSE keeping, man and wife; water in kitchen; sie sink; waste pipe. 319 No. 17th G-M612	a nice little home; also a nice home for \$1.0 cash. W. G. Shriver, 1403 Farmam street.	WEST. 6:45pm.Oklahoma & Texas Ex. (ex. Sun.).19:25ar
FOR RENT-STORES AND OFFICES.	WANTED TO TRADE GOOD 160 ACRE FAR	M Colorado Limited 4:00pr
FOR RENT, THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDIN	in Ruck county, Nebraska, for good horse Will Middaugh, Ames, Neb. Z-M806 2	8. Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sts.   Omaha Stram Sinux City Accommodation 8:15pr
proof coment basement, complete steam hes ing fixtures, water on all floors, gas, etc. A ply at the office of The Bea. 1-210	FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.	<ul> <li>12.15pm</li></ul>
HALLS SUITABLE FOR SOCIETY PURPOSE second and third floors, 1011 Farnam; rent re- teo mable, 314 First Nat'l bank bldg.		<ul> <li>S- Omaha Depot, 15th and Webster Sta.   Omaha</li> <li>Ck 2:15pmFast Mail and Express5:35pr</li> <li>er 2:15pm(ex. Sat.) Wyo. Ex. (ex. Mon.)5:35pr</li> </ul>
1-621-31	engine and boller, new pattern sward bri machine and pugmill; Pott's crushers, tra and cars with winding drum to haul clay fro	<ul> <li>T.50r.m., Norfolk Express (ex. Sunday). 10 Ear</li> <li>St. Faul Express. 9 Dar</li> </ul>
FOR RENT-AN OLD ESTABLISHED GRO cery store; suitable also for meat market; go location. Inquire 1615 Farnam st. I-M6:3-3	d   sheds with pallets for 120,000 bricks, one ha	d, Leaves K. C., ST. J. & C. B. Arrives Omaha Union Depot. 19th & Mason Sts.   Omaha 9:05am
AGENTS WANTED.	Good water and location, perfectly health roo	9:05am
AGENTS WANTED TO TAKE ORDERS FO	B BARGAINS, SALE OR TRADE IN CITY PRO	J. 19:40am
our celebrated \$4.00 custom pants and sult Chicago Custom Pants Co., 205 Fifth av Chicago. J-M947 P2	GEO. P. BEMIS, HOUSES, LOTS, IRRIGATE farm lands, loans, 305 and 306 Paxton bloc	Leaves   SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC.  Arriver
RENTAL AGENCY.	BARGAINS, HOUSES, LOTS AND FARM	S. 5:45pm
I. H. PARROTTE, ROOM 23, DOUGLAS BLI LM-532-F13	K. ABSTRACTS. THE BYRON REED COMPAN	Comaha Union Depot, 10th & Mason Sta. Omaha Y. 7:05am
STORAGE.	RE-15	
STORAGE, FRANK EWERS, 114 HARNEY	POR SALE, 67 ACRE FARM NEAR LA Gatos, Cal.; 49 acres under culture; 18 acr fruit trees. For particulors apply to A. Trosper & Co., 626 Market street, San Francis Cal. RE-MT85 F2	<ul> <li>OmahalUnion Depot, 10th &amp; Mason Sts.   OmnhalUnion Depot, 10th &amp; Mason Sts.   OmnhalUnion Depot, 10th &amp; Mason Sts.   Omnhalunion Statement Stat</li></ul>
PACIFIC STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO	HOTELS.	5:45pm. Grand Island Express (ex. Sun.). 12:65pr 2:56pm
M-18		E OmahalUnion Depot, 16th & Mason Sta.   Omaha
ern conveniences, board, 603 South 13th. M-d	45 13th and Dodge. Rooms by day or week. 16	i   6:30pmBt. Louis Cannon Ball11:55ar

Napoleon at Marengo and a peace which Napoleon at Marengo and a peace which was only an armed truce, but which established the power of France and the First Consul. The dawn of the nineteenth century wit-nessed a renewal of the struggle; then came is in a bad condition and with whom a triffe, a scratch, a chance injury of any kind, that with another would be a matter of no consequence, proves to be a serious affair. So the empire and the wonderful series of vic-tories that enabled Napoleon to enter as a long as the jealousy and mutual suspicion conqueror into every capital on the continent. The nations fought desperately, but fate and Napoleon were against them. With the continue, any incident, no matter how insignificant in itself, may produce the gravest consequences. At another time, or under campaign sgainst Russia came the change. Napoleon saw then what England now sees, other circumstances, the telegram of the German emperor might have passed almost unnoticed, but coming as it did, when the between Russia and the rest of Europe, and preferred, as he says in his memors, to public mind in Great Britain was in a state public mind in Great Britain was in a state of irritation, it was like a spark in a powder magazine. It has, furthermore, long been the Russians, but not against the climate, and the terrible losses so weakened France that three years later combined Europe preevident to the thoughtful observer that the people of the great European states could vailed. In 1815 came a peace, the first subnot continue for many years to bear the stantial peace Europe had known for twentyfinancial drain involved by the cutlay for five years. THE SPANISH SUCCESSION. military and naval purposes, and so sorely is the strain felt in many quarters that a war The beginning of the eighteenth century was also the beginning of a war, which while it lasted, was almost as destructive which would effect a general readfustment of affairs and permit the subsequent reducof life and property as the wars of the revo tion of armies and navies, would be regarded ution and empire. The struggle was one to preserve the balance of power in Europe as almost a relief from the present condiand the probable consequences are so farand prevent France from dominating the continent. When Charles II. of Spain died, in 1700, the reigning houses of France and Austria each tried to secure the throne of eaching that no one power cares to assume the responsibility of beginning a struggle that will probably involve most if not all the states of Europe, and may rage for years in Spain for a member of the royal family. By will Charles had left the Spanish dominions o Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV., but Germany, England and the Netherlands EVERY CENTURY. It is, however, a singular historical fact contested the validity of the will, and made war in order to break it. This war, like that 100 years later, spread to regions far beyond that at or near the close of every century, for nearly 2,000 years, a great war has bro-ken out, involving, sometimes, only two leadthe nations most interested, and, to adapt a sentence of Macauley, used in another connecing nations, but more frequently desolation to several. There does not appear to be any tion, in order that a French prince might sit on the throne of Spiin, black men fought on special reason why an armed conflict should recur at the close of each passing century, the coast of Coromandel and red men scalpe the latter being a merely artificial division each other by the great lakes of North of time having no special reason other than the convenience of man, but explained or unexplained, the fact remains. The century America, The war, distinguished by the brilliant victories of the duke of Maribbrough and Prince Eugene, lasted thirteen years, and wars do not occur with mathematical ac-curacy, for sometimes they occur ten or fifteen years before the close of the century, accomplished nothing, so far as its original purpose was concerned, for the French prince, under the name of Philip V., held his and sometimes they are delayed a similar length of time after the century has begun. place on the Spanish throne, though, by the cace of Utrecht, he was compelled to cede a But the student of history, by making a careful study of the animals of the leading nations, will find that, for some cause, the large part of his dominions to various European powers in order to keep the remainder. Austria, Savoy and England were the closing years of one century and the opening of the next are periods of peculiar irritation chief gainers by these cessions, the latter, among other grants, acquiring the fortress of Gibraltar. Next to Spain, France was the among nations, it sometimes seems as hough they stored up their animosities, putting them carefully in stock, until toprincipal loser, for, not only did the flower of the French army perish on the fields where the close of the century, and then Mariborough's victories were won, but France looking them over, came to the conclusion that they ought to be settled up by war. It and Spain were wholly separated, so that "There are no Pyrenees" became the bitteris true that there, have been numbers of est satire. A GENERAL COMMOTION. Scott's

wars in the intervening years, and during

THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

erty. This marvelous state paper was or

centuries the civilized states of

The century which began with the year 1601 found the whole world in a tumult. In 1588 Spain had mustered all the naval force of a great empire for the conquest of England and sent forth the Armanda to do the work. The Armada failed, but the war did not come to an end on that account; that was but the beginning of a struggle which went on by sea and land for a long which went on by sea and iand for a long time. The war between England and the Spanish empire, however, was only one of the many which raged from 1585 to 1615. During this period there was a bloody strug-gle between France, under Henry IV., and Spain, while the princes of the German empire, utterly ignoring the imperial authority, carried on civil wars with each other, and devastated Germany with their public and private quarrels. At the same time the empire was forced to contend with the Hungarians, was forced to contend with the Hungarians, at all times with the Turks. Nor was the restlessness confined to Europe, for, during the same period, the Turks waged a war with the Persians, and the latter, finding they had won little glory in the strife with the Ottoman empire, made things even by carrying war into India. Under Aboas the Great, the Persian state at this time rose to a degree of power and splendor that has never since been equaled in its history. Such was the general irritation in both Europe and was the general irritation in both shufpe and Asia that the animosities kindled at the beginning of the century lasted until it was half over, for in 1618 began the famous Thirty Years' war, at first a religious struggle, but which soon became as much a matter of polities as of religion, the latter being finally as completely lost to view that Protestant politics as of religion, the latter being finally so completely lost to view that Protestant and Catholic states were fighting on each side. The state of Germany, when peace was finally concluded in 1648, was most de-plorable. Whole districts had been depop-ulated, and where once stood wealthy cities more only beaus of mins.

wars between the rival chieftains who, afte his death, aspired to emulate his example. HUNDRED YEARS' WAR.

WILL HISIORT KEPLACTISELT world have been in almost uninterrupted con-Biet, but even when this was the case to-wards the end of one century or in the be-ginning of the next, some war of greater importance or involving more serious issues

The dates of the famous Hundred Years' war between England and France are gen-erally given at 1340 to 1452, but, in fact, this long protracted struggle had its origin at the beginning of the century. The claims of the Edwards to the French throne were or a larger number of combatants has oc-curred to make the rule hold good. of the Edwards to the French throne were partly real and partly imaginary, but they answered the purpose well enough for those times, and it was in prosecution of these that the war was brought on. It has the distinction of being the longest war of his-tory, but by the sarcasm of fate, although the English were almost uniformally victor-lous, the close of the war left them not only with no advantage but berefit of nearly all The close of the last century and the begin-ning of this, for instance, found the whole world involved in war. The French revolu-tion broke out in 1789, and, after it had got into the full swing of progress, the French assembly, in the exuberance of its devotion to the cause of liberty, issued a with no advantage, but bereft of nearly all their continental possessions, a fact, which greatly deplored at the time, nevertheless bombastic proclamation announcing its readiness to assist the people of any nation who were desirous of recovering their libproved the foundation of England's subse-quent greatness. Besides seeing the begin-ning of the Hundred Years' war, the year The mutual jealousies that exist between the great powers of Europe, together with was selzed upon with eagerness by the Britand 1300 witnessed the first of those Mongoi inish government as a pretext for declaring war. Then came a series of bloody strug-gles, one coalition after another being formed by Great Britain and other powers against France and the revolution, as embodied in Napoleon. When the last century came to close it ended with the brilliant victory of

THE CRUSADES.

they became the permanent property of the Turk. Nor is the list of conflicts at the beginning of this ill-fated century even yet complete, for a savage struggle raged be-tween England and Scotland, during the course of which the typical Scotlish hero, Wallace, was betrayed, captured and put to death by Edward.

great aid to him. The history of the crusades verifies the statement that the centuries end with great wars, for these Titanic struggies between the west and the east began at the close of strated that instead of being au advantage the west and the east began at the close of one century and were at their height at the close of the next. The first crusade was undertaken in 1095, and, though apparen'ly successful, it was but the prelude to the

In the presence of some reporters this safe manufacturer recently gave some tests on his own safes that proved as interesting on his own sales that between the door and as bewildering to the witnesses. Among several enfess of lighter construction this man tackled one of the most formidable in his factory. He began by puttying the crack that remained between the door and the jamb of the safe all around, except i the middle. Then he drove in two wedges. At first the iron wall resisted, and it At first the fron wall resided, and it seemed impossible to get any hold for the wedge. A few sharp wrenches on the outer lever sufficed to permit the introduction of the thin biade of an ordinary steel wedge. A few more blows from the hammer, and the wedge set in the correct as in a vise. the wedge sat in the crack as in a vise. second wedge was driven close by the side of the first, and the crack became so wide that the first wedge fell out. The weak that the first wedge fer out. The weak point of every square door safe was thus exposed; and the second wedge driven in as far as it would go, after the first had been readjusted in the narrow crack. The space thus made by the two wedges was not more thus made by the two wedges was hot more than one sixty-fourth of an inch, but suffi-ciently large to introduce all the explosive necessary to wreck the safe. A dam of putty was built under the crack, the oil can was brought and the oil pumped through the crack. At first the oil flowed in very slowly through the small aperture, but all the oververy harmoniously, but, nevertheless, with-out coming to open hostility. In that year the Saxons planned a master stroke by which

safe and unharmed. As the explosive never strikes in, but always out, seeking escape at the weakest point, the doors are bound to at the weakest point, the doors are bound to give way under this manipulation. As there are necessarily four points or cracks in a square door, it would not matter if the walls of a safe are a foot thick and made of the aistance, and were butchered by thousands all over England. Men, women and children perished alike; none were spared by the bloodthirsty Saxons, who eagerly availed themselves of the opportunity to exterminate their commercial and political rivals. The most hardened steel, nitro-giverine can be injected wherever water and oil will pene-trate, and the most massive system of bolt cruel massacre did not go unavenged, for the Danes and Scandinavians generally took

NO SAFE QUITE SAFE.

## An Expert on the Subject Tells How the Cracking May Be Done. If the statement of a noted safa manufac-

furce is to be believed, money, securities and jewels, even though confined within the strongest safe, are not secure from expert cracksmen.

The limits of possibility, according to the views of this manufacturer, given in the St. Louis Republic, are reached when safes are made to withstand attacks a long time, but they cannot be made burglar proof, eithough

they are called so. This expression on the part of one who ought to know whereof he speaks is cold comfort as well as interesting reading to bankers and holders of private and public trusts. Massive bolts and machinery, timelocks and levers, walls of chilled steel are like papier mache in the hands of a cracks-1309 witnessed the first of those Mongol In-vazians of western Asia, which were subse-quently to develop into the merciless con-quests of Tameriane. The years between 1229 and 1300 also beheld a war between the Turks and Crusaders, resulting in the re-conquest of Palestine and Syria by the Mo-hammedans. These unfortunate provinces had been the scene of armed conflict time and again during the preciding century, but after the expulsion of the last of the Franks they became the permanent property of the

Rubber and other packing materials have been used to make the joints air-tight, but although this packing excludes air, not exclude nitro-givcerine, which eats out the rubber just like acid eats a hole in cloth, so that the packing, instead of being a hindrance to the cracksman, has been of

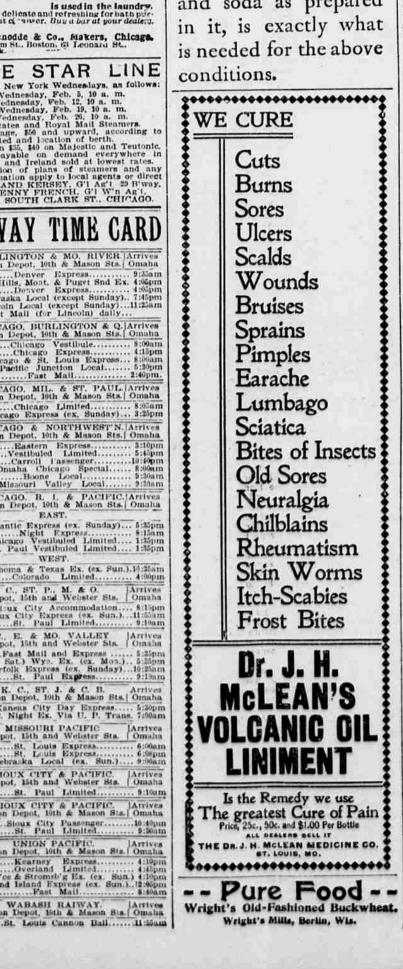
Much reliance was put upon the lever improvement when first introduced by safe to the holder of recurities, it is of material benefit to the burglar. Levers to work at all must be constructed with a little play. The burglar works the lever and injects his successful, it was but the prelude to the great conflict to follow. The war with the Saracens and Turks was carried on inter-mittently during the eleventh century, but as it neared its close the powers of Christendom, incited by Rome, becan to entertain stendom, explosive all the more readily. Fluid dyna-mite, or nitro-glycerine, is an agent of destruction with which every expert cracksman in the country is well acquainted, and it has made the present safe system almost worth-

incited by Rome, began to entertain the idea that vigorous effort was necessary to re-cover the Holy Land, and between the years 1187 and 1216 no less than five crusades were undertaken; the second, in 1187; the third, in 1190, by Frederick Barbarossa; the fourth, in 1190, by Frederick Barbarossa; the fourth, in 1195, by Emperor Henry VI.; the fifth, in 1198, by Baldwin, in the course of which Constantinople was taken and plundered by the crusaders; and the sixth, in 1216, by Fiederick II., after which a ten years' truce was made, allowing the possession of Jeru-salem to remain with the Christians. But, is though the world had not misery enough, as though the world had not misery enough, there was at the same time one war in France, another in Spain, another in Eng-land, while the bloody persecution of the Albigenses and Waldenses began in this period, and the petty states of Germany were in a continual broil. Nor did even eastern Asia escape, for during these years Gonghis Khan was scourging these years lenghis Khan was scourging that part of the put a violent end to the lives of not less han 10,000,000 human beings. The ante type of Tamerlane, his ideas of conquest were closely imitated by the savage con-The year 1002 witnessed an occurrence England that brought on a protracted and cruel war. For a long time the Danes and Saxons, who were practically of the same race, had lived together in England, not who were practically of the same

flow was caught in the dam, infiltration began, and before long all the oil in the dam had been absorbed through the crack. All they hoped to rid themselves at once and forever of their objectionable neighbors. With names and dates changed it was the case of Turks and Armenisms over again.

that now remained to do was to wrap the safe that now remained to do was to wrap the safe in blankets, apply the fuse and the nitro-glycerine would do the rest. When the door was opened the witnesses found distributed over the upper steps all the oil that had been poured in. With the In many quarters of the country, particularly slong the seacoast in the port towns, the Danes were gradually attaining the suprem the oil that had been poured in. With the fuse applied, the bolts would have been wrenched from their fastenings, the front of the safe would have been blown out, and the contents would have lain before eager hands, or and unberged As the available never acy. The Saxons planned, as the Turks are doing now, to reverse the order of things, to put themselves in the majority by massacring the Danes. Delib-erately contrived, the butchery was carricd out in cold blood. Taken by surprise, the unfortunate Danes could offer little re-

vorks could not prevent the explosion of bolt vorks could not prevent the explosion of the safe. Of this shortcoming all makers of safes are aware, and they are constantly on the qui vive for something by which the joints of their safe doors can be made as tight as up the cause of their murdered brethren, and possible. This safe manufacturer proved further to his small audience that it is a mechanical impossibility to so construct a square opening and make a door to fit it exactly after the shrinking process of tempering the metal that it would exclude the infiltration of water and oil, and consequently fluid dynamite. ssible.



poverished blood. The combination of Codliver Oil with the Hypophosphites of lime and soda as prepared in it, is exactly what is needed for the above \*

Emulsion

stands for wasting, de-

creased vitality, im-

were only heaps of ruins. THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The early days of the sixteenth century did not lack much of being as warlike as those of its successor. In 1505 there broke nose of its successive Turkey and Persia. The Turks then were what they always were before and have ever since been, very trouble-some neighbors, and as the Persians had not the grace of forbearance, frontier difficulties were of almost constant occurrence. The war which arose from their mutual animositie lasted for many years, raging along the Tigris and Euphrates, on the frontiers of Armenia, in short, from the Caspian sea to the Persian gulf. Both states were greatly the Persian guif. Both states were greatly weakened by the struggle, Turkey particu-larly so, as during the whole time of the Persian war the Ottoman power was also carrying on war with Poland. Hungary and the empire. No very important operations were, however, undertaken by the Turks in Fursher while the Persian war too hut Europe while the Persian war went on, but Europe while the Persian war went on, but the frontier incursions were unceasing, and, in some respects, were worse than regularly organized expeditions. But, aside from the frontier wars with the Turks, Europe was far from being at peace during the first fifteen years, for in 1510 the Holy leigue was formed explanat the Franch resulting in a years, for in faile the French, resulting in a severe conflict, while the war between Eng-land and Scotland culminated in the great victory of Floddin, in which the Scotlash no-bility was almost exterminated. Nor should it be formiten that in the easily days of the bility was almost exterminated. Nor should it be forgotten that in the early days of the century the seeds were planted of much future strife by the German reformation, which began in 1517, and at once provoked a war of words and controversy as noisy if not as destructive as conflict in the tented field. TAMERLANE.

# A hundred years earlier witnessed the be-ginning of the military operations of Tamer-lane, or, more properly, Timour Lenk, Timour the Lame. Europe in 1400 was rather more disturbed than usual, being in the midst of war between England and France, this con-

try. After the storming of Bagdad by his army, one pile of 93,000 human bodies was made in the great market place, and others, having smaller numbers, in other parts of the city. No such human scourge had visited weatern Asia, and to this day in many rural districts in Asia Minor, Persia and Mesopolemia his name remains a terror word with which mothers frighten their children

the war lasted until the time of the Norman conquest. But this was not the only war at the commencement of the eleventh cenabout the same time between the Saracens and the eastern empire, and raged for many years. The commencement of the tenth cen-tury was no more peaceful than that of the eleventh, for in 897 a great struggle began between the Green empire and the Hun-garians, followed a little later by a war with the Lombards, and another with the Saracens, during the course of which many of the Greek islands fell into the hands of the Moslems, and Constantiaople suffered a long slege, during the course of which the city was more than once in deadly peril.

queror who followed him.

THE DANISH WAR.

THE RULE INVARIABLE.

As far back as the beginning of the Christian era the rule of a great war at the close of every contury holds good. In 787 the Danish invasions of England began and the banish invasions of England began and the close of the century Charlemagne began his tremendous struggle with the Huns. A hundred years before, in 697, the invasion of Armenia and Asia Minor by the Saracens the suits has yet come to trial, but such is of Armenia and Ana anno by the babal commenced, and the famous Caliph Abdul Melek made his conquests in western Asia; commenced, and the famous Caliph Abdul Meiek made his conquests in western Asia; while, in 713, the Saracenic conquest of Spain was effected after a severe and pr-tracted struggle. In the year 600 Italy was ravaged from end to end by the Siavonians, while the Eastern empire entered on a bit-ter contest with the Persians on one side at the beginning of the sixth century. Italy was conquered by Theodoric, while a few years earlier, in 476, the whole empire was overrun by the northern nations, Rome was taken by Odoacer and the war lasted into the next century. In 392 began the civit wars between Theodoalus and his rivale, which made the famous Roman empire a desert and enabled it to fail an eigy prey to outside na-tions, while in 287 began the incursions of the Germanic races into Roman territory, and about the same time, came the Civil wars throne. A hundred years carlier there ware not only wars in the east, but Britain was desolated by the civil strife of Caracalia and dasolated by the civil strife of Caracalia and dasolated by the civil strife of Caracalia and gasinst the Daclans, the Persians, the Par-st thans and pretty nearly sill the neighbors

disturbed than usual, being in the midst of war between England and France, this con-flict being known as the Hundred Years' war. There were also wors in Italy and the empire, but of no great consequence when compared with the struggie between the English and French for supremacy in western Europe. All these conflicts, however, pale into insig-nificance when compared with the unparal-isled devastation wrought in Asis by Timour. To profound mibitary abilities he joined the bloodthirsty disposition of an oriental savage. His only idea of war was the manacere of all who opposed him; he effected conquests only to destroy every living thing in the bound-aries of the provinces he entered. He did not establish a state, he simply went to and fro on the earth as a destroyer. At Damascus, by its order, the entire population was put to destro and a pyramid of 70,000 human skulls was built as a memorial of his vic-tury. After the sterming of Bagdad by his army, one pile of 90,000 human bodies was made in the streat market pieze, and obies was made in the streat market pieze, and obies was

New Material for Veils.

army, one pile of 90,000 human bodies way made in the great market place, and others, having smaller numbers, in other parts of the city. No such human scourge had visited western Asia, and to this day in many rural districts in Asia Minor, Persia and Meropotamia his name remains a terror word with which mothers frighten their children. His essees of conquest began in 1395, con-tinued for many years, and was succeeded by series of destructive though less extensive

# RAILWAYS RUINED BY ACCIDENTS. About \$3,000,000 a Year Paid in Sci-tlement of Sults for Damages.

One of the most popular of the suburban railroads carrying passengers out of New

York during the summer season, says the New York Sun, went into the hands of a receiver a few days ago because there were these suits has yet come to trial, but such is the closeness with which railroad earnings and expenses are computed that the net each-

utes' neglect, recklessness of implatements may cost, in subsequent financial damage, years of labor. Among railroad men the case of the Toledo, Pecria & Western is a familiar one. In August, 1887, there was an accident at Chatsworth, Ill., on the line, in which 100 persons were killed, and the litigation re-sulting therefrom has kept the company in the courts ever since. The Monon road, running from Chicago to Louisville, is an-other sufferer in its finances from an acci-dent along the line, and the Ashtabula acci-dent along the line, and the Ashtabula acci-dent on the Lake Shore railroad some years ago involved that railroad in many thousand dollars of Icss. Railroads have no reserve fund to meet the Icsses sustained through damage auits from accidents. A contrary opinion prevails, especially among litigants and jurors, who seem to act on the general proposition that railroad corporations keep on hand a large sum for such contingencies as an occasional accident costing anywhere from \$50,000 to \$500,000. The amount of money paid in settlement of damage suits by American railroads cannot be suits by American railroads cannot

The amount of money paid in settlement of damage suits by American railreads cannot be computed with any positiveness, because it varies considerably from year to year, while the condition of the railreads trans-porting passengers has much to do with it. When roads are in good condition accidents involving loss of life cr serious bodily injury are rare; when roads are in poor condition such accidents are frequent. The large sys-tems of the country, such as the New York Central, the Ch'cago, Milwaukce & St. Paul, the Illinois Central and the Southern Pacific, spend on an average in the settlement of damage suits about \$150,000 each, and the smaller railway companies bring up probably the total amount paid to about \$3,000,000 in all.

Although the American railroads carry col-Although the American Fairoads carry col-lectively in a year 600,000,000 passengers, the number of fatal accidents averages but about 300, and of injuries to passengers about 3,000, or one killed for every 2,000,000 carried and one injured for every 200,000.

It will be an agreeable surprise to persons subject to attacks of billous celle to learn that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoos Remedy. In many instances the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as sook as the first symptoms of the disease appear. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by druggists.

Gasta. A century further back, the year 100, witnessed the brilliant campaign of Trajan against the Dacians, the Persians, the Par-thians and pretty nearly all the neighbors of Rome, the wars of Trajan following very closely the Jewish war in which Jerusalem was taken by Titus. The first century of our era began in prace, but in A. D. 6 the Ger-man war broke out, famous forever in the annals of Germany by the victory won by Arminius over Varue, in which the whole Roman army perished on the field. So in-variable an application of the rule that the close of one century or the beginning of the next witnesses a great war is certainly very remarkable. It is to be hoped that, for once, there may be an exception and that the pres-ent century may end with the gates of Janus closed, but, if this is the case, it will be the first time such a thing has occurred since the Christian era began.

When the Duchess Meets the Queen.