BARBERS TO ROYALTY.

MEN WHO CUT THE HAIR OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

One Knight of the Razor Was Offered a Reward to Cut the Czar's Throat—His Descendants Are Now Rewarded—The German Kaiser Is Changeable.

A decent shaved wear a full beard or shave himself. No nobleman will ever get a chance at the ear of Russia with a razor, at least in the guise of a barber. The accurate has his wildness carefully trimmed, but with scissors. Years ago he ranked as a responsible and important function, and of the four "grand masters of the court," as they are called, one always attends the czar when he requires to wear the barber's care, not that any doubt is left as to the fidelity of the tonsorial artist.

The family of Gerschmann have been barbers to the imperial house of Russia ever from the time of the Czar Paul. The first of the name, Michael, was employed when a youth in the palace at St. Petersburg and one of his unusual duties was to shave the emperor. The action was considered the death of Paul offered the young barber a reward that would have meant coming to him if he would cut the emperor's throat. Michael pretended to agree, but took the first opportunity to inform the imperial chamberlain, Count Tschernitschef.

The latter in turn, warned the weak minded czar of the conspiracy against his life, and Paul, barmy tally, was surprised to hear his barbershop by the soldiers who had plotted to destroy him. Count Tschernitschef raised to the throne he was rewarded of Count Tschernitschef of the fidelity of young Michael, and in recognition of his devotion to the imperial family, Alexander, by a special decree, ennobled Michael Gerschmann and all his descendants to be known by the name of his honorable trade.

Alexander was in the habit of being shaved, and during the night of a quarter of a century he never hesitated to intrust his look to Michael, whose grandson now holds the place by right of descent. As before stated, the office is a great deal of a sinecure with the present czar, so far as shaving is concerned.

It is the duty of the imperial barber to attend for stated number every morning immediately after the czar has risen and performed his ablutions for the purpose of dressing his hair and beard. This is done in the presence of one of the grand masters of the court. We the outside world has Michael Gerschmann of the present day in a sulkie; he has never been known to reveal the secrets of his illustrious patron, or whether he talks to his mistress or is more closely housed with a peasant from the lips whose utterances are to Russia like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

It is safe to presume, however, that Michael cultivates the virtue of silence in the imperial presence as well as out of it and that he never asks the czar whether he wants a shampoo or would like a little on menie on his moustache. Michael goes whenever the czar travels, and it is through the sensional tiers of the Russian autocrat to his father-in-law in Copenhagen that the barber's personality is known to the world, these being both his son-in-law and secretary in the Danish palace then of St. Petersburg.

The two former kaisers of the German empire had wooden full beards. In Prussia no barber has never been an official personage, the selection being intrusted to the marshal of the household, at present the Baron Von Lyncker. The aged Kaiser William had a confidant and faithful personal attendant in Ludwig Knille, the son of a Brandenburg peasant, who was performing ordinary menial duties in the palace prior to be the confidential servant of the King and emperor. Knille was inseparable from his master in war and peace, and he could undoubtedly have given secrets to the world as interesting in some respects as those of Bismarck.

The prolongation of the kaiser's life to a great age was no doubt due largely to the faithful attendance of this humble personage, who never shared in the honors or fame that courted others less intimately associated with his master. Knille did not long survive the emperor. He was discharged with a pension sufficient to support him in comfort, but he soon died and was buried in the churchyard of his native village in Brandenburg.

It is said that the present kaiser is changeable as to barbers, he has been given more employment than his predecessor in the empire. At present, strangely enough, he is being shaved by an Alsatian, a man whose name is not known outside the court, but who was in the Franco-Prussian war in one of the leading barber shops of Berlin. There his Alsatian attracted the attention of Count Stolberg, who recommended him to the marshal of the house. As he has attended to the kaiser for three months he is supposed to give satisfaction. It is said, however, that he has had a number of predecessors, who have been relegated to menial service in the palace.

In the Austrian court the kaiser has an extremely tender skin, and as he insists on giving audience and orders while being shaved, it takes a clever artist to employ dressing some of the Hohenzollern blood. This is believed to have been the trouble with the barbers who had gone.

The Austrian never does everything magnificently, and the index of the emperor is provided over by the Cavalier de Hacker, a descendant of his uncle general who led the attack on the Turkish garrison at Pesth in 1849, and whose posterity has figured honorably in nearly every great war in Austria since, and who has been engaged. Even the barber, a term by which he is never known, is a nobleman, the family name of Pacsch having been so that title in order to qualify him for his duties at the palace, for no person can lay hands on the Austrian emperor.

The Czar of Russia has as a native of Austria, but a Saxon by birth. He was trained by the famous imperial artist, who was also a man of title, and he is said to be one of the most expert of his trade in the world. He is, of course, of plebian origin. He is something of a doctor as well as a hair trimmer, and the Czar has no better second source in his barber than nothing influence of his manipulations.

Since the death of Prince Rudolph Francis Joseph has been troubled with heart trouble and similar ailments, and his barber's manipulations are more effective than a physician's in driving away the pains that oppress him. The Count de Tarnow has opportunity to the palaces, both at Vienna and Budapest, and is trusted to a degree, although not a leading court favorite, he is a favorite of Francis Joseph, and a full beard from a very little one for the emperor.—St. Louis Republic.

Women and Tobacco.

I have heard more remark complimentary that were said about women who smoked tobacco, by men who enjoy a cigar or their own smoke. These women were men who smoked, but whenever would say one that they "invariably off the room for a bumper of pipe-ware." There are two sides to all questions, and I am very sure if every man who complained of the women who smoke of the tobacco question, the cigar and cigarette, or some of them had for a "tobacco world" they would at least cease to justify the act of their betters and the Book of the Injurious they frequent. But men seem to not those reflexive arguments in affection or favor, for the lady would say probably, in this, not infrequently—Mrs. Jane G. Austin.

CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORIES.

Professor Robertson Details the Various Methods of Conducting Them.

Professor J. W. Robertson's suggestions for starting a creamery or cheese factory are as valuable for the United States as for Canada. He says:

The basis upon which a cheese factory or creamery may be established and the businesses carried on may be: 1. A private enterprise, whereby some individual or firm undertakes to provide buildings and to conduct the business. 2. The formation of a joint stock company or co-operative association.

In the case of private enterprise one of four plans may be followed:

1. The individual or business firm who for the purpose of this article will be called the manufacturer, may charge such a rate per pound of cheese or butter as may be agreed upon with the patrons who furnish the milk or cream. In consideration of which the manufacturer will undertake and agree to manufacture cheese or butter, as the case may be, of first class merchantable quality, and to provide all furnishings required in the manufacture and selling or packing of the same. The collecting of the milk or cream is sometimes done at the expense of the manufacturer and sometimes these are delivered at the factory by the patrons. A different rate is charged by the manufacturer in the two cases. Where the milk is collected by the manufacturer for cheese making the charge ranges from two cents to two and three-quarters cents per pound of cheese, according to the quantity of the output, the distances to be traveled collecting the milk, and other local and particular circumstances. Where cream or milk is collected by the manufacturer for butter making, the charge varies from three and a half cents to five cents per pound of butter.

2. The manufacturer may carry on the business and meet all expenses incidental thereto, in the providing of furnishings, etc., for a stated per cent. of the product. The disposal of the products, whey, butter milk or skim milk, are matters for mutual adjustment between the manufacturer and patrons.

3. The manufacturer may purchase the milk or the cream from the patrons at such a price as may be agreed upon. The price may be uniform per lb. pounds of cheese or per pound of cream for the whole season, or it may vary for different months. This plan is not recommended as a product can, on the market for cheese or butter may advance to such high prices that the patrons will become dissatisfied with their bargain and will labor in the factory, or the market may go so low that the manufacturer will be unable to realize from the product so much as he has agreed to pay. In either case the factory business suffers. A fair equitable basis, with as little as possible of the element of speculation, is safe.

4. A price for milk or cream may be fixed on a sliding scale, according to some recognized or mutual agreement for milk, cheese or butter from time to time during the season. A milk of cream is sometimes called a "creamery tech," and should represent any quantity which will yield one pound of butter.

Creamery Regulation.

The creamery itself may be described as a square building 35 by 50 feet, with equite house adjoining; the wash room floor and office are on the ground level, while the work room, setting room and store are sunk in the ground about four feet, and are cement lined throughout. The apparatus consists of an equipment of Cooley cans without taps for submerging in ice water, two Boyd tempering vats, one heating vat, 1,300 gallon churn and one Mason power worker. Power is conveyed to this flat from a six horse power horizontal engine supplied with steam power from an eight horse power boiler.

Our butter, which quickly found a front place, is put up in packages ranging from two pounds to fifty pounds, while a small proportion is made into one pound prints and sold from refrigerator boxes. From our experience, and taking into consideration the general conditions throughout the province, I feel that at present it is not practicable to establish many private creameries, but with her it a natural pasture and other favorable features Manitoba should make a grand showing in the dairy line during the next decade. Let us persuade our neighbors to supersaturate the flat pan and the churn, grow more fodder corn and roots, fill up the chinks in the draughty cow house, use good dairy salt and pack in new neat tubs.—R. A. Strachan, Manager Burnside Industrial Farm.

Notes.

Frequent change of food diminishes the waste of fat in the skimmed milk.

A cow is less liable to disease than almost any other farm animal.

A new invention for cooling butter is reported. It consists in suspending above the butter a wooden frame while on top is a cone shaped pan filled with ice and salt. The ice water from this pan enters upon the butter while the worker is revolving. The effect is to make everything about there as cool as the neighborhood of an iceberg.

It is not necessary to work butter twice, if you do it right the first time. Stop the churn when the butter is in the granular state, lift the salt into it—that is, if you use the dry salt. Then in half an hour work or roll the salt carefully and thoroughly in, and your work is done. There is less chance of streaking the butter or leaving it if you salted and packed at once than if you leave it till next day.

The Best Dress for a Good Woman.

The best receipt ever given for a lady's dress may be found in the work of Tertullian. He says: "Let simplicity be your white, modesty your vermilion, drop your eyelids, your ornaments with modesty, and your lips with silence. Let instruction be your curling irons, and a reply cross the front pin in your hair, remembrance be a hooked pin for ornament. Employ your hands in honorable duties, and keep your feet within your own house. Let your garments be of the silk of purity, the fine linen of sanctity and the purple of chastity."

There are several things to be especially avoided in selecting a site for your dwelling. Do not select those near swamps, millponds and stagnant water. Another thing to be avoided is the proximity to manufactories which are liable to give off noxious odors and drainage from which needs care.

In Florence, in 1846, the wife of a nobleman was accused of poisoning her husband. Her defense was that the powder on his person was to arsenical for usage of the Venus.

Worthy Discussion.

There is definite satisfaction to self-doubt when it is thoroughly the whole process there is not a moment which equals the first thrill of the knowledge that the labor finished was well done. The faithful workman, after concentrating all his abilities and striving with unwearied pains to pave an part immaculate, experiences a glow of satisfaction, not in the end of the result, but in the process that others will example its merit, and that praise and recognition for talent and skill exalt him. He regards his work proudly. He has a profound contempt for whatever is not before. It was as large as the dry branches, but this is in the force of personality, the thoroughness of all his labors.

Will it be for the workman and for the sake of his future productions that these feelings are cultivated? Is it well? And in giving the week earnest, whose little are highest, the opinion of self-regard and self-contempt which follow are as great or was the self contemplation?

How small and weak now looks the pen formerly! How vast the prescription which brought to a friend with the work of this manner hand or that have been enthusiasm! How far it falls beneath the thoughts he had conceived! How far below the hands he planned to create! Worst of all, how miserably unlike the ideal he is striving to create!

Well, the work is done, it is finished. It has been worth to him the years it has taught. He looks are behind, but forward. It is by concentrate efforts that he has been enabled to accomplish of worth. And after he has then judged himself, the approval or condemnation of others affects him as little as the wind blows. He knows what he knows how much he has done, and how much more he has failed to do.

It is good for the workman and the work that he should be thus forever discontented. A thousand times—yes. For the soul that can rest satisfied with past accomplishments, or with present efforts, is too buried in its own conceit.—Harper's Bazar.

Their Followers.

"The modern Sphinxes can doesn't understand his business," said an old traveler, "or he would not be so long in one place being 'held up.' He's brutal—unless people are."

"I was held up once in a way that I enjoyed. No force, no serious shock to the nervous system and no offended courtesy. I've been in a good many different countries and travel pretty much in the same methods, but for the quiet and quick transaction of business of that nature, without any unnecessary trimmings, commend me to the Arab of the desert.

"He was sauntering along the street ahead of me, quietly browsing a twig. He wasn't looking for trouble, I'm sure, for he had no weapon and he wasn't doing anything that was suspicious. He was just sauntering along with his arms folded on his breast. I was thinking how I would like to overtake and pass him. I passed him on the left—that is, I started to pass him on that side. When I got even with him he said:

"'I say!'

"It was said quietly, and didn't even startle me. I turned and looked, expecting and nothing unusual in it. Of course I looked toward him, and I saw the tip of a revolver resting on the crook of his left elbow. He never said a word, but I felt as if the tip his right hand was on the other end of the revolver.

"'Just take it easy,' he added.

"He I sauntered along with him, and at his suggestion transferred my watch and money to his pockets. Then he said:

"'Go on.'

"And I went on and didn't look back. But I have always considered him a man who could do a job with neatness and dispatch, and without unnecessary trouble and excitement. That account for him a man with heart disease."—Chicago Tribune.

To Whom Do Prescriptions Belong?

The law here does no rule as to the formulas to be observed by a practitioner when prescribing for a patient, and he may, and often does, prescribe perfectly well by merely giving verbal directions to be observed by his patient. When, however, these directions include the use of any particular drugs, it is usual and convenient to put them into writing, so that the patient may not make any mistake in ordering the drugs which he is advised to use.

The act of giving a written prescription does not affect the property in the prescription given to the patient. It is for the moment be useless, it, unless by custom and by accepted usage it is perhaps the same one also. A custom to be good in law must be general, and there is no custom so that a prescription belongs to any one except the patient to whom it was given in England. The paper therefore belongs to the patient unless he agrees with his medical attendant to the contrary.

It is, of course, open to any practitioner to stipulate that his prescriptions shall belong to himself, or shall only be made up by a particular chemist, who shall deliver the paper as soon as he has used it, but it is equally open to each of his patients to decline to be bound by any such stipulation.—British Medical Review.

Expensive Pets and Cheap Human Beings.

In the price list of the Hagenbeck "Bête Menagerie," of Hamburg, Germany, albino lions are at $1,000 a pair, and several chimpanzees at $800 apiece. The price of Angolan apes varies from $75 to $600, and three gibbon monkeys from Sumatra are offered at $1,000 the lot. Even these seem equal, however, beside, if compared with those of another form, the Nubian slaves can be bought for eight dollars. Male some a little higher. But on the upper Congo job lots of slaves are offered to customers at $70 dollars a dozen.

Oxford's Income.

The Oxford university income amounted to $35,000 in 1880, of which $20,000 came from land and other financial revenue, the degree fees alone amounting to just $10,000. The university draws about $10,000 from various external sources, $10,000 from trust funds, $8,000 from the publication and profit from the Clarendon Press was $5,000. It speaks well for the administration of the university property that "equity and mutual agreement" nearly $200. Professors take about $19,000, university officers $3,000, examiners $3,000, and readers $2,500.

The Bodleian cost $17,000, the museum $1,500, the Taylor institution $7,000, and the botanical gardens $1,100, while $6,000 went in various national expenses, and interest on building funds in loans amounted to $3,500. The university income does not now vary from year to year, except in quite slight amounts.—London Truth.

Queen Victoria's Dress.

Queen Victoria's dress is worn and doing with great fatigue, in 1890. As the Queen has not become the national color of the Jubilee, and yet retain in the case of the Irish brigade, the Scots guards and perhaps a few other instances, red has been the distinguishing color of the English army.

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Dated June 19th, 1891.

DAVID S. EKERT, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Hannah Addicks, deceased.

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