

HERO AND MARTYR.

OBSERVING THE QUADRIGENTENAL OF SAVONAROLA.

All Creeds Now Laud the Great Priest Who Died for Freedom's Cause. He Was Not Afraid to Stand Up Alone Against Vice and Corruption.

It is now four hundred years since mankind saw the example of a great churchman standing up unaided and alone to voice the will of his masters and to rebuke as he did, vice and selfishness and lust of power. That man was Savonarola. Savonarola was not canonized. His name does not grace the calendar of the saints, but he was the nearest churchman to the type of Christ that appeared since the Crucifixion, and immeasurably the greatest since his own day.

Savonarola lived in Florence when Florence was the first city of the world and when it was ruled by a man to whom time serving writers have given the name of Lorenzo the Magnificent, but whose proper designation ought to have been the corrupt Podesta of the Italian Renaissance.

The Medici were extensive merchants in Florence and held power by packing the primaries. They held Florence in their grasp by first selecting its rulers inside the walls of the palace and then condescending to call the people together to announce the names of those upon whom the choice had fallen. The last lusty praetor of this line, but one, was this Lorenzo and he had exhausted the spice of life at the age of 44 years. His motto was to encourage "cheerful sins." Politically he also was so corrupt as to call for the censure of Savonarola; but he was the Papal treasurer as well as dictator of the Republic. He had sufficient "pull" to remove the monk to a parish on the top of a neighboring mountain where Savonarola could appreciate the plight of Tantalus by looking down upon the Florentine city while too far away to make his voice heard at the lecherous court in the streets.

There were no "extras" or telegraphs in those days and banishment from the great city was equivalent to complete isolation. However, from his isolation Savonarola preached alternately against both Church and State, or to be more accurate, against the rival despots who then represented both institutions in Italy. A time came when Lorenzo fell out with the Vatican. Lorenzo who felt tired of ruling a Republic whose people gave him so much his way, resolved upon forming a dynasty by grasping the neighboring states of Naples and Milan. He and his family had robbed the Florentines but the Medici had compounded for other crimes by richly endowed libraries and had freely given of money thus wrung from want for the erection of churches.

In carrying out his dynastic schemes it struck Lorenzo the Magnificent that it would give him more prestige if he now recalled Savonarola from his seclusion in the Mountains, particularly as the bent of Savonarola's preaching had been minatory of the Vatican which was secretly desirous of balking Lorenzo's plan of uniting Florence, Naples and Milan in one dynasty as it was later that of Garibaldi and of Victor Emmanuel.

Savonarola was now accordingly brought back to Florence and installed in the Church of St. Mark. He again denounced all the vices and hypocrisy of the joint despots of Italy with renewed zeal and was promptly summoned to Rome. He refused to go. Savonarola was summoned again and again declined. As Lorenzo had richly endowed this Church of St. Mark he ordered the successive pastors to call at the palace to pay their respects on every anniversary of his birth. Savonarola positively declined to recognize any such arrangement. He refused to pay any heed whatever to the summons of Lorenzo. He was an independent man who meant to keep his life and sacred character in strong contrast to the sluggish and salacious tendencies of his times. This example will illustrate the man's character. One day the Princess of a burgher family, and whose husband was the lord of Bologna made a pompous and noisy entrance into Savonarola's church while he was officiating. The commotion of the admiring Florentines was redolent of the servitude of the period. Though the family of the Lord of Bologna was so influential that it was said "God Almighty would hesitate to damn one of them," Savonarola stopped for a moment in his sermon saying "here comes an evil spirit to disturb this word of God!" The haughty lady entered church with less of a retinue and with decidedly less aplomb the succeeding Sabbath and the chastening through rude and pointed speech did her a world of good.

Such was the man whom Lorenzo the Magnificent now called to Florence to play off against the Vatican and whom neither Prince nor Pope neither the Vatican nor the Court could swerve from the path of truth and duty as he believed both to be lined out by Christ. In truth Savonarola indicated the dignity of religion against the mercenary vandals who would destroy it. He made the world, the flesh and the devil so shaky in the polity of Florence four hundred years ago as they hadn't been since the coming of Christ himself. Savonarola strong, eloquent and righteous with true religion was one side. The world, the flesh and the devil backed other. An issue so pointedly made by both Church and State were on the

could not last long. One or other would have to give way.

Lorenzo as personifying the State was the first to surrender. The debauched dictator was about to die. He sent a messenger for Savonarola's presence and priestly blessing. Lorenzo was a man with excellent common sense notwithstanding his bad and sinful life and knowing that the intercession of a wretched padre would have only inflamed and insulted an already angry God he sought for the benediction of an honest, upright, and righteous exponent of the life and examples of Christ. Savonarola's answer was worthy of him. He offered to help Lorenzo to the Throne of Grace upon these three conditions. First, Lorenzo was to make a declaration of faith in God and his Church. This condition shows that Savonarola differed largely from the subsequent career of those reformers of whom Luther is probably the best type. Savonarola unlike Luther never ceased to be a Catholic in spirit, sympathy and affiliations. The second condition was that Lorenzo was to restore to the people all the illegal tribute he had wrung from them in order to enrich his family and to endow churches and to build libraries. Thirdly he was to restore also the political liberties of the Republic of Florence. Lorenzo gladly offered to comply with the first of these conditions, but he declined the last two. Savonarola now left the death chamber and the tyrant went to Heaven without an exequatur.

Then soon after the death of Lorenzo the Magnificent a holy boycott was proclaimed from Rome against Savonarola. A secret society was organized in Florence for the purposes of his persecution. The pulpits from which he uttered the truths of his Creator was filled with the refuse and the filth of the streets. Nails were hammered upwards so that their points protruded through the pulpits upon which he used to strike his hands in driving home to the hearts of men the great truths which inspired him. He was eventually burned in the public square of Florence, May 23, 1498.

Contrast the lives and characters of the two men—of Lorenzo and the almost forgotten friar—recall the accurate application of Lowell's line

"Truth forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne—"

and wonderingly asked also whether such can be as true of Heaven as it unquestionably was of the Medieval despot. If so we may well deny ourselves such a place and prefer the company of those pious Italians who in spite of every anathema still annually strew with flowers the place where Savonarola was crucified. If religion is ever to recover the ground it seems to have lost such will only be done by the clergy keeping the model of this brave and immortal man steadily before their minds. The spectacle of a modern Savonarola telling a Rockefeller or a Carnegie of his delinquencies in the very temple which he had reared and to his face would do more to revive popular interest in the churches than all the revivals and sermons and Sunday schools of a whole century. Bishop Potter attempted this role in a mild way in St. Paul's Church in New York in 1888 in the cases of the politicians and in the presence of President Harrison but his example feeble though it was wasn't found among the pastors of America one single imitator.

MISS ETHEL R. BENJAMIN.



The first and only woman allowed to practice in a supreme court in British dominions is Miss Ethel R. Benjamin, who last year graduated from Ottaga University at the head of her class in every branch of the law. The New Zealand courts immediately admitted her to the bar, although in Great Britain and British possessions there is a prejudice or conservatism that has prevented any other woman from being thus honored.

English as It is Spoken. It is little wonder that foreigners are in despair in learning to speak the English language. One of the greatest difficulties is the way in which the same syllable sounds have often very different meanings.

"You'll get run in," said the pedestrian to the cyclist without a light. "You'll get run into," savagely responded the cyclist, as he knocked the pedestrian down and ran up his spine. "You'll get run in, too," said the policeman, as he stepped from behind a tree and grabbed the wheel. And just then another scorching came along without a light, so the policeman ran in two.

Maid—Mem. the baby has gone off and nobody has seen him for an hour; and mem, he left the gate wide open after him.

Mistress—Gracious! Left the gate open? Then Fido has probably run away, and just as like as not I will never see the dear thing again.—Boston Transcript.

WEST POINT'S OLDEST VETERAN.

General Greene's Brilliant Career as a Soldier.

The oldest notable man in the United States to-day is the war veteran and famous engineer, General George Sears Greene.

George Sears Greene was born May 6, 1801, in the little town of Apponaug, in the State of Rhode Island. His ancestor, John Greene, came from Salisbury, England, to this country in 1635, and settled in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. When John Bull, in 1812 tried a second time to punish his rebellious son, Jonathan, young Greene then but eleven years old, wanted to shoulder his musket and help Jonathan to give the tyrannical parent another sound drubbing; but his mother thought him too young, and he was forced to be content with the promise that, when old enough, he should enter the United States military academy at West Point, and learn how to fight the enemies of his country. Accordingly, a few years later he became a student at this institution; and improved his time so well that when he graduated, in 1823, he stood second in his class.

After graduation he served as an instructor in mathematics and engineering at West Point, and in various garrisons in Virginia, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts, until 1836, when he resigned from the army and devoted his time to the profession of civil engineering. At about this period began the marvelous era of railroad-building in the United States, when thousands of miles of roadways were made for the iron horse, running out of all the large cities into what was then the wilds of the west. It was an opportune time for a civil engineer; and Greene, who had already acquired a reputation equalled by few in his profession, found his services in constant demand. He assisted in the construction of railroads in the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and Maryland. He was busy at this work until 1856, when he was hired by the Croton aqueduct department of New York City. While in its employ he superintended the most of the important engineering work done in the city, designing and building the reservoir in Central Park, enlarging High Bridge and building a new aqueduct over it. During this time his fame as an engineer grew, until it became so great that private individuals and corporations often came to him for advice, when important work was to be undertaken by them.

In 1861 came the war of the rebellion. Engineer Greene was now sixty years old, but strong and hearty. The war stirred his martial blood; and when in 1862 it became evident that the rebellion was not to be put down easily, that his country had need of the help of the arms and brains of all of her loyal sons, he hesitated no longer, but offered his services. His ability was well known, and, despite his sixty years, he was given an important command. Now began a life of hardship and peril, sufficient to test severely the strength of a strong man full of the vitality of youth; but General Greene at sixty years of age was practically in the prime of his life, and his splendid physique carried him safely through them all.

Gettysburg proved his courage and generalship. Here, on the night of July 2, 1863, with his brigade reduced to less than 1,500 men, he held the entrenchments on Culp's Hill, on the right wing of the army of the Potomac, from 6 until 10 o'clock at night, against the repeated attacks of the Confederate forces. He occupied a crucial point, and the Southerners were determined to drive him from it, if its accomplishment was within the ability of men and courage. Again and again did they charge the little band of heroes on Culp's Hill, only to be met with a courage more stubborn than their own and driven back. Had they been able to force General Greene from his position, and though the gap thus made, hurried a strong division to the rear of the main body of the Union army on Cemetery Ridge, Gettysburg, probably, would have been a Confederate victory.

After Gettysburg General Greene, with the rest of the eleventh and twelfth corps of the army of the Potomac, went to Nashville to re-enforce the army at Chattanooga. On October 28, during a night attack by the enemy at the foot of Lookout Mountain, General Greene, while at the head of his brigade, fell, badly wounded by a ball through his upper jaw. The enemy was routed; but the brave old veteran was compelled to retire from fighting until January, 1865. As soon as his physicians would permit he resumed his military duties; and, although within a few months of sixty-four years of age, he joined a provisional division under Generals Schofield and Cox at Newbern, North Carolina. At the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, he had another narrow escape from death. His horse was killed, and he was thrown to the ground; but escaped without serious injury. This, briefly, tells the story of his more important services during the rebellion.

Rhode Island, his native state, was so proud of his gallant conduct and valued services during the war, that its legislature gave him a vote of thanks.

General Greene now has the added distinction of being the oldest living American army officer, the oldest living graduate of West Point and the oldest man living who has been prominent in American public life.

BOLD PIRATES AND PRIVATEERS.

Constructing the International Laws That Rule the Commerce of the High Seas.

Privateering is correctly defined as the indulgence of that piratical spirit which enters into the hearts of men in time of war, whereby under the mask of patriotism they inflict losses on an enemy's commerce with the primary object of enriching themselves. There are other definitions in the lexicons of international law, but this interprets the spirit of the practice. In the present usage a license is issued to a person having some opportunities for the purpose of privateering. He ships a number of able-bodied fighting men, and under the authority granted in what are termed letters of marque and reprisal, these seamen ferret out ships either carrying the enemy's colors or those of a neutral nation, and suspected of having contraband-of-war or other valuable cargoes, they run the vessel so captured into port and confiscate a portion of the proceeds as the reward of capture.

If private individuals attempt to seize a vessel without having letters of marque and reprisal in their possession from the proper authorities they come within the designation of pirates and are entitled to be shot down. Reduced to its last analysis a privateer is therefore one who, if letters of marque and reprisal were not issued would be entitled to be treated as a pirate. In other words privateering is plundering under protection of some responsible government.

Previous to the Crimean war in 1855 this was the universal law of nations but at the Treaty of Paris where the questions involved in that war were finally settled, privateering was regarded as a cruel and indefensible practice and was abolished. The understanding to do so was signed April 16, 1856 on the part of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, and is therefore binding on all the great powers except the United States, Spain and Mexico. These nations have never recognized the Declaration of Paris against privateering. The injury that may be done to a nation by a professedly neutral power may easily be inferred from that done to the commerce of the United States by the Alabama and other cruisers fitted out in England and flying the English flag. These cruisers Charles Sumner estimated had wrought to American shipping a damage of \$3,000,000,000, thus practically driving our merchant marine from the seas.

There have been two theories hitherto governing privateering. One was that it made no difference whether goods were carried under hostile or even neutral flag and the other that it was the nationality of the vessel carrying the goods always determined their liability to capture. In the former case the nationality of the goods and not the vessel in which they were carried was the determining point. Thus in one case the enemies' goods were safe nowhere; in the other they were not liable to seizure when carried in ships flying a neutral flag.

A cruiser of one nation has the right to know the nationality of another that it meets at sea. But a failure to declare nationality though grave cause for suspicion would give no right of capture. The inquiring vessel is first expected to show its colors. If the suspected cruiser does not respond a blank cartridge may be fired across its bows. Should there be still no declaration of nationality this may be followed by a cannon shot, but nothing more is permitted. And if the pursuing vessel takes the risk of search her crew and captain must be prepared to take the consequences. In international law mere flight or silence is therefore no justification for search or attack.

A vessel sailing between two neutral ports and found on the usual line of navigation is not subject to inquiry. If, however, required by a cruiser, which shows its colors she refuses to heave to and then resists the right of search such action justifies her confiscation if found with contraband of war. Coal is usually contraband of war and any articles likely to give aid or comfort to an enemy if found in excessive quantities. As to what constitutes a privateer there is some difference of opinion. An armed merchantman is not a privateer. Jefferson said that "though a merchant vessel had arms to defend herself in time of war and in the course of her regular commerce this no more makes her a privateer than a husbandman following his plow in time of war with a knife or a pistol in his pocket is thereby made a soldier."

WAR'S NIGHT EYE.



The searchlight plays a prominent part in guarding against a night attack. Above is shown the kind mounted along the Atlantic seaboard.

Advertisement for Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. Includes text: "A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious." and "WALTER BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA".

Advertisement for Alexander Brothers & Co. Includes text: "ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO. DEALERS IN Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Fruits and Nuts".

Advertisement for W. H. Brower's Carpets and Matting. Includes text: "IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S".

Advertisement for Edward E. Strauss & Co. Includes text: "THAT'S JUST IT! You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR." and "EDWARD E. STRAUSS & CO. America's Popular Tailors, Chicago."

Advertisement for Sapolio. Includes text: "Don't borrow trouble." Buy Sapolio 'Tis cheaper in the end.

Advertisement for Ely's Cream Balm. Includes text: "There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile upon her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months."

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: "The victories of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all Forms of disease. Conclusively prove That it is an unequalled Blood purifier. It conquers The demon, Scrofula. Relieves the itching and burning of salt rheum, cures running sores, ulcers, boils, pimples, and every other form of humor or disease originating in impure blood."