GREAT LIBRARIES.

The Astor-Lenox-Tilden Bookery Will Rank With the Best.

UNDER ONE GREAT ROOF.

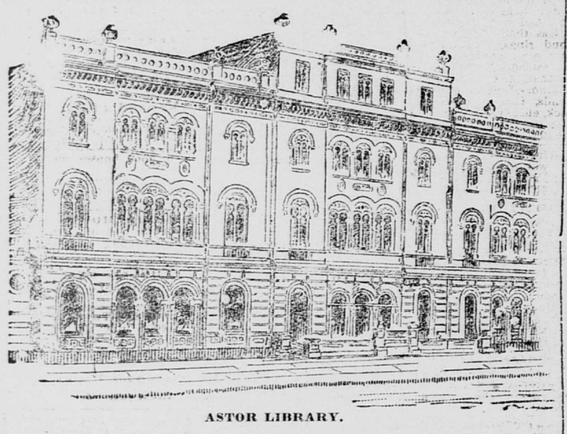
It Will Have a Million and a Half Volumes and Manuscripts.

IT'S A HUGE COMBINATION.

Wonders of the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale.

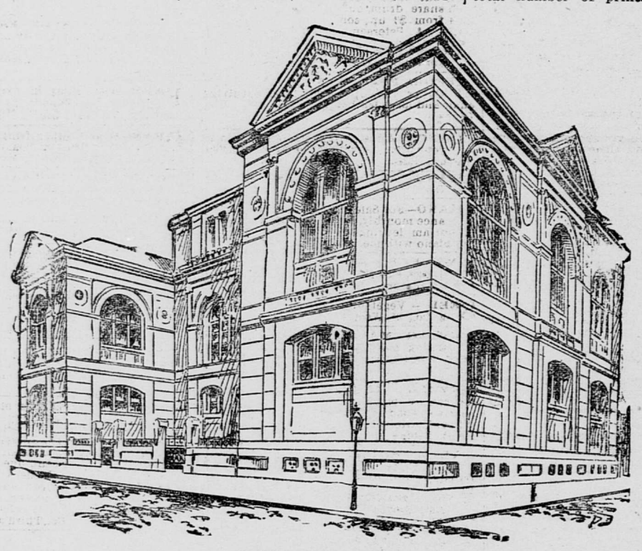
Special Correspondence to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 18.—New York is soon to have one of the greatest libraries in the world. The coalition of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries under one great roof and one management will form an institution with a million and a half of volumes and manuscripts, and will give the country at large a library of which it may well be proud. At present this country has no library which can compare in extent with the British Museum of London or the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris. Of course, in the number of libraries the United States compares favorably with any in the universe. But it is in the matters of completeness and the antiquity of works that it is lacking.



ASTOR LIBRARY.

With the immense sum which will be at the disposal of the new library, this defect can be largely remedied, as its scope for work will be considerably widened. Of course it will be impossible to secure the priceless manuscripts which so enrich these institutions of countries of much greater antiquity than ours, but in the matter of contemporary literature it will be in a position to keep in the first rank.



LENOX LIBRARY.

The site for the new library is now under consideration, but it is quite certain that it will be located far uptown, a misfortune to the business community of the lower end of the city. Two sites are now engaging the attention of the managers. One is on the heights of Morningside Park, in the vicinity of the $10,000,000 cathedral now building and of the new Columbia college. The other is the plot of ground immediately to the rear of the present Lenox library, which occupies the Fifth avenue block between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets. There is some talk of buying all the rest of the land running east to Madison avenue, and erecting a huge building on the square. This would make a noble structure, and would give ample room for the immense array of books and their proper classification.

Cincinnati and Boston both have great libraries, and the other large cities of the country like Chicago and Philadelphia are well equipped.

The great advantage that the European libraries have over the ones in this country is that they are governmental institutions, and the local authorities of St. Petersburg, Paris and London have the power to compel all publishers to donate copies of everything they publish. This of itself is a great aid, and the Bibliotheque Nationale, of Paris, gains at least 30,000 volumes a year by these methods.

OLDEST AMERICAN LIBRARY.

In New York city is the oldest library in the new world. It is hidden away in University place, and few of the generality of New Yorkers know of its existence. The library was started in 1700 by Richard, Earl of Bellamont, who had been appointed in 1698 governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In those days New York was a thriving little place of 5,200 inhabitants, 750 of whom were negro slaves.

The British governor took considerable interest in the small town, and when he had a new city hall built at the corner of Wall and Broad streets upon the site where seventy years later George Washington took the oath as the first president of the United States, the little library was given a place in that structure.

In 1729 there died in Newington, England, a certain Rev. Dr. Millington, rector of that place, and he left quite a library "for the benefit of foreign lands." The trustees of his estate thought New York was just the place for the collection, and in due time the books arrived and were installed in the little library.

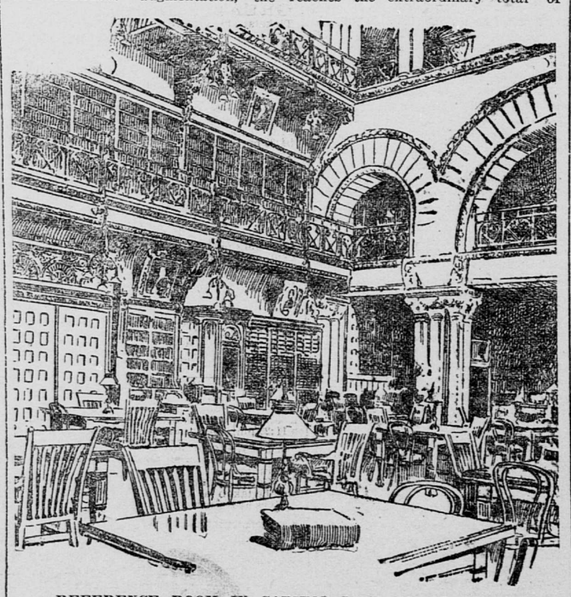
In 1754 the library had grown to the dignity of having a board of trustees, who collected £600 and gave it a fresh start. George III. granted it a charter in 1772, but during the revolution it suffered, but was again boomed by the old Knickerbockers, whose descendants today keep up the family interest in the institution. The £600 collected in 1754 was used to buy real estate, and as the town grew the library people sold out and moved northward. By repeated sales, that $3,000 now represents real estate worth a quarter of a million.

Since the revolution the city library, as it is called, has had but six librarians. They were: Isaac L. Kipp, from 1793 to 1794; John Forbes, from 1794 to 1824; Burtis Strudmore, from 1824 to 1828; Philip J. Forbes, from 1828 to 1855; John McMullen, from 1855 to 1856, and Wentworth S. Butler, from 1856 to the present time.

The British Museum ranks in importance before all the great libraries of the world, with the exception of the Bibliotheque Nationale, at Paris, and far excels the latter institution in the systematic arrangements and accessibility of its contents. The library consists of over 1,550,000 printed volumes, and 50,000 manuscripts.

The foundation of the British Museum dates from 1753, when £20,000 were paid the executors of Sir Hans Sloane, in exchange for his books, manuscripts and curiosities, which were to be held by the trustees for the benefit of the nation. A bill was passed through parliament for the purchase of the Sloane collection, and of the Harleian MSS., costing £10,000. To these, with the Cottonian MSS., acquired by the country in 1700, was added by George II., 1757, the royal library of the former kings of England, coupled with the privilege which the Royal library had for many years enjoyed of obtaining a copy of every publication entered at Stationers' hall.

This addition was of great importance, as it enriched the museum with the old collections of Archbishop Cranmer, Henry, Prince of Wales, and other patrons of literature, while the transfer of the privilege with regard to the acquisition of new books, a right which has been secured by successive copyright acts, secured a large and continuous augmentation, the yearly average of which is something like 10,000 volumes.



REFERENCE ROOM IN CAPITOL LIBRARY AT ALBANY.

In 1763 George III. presented the well-known Thomason collection, consisting of 2,220 volumes and pamphlets, issued in England between 1640 and 1662, and in 1820 Sir Joseph Banks bequeathed to the nation his important library of 16,000 volumes.

Many other libraries have since been incorporated in the museum, the most valuable being George III.'s royal collection, embracing 15,000 volumes of tracts and 65,259 volumes of printed books, which cost the king about £130,000.

The collection of English books is far from approaching completeness, but apart from the enormous quantity of volumes the museum contains an extraordinary number of rarities. Few libraries in the United States equal in number or value the American books in the museum.

The collection of MSS. is equal in importance to the printed works. The collection in European languages ranges from the second century before Christ to our own times. The museum is rich in early Anglo-Saxon and Latin codices, such as the charters of King Edgar and Henry I. to Hyde Abbey, which are written in gold letters. Besides a number of ancient Irish texts, the museum can boast an early copy of the Iliad, and one of the earliest known codices of the Odyssey. The number of genealogical rolls and documents relating to the local and family history of Great Britain is very large.

SCOTLAND'S GREAT LIBRARY.

The principal library in Scotland is that of the Faculty of Advocates, founded in 1680. In 1682 the active carrying out of the plan was committed to the dean of the faculty, Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, who may be considered to have founded the library. The number of volumes in the library, which is on the ground floor of Parliament house, is computed to be 265,000. Of the special collections the most important are the Asteoga collection of old Spanish books, purchased by the faculty for £4,000 in 1824; the Thorkelin collection, consisting of 1,200 volumes, relating chiefly to the history and antiquities of the northern nations; the Dietrich collection of over 100,000 German pamphlets, including many of the writings of Luther and Melancthon, purchased for the small sum of £80, and the Comte collection.

DUBLIN'S BIG BOOKERY.

The library of Trinity college, Dublin, originated in the year 1601, when the English army determined to commemorate their victory over the Spanish troops at Kinsale by some permanent monument. Accordingly they subscribed £1,800 to establish a library in the University of Dublin. All of the books were at first deposited in Dublin castle, and it was only after the Restoration that the college obtained them. The library now contains 192,000 volumes and 1,880 MSS. About 3,000 volumes are added every year.

GAY PARIS WELL SUPPLIED.

Paris is much better provided with great public libraries than London or any city in the world. Besides the Bibliotheque Nationale, there are other great libraries, each having over 120,000 volumes.

Paris can claim the largest library in the world in the Bibliotheque Nationale. The real foundation of the institution, which was formerly known as the Bibliotheque du Rol, may be said to date from King John, the Black Prince's captive, who had a considerable taste for books, and who bequeathed his "royal library" of MSS. to his successor, Charles V.

Charles V. organized his library in the Louvre. He was very liberal in his patronage of literature, and many of the early monuments of the French language are due to his having employed scholars to make translations from ancient texts.

Under the management of Abbe Bignon, the library was removed to its present home in the Rue Richelieu. A few years before the revolution the total number of printed books was 300,000. The revolution was serviceable to the library now called Bibliotheque Nationale by increasing it with forfeited collections belonging to exiles and to religious communities. Napoleon increased the government grant, and by the strict enforcement of the law concerning new publications realized in part his idea that the library should be universal in character.

SOME BIG FIGURES.

The official estimate of the number of volumes in this great library reaches the extraordinary total of 2,290,000. The annual additions are 45,000. The collection of books on French history is in itself an enormous library of 440,000 volumes. The maps and charts are said to number 300,000. The manuscripts numbered in 1876, 91,700 volumes, and the department of medals possessed in 1873 143,030 coins.

The Royal Library of Munich contains the largest collection of books in Germany. It was founded by Duke Albrecht V. of Bavaria (1550-79), who made numerous purchases from Italy and incorporated the libraries of the Nuremberg physician Schedel and of J. J. Fugger. The number of printed volumes is close to 1,000,000. It is especially rich in incunabula, many of them being derived from the libraries of the monasteries closed in 1803.

The building erected for this colection under King Louis I. in 1832-43 is considered a model library structure.

The archives are bestowed on the ground floor, while the two upper floors are devoted to the library, which occupies seventy-seven departments.

Berlin is well supplied with libraries, seventy-two being registered in 1875. The largest is the royal library, founded by the Great Elector Frederick William, and opened by him in 1661.

The largest library in Austria, and one of the most important collections in Europe, is the Imperial public library, founded by Emperor Frederick III. in 1440, although its illustrious librarian Lambecius attributes this honor to Frederick's son Maximillian. The sum devoted annually to the purchase of books is 26,250 florins. The main library is said to be one of the most splendid halls in Europe.

RICH AND ANCIENT WORKS.

As the old center of civilization, Italy is of course the country where the oldest libraries are found. The Vatican library at Rome and the Laurentian library at Florence, are sufficient to rank Italy before most of the states in that respect. In spite of long centuries of persecution and suffering, Italy is still rich in books and MSS. There are probably more books in united Italy than in any country except France.

When the Italian government published its valuable report in 1885, which showed that while the number of books in Austria (2,468,000) was greater than the total number in public libraries in Great Britain, Prussia, Bavaria or Russia, it was surpassed in France (4,389,000) and in Italy (4,149,281).

The Vatican library stands in the first rank as regards antiquity, since from the middle of the fifth century we have evidence of a pontifical library at Rome. Nicholas V., who reigned in 1455, may be considered the true founder.

Few libraries are so magnificently honored as is the Biblioteca Vatican. The famous Codlet Vaticana are placed in the great double hall, which is decorated with frescoes depicting ancient libraries and councils of the church. At the end of the great hall is an immense hall, richly decorated and opening from right to left. The present official estimate is about 250,000 volumes, including 2,500 fifteenth century editions.

Among the 25,600 MSS. are some of the most valuable in the world for antiquity and intrinsic importance. The Biblioteca Palatine, in Florence, is the largest library in Italy. There are many valuable autograph originals of famous works in this collection, including Dante and the later poets, as well as the historians, from Villani to Michiavelli.

The Imperial library of St. Petersburg is the third largest in the world, and now claims to possess 1,000,000 printed volumes.

New Badger Road.

MADISON, Wis., April 19.—The Chicago & Old Colony Railroad company, capital stock $15,000,000, has filed articles of association with the secretary of state. The company proposes to construct 800 miles of railroad in Wisconsin, from Madison to Sturgeon Bay, some point on the southern state line, in Kenosha county, to Superior, and from Green Bay to La Crosse. The incorporators are: Charles D. Smith, M. G. Smith and Milan W. Smith, of Fond du Lac; John S. McClure and Albert Heiman, Chicago.

Royal Ruby" Rye, $1.25 Qrt. Bottle.

This grand whisky is guaranteed absolutely pure and eleven years old. Its great popularity attests its merit. It is recommended for the invalid, the convalescent and the connoisseur, put up on honor and quality guaranteed. (Bottled only at distillery.) See that "Royal Ruby" is on cork and cap and blown in bottle.

Adulterateid Wine

Is injurious, but nothing gives strength and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called for its royal taste and ruby color, is, on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. In bottles only. Quarts $1. Pints 60 cents. Kennedy & Chittenden, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Americans Go Free.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The department of state is in receipt of a dispatch from Consul Brice at Matanzas, Cuba sayin: that the two American citizens, Jutso Genere and Jose M. Carabello, arrested at that place April 6, were released on the 9th inst. The men were suspected of complicity in the rebellion, and it was owing to the American consul's good offices that their case was disposed of favorably.

Investigating Schulz's Accounts

TACOMA, April 19.—Sensational rumors are in circulation here of large shortages in the accounts of Paul Schulz, the deposed general Western land agent of the Northern Pacific, who committed suicide last week. Officials of the Northern Pacific are now conducting an investigation, aided by experts.

A Standard Squeeze-Out.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 19.—Oil closed at $2.20 today and the Standard picked the exchange of about all the certificates that were left to trade on. Everybody who could sold out to the Standard. John D. Barbour, a prominent broker, expressed the situation in this way: "The Standard wanted to squeeze out the certificate holders, and it has done it. There is not a bit of ammunition left for the exchange."

The Lowest Rates Ever Made to the South.

Will be in effect via the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, on March 5, April 2 and 30, 1895. Round trip tickets will be sold to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and West Florida, and one-way tickets to Florida at about half the regular rates. Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or George B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

Guatemala Approves.

GUATEMALA, April 19.--The peace convention pending before the legislative assembly was approved Wednesday and the exchange of ratifications will spon take place, so that the mixed commission on the frontier limits will continue its labors to complete the delimitation of the whole frontier according to the treaty.

(No. 11.)

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, } ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A DAY WITH BOB INGERSOLL

AN INDEFATIGABLE WORKER AND KEEN PLEASURE-SEEKER.

FOND OF STAGE AND MUSIC.

His Private Secretary Keeps a Daily Record of His Life for Post-Mortem Use.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A massively built man, wearing a black frock suit of no particular style, with a ruddy, wholesome face, clean shaven, and with strength marked in every line, gray hair at the sides and bald at the top, clear gray eyes, with positive sticking out from every inch of his six feet of manhood, and you have a terse picture of Robert Green Ingersoll as he is today in the sixty-second year of his life.

Postive is the one word which tells the story of the man. Anything encumbered with the shadow of doubt finds no friend in him. Everything which is incontrovertibly true has a loyal pillar of strength beneath it in Ingersoll. Positive he is in all things. He calls himself a positivist, and the members of his family call themselves positivists. The word agnostic is distasteful to him, and to all of them.

But this story has not much to do with what Ingersoll is or is not, for the world at large is pretty well informed on that question. It will only show what that unique figure of the closing century does in an average day, how he spends his time, what his amusements are, and, in brief, what he does from the time of arising in the morning until bedtime at night.

Ingersoll's home is at No. 400 Fifth avenue, a fine, massive brown-stone mansion, near Thirty-seventh street, a resident section rapidly being dissipated by the encroachments of commerce. To understand the home life of the man it will be necessary to say something about his family. First, there is Mrs. Ingersoll and two daughters, Eva and Maud. The elder daughter is now Mrs. Ralston Brown, and she has two children. Mrs. Ingersoll's mother is a member of the family, as is also her sister, Mrs. Farrell, Mr. and Miss Farrell. This makes a family of eleven, and, excepting the two little children who are not yet old enough to solve the problems, they are followers of the Ingersoll anti-religious idea.

Right here it should be said that Col. Ingersoll has not forced his extraordinary doctrine upon any of them. His two daughters, his wife and the others were given free scope to believe or disbelieve, and after mature consideration accepted the latter. Of course the influence of daily association with the wonderful magnetism and vast mentality of Col. Ingersoll has much to do with their adoption of his views, but as far as he possibly could he remained passive and allowed them to find their own religious refuge.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

More than once Ingersoll has said that there was no sacrifice within the scope of legitimate possibility which he would not undergo, could he believe what the Bible teaches. It would give him greater joy to accept its promises than the indulgence of any known pleasure. It is right at this spot that the abnormal development of the savage thirst for positivism in the man's mental structure intervenes and raises the barriers.

AN EARLY RISER.

Col. Ingersoll is an early riser for a New Yorker, and he is generally up at 7 o'clock. He shaves himself and takes a cold bath with the regularity of clockwork. The breakfast hour is 8 o'clock, and usually the whole family sit down at the table. There is no end to the conversation at that family board. All of them are readers and thinkers. The colonel enters into all the family, talk, whether it be about politics, music, the stage, some new actor, a recent book, a question in finance or law, or the doings of his baby grandchildren.

Half an hour is usually given to the morning meal, and the next thirty minutes the colonel spends in looking over his home mail and glancing over the papers. He is an astonishingly rapid reader, and grasps the news events of the world with a speed only equaled by Mr. Depew.

At 9 o'clock the colonel walks to the Thirty-third street station of the Sixth avenue "L" road, and in the twenty minutes' ride to Rector street finishes the work of getting through the morning papers. Half-past 9 finds him in his law office, at No. 45 Wall street, mapping out the day's work with Mr. Baker, his private secretary.

A CURIOUS COMPACT.

Mr. Baker deserves more than passing mention, as his responsibility in the years to come will be a heavy one. He is not only the private secretary of the colonel, but his trusted friend as well. Mr. Baker has been with the colonel a great many years, and there is an agreement between them that he will remain until one or the other of them dies.

Col. Ingersoll holds the belief that no man's life should be written while he is alive. It will be Mr. Baker's task to write Ingersoll's biography when the colonel is dead and gone. A record of the man's daily life is kept by his private secretary, as well as his important utterances and writings upon notable subjects.

POSTERITY CARED FOR.

One of the curious features of this compact is that when the end is nearing Mr. Baker is to be constantly on hand to record the events up to the crossing of the dark river. The secretary has particular instructions about what he is to do upon the death of the colonel, and in every possible way arrangements have been made to make his real life clear to posterity.

There is no egotism in this. Ingersoll appreciates to the full the responsibility of his life, and what he has done towards causing thousands of people to punctuate their religious faith with an interrogation mark. It is simply a desire to perpetuate an honest record of what he was at all times.

Mr. Baker lifts many burdens from the shoulders of the colonel in his business affairs. The daily mail in the law office is a stupendous affair, and the number of cranks who call is not small. The mail is carefully sifted before the colonel sees it, and cranks are politely disposed of.

Scarcely a day goes by without bringing to the surface some one who desires to convert the colonel. If the caller is a gentleman or a lady, the colonel is always ready to be seen, and he listens politely. He is a difficult man to argue with, though, and his acquaintance with the Bible is so minute that few people stand any chance with him.

TIME IS VALUABLE.

Many clients call during the day, outside of court hours. The colonel has the faculty of extracting what they want to say in a very short period. He has a horror of wasting any time, and people who are inclined to tread upon this preserve run the danger of curt treatment.

Frequently the colonel's business calls him to cities all over the Union, but he dislikes this class of work, as it takes him away from his home. His home is his heaven, and any one who has experienced its kindly hospitality, the gentle culture of its women folk, can easily appreciate the colonel's disinclination to be anywhere else.

It is usually 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the colonel sarts for home. The dinner hour is at 6, and the two daughters are invariably attired in white for this meal. Of Mrs. Brown, it is said that she has only worn two colors all of her life—white in the house and gray in the street.

FOND OF THE OPERA.

Two or three times in the week the colonel and some of the family go to the theater. During the opera season they are regular attendants, both of the girls being musicians of exceptional ability. The colonel is a great music lover, although he is no musician himself.

When spoken to once about his lack of musical ability, he said, tersely: "That is silly. Because you like cake, it is no reason why you should be a cook."

HIS ONE FAD.

If the evening is spent at home, there is always music by the daughters, and visitors to be entertained.

The colonel's only fad is Shakespeare. It has been referred to time after time as his bible. He has a collection of various editions of Shakespeare's works which rival any private one in the country. Hugo and Dickens are his favorite novelists. "Les Miserables" he regards as the greatest novel ever written, and "A Tale of Two Cities" is second in his affections. Wagner is his favorite composer.

Ingersoll has been generally referred to as a scoffer. As a thinker, he is too serious to treat anything lightly, and the frivolous handling of anything sacred offends him deeply. No better example of this trait in this most peculiar man can be given than a little happening at a banquet to which he had been invited. It was during the discussion of the subject, "Is Marriage a Failure?" and this was the main subject to be talked about. Several men made speeches in which they treated the matter flippantly, and tried to be witty at the expense of womankind.

Ingersoll listened with growing impatience, and finally his turn to speak came. He was terribly in earnest, and what he said caused more than one man to weep. He struck a tender chord in many bosoms when he said: "The man who says that marriage is a failure has never stood with his hand locked in the loyal grasp of a wife and mother at the side of a child's grave."

Whatever his faults may be, Ingersoll cannot be called a scoffer.

DAVID FERGUSON.

COTTOLENE.

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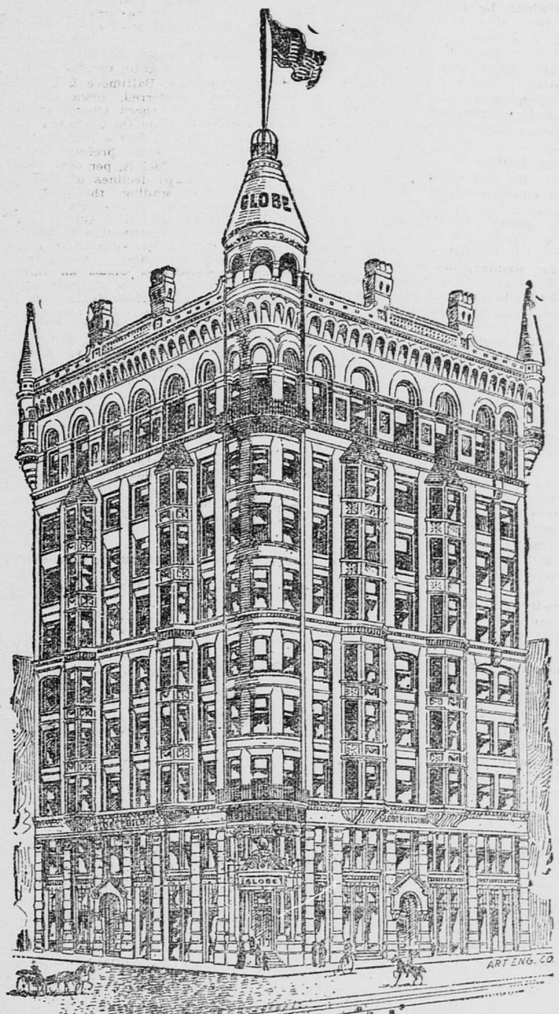

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DR. CATON'S TANSY PILLS!

The most reliable remedy for ladies. Always safe, effectual, and the only *guaranteed* WOMAN'S RELIEF. Drug stores or by mail, sealed, $1. Caton Spec. Co., Boston, Ms.

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ALL ABOUT CHANGING the Features and Removing Blemishes, in 160 p. book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

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