

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1901.

# A Few of the Private Libraries of Minneapolis

BY CHARLOTTE WHITCOMB.

PHOTOS BY A. S. WILLIAMS.

Once upon a time a waggish newspaper writer declared there were by actual count 300 more bay windows in Minneapolis than there were houses. So, to-day, when one enters a dwelling and finds two or three rooms given up to the accommodation of books, the inference is that a like statement might be made concerning private libraries.

It was thought when this article was undertaken that the private collections of books worthy of mention might be counted on the fingers of one hand, but lo! on investigation, they were found everywhere. Some of them large, some of them unique, many of them valuable; libraries numbering from 1,000 to 1,500 books are common, while there are very few homes, even humble homes, but that have three or four shelves filled with these mute but eloquent companions.

### A City of Bookowners.

That Minneapolis is a community of readers the statistics of the public libraries declare, but it transpires that it is more, it is a city of book-lovers and of book-owners.

Among a few the accumulation of books may be the fad—as the bay window was once a fad. One householder says: "They are not having bay windows now—they are having libraries." And another: "Books furnish so! Put a bookcase into a room and there you are! but take it out, and my wife is gone."

In these days of many publishers the acquisition of books need not be a matter of expense, as many cheap editions quite answer Charles Lamb's modest request— "To be strong-backed and neat-bound is the requirement of a volume." No one, therefore, need be without his Shakespeare to-day any more than without his Bible, since a trifling sum will buy it.

### Buying a Poet.

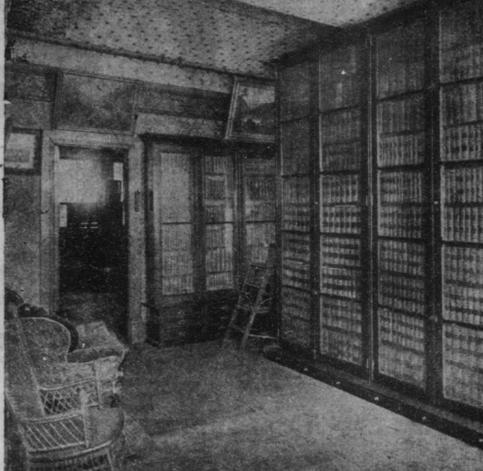
Said a simple-hearted and ingenious neighbor, "There's nothing like having poetry in the house, so when I get 49 cents ahead, I go right down town and buy a poet." She might, indeed, do much worse with her 49 cents than to "buy a poet," for there is in a good "poet" both nobility and dignity, even when found dressed in a "down town" suit.

So there they stand, best poets, a motley fellowship—and if she seldom reads them herself, her children, whose lives are now passed amid things of sight and sound in the inanimate world, but who will soon know life in the social world of kindred human beings, know also something of life in the great world of books.

And books we know are a substantial worth both pure and good. Round these with tendril strong as flesh and blood. Our pastime and our happiness will grow.

### Mr. Walker's Books.

T. B. Walker, though a busy man of affairs, has always been a student, and his library is the outgrowth of his tastes and pursuits. It occupies his old art gallery, a room 13x30 feet. The cases, with shelving five tiers high, cover the four walls except spaces for a door and three windows. Here are religious and historical books, next poetry and general literature, next educational works. The department of essays includes those by Lamb, De Quincey, Macaulay, Burke, Bacon, Carlyle, Smith, Taine and others. There are many books on social science, including



A ROOM IN L. M. STEWART'S LIBRARY.

political economy, socialism, treatises on finance, municipal government, trades unions and general branches of social economy. A large case is devoted to biography and natural science. Mr. Walker's library is rich with works on art, many of them finely illustrated, especially those concerning painters and painting. Books of reference are numerous, books on law, medicine, in fine, much of that literature humorously quoted by Charles Lamb as "books which no gentleman's library should be without."

A comparatively small space is devoted to fiction. One shelf especially significant contains about thirty volumes of Mr. Walker's original school books, all rebound in uniform dark covers. They comprise the educational series studied by him during a number of years when he was, as Mrs. Walker says, "earning a livelihood and acquiring an education."

Christian evidence, sociology, natural science and, of late years, municipal government, have been the principal lines of study of the owner of these books, while matters of art have been for twenty years what some one calls his "more serious recreation."

For lack of space in the library, several hundred volumes, including Mrs. Walker's personal collection, are in cases about the house.

### Mr. Bradstreet's Collection.

John S. Bradstreet's library occupies a pleasant room in his home on S. Seventh street. His collection is not numerically large, but the volumes are valuable in themselves and especially valuable to their owner, being comprehensive of subjects of interest to him. They have been acquired gradually either as his needs demanded or on their discovered merits. An important part of his library is a large number of volumes treating of art and of architecture. These are works written by the highest authorities on those subjects and they are

enriched by very fine colored plates, engravings and general illustrations.

### Mr. Dodge's Library.

The library of Fred B. Dodge contains about 1,500 volumes. While it includes much of the standard literature in prose and verse, its literature lies in its specialties. These are works on the French revolution, American history and Greek archaeology. Concerning the French revolution, Mr. Dodge has about 200 volumes; these are in French and in English, including a number of contemporary publications especially suited for a study of the life of Robespierre and the Girondins.

There are many interesting old books on his shelves. Among them is a copy of the Rouge Livre published secretly in 1793 which contains a list of the personal annuities and pensions granted by Louis XVI and of his personal expenditures. Mr. Dodge's library is rich in bindings by Otto Zahn; indeed, he has been called the introducer of Zahn to the Northwest.

### Mr. Stewart's Books.

Levi M. Stewart has probably the largest private library in Minneapolis. The books are in five rooms and occupy the shelves of fifteen big bookcases, thirteen in his office in the Kasota building, and two in his house on Hennepin avenue. The gentle humorist of Ella said, "I have no repugnance to Shakespeare but I do not feel for me nor Jonathan Wild—too low," and this world of books declares on behalf of its owner a like catholicity of taste. The books are not catalogued and it is difficult to estimate their number, but they include a large law library. The others are miscellaneous—an exhaustive collection of essays, poetry, fiction, history, biography. One whole section is given up to books concerning Napoleon. This would seem to include about everything ever written concerning the great soldier.

It would be a privilege to browse in

this wilderness of books. One would be sure of surprises in the way of the unexpected. Perhaps a Webster's spelling book with its quaint wood cuts, cheek-by-jowl with curiosities of anti-Masonic literature, or those sixteenth century partners in letters, Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey, and a not less interesting pair, those associate translators of Hebrew psalmody, Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins. Mr. Stewart says that he has been able, since in his boyhood he began to fit for college.

### A Law Library.

Perhaps the largest law library in the Northwest is that of W. H. Norris. Open shelves in his office display 3,000 law books, well selected, substantially bound in "law calf" and catalogued. They include, beside the recognized works on constitutional and international law and treatises by great authorities, "Reporters' Text Books," "State Reports of Cases in all the States," etc.

### Mr. Simmons' Collection.

A unique library and one exceedingly attractive and valuable to a man of scholarly pursuits is that of Rev. Henry M. Simmons. Its owner calls it a motley library. While it is not rich in the standard English works as are most libraries, it is characterized by out-of-the-way books in all sorts of old bindings. A large part of it is in Greek, Latin, French, Italian and German.

Mr. Simmons has not many theological works, and he disclaims any particular treasure in rare books, though his shelves bear a fine edition of Cicero's Letters, printed in 1490, several Aldines, specimens of most of the famous sixteenth century printers, such as the Juntas, Gryphus, Colinaeus, etc., with Greek "Ettio Princeps" from Robert Stephens' Royal Press at Paris. He has also some thirty Elzevirs and various seventeenth century books; many eighteenth century, including several luxuriously printed Baskerville and Bodonian classics. He regards his books as helpers, though he confesses to a little of the weakness of a collector.

When asked to give his definition of an ideal library, Mr. Simmons said, "It should contain the standard works of poetry, history and fiction; and especially a good encyclopedia condensed enough for easy reference."

### Mr. Montgomery's Treasures.

Rev. J. S. Montgomery's library consists of a good library of literary and scientific books. There are, of course, encyclopedias and dictionaries and also some reference volumes on church history, but Mr. Montgomery does not depend much upon theological dogma nor does he consider it good spiritual food for the occupants of the pews. His library favorites are Russett, Emerson, Lowell, Coleridge, Muhlbach, Eliot, Hawthorne and Whitcomb. He reads also, and derives much pleasure and profit from the reading, Huxley, Darwin, Spencer and Tyndall.

### Good Medical Library.

Dr. H. H. Kimball has what he calls a pretty good library of medical works. It is catalogued, up-to-date and comprehensive. He declares it to be the best medical library in Minneapolis. It numbers about 1,000 volumes.

### President Northrop's Books.

President Northrop of the University of Minnesota says he has no library proper. Nor do his books as in the case of his study. They are uncatalogued, but the estimated number is 1,600. They are very miscellaneous—more largely English than those of any other collector. The grip contains the charge of seven cartridges in a case, inserted at one time, almost instantly. After the pistol is charged with such a filled magazine, one opening movement made by hand, bringing the first cartridge into the chamber and cocking the hammer. The action of the pistol is then automatic, except that the trigger is pulled for firing each shot, and it can be discharged at the rate of five shots per second. The recoil, which makes pistol shooting so difficult, is almost entirely taken up by the automatic operation.

Used in the Philippines. A very practical trial is now being made of this pistol in the field in the Philippines, where a great many officers have been supplied with it. It is successful in every respect. The principle of the automatic cannon and pistol is not a natural step to apply this same principle to the rifle, and to predict that the rifle of the future will contain the successful combination of a single loader for the preliminary stages of the action, and the automatic action immediately preceding the charge, or when rapid fire is ordered.

### The Automatic Rifle.

Already such a rifle has appeared, in several forms, although all embodying the same principle. In Austria a patent was recently issued which converted the Mauser rifle into a semi-automatic weapon,

family living room, is a cosy place, and just what it looks in its pleasing disarray, the workshop of a busy man. He says in answer to an inquiry: "In forming a library, unless one's means are very large, books should not be bought until one knows whether they are good or not. Especially one should be careful not to fill his library with books that once read have no further value. If public libraries are available, one can easily confine his purchases to books of permanent value."

### Dr. Burton's Companions.

Dr. Burton owns between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. The bulk of his books belong to the realm of belles lettres—poetry, history, fiction and the drama. He has collected with great interest the output of the younger writers of verse, both English and American. While his library contains the classics, both ancient and modern, Dr. Burton says many books which a library of its size ought to contain it lacks, and again it has some specialties.

For instance, a little corner is devoted to Biblical literature—all kinds of books concerning the Bible—analytical, descriptive, the so-called higher criticism, etc. Near this, also, are examples of the old Germanic group—Old Saxon, Old German, Old Norse, Old English, Gothic. Among these examples of early letters are parts of the Bible elaborately hand printed by the monks in the fourth century.

Dr. Burton has many autograph volumes, gifts to him from other men of letters. Among these the Hartford, Conn., colony of writers are all represented. He has many fine and complete sets of different authors, but with the exception of a few examples of bindings by Mosher, Hubbard, etc., his fine bindings are few. He has never cared very much for the outside of books if their contents were to his

mind. But he says under the refining influences of Mrs. Burton's tastes he is developing an admiration for fine bindings, or rather an appreciation of them. Mrs. Burton, who has learned the art of book binding at the Northhoff bindery in New York, has recently put some of Dr. Burton's poems in very beautiful covers.

Dr. Burton has but about 1,000 of his books in Minneapolis, but as he will bring the others on from the east as soon as may be, he consented to describe them. It would seem that his library, though quite comprehensive in character, is largely composed of general literature—in brief, it is a library suited to the needs and the tastes of a modern man of letters.

### Gov. Pillsbury's Books.

Ex-Governor Pillsbury has a fine, well selected collection of about 1,000 volumes of standard works. Of course, a library of that size includes not only the standard miscellaneous works in the English tongue, but also translations or originals from other languages. There are a large number of German books, also many dictionaries, encyclopedias and books of reference generally. Governor Pillsbury's advice to the Journal Juniors is to read more history and biography and less fiction, and to be sure the fiction read is pure and wholesome.

### Mr. Partridge's Collection.

The library of George H. Partridge is housed in a room well appointed for its purpose. Just the right size, just the right light, its color scheme (quiet green, old blue and tawny yellow) subdued and artistic—nothing anywhere obtrusive, nothing disturbing. An ideal place in which to read, to study, to meditate. The books, about 1,000 in number and catalogued, are miscellaneous in character, comprising, however, a fine and extensive reference library. The books are largely in sets, finely

bound. Notable are the sets of limited editions. Among the treasure volumes are bindings by Otto Zahn and work from the Roycroft press. The sonnets of Shakespeare, printed on vellum and bound in silk lined half levan on cognate topics are treasures from the Roycrofts.

### Emanuel Cohen's Library.

Emanuel Cohen has about 1,000 volumes, exclusive of law books and books that can be called technical. The books include well-selected novels, essays, biography and general miscellany. Notable is the collection of volumes of English poetry and the books concerning Dante and Ibsen. Of late years Mr. and Mrs. Cohen have made a specialty of books relating to Jewish history and literature, ancient and modern, and their collection along these lines is a comprehensive one. For general reference they use the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Century dictionary, etc. Their books have been acquired by degrees.

In answer to a request Mrs. Cohen gives this bit of her experience: "In the collection of books we find the buying of desultory volumes, on the whole, wasteful, especially evanescent literature. Even a small number of books on cognate topics is more satisfactory to us 'grown ups.' This would hardly be the case with Juniors, yet I know very small Juniors who take pleasure in collecting Lang's fairy books."

### Fr. Shutter's Friends.

The library of Rev. Dr. Marion D. Shutter contains at present about 1,200 volumes. Every two or three years he "weeds it out," removing those books which are no longer serviceable to him and giving them to public and college libraries or other institutions, where they will be of time to time collections of 300 and 400 books. He says he has no desire to accumulate books simply to cover space on his walls.

Next to literature and history, his tastes are scientific and his library expresses his tastes so far as possible. He considers Darwin's "Origin of Species" the greatest book of the century and with this as a nucleus it is not difficult to imagine the character of the books that have accumulated around it. He tries to keep upon his shelves the latest works in Biblical criticism; but as for technical theology he has no interest in it.

Works on sociology have a prominent place in his library and he is now gathering what he considers the great works in psychology and mental phenomena. The subject of the mind, its power and its limitations, also, has the place in public attention just now. He adds that he likes fine bindings, but when he has to choose he prefers two good books in plain covers to one in half or whole morocco, and he does not despite the humble paper cover. In short, Dr. Shutter's library, he says, "is a valuable one, primarily, for business and not for display."

### Many Are Omitted.

This paper is not comprehensive of all the noteworthy libraries owned in town. Indeed, some of the most important have had no mention for good reasons; their owners were out of town or too busy to be interviewed. It is hoped those named may be fairly representative of the private collections in Minneapolis and it must be admitted that the showing is, on the whole, very creditable to so young a city.

—Charlotte Whitcomb.

A ROOM IN L. M. STEWART'S LIBRARY.

PRESIDENT NORTHROP'S WORKSHOP.



A CORNER OF GOVERNOR J. S. PILLSBURY'S LIBRARY.

## ADVANCEMENTS MADE IN THE "TRADE OF WAR"

### Some of the Improvements Made in the Last Few Decades—Probable Trend of Future Developments of the Fighting Machine.

The advancement made in the "Trade of War" in the last four years has been remarkable. The shock action of Napoleon's massed and massive infantry and the charge en masse of his splendid cavalry is as antiquated to-day as the stage coach and the spinning wheel. And in the firearms even greater changes have been made. In place of the matchlock and the flintlock, we have to-day the deadly Krag-Jorgenson, the Mauser and the Lee-Metford, with ranges of miles and successfully attacking troops at 2,000 and 2,500 yards.

### The New Rapid Fire Guns.

The heavy, lumbering, ugly-looking muzzle-loading cannon has passed, and we have the rapid-fire and automatic field guns, the disappearing sea-coast guns, lyddite, melinite and gun-cotton. Even the deadly "horse pistol" has found his place in the junk shop or a permanent resting place in some museum, and we have the double-action revolver and the automatic Colt and Mauser pistols. In the consideration of such marvelous

shots in the same time, using magazine fire. This great rapidity of fire is very desirable during the last stages of an attack or defense, for the prime object of the attacking line is to break up and disorganize the defenders' organization, immediately preceding the charge, which is and must continue to be the logical aim of every attack, and for the defenders to keep with a withering fire the attacking line and prevent the assault. Rapid fire used for other purposes is almost a total waste of ammunition, at least, too expensive for the results obtained, to be indulged in by any sane commander.

It therefore obtains that to increase the efficiency of the rifle as a fighting weapon, it must be made capable of a greater rapidity of fire for the crisis of the attack. It is the solution of this problem that is now occupying the attention of rifle inventors and experts.

### Rapidity of Fire.

Rapidity of fire was obtained to a very great degree in the various forms of the gatling gun. But the principle of the gatling gun, owing to the necessarily heavy mechanisms, could never be used in a rifle. The want of a cannon, lighter than the gatling gun, but as efficient, brought out the wonderful automatic guns, of which there are now several makes and patterns. The principle of the automatic cannon is utilizing the force of the recoil in the discharge of a charge to open the breech, discharge the empty cartridge shell, insert a loaded cartridge and cock the piece. All this is accomplished, seemingly instantaneously, in the automatic cannon, and the weight of the mechanism, which is becoming more and more simplified, is considerably less than any gatling gun.

### A Murderer's Pistol.

For some time it has been sought to apply this automatic principle to the smaller arms, and first appeared the automatic pistol in Germany, invented by Herr Mau-

ser, and now used by a great many of the English army and by our own officers. This pistol was very successful and other types by other manufacturers have appeared. The grip contains the charge of seven cartridges in a case, inserted at one time, almost instantly. After the pistol is charged with such a filled magazine, one opening movement made by hand, bringing the first cartridge into the chamber and cocking the hammer. The action of the pistol is then automatic, except that the trigger is pulled for firing each shot, and it can be discharged at the rate of five shots per second. The recoil, which makes pistol shooting so difficult, is almost entirely taken up by the automatic operation.

Used in the Philippines. A very practical trial is now being made of this pistol in the field in the Philippines, where a great many officers have been supplied with it. It is successful in every respect. The principle of the automatic cannon and pistol is not a natural step to apply this same principle to the rifle, and to predict that the rifle of the future will contain the successful combination of a single loader for the preliminary stages of the action, and the automatic action immediately preceding the charge, or when rapid fire is ordered.

The Automatic Rifle. Already such a rifle has appeared, in several forms, although all embodying the same principle. In Austria a patent was recently issued which converted the Mauser rifle into a semi-automatic weapon,

by means of the recoil. In Italy an infantry captain has patented an automatic attachment which can easily be applied to either the Mauser or the present Italian rifle. The automatic attachment is operated by gas which escapes from a small hole near the end of the barrel to the chamber below. It is said that with the rifle thus modified, fifteen examples of bindings by Mosher, Hubbard, etc., his fine bindings are few. He has never cared very much for the outside of books if their contents were to his

say, the troops of all progressive countries will be armed with an automatic rifle.

### Attack Made More Difficult.

The effect of such an arm is easily imagined. It will make the attack more difficult and the defense of entrenched positions easier. Even at present with the pump-action magazine fire and the very flat trajectory, frontal attacks are exceedingly difficult, as has been so often illustrated in South Africa. The new rifle will accentuate this fact and make strategy of even greater importance. It will tend also to the further education of the individual soldier in giving him a clear understanding of his duties in the action, for which the increase of rapidity in firing will follow a decrease in the possibility of control during the stages of an action in which such rapid firing is indulged in. The increased rapidity of fire will necessitate a greater supply of ammunition, a problem which with the present magazine rifle is difficult enough and will tend to make shorter the duration of the critical stage of an action. On this subject the eminent military writer, Von Scherff, says: "The physiological effect of a rapid fire on the nervous system of the combatant is such that at the end of a very short time, which cannot reasonably last more than five minutes, the troops on the offensive will either dash forward or retire."

Another famous soldier and military student, Von Boguslawski, says: "From the lessons of the late war (Franco-Prussian), a rapid, independent fire from both sides cannot well last more than five minutes." At present no announcement or intimation has been made of the production of such an arm in the United States, but if it prove successful in the European armies, our troops will not have long to wait for a weapon which will place them on an equal footing with their foreign compatriots in arms, and we shall then

no doubt have either a new rifle altogether or an automatic attachment for the present Krag-Jorgenson.

### A CURIOUS FREAK OF FREEZING

This photograph, sent to The Journal by its Clar War, Minn., correspondent, shows what happened to a bottle of phosphate and water left in a cold room over night. The cork was forced out by the gradual freezing of the liquid and may be seen on the apex of the long cylinder of ice protruding from the bottle.

