DAILY LIFE AND LABORS OF POPE LEO

"One of the Ablest and Most Remarkable Men of the Century"-How Business is Dispatched and Visitors Received -Ceremonies in St. Peters.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by McCiure.) The world concedes that Lee XIII. is one of the ablest and most remarkable men of some magnificent ceremonial in St. Peter's, govern successfully the most powerful and all know is the pontifical cathedral. the church, the embarrassments under to overcome, measured beside Its progress since he assumed sovereignty in 1878, proves him to be one of the greatest masters of propaganda. Few men have had a keener appreciation of the political tendencies of these times, and no leader of men has conformed more skillfully to the world's advancement and the constant evolution of thought, discovery, commerce and government. He is the most liberal and democratic of all the pontiffs that have been and his sympathies are with the party of progress everywhere.

The holy father is a man of exceedingly frail frame and small stature. I am told that his attendant picks him up and carries him about the Vatican as if he were a child. His health has always been delicate, and the strongest argument offered in the conclave against his election to the papacy was that he could endure the cares and responsibilities of the office but a few months.

But Fra Antonio Marchi, who had known him from boyhood, said:

"Nonsense! Leo will reign as pope for He has survived for sixteen and has seen many strong men die around him, but now, passing into his 85th year, Europe would not surprised at any time to hear of his

A few months ago the pope asked a physician to tell him frankly how long his frail body might last.
"Holy father," replied the physician, "unless some acute disease should attack you I should say that you might live five years

longer. Five years" exclaimed Leo XIII., "I shall then be 89, the age at which a good Fran-ciscan brother prophesied that I should

During last winter he suffered much from the grip or influenza, and on an occasion recently, shortly after receiving the crown prince of Sweden and suite with un-usual ceremonies, he fainted from exhaustion and it was feared he would never re-

THE POPE'S DAILY LIFE. His life i- an exceedingly simple one.

occupies a single room on the top floor of the Vatican and sleeps upon a narrow iron bed. The only furniture in the room is a rug upon the tiled floor, a plain wash stand, a wardrobe, a table and a few chairs. A gentleman who has seen it tells me that the furnishings are as plain and simple as those of a peasant's home and that \$100 would replace the whole. He has a single attendant, a man named Centra, who was born upon his ancestral estates at Carpineto and was his body servant for years while he was still a cardinal. This man bathes and dresses a, attends to his meals, often wheels him in a rolling chair about the corridors and the magnificent gardens, and supports him when he walks. He is at once his butler, valet and nurse, and allows no other servant near the person of his master.

The holy father spends much time in prayer and reflection, and some days his habit is to sit for hours in a plain and oldfashioned, but comfortable chair, before the of his room, which overlooks the walled garden of the Vatican, with his eyes closed and his thoughts upon the policy and ess of the church. At these ments he is never allowed to be disturbed. Centra always comes to awaken and dress him at 6 o'clock in the morning, after which he attends mays in a private chapel adjoining his apartments. Often he hears a second immediately after which he calls his mass of thanksgiving, celebrated by one of his chaplains. At 7 he has a simple breakfast of milk and coffee and cold bread, and then such official correspondence as requires his at-tention is laid before him by his secretaries, to whom he indicates what disposition shall be made of the various matters involved. He speaks, and reads and acts with great deliberation, although his latter life has been a remarkable exhibition of nervous energy and endurance. At 10 o'clock he always receives Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, his most trusted and able Heuten-ant, and thought by many to be the greatest man in the church today. Afterward such other officials at the Vatican as may have business with him. This generally occupies the time until noon, when a frugal dinner is eaten and is eaten, and then a siesta is enjoyed.

THE POPE MUST DINE ALONE. This dinner illustrates his severe sim-This dinner illustrates his severe simplicity. It consists always of some sort of nutritious soup; maccaroni, a slice of reast beef or mutten, a single vegetable and fruit. He drinks freely of a light red wine, which has for years been furnished him by a convent of nuns in the south of France, and never uses any other. He takes his dinner leisurely, to encourage digestion and while eating usually reads the newspapers, or chats with some one of the housepapers, or chats with some one of the house hold, although etiquette requires him to ea When his brother, the late Cardina Pecci, lived in the Vatican he often sat for company while the holy father ate his noonday meal, and sometimes when the latter inaisted upon sharing his food, the cardinal would accept a portion, but insisted upon sitting at a separate table adjoining that of the person to whom he always referred with great reverence as "My Brother, the

Sovereign Pontiff. The pope cannot have a friend to dine with im, but often asks a Roman prince, or one of the cardinals, or some other distinguished personage to join him at supper, which is invariably limited to a glass of milk or a cup of broth with a cold roll, and a glass of wine After this siesta, which is taken in a chair pope devotes the remainder of the day the reception of visitors—Tuesdays and days being devoted exclusively to foreign ambassadors—and to rest and recreation.

About 4 o'clock on pleasant days he goes for a walk or a drive in the garden, where s a winding carriage road about a mile in length. On stormy days he takes his exercise in the corridors of the Vatican, being usually accompanied by Mgr. Marzolini, the pontifical master of ceremonies, whom he has known from a child, and educated while he was

archbishop of Perugi. The pope formerly used to do much writing of evenings in his study, preparing pontifial decrees and letters of state, but since

he has felt the weight of age he retires early and Marzolini reads him to sleep.

The greatest honor the pope can pay a friend or stranger is to invite him to mass in his private chapel and receive the sacra-ment from his own hands. This is reserved kings and emperors, distinguished for their fidelity to the church, and for favored prelates as a reward for acts of devotion

LEO'S FAVORITE PASTIME. The favorite pastime of Leo XIII., as it has been of many of his predecessors, is the composition of Latin poems, but of late his strength has been equal only to the official demands upon it. His poems will doubtless be collected for publication after his death and will fill a considerable volume. In January last he composed an ode in honor of the 90th birthday of Cesare Cautu, an eminent Italian historian who has been

his friend from youth, in which he compares his hero to the setting sun.

During his formal audiences, which he continues to give with great good nature several times a week, he sits in an antique, high-backed chair, with leather upholstery. for a scarlet canopy, clad in a robe of lte, with a scarlet cloak thrown over his shoulders, but wears no crown but his silver this direction, but sets an example which hair. His hand trembles with age and nervousness when he extends it in blessing, and the pallor of his face is painful, to follow.

but the brilliancy of his eyes, and his clear, doep voice furnish a striking contrast. His speaks slowly, enunciates clearly, never at tempting to conceal the humor and human interest that have been among his strongest characteristics. He uses French, Italian or

Latin habitually, and can understand some English, although he does not speak it. Not long ago a beautiful American girl, whose protestantism was stronger than her sense of propriety, was among the visitors in the pope's audience chamber, and to her surprise found herself expected to kneet and kiss his ring. Instinctively she resisted. Not a motion or even a thought of the girl seemed to escape his holiness, who addressed her with a pleasant smile and said:

"Come, come, my dear, an old man's blessing can not possibly harm so beautiful a heretic as you are." RARE APPEARANCES IN PUBLIC.

the century, whose grasp is firm enough to which is attached to the Vatican, and as extensive organization that exists, and these occasions politics are generally forwhose broad sympathy has embraced the entire field of human aspirations and interests. The condition is which be conditional extensions of these occasions politics are generally forgotten, and even the most rigid adherents of the civil authorities are willing to resort to any resource to obtain tickets to the tribterests. The condition in which he found unes from which the spectacle may be witwhich he has labored, the obstacles he had of thousands of people can be sheltered by its dome, but of these comparatively few can see what transpires about the altar. No man is admitted to the tribunes unless him to be one of the greatest masters of he comes in evening dress. Even a black politics and diplomacy as well as of religious cravat is sufficient to exclude him, although he may have a card of admission; and all women must wear sombre black without bonnets. The foreign ambassadors accredited to the Vatican, however, appear in their splendid medieval contumes and regalia; the the king of the buccaneer pirates. ilitary officers of the Papal guards wear the crowd that fills the remainder of the about the year 1665, temple one finds soldiers and priests and The word "bucca

> as it is called, an escort of princes and nobles, who accompany him on all cere-monials and are appointed to that honor as a reward for some gift to or some servas a feward for some gift to or some serv-ice performed for the church. Following them come a band of physicians sounding silver trumpets, and next the college of cardinals, gorgeously apparelled, with their long, scarlet trains borne by pages in livery.

THE FAMOUS TRIPLE CROWN

riminately, who can hear the sublime music,

With its jewels worth millions of money, now too heavy for the slender strengt of the pope to bear, so it is carried before him upon a scarlet cushion by some dis-tinguished noble, usually the high chambertain of the paince. The holy father is seated upon the sedia gestatoria, or pontifical throne of scarlet and gold, which stands upon a platform carried by long poles upon he shoulders of stalwart guards, while over his head is a canopy of white and gray silk supported by the sixteen chief canons of the church. On either side of him are borne the four celebrated ostrich feather fans, mounted in red and gold and embroidered

with the papal coat of arms. His shrunken frame is wrapped in a long white robe, heavily embroidered with gold, and a cloak of scarlet satin lined with ermine falls from his shoulders. A mitre of cloth of gold, presented to him by Emperor William of Germany, now protects his head, and outside the white gloves that cover his transparent hands can be seen the pontifical side to side, extending his hands in bleasing over the kneeling multitude. As he passes

As he enters the large square space tentor on the altar the Guarda Nobile form a corden around him, and the occupants of the tribunes kneel. The cardinals are seated in rows of chairs, each one with a page kneel-

host, and at the close of the celebration to belonged all to themselves. on and utter a reformed in the same order and returns and cruel.

Now, when the buccaneers first came to the statue of St. Peter it pauses for a moment. and the holy father, arising from his throne, extends his arms and invokes a bless-

corridors.

A PRISONER IN THE VATICAN. Although the people of Italy are nominally Catholics, neither the civil nor the ecclesiasti-cal authorities would deem it prudent for the tainly provoke a riot and perhaps a revoluatment at such a demonstration, and a col- attention to the curing of meat as Buchanan lision would ensue.

The political and financial condition of f impartial minds, even among the opponents of the papacy, are willing to admit that the intagonism between the Quirinal and the Vatican is the source of the greatest weakness to the state, and one that will be felt when the impending crisis occurs. The pope insists that Rome is his, and that its occupatien by the king is an invasion of his name of France and drove and kept the sovereign rights, and a cession of the city Spaniards out of that island. the first principle necessary to harmony lution to enforce his claims to possession, and longer profitable to anybody. their sympathies are supposed to be with the radical party, which is always conspiring for the overthrow of the throne and the establish-became Pierre le Grand. ment of a republic like that of France. It is the conviction of the most intelligent and impartial of the foreign residents of Rome that papal supremacy in the Eternal City.
WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

## EDUCATIONAL.

Captain Pratt reports the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., in a flourishing condition, with 818 pupils, among whom fifty-four tribes are represented.

Nearly every grammar school in the city of New York has an anti-cigarette league, to one of which 700 boys belong. Prof. Harry B. Hutchins, who has

onnected with the Cornell School of Law since is organization in 1887 as associate dead, has accepted the deanship of the University of Michigan Law school. Prof. Hadley of Yale college, chair of po-itical economy, is going to introduce a new system of instruction in his classes, substi-

uting debates for recitations. The National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, of which Mrs. Martha Foote Crow of Chicago is president, now consists of 1,820 members, and its annual meeting is

now in progress at New Haven, Conn. The will of Horace I. Smith of Ithaca, who died a few days ago, leaving a widow without children, provided that the widow should have the income from the estate, worth be-tween \$12,000 and \$20,000, and that at her death the principal should go to Cornell university as a fund in aid of poor students. President Schurman, in his report last year ppealed to persons of means to aid the iniversity by founding new professorships. building dormitories, and establishing funds for poor and deserving students. Smith's response to this appeal not only increases the resources of the university in this direction, but sets an example which HER REASON.

Boston Courler Twas twilight on the placid lake,
We two were in the skiff;
And for an hour we hung beneath
The shadows of a cliff.
She in the stern, I at the oars,
And heavenly did she seem;
With nothing could she be compared
Unless "a poet's dream."

"Ah! would the stern were wide enough
For two," I madly cried;
"But come, mind not the tiller, love,
This seat of mine is wide.
Come help me row, we're far from shore,
And night comes on," I said.
But, blushing slightly at her thoughts,
She shook her pretty head.

"Oh, no!" said she. "I would not dare; Row farther on you may.

But I must steer," and to my prayers
Her tresses waved me nay.
"Art not afraid?" I sorely asked,
With slightly flushing brow.
"Afraid? Oh, no, you cross old stick!
It's most too light, just now."

## PIRATE TREASURE.

Pierre Le Grand and the Spinish Treasur Ship. BY HOWARD PYLE.

FIRST PAPER. Pierre le Grand, buccaneer and pirate. Such was the name and title of the first f the great freebooters of the West Indies. There were others who came after him as famous, and even more famous in their time than he—Mansvelt, Bartholomew Portuguese, Roch Brazilianous, Lolonoise, and, finally, the great and always to be remembered. Sir Henry Morgan, the conqueror of Panama and

their gorgeous uniforms, and the dignitaries Grand, or Peter the Great, as he would call of the church their robes of scarlet, and him in English, and of how he captured the purple, their chains of gold, their jeweled great Spanish treasure ship, the vice admiral decorations and other insignia that indicate of the Spanish flota, off Cape Tiburon, their honors and their rank, but among down in the hot West Indica, somewhere

The word "buccaneer" does not itself peasants, men, women and children of all mean "pirate." The buccaneers were really races and colors and casts mingled indiscurers of meat by a process of drying in the sun, called "buccanning," or "buccaneer-ing." The man who first invented this pro-The holy father enters from the Vatican cess of preserving meat was a Scotch-Enthe center of the procession. A passage glishman, by name Buchanan; hence the filling under them, the water pouring gur-cleared for him by the Guarda Nobile, name "bucaneer," or "buceaneer." glingly into it. There was no longer any

coast of the Island of Hispaniola (afterward they swarmed in the darkness and over the called Santo Domingo), and in the neighbor-rail of the big ship. "This," says the hising island of Tortuga, or Tortoise, so called torian, "was performed accordingly, and because of its shape, which was like a sea without any other arms than a pistol in one tortoise floating upon the water. In this part of the West Indies there were great herds of wild cattle, which had been

and through the tropical forests of these two islands. These the buccaneers hunted and killed, cutting up their flesh, drying it in the sun and selling it to the Spanish ship cap-tains who sailed in and out along the great Bahama channel on their way to America or home again.

The West Indies were at that time the vast

treasure house from which Spain drew all her wealth. Ever since the discovery of the new world by Columbus. Spain had laid claim to all that immense part of the world—to all those thousand beautiful islands scattered over the wonderful Caribbean sea; to all the northern coast of South America and the Isthmus of Darien and Panama, and to all of the west coast of the continent bordering the wide Pacific ocean. Now, Central and especially South America

are, perhaps, the richest spots for gold and silver in all the world. There in the fathemless and tangled forests are rivers whose ring, which has been passed down from twenty-six generations. Upon his breast hangs a cross of superb diamonds, and he carries in his hand a jeweled scepter, a symbol of authority. Behind him follow a group this vast sterehouse treasures of the precious sands daily sparkle with particles of the of ecclesiastics, and another detachment of metals, which were carried across the ocean the Guarda Nobile, and as the procession in those queer, old, high-pooped ships and passes through the church he turns from poured a golden stream into the coffers of the Spanish king. Of course, all this enormous treasure emp-

they rise and shout "Viva it Papa! Viva it Papa! Viva lied out from the new world into Spain made the other nations of Europe very envious of her. Nobody felt that all the great the altar the Guarda Nobile form a corden around him, and the occupants of the and to one king. Other nations felt that rows of chairs, each one with a page and gold as had Spain. Spain, applying before him helding his scarlet hat.

The pope formerly officated at mass on part, striving to keep everything for herself, sent thither great war ships to keep other sent thinker great war ships to keep the sent thinker great war ships to keep other sent thinker great war ships to keep the sent thinker great war ships the sent thinker great war ships the sent

So Spain, trying to keep all the rest of prayer of thanksgiving for the prosperity of the church and the prolongation of his life. An attendant then usually brings him a cup of bouillon, to sustain his strength, for he has taken no refreshment before mass. At the close of the ceremony the procession is in the West Indics, ceaseless war, bloody

there, as was said, not to rob Spain of her silver and gold, but to gain money in another ing upon the multitude. This is followed way. Ship captains that came to the Amerby a tremendous burst of applause from every icas had no means of obtaining provisions to way. Ship captains that came to the Amervoice, and the pageant disappears in the victual their ships for the return voyage, corridors.

There was no flour and no grain. There was no meat, and if there had been meat there was no sait wherewith to cure ship captain had either to victual a ship for the round voyage to the West Indies and return, or else run the risk of falling short pope to appear upon the streets of Rome. Po-litical prejudice is so fierce, and the Italian would almost starve before they got back to character so stormy, that while no violence might be offered him, his presence would cer- invented his process of curing meat, and when ship captains began to supply themtion. The faithful would receive him with selves therewith, he made an enormous applause and surround his carriage to seek fortune in a little while—such a great his blessing, while the opponents of the papal fortune that nearly every one that had prerogatives would undoubtedly show their re-

had done. These buccaneer curers of meet taly, most severely felt in Rome, is the cause nearly always English, French and Dutch. of the gravest apprehension, and a spark from the Vatican might kindle a conflagration that the civil authorities could never subdue. Men careers out of Tortuga. The buseness But, as was said. Spain did not allow any careers out of Tortuga. The buccaneers, upon their part, gathered together into a little army and fought the Spaniards. So began a war; first favorable to the Spaniards, then to the buccaneers, which did not cease for over twenty years, and only termi nated finally when the buccaneers took possession of the Island of Tortuga in the

After that they buccaneered their meat and peace. The adherents of the papal party, in comparative peace and quietness until so although suppressed and silent, would seize many men were hunting wild cattle and any opportunity offered by a political revo-drying their meat that the business was no many men were hunting wild cattle and It was just about this time that Pierre

He was at that time living in Tortuga. He had been, it was said, a native of Dieppe, in Normandy, and from this faint this event must come, sooner or later, and distant glimpse we catch of him in a queer that its culmination will be the restoration of little Dutch history published in Amsterdam far back in 1768, called "De Americaensche Zee Roovers," we may see Pierre, a wild, desperate, roving Prenchman, probably the chief of a band of buc caneer meat curers as wild and as desperate as himself.

It was to Pierre le Grand that it occurred to carry the war with Spain out into the waters of the Caribbean sea. These old buccaneers were not only hunters of wild cattle and curers of wild cattle meat; they were also skilled and venturesome sailors. So one day Pierre le Grand set sail in a little open boat with twenty-eight men and vehtured out into the Bahama channel in quest of adventure against the Spaniards. Buccaneer towns in Tortuga must have been just such little scattered villages of huts, some of stone, but mostly of wattle, smeared with mud, as they now build down in the West Indies. The houses stood facing the naked, dusty streets along which they stood. There were cocoa paim trees everywhere, and bananas and all that thick which overruns everyluxuriant vegetation

thing with great, thick masses of green foliage. Up and down the hot, baked atrects and clustered around the "ordinary." and clustered actions of the buccaneers them-derinking houses, were the buccaneers them-selves—wild, desperate, ahaggy men; with wide brimmed hats of woven grasses; with wide brimmed hats of woven grasses; with great, baggy breeches and short coats, with belt and badnalter and broadsword, and a musket almost as heavy as a little canson. A couple of pistols hung from a sling about he neck, and a knife was thrust in the beit. Such were the buccaneers, and it was with such a crew that Pierre le Grand set sail in a little open boat and skimmed away out of the great wide waters of Bahama channel in search of a Spanish boat to fight. It was not until they had reached off Cape Tiburon, on the west side of Hispaniola, that Pierre and his party fell in with any ad-

despair, they espied a great ship of the Spanish flota, which had separated from the rest. This busy vessel they resolved to set upon, and to take or die in the attempt."

The busy vessel they resolved to set upon, and to take or die in the attempt."

This busy vessel they resolved to set upon, and to take or die in the attempt." This ship was the Vice Admiral of the Spanish flota, or fleet, and it was loaded with gold and silver plate.

It was about evening when the pirates about evening when the pirates penetrating his art, said: "And the silver plate are the pirates are the property of the harlequin."

sighted her. The ship was then probably ridges, teo." The dish was of gold, riding at anchor, a huge, unwieldly structure. The most celebrated clown of Addison's time was Delphini, also an Italian, who for of the hot, smooth sea, big and black against two seasons had all London laughing, the western evening sky. Far away in the the Fourth, then prince of Wales, distance was the scattered fleet, also riding the habit of attending his benefits. at anchor. The little open boat with the buccaneers in the sailed toward her. "That very day," says the historian, "the captain of the ship had been told by some of the seamen that a hoat which was in view cruising was a boat of pirates. Unto whom the captain, slighting their advice, made answer:

What then must be atraid of such a large of the seamen of "your papa"s big house."

At that time the best people in London

So now Pierre le Grand and his pirates as it falls in the tropies, swiftly and sud-denly. They drew nearer and nearer, and the Spaniards did not see them. Pierre whether it was made all of his men swear a solemn oath to they had struck. stand by him in the hour of coming danger; then he ordered the surgeon to bore holes in at Athens who imitated the squealing of a the bottom of the little boat in which they pig. When he was through a countryman the bottom of the little boat in which they were, so that it would sink beneath them and they would have no means of escape, so that better. else to die.

They came nearer and nearer the Spanlards. Now they were very close aboard, and the great bulk loomed up above them Pierre and the others reached out and stopped the on-coming of the little boat. geon had done his work, and it was already and These men—the buccaneers—chiefly cen-tered in the neighborhood of the northwest or it would sink beneath them. Up the side

of their hands and a sword in the other."

The next moment there was a patter and a scuttle of bars feet on the smooth, still brought over to the Americans during the previous century by the Spanlards, and which now roamed at large over the pampas and through the tropical forests of these two through the tropical forests of these two through the darkness across the deck and into the great cabin; others ran to the gun room and took possession of the guns and ammunition.

In the cable the captain of the ship wa sitting with some friends playing cards by the dim light of the lantern swung overhead from the deck above. Pierre burst the door open with a kick and a blow and rushed directly up to the captain, thrusting out his pistol and pressing it against that officer's breast, "commanding him," says the chronicler, "to deliver up the ship unto their obedience. The Spaniards," says he, "seeing the pirates aboard their ship without scarce having seen them at once, cried out: 'Heaven bless us! Are these devils, or what are they?

They were neither, "divils" nor men. They were the first buccaneer pirates of the Span Thus at a stroke and without a drop of

blood having been shed, fell the Spanish Vice Admiral, the treasure ship, with, no man could tell, how great a treasure aboard, and without a single other one of the Spanish fleet knowing that there were pirates near at hand. Pierre le Grand set the captain and a num

the crew of the Vice Admiral ashore in the darkness, the rest being kept on board the boat to man her. Then without waiting for morning they slipped the cables and sailed away toward France.

How great were the treasure they gained, how vast the amount of gold and silver, there

is no record. It must have been enormous. Pierre reached France in safety. "There says the chronicler, "he continued without ever returning unto the parts of America."

Such is the famous exploit of Pierre le the pope formerly officated at mass on the part, striving to keep overlying to keep other the pope formerly officers and the famous exploit of Pierre less than the famous exploit of Pierre less the famous exploit of Pierre less through the service, leaving it along the first buccaneer pirate who, at a single bold dash up the side of the great only to participate in the elevation of the earth that which the Spanish people claimed spanish ship, gained inestimable wealth and spark that set all the West Indies into a blaze, that of piracy and rapine, that did not cease for over twenty years.

## THE HERO OF TARFALGAR Lord Nelson Grew from a Feeble Lad to

the Greatest of Naval Commanders. When Horatio Nelson was a lad of 10 he was sent to a boarding school. wasted by quinsy and naturally of small stature, to his fellow students he seemed quite insignificant. He was soon recog

nized, however, as the most daring boy in the school. One dark night a council of war was held regarding the capture of a pear tree which stood at a short distance from the dormitory. When every one else had refused to undertake the job, Nelson offered his services. A rope was tied around his waist and he was literally tossed over on the tree. Though attended with great exertion and no little danger, he accomplished the feat, returning with an armful of pears, which he immediately distributed among his school mates. When

asked why he did not keep some for him-

self, he replied that "he did not care for

them, he only did it because the others The same year he was sent to sea and two years later joined an Arctic expedi One morning when their vessel was frozen in off the coast of Greenland, Nelson persuaded two sailors to steal out and kil polar bear that had been prowling about When the bear was attacked it became combative and the sailors beat a hasty re treat, leaving Nelson to follow. Instead of doing so, however, he kept on fighting and would certainly have been killed, had no the ice on which he was standing broker off and floated away. Leaving the ship was forbidden and he was accordingly repri-manded severely. But from that time he

was rapidly promoted. "Never give up" seemed to be his motto. Soon after being appointed captain he was sent to Naples with dispatches to Sir William Hamilton, the English ambassador Though Nelson was as yet little known. Sir William divining his ability, told his wife that he would bring home to dinner a man who would some day be the most

famous man 49 England. But a few months and Sir William Hamil-But a few months and Sir William Hamil-ton's predictions were realized. On the 1st of Juty, 1798, Napoleon Benaparte, intent on conquering Europe, landed 60,000 French veterans at Alexandria, Egypt. Nelson with
the English fleet pursued him, and on the
lst of August at 10 s. m. sighted the port
and distinguished the tri-colored flag of
France. Nelson, who for three days had hardly eaten or siept, now ordered dinner. It was on arising from that meal that he made the since famous remark, saying, "Gentlemen, by this time tomorrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster Abbey." All the captains were now called together to decide on the method of attack. Captain Berri, captainstic over the plan adopted, cries out. "If we succeed, what

"There is no lift in the case," replied has had been to be shall succeed is certain; strike Nelson. who may live to tell the story is a very different question." At 6:30 p. m. the battle began. Nelson had his colors flying from began. Nelson had his colors flying from six different parts of the rigging, so they would not be shot way. The French began firing at long radge, but the English were employed in wrapping the sails close to the masts and soaking them with water. When they got within a short distance of the French, the thirteen English vessels opened a terrific broadside and in thirty minutes the battle of the Nile had been fought and won. During the conflict Nelson was struck on the forehead by a sheil. Carried to the cockpit in a supposed dying condition, he refused to be attended until his turn came, saying. "I will take my turn with my brave fellows When the sailors learned his wound was not fatal, many of them cried for joy. Immediately on seeing that the battle was over Nelson gave orders for all the the crews to thank the Almighty for the great victory and it is said that the French grenadiers "The boat," says one historian of this with Napoleon at their head stood ellently

adventure, in his quaint English of King Charles' day—'the boat wherein Pierre is Grand was with his companions had now been at sea a long time without finding anything, according to his intent of piracy, suitable to make a prey. And now their provision beginning to fail, they must of necessity stagge. Being almost reduced to despair, they should a great a pin of the seame a great favorite with lower VIV.

"And the partridges, too, sire?" was the sbrewd inquiry of the harlequin. Louis, penetrating his art, said: "And the partthe Fourth, then prince of Wales, was in refused to do so, and Delphini in a most ludicrous manner appealed to him from the

tain, slighting their advice, made answer:

'What, then; must L be afraid of such a
pitiful thing as that is? No; nor though
she were a big ship as big and strong as mine
is.''

So now Pierre le Grand and his pirates

acts as well as my sister in his way—in his were rowing silently toward the plate ship through the dusk of the evening that fell, as it fails in the troofes swiftly and sudthrew a somersault and disappeared in the darkness, leaving the footpads to speculate whether it was the devil or Joe Grimaldi

Almost every boy has read of the clown countryman produced from his bosom a young pig, which was responsible for the last noises. But the audience, unwilling to big and still in the gathering darkness and the murmuring silenca of the tropical night.

Mr. Darwin and His Earthworms. In one of his last essays Richard Jeffries referred with great enthusiasm to Mr. win's book on earth worms, speaking of it as especially valuable to the practical farmer, as rell as interesting to the unscientific lover of country life and field learning.

The book has, moreover, a larger than ommon measure of the peculiar charm that characterizes all Mr. Darwin's literary work, the charm of homely industry and fascinating esearch delightfully recorded

The introduction speaks of the thin layer of mold on the earth's surface, the "dirt." ommonly supposed to be much deeper than is, as being constantly altered and added by the action of earth worms. statistics are given concerning the numper of them to a square foot in common soil. and the amount of earth thrown to the sur-face in a year by 'castings.' One is already interested and then ready to offer respect to the worm, when it is further shown that earth worms possess important "mental

qualities. A diagram showing the structure of the form is given, but the book deals rather with the psychology than with the anatomy of earthworms. The series of experiments recorded demonstrating that earth worms have power of attention, discrimination and ocial instincts, is delightful, for not does one see Darwin at home with the flower pot, containing the worms, at his elbow for daily consideration, month after nonth, but one becomes personally interested in the earth worms as a colony. cossible to feel sorry when one of them

Fat, squirming earth worms brought to the surface by a chance spadeful of soil in the garden seem to be there by chance, mere in-earth dwellers. But Darwin began his work among them by regarding each as an individual of well developed intelligence and inhabiting a carefully made house of his own; an individual with whims and fancies, even The experiments which were to test the carth worm's mental capacities were for the most part very simple and homely, all the liousehold taking part. It is amusing to follow Mr. Darwin up and

down the garden walks with his lantern, perhaps crawling cautiously on his hands and knees, surprising the earth worm at nightly toil—the searcher assisted not in-frequently by "my sons." And it is entertaining to picture him with a covered lantern personating the moon shedding a dim light over the flower pot where the worm colony were kept to test their sensibility to light. To see if they objected to change temperature, he drew near tenderly with the heated poker; only one of the worms "dashed into its burrow," which settled the point of

the degree of development of their tempera-They were taken to the parlor to listen to the plano and bassoon, fed with familiar and unfamiliar kinds of food and heated in all ways with the greatest care and consider

To demonstrate the existence of sense of touch was less important; everyone knows how ill at ease the earth worm is out of its natural contact with common evil. But Darwin's object was to find out what a practically deaf, blind and dumb individual, such as the earth worm is, would do under un-usual conditions to make itself comfortable That worms rarely do have a choice in the matter of food and even architecture is no longer absurd, in the light of Mr. Darwin's years of long researches. But with all the accepted we are still unprepared to hear that an earth worm is sometimes ill. It is true that with his one species of para-site he is very low in the scale compared with man, exalted by his several

But it is a fact that his one parasite car cause the earth worm so much discomfor that he crawls away from his cherished home to die by the wayside in great despair There is Darwin's hearty assurance to comfort us that the worm really suffers less however, than his action would imply.

LABOR NOTES.

The actors organized a protective associaon in Boston recently. Single taxers are said to have captured he populist machinery in New York. The miners of Illinois are endeavoring to ound a home for sick and disabled mem-

bers. In Australia there is a vigorous agitaon going on against sweating in the

The Hoosier Blade's co-operative be located on 20 acres of land opposite Handsboro, Misa. The Coming Nation has finally been turned all the co-operators in the Ruskin

colony in Tennessee. Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes adopted A. F. of L. platform, cluding the tenth plank.

The Cincinnati Labor exchange secures em-ployment for mechanics in exchange for provisions, groceries and clothing. Cincinnati Labor union will gather statistics on the number of unemployed in various trades and rate of wages paid.

ing to organize a central body, composed of the women's unions in Chicago, John Burns says the day of strikes is

nearly over, and that trades unions he taught workers the science of governing. It is expected that the British trades unions will send a delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers is authority for the statement that the membership of trades unions has increased 100,000 since the Pullman The Mollenhauer sugar refinery at Brook-

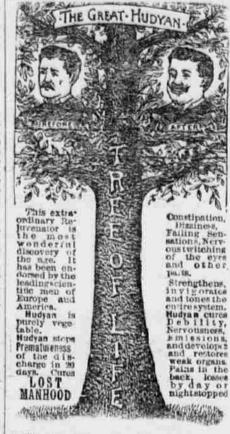
yn, N. Y., will shortly close down for an indefinite time, throwing 1,800 men out of employment Men at Ridgely, Ill., are asked to sign a

contract providing that the price for mining coal shaft be 40 cents per gross ton until August 25, 1895.

The Peoria (Iii.) Steel and Iron company has gone into the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are \$202,636, and the assets about the same amount.

Maryland Single Tax association has bee

The Fairmount (Ind.) Glass company, manufacturers of miscellaneous wares, will start its factory some time this week. About 100 men will be employed at the start Eugene V. Debs has resigned as editor the Firemen's Magazine. All of the A. R. U. officials are taking the field to renew the organization of railway employes.

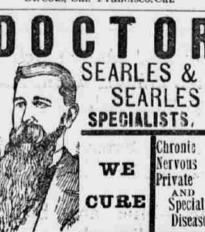


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RYA MERCANTILE EXACT SIZE

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR ELECTION PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR Proclamation and notice to the electors and legal voters of the city of Omaha of a general city election of the city of Omaha to be held on Tuesday, the fixth day of November, 1894, for the purpose of electing one city clerk to serve from the first Tuesday in January, 1895, to fill unexpired term, and one city councilman from each ward of the city; also proclamation and notice of submission to the electors and legal voters of the city of Omaha of the city of Omaha in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75.000) to pay for the cost of paving, repaving or macadamizing the intersections of streets and spaces opposite alleys in said city and to pay the cost of paving in front of real estate not subject to assessment of special taxes for paving purposes.

cost of paving in front of real estate not subject to assessment of special taxes for paving purposes.

To the Electors and Legal Voters of the City of Omaha:

I. George P. Bemis, mayor of the city of Omaha, do issue this, my proclamation, and by authority vested in me as such mayor, do hereby give public notice to the electors and legal voters of the city of Omaha that a general election will be held in said city on Tuesday, the sixth day of November, 1894, for the purpose of electing one city clerk to serve from the first Tuesday in January, 1895, to fill unexpired term, and one councilman from each ward of the city; also for the purpose of submitting to said electors and legal voters the question and proposition following, to-wit:

"Shall bonds of the city of Omaha in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (75,000) be issued for the purpose of paying the cost of paving, repaving or macadamizing the intersections of streets and the spaces opposite alleys in said city, or paying the cost of paving in front of real estate not subject to assessment of special taxes for paying purposes, said bonds to run not more than twenty (20) years, and to bear interest payable semi-annually at a rate not exceeding five (6) per cent per annum, with coupons attached, to be called Paving Ronds, and not to be sold for less than par, the propose than paying the cost of paving, repaving or macadamizing the intersections of streets and spaces opposite alleys in said city, or in front of real estate not subject to assessment of special taxes for paving or macadamizing the intersections of streets, and spaces opposite alleys in said city, or in front of real estate not subject to assessment of special taxes for paving purposes?"

The said question and proposition shall be submitted to said electors entire in the purposes?"

The said question and proposition shall be submitted to said electors entire in the proper form provided by law for official ballots, with the words "Yes," "No," printed thereon. All of said ballots having as "X" mark following the word "Yes" shall be counted in favor of issuing said bonds, and all of said ballots having an "X" mark following the word "No" shall be counted and considered as against the issuing of said bonds.

The polls shall be open on the day of said election at eight o'clock in the morning and shall continue open until six o'clock in the evening of the same day, at the respective voting places following, to-wit: FIRST WARD.

First District-Northeast corner 12th and Second District-Northwest corner 10th and enter. Third District—Northeast corner 13th and Fourth District-Northeast corner 8th and Fifth District—Northeast corner 8th and Hickory, Sixth District—Northwest corner 8th and Bancroft, Seventh District-Northeast corner-6th and

Pierce.
Eighth District-Northwest corner 5th and SECOND WARD. First District-Southeast corner 16th and envenworth. Second District-Northwest corner 19th and Mason.
Third District-Northwest corner 20th and oppleton avenue.
Fourth District—Southeast corner 16th and Fifth District-Northeast corner 16th and Sixth District-Southeast corner 17th and

Seventh District-Northwest corner 16th and Martha. Eighth District-Northeast corner 20th and Martha. Ninth District—Northwest corner 13th and valley. Tenth District—Southeast corner 20th and Eleventh District-Northeast corner 24th THIRD WARD

First District—Northeast corner 14th and ackson. Second District—Southwest corner 15th and d District-Northwest corner 14th and Capitol avenue.
Fourth District—Southeast corner 14th and Fifth District-Northwest corner 15th and Burt.
Sixth District-Northeast corner 12th and Jackson.
Seventh District-Southwest corner 11th and Douglas.
Eighth District-Northwest corner 10th and

Capitol avenue.
Ninth District—Northwest corner 12th and Chicago. Tenth District-Southeast corner 9th and FOURTH WARD First District-Northeas, corner 18th and

Davenport.
Second District—Northeast corner 22nd and Dodge.
Third District—Northeast corner 25th and Davenport.
Fourth District-Northeast corner 25th and Farnam.
Fifth District-Northwest corner 18th and Fifth District—Northwest corner 18th and Douglas.
Sixth District—Southeast corner 18th and St. Mary's avenue.
Seventh District—Northwest corner 18th and Leavenworth.
Eighth District—South side of Harney, between 20th and 24th.
Ninth District—26th street between St. Mary's avenue and Half-Howard.
FIFTH WARD.
First District—Southeast corner 16th and Manderson.

Manderson, Second District—Southeast corner 16th and Binney. Third District-Southeast corner 18th and Ohio. Fourth District-Southeast corner 16th and Fifth District-Southwest corner 19th and Burdette.
Sixth District—Northwest corner 19th and Charles.
Seventh District—Southeast corner 18th and Charles. SIXTH WARD.
First District-Northwest corner 20th and

Ames avenue.
Second District—Southwest corner 42nd and Ames avenue.
Third District—Northeast corner 45th and Grant. Fourth District—Southeast corner 27th and Manderson Fifth District-Northeast corner 24th and nue and Corby.
Seventh District-Northeast corner 33d and Parker. Sixth District-Southwest corner 28th ave-Eighth District-Northeast corner 27th and turdette. Burdette.
Ninth District-Northwest corner 27th and
Franklin.
Northwest corner 22d and Tenth District-Northeast corner 22d and Lake. Eleventh District-Southeast corner 24th and Grace. SEVENTH WARD.

First District-Southwest corner 28th and Mason. Second District-Northeast corner 30th Third District-North side of Center, opposite 3th street. North side of Center, oppo-Fourth District-Northwest corner 29th and Arbor. Fifth District-Northeast corner 29th and Hickory.
Sixth District—Northeast corner 29th street and Poppleton avenue. EIGHTH WARD.

First District-Southwest corner 24th and Hamilton. Second District—Northwest corner 27th and Caldwell. Third District-Northeast corner 26th and Salifornia.
Fourth District-Northwest corner 25th venue and Cuming.
Fifth District-Northeast corner 21st and Sixth District-Southwest corner 21st and California.

Seventh District—Northeast corner 18th and Cuming.

Eighth District—Southwest corner 17th and California.

NINTH WARD.

First District-Southwest corner \$2d and Second District-Northwest corner 40th and Cuming. Third District-Northwest corner 40th and Farnam. Fourth District-Northwest corner 32d ave-Fourth District—Northwest corner and Davenbort.
Fifth District—Northeast corner alst avenue and Farnam.
Sixth District—Southwest corner 29th avenue and Jackson.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand as mayor of said city of Omaha this 17th day of October, 189s.

GEO, P. BEMIS, Mayor.

Attest: JOHN T. EVANS, City Clerk.

Stockholders' Meeting

Oct17d20&B

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the South Platte Land company will be held at the office of said company, in Lincoin, Neb., on the 15th day of November, 1894, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the matter of extending or renewing the arricles of incorporation of said company. By order of the board of directors.

R. O. PHILLIPS, Secretarly, Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 16, 1894.