

CHOICE OF CARDINALS

Giuseppe Sarto Elevated to the Pontifical Throne.

WILL BE KNOWN AS PIUS X

Election of Patriarch of Venice Was Unanimous — Was Looked Upon From the First as a Likely Compromise Candidate — Especially Acceptable to the Foreign Cardinals.

Rome, Aug. 5.—The conclave, after being in session for four days, has elected Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, as pope to succeed Leo XIII and he now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. Last night all Rome was illuminated in his honor.

His election and assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican, which only ended in the evening. Today the new pope, clad in his full pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony, will receive the members of the dip-



POPE PIUS X.

lomatic corps, the cardinals and the bishops who will then offer their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice yesterday the cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony.

The date upon which the coronation of Pius X will occur has not yet been officially decided but the impression prevails that it will take place Aug. 9.

Although the election was over at 11 o'clock and was announced to the world 45 minutes later by the appearance of the new pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5:30 in the afternoon. The cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Oreglia and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official duties in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, who is too ill to be moved for several days.

Visited Sick Cardinal. It was to the sick cardinal that the new pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed pontiff. The cardinals remained in Rome for today's ceremonies and should the coronation be fixed for next Sunday they are not likely to return to their respective homes until after that ceremony. With the exception of the Spanish cardinal, Herrero, all the others are now in fairly good health.

The election of the patriarch of Venice was unanimous. After Monday's ballots it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate satisfactory to all to secure the necessary two-thirds.

One of the cardinals said to the representative of the press that he believed Pius X would follow the broad lines of Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it. This voice the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction.

The new pontiff is a man of simple origin and although not a very prominent candidate he had been frequently mentioned as one of the many cardinals who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles his venerable predecessor, notably in his reputation for culture and piety.

Having been associated with no factions this fact alone won him much favor from foreign cardinals who were without an special candidate. Pius X was humorously described as "a country mouse who could not possibly find his way about Rome." Venetians who know the new pope well, say that he will soon be as much beloved as pontiff as he was as the beloved patriarch of the poor of the Adriatic.

Looks Like Phillips Brooks. In appearance Pius X is a very handsome man. He has a fine erect figure despite his 68 years, his face greatly resembling that of the late Phillips Brooks. When he pronounced his first benediction at St. Peter's his voice rang out with splendid resonance.

When the great central window of St. Peter's facing the piazza swung slowly open, signifying an election, a loud shout arose and the crowds rushed madly towards the cathedral. At the open window half a dozen Vatican attendants appeared. Suddenly there broke out into the fierce sunlight a gorgeous banner, bearing a cardinal's arms. Reinforcements of troops crossed the piazza at the double, then closed their ranks and held back many who strained every nerve to get close to the window.

For a minute or so none knew to which cardinal belonged the arms so significantly displayed. Then the rumor arose that they were Sarto's, but few persons were absolutely sure of their identity.

The tension was soon relieved. Cardinal Macchi in his cardinal robes, carrying a large red book and preceded by a glittering cross, appeared at

the window. A wild shout went up from the balcony. The cardinal, looking out of the balcony, joined in the shouting that followed.

Vainly the cardinal waved his hand for silence. The long pent-up feelings of those who had watched the tumult for four days now found an outlet and for some minutes they could not be suppressed. Finally it was quiet enough for Cardinal Macchi to proceed and say that the new pontiff had taken the name of Pius the Tenth. Then with a blessing upon the crowd the cardinal disappeared.

Those below instantaneously made a rush to go into St. Peter's and a mad scramble ensued for the Basilica.

Within a pandemonium reigned. Those already standing in a good position to see the gallery window, where Pius X was momentarily expected to appear, were hurried back to the further end of the nave by the irresistible impact of those seeking entrance.

The attendants motioned the crowd to go back to the steps of St. Peter's. A great cry arose. Those who a few moments ago were fighting their way into the cathedral now struggled with redoubled energy to get out. It was the climax of the excitement. The new pope was going to bless the world from the outside of the Basilica, which had not been done since the days when the Vatican ruled Rome. With extraordinary rapidity the Basilica was almost deserted. The attendants hung the banner outside and as all the thousands waiting in the piazza saw it and realized what was intended a great shout of approval arose.

Then came a sudden revulsion. As quickly as the banner had been let down it was drawn up. The plans had been again changed. The last rush that immediately followed for the doors of St. Peter's was almost indescribable. How so many people entered the Basilica in so short a time without injury will always remain a mystery. Inside the pandemonium increased. Amongst the seething mass below, which never ceased waving straw hats, two members of the American pilgrimage, Father Lynch of Niagara university and Father McGowan of New York, held aloft American flags.

In a few moments terrific cheers burst from every throat. There, with the sun streaming in from the window, was the new pope. His rich red papal robes shone resplendent amidst the more sombre colors of those who stood beside him. For a few moments the tall form remained perfectly still. The pontiff was gazing at the crowd beneath. The deafening roar of cheers showed no signs of dimming. Then Pius X raised his hand. In the twinkling of an eye the crowd mad with excitement but a moment before, became dumb and a death-like silence prevailed throughout the Basilica. It was broken only by the clear, strong voice of the new pope. "Auctoritatem nostram in nomine domini," he chanted, like the keys of a magnificent organ struck by a master hand. The response swelled up from the crowd below.

There was another silence and another response. Then came the benediction, such as few will ever forget. All crossed themselves and with magical rapidity the scene ceased to be one of deep devotion. Loud cheers burst from the people as the pope started to go back to the Vatican, by the way of the terrace. These exclamations continued long after he had disappeared. Then the thousands streamed out, all happy at the conclave's choice of the pontiff and heartily glad that the suspense had ended.

POPE PIUS X.

Distinguished Himself as a Reformer While Patriarch of Venice.

Rome, Aug. 5.—"Sarto" in Italian means "Tailor," and Pius X, when a young seminarian, being rather elegant in his priestly robes, his companions used to joke him. He began his education at a seminary at Treviso, and continued it at Padua.

Pius X was only 23 when he was consecrated a priest at Castelfranco. He gave freely of his very small means often at great self sacrifice. In 1867 he was appointed parish priest at Salzano, which was considered an important promotion.

In 1875 he was elected chancellor of the bishopric of Treviso, then spiritual director of that seminary, judge of the ecclesiastical tribunal and finally vicar general.

Pope Leo, who had highly appreciated his cleverness, piety and modesty, appointed him in November 1884, at the age of 49 years, bishop of Mantua, where he remained nine years, until 1893, when he was made a cardinal and appointed patriarch of Venice.

Here he distinguished himself as a reformer, suppressing abuses, restoring the dignity of the clergy and the earnestness of religion.

From his appointment arose heated polemics between the holy see and the Italian government, which maintained that it had the right to choose and appoint the patriarch. The government, however, after having long refused its exequatur, eventually granted it to Sarto, who gained the esteem of the government.

The Italian cabinet has no feeling against Sarto personally. In fact, he might quite well have been their choice if the papacy had not wished him, but it was a political question on which, however, they gave way.

Sarto soon became the idol of the Venetians. When his gondola went through the canals of people rushed on the bridges and along the sides of the canals, kneeling and saluting, the women exclaiming "God bless the patriarch."

The new pope, when he was elected, did not like to go out at night of the lions of Saint Mark, which now he will never see again. It is almost sure, he follows the rule, inaugurated by his two predecessors, never to leave the Vatican. In the few cases in which he came to Rome, or returning, when asked if he enjoyed the gorgeousness of the papal court and the magnificence of the function Sarto answered:

"When I am there I feel like a fish out of water." He has very modest tastes. He is severe but was just with his clergy. There is nothing he dislikes so much as publicity. Frankness is another of his principal qualities although he is somewhat timid, as has been illustrated on state occasions when his reserve was noticeable.

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PIUS X'S FAMILY.

His Elder Brother, an Humble Postman and Merchant, Should Be Made a Count.

Rome, Aug. 5.—Advice from Riese of the birthplace of Pius X and a village of 4,000 inhabitants, state that the pope's mother, now dead, when living there occupied a small peasant's house having in her humility always refused to live with her son Giuseppe, as even his modest establishment was considered by her to be too luxurious in comparison with what she was accustomed to.

The elder brother of the pope, Angelo, lives in the village of Dollegrazie, province of Mantua, being the postman of the district, and receiving \$80 a year for his duties. He adds to his income by keeping a shop in which he sells tobacco and pork. His two daughters are the belles of the village, being known for miles around as the "handsome Sarto sisters."

When Pius X was bishop of Mantua, his brother Angelo used often to go there for reasons connected with his postal service. The other clerics would ask him jokingly why his brother did not find him a better position. Angelo, with sturdy independence, answered that he preferred only to be what he could make himself. Still, following papal precedents, the tobaccoist and postman of Dollegrazie should become a Roman count.

How the Balloting Proceeded.

Rome, Aug. 5.—All the members of the sacred college declare that they are very well satisfied with the election of Cardinal Sarto, but the anti-Rampolla faction consider it as their special victory.

When the first ballot was taken it showed that the sacred college was divided into two groups, the stronger one for Rampolla and another not quite so strong for Serafino Vannutelli. The other votes included four for Sarto.

On the subsequent ballots Sarto gradually gained, drawing strength from both sides in the ballot Monday afternoon, when his vote had increased to 37. When the result of this ballot was announced in the conclave, Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched by the unlooked for confidence reposed in him that he could no longer control his feelings and to the surprise of all broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honor were not for him and that he must refuse, if offered. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he seemed firm in his determination to refuse the dignity.

He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave and the cardinals spent the whole evening and far into the night in convincing him that his election was the will of Providence and that he must accept. Several times he almost fainted and had to be revived by the use of salts. He seemed happy but broken down even after all the other candidates had retired, and on the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation.

Cardinal Casetta as scrutineer was reading out the vote. When 42 votes had been recorded for the patriarch of Venice the scrutineer arose and lifted his red zucchetto, saying: "Habemus pontificem."

Cardinals cried out: "Continue." As the vote approached 50, however, the cardinals, as of one accord, surrounded the new pontiff and according to tradition, demanded to know if he would accept the pontificate. Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he could hardly articulate but after a visible effort he said: "If this cup cannot pass from me —" There he paused, but the cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to answer "Yes" or "No." Thereupon he replied firmly: "I accept."

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking to a representative of the press, said that the election of Sarto had produced the best impression in the entire sacred college, being a man of such piety, tact and culture that he was best fitted to be the head of the church at the present time. Cardinal Gibbons hopes that the coronation of Pius X will take place soon in order that the foreign cardinals may be able to assist. Others think that the coronation may be postponed for three months to a more propitious time.

There is much speculation regarding the political attitude of the new pope. The general opinion, however, is that he will make no change in the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal, except perhaps to render them more courteous, inasmuch as he enjoys a personal acquaintance with the king and members of the royal family. Queen Margherita considers him almost a friend.

One of his first steps certainly will be to ameliorate the relations of the Vatican and France and try to prevent a "stiffer struggle" against the congress in Spain.

He is not credited with being particularly favorable to America, as he still remembers how much his father had suffered under the domination of that country.

Pius X admires the progress of Catholicism in America and considers the United States a most fertile field for religion. The cardinals mentioned as likely to be appointed secretary of state are Ferrata, prefect of the congregation of bishops; Cavagnoli and Vincenzo Vannutelli, bishop of Palestrina.

Comment of Archbishop Ireland.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 5.—Archbishop Ireland, in speaking of the new pope said:

"So far as known, Cardinal Sarto now elected pope, is a man of deep learning and recognized prudence of action."

"He enters upon the pontificate free from all entangling alliances, free in every way to carve out for himself his own career."

"The election of Cardinal Sarto is not a surprise. It was evident from the beginning that if one outside of Rome was to be chosen that one would be Cardinal Sarto and a not uncommon course of conclaves is to take as its candidate one outside the Eternal City, so that his future administration may be from the beginning one entirely and manifestly inspired by his own wisdom and knowledge of affairs."

Seventh Pope From Venice.

Rome, Aug. 5.—The new pope was one of eight children, two sons and six daughters. One of his sisters is a dressmaker, another is married to a sacristan and peddler, a third married a wine shop keeper and the others are unmarried. The new pope is the seventh who has come from the region of Venice, among whom was Benedict XIII, who also came from Treviso and who, by a strange coincidence was elected pope exactly 698 years ago today.

Two Officials Retained.

Rome, Aug. 5.—Pius X has given orders that he will receive the court in great state today at 1 o'clock. He has confirmed in the post of master of the chamber Mgr. Bialelli who was, so trusted by Pope Leo in that position and has also reappointed Dr. Lappont the papal doctor.

MARCUM MURDER TRIAL.

Three Witnesses Swear to Seeing Ewen Running From Court House.

Cynthiana, Ky., Aug. 5.—Asbury Spicer's testimony at the Jett-White trial corroborated that of Jett, John Abner and Newton Bowling. Bowling and Adams testified that they reached town immediately before the killing of Marcum and that they saw Jett on the sidewalk near the court house after the shooting.

All three witnessed Ewen running from the court house immediately after the firing of the first shot, but say Jett did not go to the court house until the firing of the second and last shot.

Alfred Tharpe, a boy about 16 years of age, testified that Jett was near the court house when the shots were fired and that he did not reach the building until after both shots had been fired.

Vacancy in Carnegie Company.

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—The election of E. M. Corey to the presidency of the United States Steel corporation will cause a vacancy in the office of president of the Carnegie Steel company. The directors of the company are expected to meet within a few days in Pittsburg and elect a successor. A. C. Dinkley, superintendent of the Edwin Thompson Steel works at Braddock, is reported to be slated as head of the Carnegie company and Homer Williams will be chosen to take Mr. Dinkley's present position. Dinkley is a brother-in-law of former President Schwab.

Court Want Telegraph Messages.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 5.—The Cole county grand jury, which is investigating charges of bribery in the legislature, is after the telegrams between Daniel J. Kelley, and former Lieutenant Governor Lee, and other members of the legislature. Representatives of the telegraph companies refused to furnish these telegrams. Judge Hazell gave the telegraph companies until Thursday to produce the telegrams or show cause.

Woman Raised Postal Notes.

New York, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Annie E. Sharply of Philadelphia, was arrested in the general postoffice charged with systematically "raising" postal notes. She is said to have purchased small postal notes, usually for 25 cents, erase the figures with acids, raising them to sums ranging from \$5 to \$100, and induce hotel keepers or tradesmen to cash them. She will be taken to Philadelphia.

Governor Odell in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 5.—Governor Odell of New York spent two hours in the city, being a guest of President Horace G. Hurt of the Union Pacific and General Charles F. Mansderson. He was driven to the Omaha club for two hours of rest, where he held a brief informal reception. He left for the East last evening.

Explosion of Locomotive Boiler.

Baltimore, Aug. 5.—By the explosion of the boiler of a Northern Central railroad engine, drawing a northbound fast freight train at Timonium, Md., last night, two men were probably fatally injured.



FIND THE GUIDE AND A FIELD GLASS

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



FIND THREE HIDDEN PAIR

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



FIND A DOG AND TWO MIKE

PICTORIAL PUZZLE



FIND FIVE SHELL