

Remnants of Famous Libraries of Ancient Rome

ROME, July 30.—A half starved scholar who eked out a livelihood by transcribing old deeds in an attorney's office in Rome was returning home one evening in the year 1580, after a hard day's work at a shop in Piazza Navona and bought a small loaf of bread and some fried fish for his evening meal. He ate his supper, using the paper in which the fish was wrapped as a plate. When his frugal meal over, he picked up the paper preparatory to throwing it away, his practiced eye detected that it was an old manuscript.

From force of habit he read it. The manuscript was an autograph letter of Christopher Columbus.

Seven years before this incident a bill was passed by the Italian Parliament which drove the nuns and monks from their homes, deprived them of their endowments and put their lands and houses up for sale by public auction. The manuscripts were plundered of everything they contained, and the booty, especially books and manu-

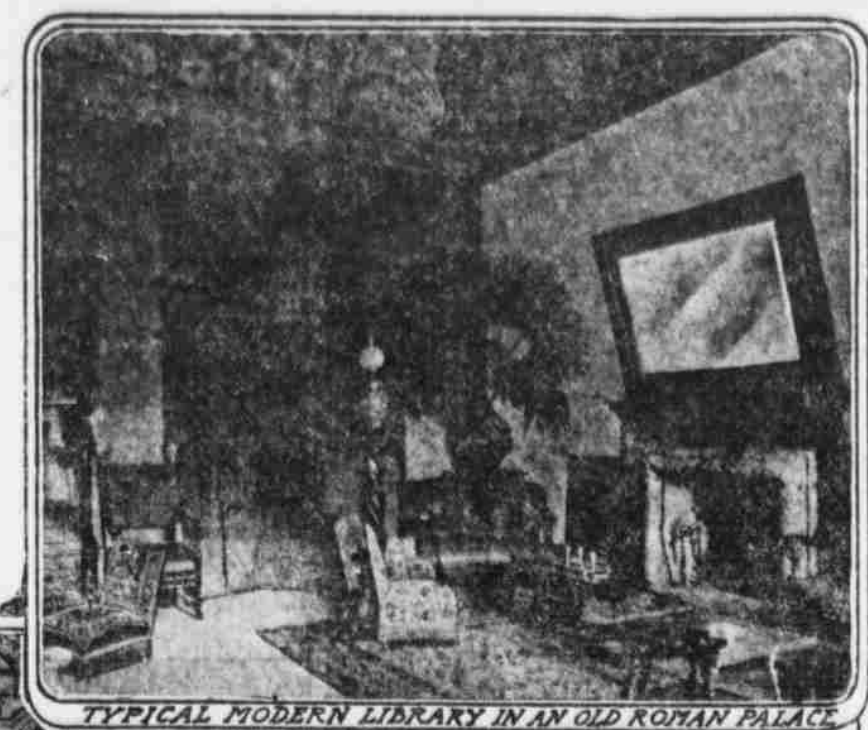
cripts, were carted off and roughly stocked in some vacant rooms in the Collegio Romano, from which the Jesuits had been expelled.

The man in charge of the rooms had been selling the books and manuscripts as waste paper by the hundredweight. What remained of the collection after the discovery made by the poor scholar of Columbus' letter has been gathered up and now it forms part of the Victor Emmanuel library.

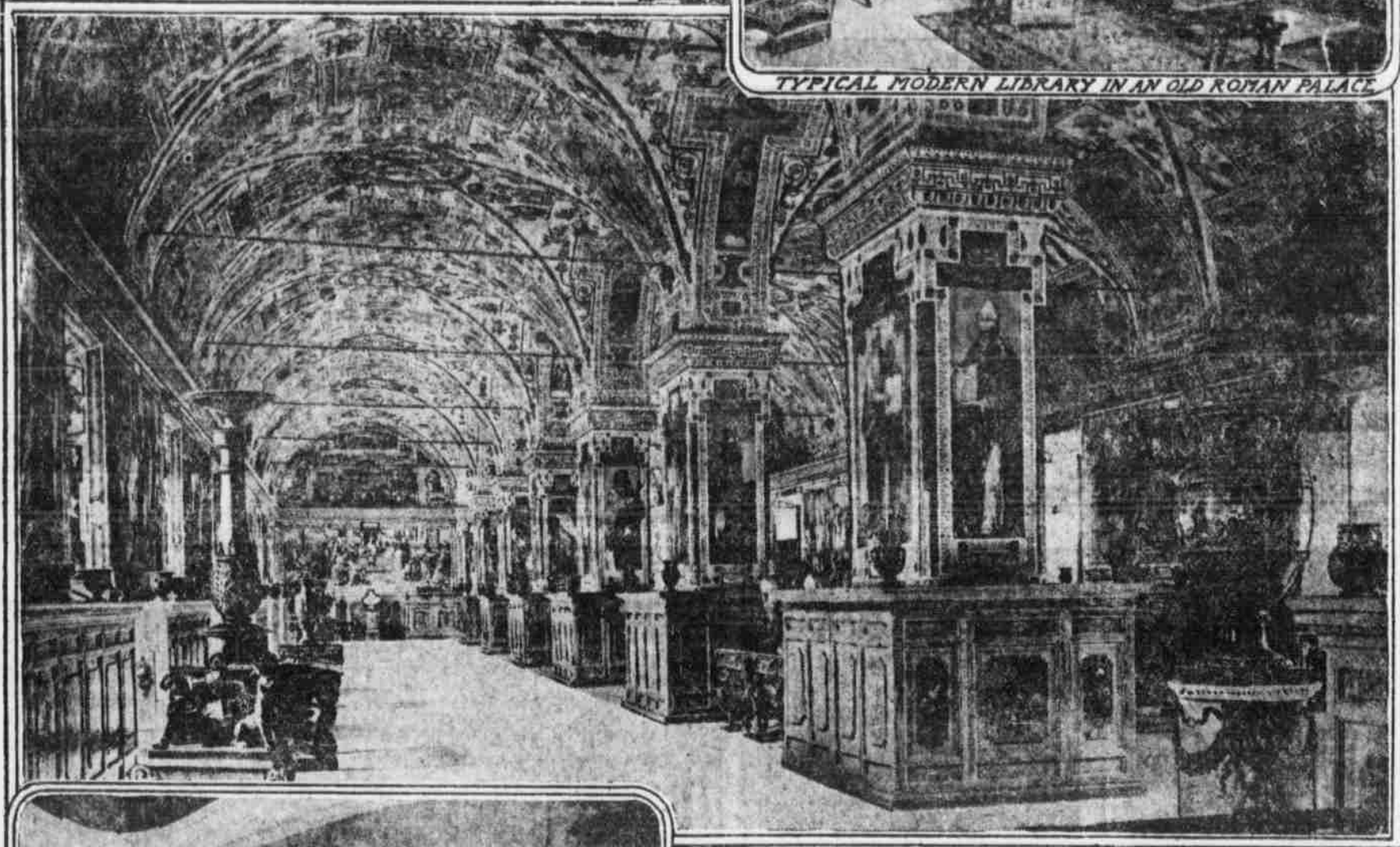
For many centuries man and time cooperated to destroy everything that belonged to ancient Rome. Barbarians sacked the city and burned it many times over. The emperors of the east plundered it and carried off works of art to adorn Constantinople. Marble statues were broken up by builders in the middle ages and burned for lime, while bronzes were melted down for metal. The Colosseum was turned into a quarry. It is truly wonderful that after such wholesale destruction the Rome of today can still boast of so many monuments of its ancient glory.

It is more wonderful still, that if buildings intended to last forever and art treasures of marble and bronze could not withstand the combined action of time and man and were reduced to dust, ancient parchments, manuscripts and books should survive. The instance of the man who for seven years sold books and manuscripts as waste paper does not stand isolated, who can tell how many pages of priceless manuscripts were used throughout Italy to wrap fried fish and other dainties?

Then one should take into account also the great quantities of manuscripts that have perished by fire and the books and codes that have been stolen or bought and smuggled out of Italy. Even to this day every foreign tourist that visits Rome can, if so inclined, purchase an old manuscript book to take home to his friends instead of a coral necklace or a piece of mosaic representing the temple of Vesta. It is true that the manuscript may not be genu-



TYPICAL MODERN LIBRARY IN AN OLD ROMAN PALACE



VATICAN LIBRARY



THE CANOPY OF THE THRONE IN THE CORSINI PALACE

lating to the pontificate of Alexander VII, and nearly all the correspondence of the papal representatives abroad. The pontificates of Paul III, Paul IV, Sixtus V, Clement VIII, and Paul V, and Urban VIII are represented through autograph letters, reports and instructions to nuncios. German history during the sixteenth century is minutely described in the autograph letters of Melancthon, among which there is the celebrated letter referring to the marriage of Luther. The library contains also a unique collection of Provençal songs, which were published by Stengel.

The Corsini library is in the handsome palace of the same name on the Lungara. It was built by the Riario family, from whom it was bought by Pope Clement XII in 1729 for his nephew, Cardinal Neri Corsini. This palace is one of the most historical of Rome. It was the resort of Catherine Sforza, of Cardinal di San Giorgio, of Michael Angelo, of Erasmus and in the seventeenth century of Queen Christina of Sweden, who died here in 1650. It is said that it contained a deadly shaft closed by a trap door that dropped the living victim who stepped upon it out of hearing and out of sight forever. When it was repaired by the Corsini family the bones of nameless, dead were found in heaps far down among the foundations.

The library is on the first floor. It was begun by Cardinal Neri Corsini, who, besides the family library, belonging to the Marquis Corsini, bought the collections of books of Cardinals Guattieri, de Medici and Camillo Massimo, but the real founder was Pope Clement XII, who spent every year 5,000 scudi toward the increase of his family library.

Tommaso Corsini subsequently bought and added to this library the collections of Sestioni, Guidi and Boni. Bartolomeo Corsini when enemy of the States added to it the Florentine collection of Nicola de' Rosati.

In 1884 the Italian government purchased the Corsini palace and library and presented it to the Academy of the Lincei. This library contains over 1,500 manuscripts, many of which are unique, and besides its collection of historical documents is large. There are theological codes, pontifical diaries, histories of conciles, histories of the temporal power of the holy see, political instructions, letters, reports of nuncios and other works innumerable, which cover the history of Italy and of the popes from the sixteenth century up to the present day. There is also a very rich collection of rare engravings, consistorial acts and pontifical ceremonies.

Such were the private libraries of Rome in time gone by.

"MAD DOG" A NATURE FAKE

Often the Animal is Needing Only Water, Quiet and Rational Attention.

Among other "nature fakers" there is the "mad dog" of the hot and silly season. He appears as a ferocious beast, galloping along with frothing, distended jaws, biting recklessly as he goes. It is instructive to compare this fanciful victim of rabies with a real victim as described in "The Dog's Medical Dictionary," by A. J. Sewell, M. R. C. V. S.

Dr. Sewell is canine surgeon to King Edward, to the Kennel club, to the Dumb Friends' league and to various English associations and institutions. Referring to the oft reported detail of the frothing mouth of the rabid dog he says: "This is a little mistaken than usual at first, but it soon becomes dry and of a dark red color."

In the earlier stages of rabies the suffering animal shows "an inclination to hide in dark corners, though when called by his owner he comes forward and is very affectionate, licking the hand and even the person of his master." Later the rabid dog will thrust his muzzle into water even after he has lost the power to swallow. There is no cure for him. Eventually his hind legs weaken and, if he is not killed before, he dies usually within four or five days.

Dr. Sewell crushes the foolish idea that if a dog bites another, or even a person, and then shall ever go mad, his victim will go mad, too. He quotes from Pasteur to the effect that a bite from a dog is not dangerous even two days before signs of rabies are observed. His book will strengthen the belief that the "mad dog" of the summer news is as a rule in a fit, needing only water, quiet and rational attention.—New York World.

Both the Boncompagni and the Borgheze libraries have been broken up. The former was sold mostly abroad, while the manuscripts of the latter were bought by the Vatican. The collection belonging to Cardinal Balduino Boncompagni is completely lost and no trace of it exists; only a complete catalogue compiled by Narducci remains to show how great the loss was.

A considerable collection of unsorted manuscripts, among which were the documents of Cardinal Marsusotti and many codes of great value, were sold by public auction in Rome a couple of years ago, and hardly a single page was left in Italy, almost everything being purchased by foreigners.

Several private libraries were fortunately incorporated in public libraries and thus saved from dispersal. Thus all the manuscripts of Cardinal Baronius, the disciple of St. Philip Neri, who was made cardinal in 1580, now form part of the Bibliotheca Vaticana, one of the most magnificent libraries of Rome in the monastery of the Oratorians, now used as a court of assize.

The manuscripts of Cardinals Bona, Noris and Passionei are in the Bibliotheca Angelica, founded in 1604 by Angelo Rocca, and containing over 200,000 volumes and 4,466 manuscripts. This library was once owned by the Austin friars, but it was declared state property in 1870.

The manuscripts of Cardinal Casanata are still in the library which bears his name, the Bibliotheca Casanatesis, once owned by the Dominicans, and considered as the largest religious library in Rome after that of the Vatican. It consists of 20,000 printed volumes and 4,600 manuscripts.

Many collections of manuscripts and books belonging to cardinals and noble Roman families are now to be found outside Rome. Thus, for instance, the celebrated Manuscripti Parmenses belonging to Paul III, and his nephew, Cardinal Alessandro are in Naples and Parma, the documents of Cardinal Cevalanini are in Florence and those of Cardinal Garzanti are at Rimini.

The Vatican library generally secures parts of the manuscripts belonging to cardinals, and very often the heirs of a cardinal's estate spontaneously offer such documents as relate to state affairs to the Vatican, as was done in the cases of the libraries of Cardinals Albani, Garzanti and Borgheze, as well as the private library of Giovanni Battista Confalonieri and those of the noble families of Bolognietti-Cenci, Pion and Carpegna. During the seventeenth century the Vatican library was increased by the manuscripts belonging to Cardinals Sirelli, Baronius and Caraffa and also those of Fulvio Orsini.

Pope Leo XIII, besides opening the secret archives of the Vatican to the public, spent a considerable sum of money in purchasing private collections of manuscripts and books which were added to the Vatican library. He bought, for instance, the celebrated Borgheze library, founded by Cardinal Scipione Borgheze, the wealthiest man in the seventeenth century, who enjoyed an income of 160,000 scudi or dollars

year from church benefice alone. This library was so large that it had to be split up and the manuscripts and documents separated from the codes and books. The former are now in the Vatican archives, while the latter, carefully catalogued by the present Vatican librarian, Father Ehrle, are in the library. Leo XIII, also bought the Borgheze library, famous for its original manuscripts, its papal diplomas, its Latin documents and many other papers, family documents mostly, which as yet have not been sorted.

The celebrated Barberini library, begun by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, the nephew of Urban VIII, who built the great palace of his family with stone taken from the Colosseum, which gave rise to the saying that "the Barberini had done what the barbarians had not," is perhaps the most important private library in the world. In the year 1672 the library of Cardinal Antonio Barberini was added to it and the manuscripts it contained increased to the number of 9,000. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries many precious books and documents were stolen and shortly afterward the entire library was sold and sacked.

Both the Boncompagni and the Borgheze libraries have been broken up. The former was sold mostly abroad, while the manuscripts of the latter were bought by the Vatican. The collection belonging to Cardinal Balduino Boncompagni is completely lost and no trace of it exists; only a complete catalogue compiled by Narducci remains to show how great the loss was.

A considerable collection of unsorted manuscripts, among which were the documents of Cardinal Marsusotti and many codes of great value, were sold by public auction in Rome a couple of years ago, and hardly a single page was left in Italy, almost everything being purchased by foreigners.

Several private libraries were fortunately incorporated in public libraries and thus saved from dispersal. Thus all the manuscripts of Cardinal Baronius, the disciple of St. Philip Neri, who was made cardinal in 1580, now form part of the Bibliotheca Vaticana, one of the most magnificent libraries of Rome in the monastery of the Oratorians, now used as a court of assize.

The manuscripts of Cardinals Bona, Noris and Passionei are in the Bibliotheca Angelica, founded in 1604 by Angelo Rocca, and containing over 200,000 volumes and 4,466 manuscripts. This library was once owned by the Austin friars, but it was declared state property in 1870.

The manuscripts of Cardinal Casanata are still in the library which bears his name, the Bibliotheca Casanatesis, once owned by the Dominicans, and considered as the largest religious library in Rome after that of the Vatican. It consists of 20,000 printed volumes and 4,600 manuscripts.

Many collections of manuscripts and books belonging to cardinals and noble Roman families are now to be found outside Rome. Thus, for instance, the celebrated Manuscripti Parmenses belonging to Paul III, and his nephew, Cardinal Alessandro are in Naples and Parma, the documents of Cardinal Cevalanini are in Florence and those of Cardinal Garzanti are at Rimini.

The Vatican library generally secures parts of the manuscripts belonging to cardinals, and very often the heirs of a cardinal's estate spontaneously offer such documents as relate to state affairs to the Vatican, as was done in the cases of the libraries of Cardinals Albani, Garzanti and Borgheze, as well as the private library of Giovanni Battista Confalonieri and those of the noble families of Bolognietti-Cenci, Pion and Carpegna. During the seventeenth century the Vatican library was increased by the manuscripts belonging to Cardinals Sirelli, Baronius and Caraffa and also those of Fulvio Orsini.

Pope Leo XIII, besides opening the secret archives of the Vatican to the public, spent a considerable sum of money in purchasing private collections of manuscripts and books which were added to the Vatican library. He bought, for instance, the celebrated Borgheze library, founded by Cardinal Scipione Borgheze, the wealthiest man in the seventeenth century, who enjoyed an income of 160,000 scudi or dollars

until the eighteenth century many private libraries were still in existence, but at the present only two remain intact. The libraries of the Acquaviva, Albizzi, Bichi, Bona, Casati, Casti, Fontanini, Imperiali, Massimi, Spada, etc., have all disappeared. The famous Altieri library, which contained important documents about the pontificate of Sixtus V, and all the manuscripts belonging to Pope Clement X, collected by his nephew, Cardinal Pauluzzi Altieri, has been reduced to only about six or seven codes.

The most famous Alinari library was sold in 1857. Some manuscripts were bought by Prince Boncompagni, others by the Vatican library, but the greater part were lost, as they were purchased by the Prussian government and the vessel that was carrying them to Germany was wrecked.

The household of every nobleman of rank in the middle ages, especially if he was a nephew of a pope, was a real court, with chamberlains, servants and men at arms, and no establishment was considered complete unless, besides a chaplain, an auditor, secretaries and a lawyer, some literary personage, known as literati, who were versed in the four principal languages of the world, namely, Hebrew, Greek, Latin and Italian, were attached to it. These literati wrote the letters of their master and kept the archives of the house, they wrote poetry, kept diaries and acted as interpreters; in short, they attended to everything and anything which required a knowledge of reading and writing.

Gradually they become librarians. It was the custom to keep deeds and legal acts, letters of ambassadors, reports and instructions in the upper floors of Roman palaces, which were generally well lighted and free from dampness. Here the literati worked and here every book or manuscript was brought up for safe keeping.

Gradually these archives, for such they were in the beginning, became libraries. The master of the house might belong to one of the sixty conscript families of Rome who were privileged to erect a colored canopy or a sort of throne in one of the principal rooms of their palaces, and he might therefore rank as a Roman prince. In such a case he was likely to hold some post of importance in the papal court.

The archives of the family would then include all the documents relating to the office held in the papal court, and hence private libraries became public or state archives, and many of them are considered as such to this very day. Generally the collections contained in the libraries of private noble families are carefully catalogued and indexed, and this is explained by the fact that at the death of the owner they passed to the male heir who succeeded to the family title.

The wealth and importance of the private libraries of Rome is considerable, so much so that no work on Rome has ever been written without these libraries being con-

Old Dutch Cleanser

does all kinds of cleaning:

Cleans
Windows, Enamel and Porcelain Tubs, Painted and Burlap Walls, Glassware and Cutlery.

Scrubs
Wood Floors, Marble, Painted and Unpainted Woodwork, Stone, Cement and Mosaic Floors, and Tiling.

Scours
Pots, Kettles and Pans, all kinds of Cooking Utensils; Boilers, Sinks and Flat Irons.

Polishes
Door Knobs, Railings, Faucets and Pipes, and all smooth metal surfaces.

Large, Jiffy-top Can, (at all Grocers) 10c

The Cudahy Packing Co. South Omaha, Neb.




PRECAUTION!

Beer is an effervescent product, most susceptible to taint, therefore to retain its life and purity it must be kept air-proof. We use the utmost precaution in preparing

Storz Blue Ribbon Bottled Beer

It is aged for months in hermetically sealed tanks, filtered through white wood pulp, conveyed through our improved pipe-line direct to the automatic bottling machine and put in sterilized bottles. Throughout this entire process it is not subjected in any way to the contaminating influence of the air and, after being sealed, each bottle is pasteurized one and one-half hours by the approved method of Dr. Pasteur of Paris. That's why Storz Beer is pure, healthful and absolutely free from the germs and impurities that lurk in water, milk, tea, coffee or other beverage—that's why prominent physicians recommend Storz Beer. It will do you good to drink it.

"Phone Webster 1260"

STORZ BREWING CO. (12) OMAHA, NEB.




Low Rates Now!

Jamesstown
Niagara Falls
Toronto
Montreal
Boston
Pittsburg
Hot Springs, Ark.
Canadian
New England
Points
Choice of Rail or Steamers
Stop Overs

Follow the Flag!



Rates, pamphlets and all information, call at Wabash City Office, 1601 Farnam St., or address
HARRY E. MOORES, G. A. P. D. Wab. Ry., Omaha.

No Matter What You Want Bee Want Ads Will Get It

St. Paul and Minneapolis

\$12.50 Round Trip from Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis daily throughout the summer, and \$12.00 from Council Bluffs.

\$18.60 Duluth and return from Omaha, \$18.10 from Council Bluffs.

Electric lighted fast through trains daily via The North Western Line to the Twin Cities, making direct connection with The North Western Line fast trains to Superior and Duluth; leave Omaha daily 7:50 a.m. and 8:28 p.m., Council Bluffs 8:10 a.m. and 8:48 p.m.

Special low rates to the summer resorts of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and to the lakes, mountains and seashores of Canada and the Eastern States.

Ticket Offices,
1401-1403 Farnam Street, Omaha,
522 Broadway, Council Bluffs.



CONSTIPATION

"For over nine years I suffered with chronic constipation and during this time I had to take a quantity of warm water once every 10 hours before I could have an action on my bowels. Happily I tried Cascarets, and today I am a well man, bearing the same old life with interval pills. Thank you very much for your kind gift of Cascarets. I can use this in behalf of suffering humanity."

H. F. Fisher, Roscoe, Ill.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Pure, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, No Gas or Gripes, No Stomach Troubles, No Pains, No Pills, No Cathartics, No Other Unpleasant or Dangerous Remedies.

Annual Sale, Ten Million Boxes