TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

BUSINESS.

Yesterday's bank clearings were $8,552,536, balances $1,016,425. Local discount rates were firm between 5 and 6 per cent. Domestic exchange was quoted as follows: New York, 10c discount bid, par asked; Chicago, par bid, 10c premium asked; Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans, 50c discount bid, par asked.

Wheat closed higher at 77⅛c asked Sept.; 80⅛@82c No. 2 red. Corn closed higher at 50⅝c bid Sept., 51⅛@50c No. 2 mixed. Oats closed at 24½c bid Sept., 25c No. 2 mixed.

The local market for spot cotton was 5-16c lower.

WASHINGTON.

The Interior Department is drafting a new set of regulations to protect the Indians in their land deals. Many of the red men have parted with their allotments at prices far below their real value.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

The cure of a sister of St. Joseph, who suffered from cancer, was accredited to the power of prayer.

Nathan Strauss, the Eastern philanthropist, announced that he would establish a plant for pasteurized milk for poor infants in St. Louis if a responsible charitable organization would take charge.

The question of obtaining more ground for the Transit Company loops, north of the Wabash at Fair site, may cause a change in the location of the loops.

Former Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee denied charges made by D. J. Kelley, the legislative agent.

Underground-wire district may soon be enlarged.

West End citizens prepare to resist an attempt to open a saloon at 3001 Ridge avenue.

Mrs. Nora Gamache, a squatter in a houseboat at the foot of Utah street armed with a revolver and shotgun, prevents Anheuser-Busch officials from filing in the land under the houseboat.

Joseph E. Schwab of New York, Thomas W. Crouch and E. L. Prestonics were elected directors of the Commonwealth Trust Company.

Mrs. Minnie Cummings, who is on trial for killing her husband, shielded her eyes when blood-stained garments were displayed in court.

Judge George W. Hall, former well-known politician, who died Wednesday, will be buried to-day at 4 p. m.

A "Gulch" at the World's Fair will rival the "Pike."

The House of Delegates committee will recommend the Terminal loop bill for passage to-night, but each committeeman may present amendments.

China will erect a group of buildings at the Fair.

Health Commissioner Simon rejected several wagon-loads of meat which did not come up to requirements for the hospitals.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Young Theodore Roosevelt, returning home late at night, is mistaken by the secret service men on guard there for a marauder.

The ill-timed balking of a team of mules in Ohio at a railroad crossing results in the death of four persons and serious injury to five others.

Adjutant General McKee orders all the troops away from Evansville, Ind., and the city once more is in charge of the police, who are now armed with riot guns. There was no demonstration of any kind yesterday.

J. W. Cook of Illinois is elected president of the National Educational Association which is meeting at Boston. President Eliot of Harvard is one of the vice presidents.

The manager of the horse show at Milwaukee decrees that women must not ride "straddle" at that exhibition, declaring that this form of equestrian exercise is "ungraceful and vulgar."

Kansas is still calling for 5,000 more laborers to harvest the wheat crop.

Three persons are injured in a rear-end collision at Joplin, Mo.

The editors in convention at Omaha decide to send representatives to the World's Press Congress, which will be held in St. Louis next year.

The International Christian Endeavor Convention meets at Denver, 10,000 persons attending the opening session. The officers are re-elected.

Mrs. Mary Gilmore was beaten to death in a shanty at Terre Haute, Ind. She had been separated for some time from her husband, who is a physician.

A Knoxville attorney writes to friends in the Tennessee city telling them that he met and conversed with Harvey Logan, the escaped train robber convict, last Saturday at Lithia Springs, Ga. He says he did not tell of it sooner because Logan enjoined him to say nothing of the meeting for five days.

The Pine Bluff officers who took the bloodhounds to Union County, Arkansas, in search of the assassins of William P. Lee return with out a trace.

The discovery of a gas well at Muscogee, I. T., causes much excitement among the citizens. It is thought the supply is sufficient to illuminate the city.

Professor C. F. Marbut of Missouri University is touring the southern portion of the State gathering data for a World's Fair map.

G. O. Woods, a brakeman, was killed at McBaine, Mo., yesterday on his first run out.

The convention of the International Baptist Young People's Union meets at Atlanta with an estimated attendance of 5,000 delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada.

Cotton bears in New York and New Orleans are panic-stricken, the bulls having again forced prices up almost to the previous high level, the July option alone having gained $5.50 a bale in one day.

The Lucile Nowland, a steamer valued at $25,000, with a cargo of $10,000, goes down in the Mississippi River fifty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas and is a hopeless wreck.

Two little sisters are drowned in a quarry pond near Rolla, Mo.

Captain Richard P. Hobson delivers a lecture at the opening of the Moline Chautauqua.

The German Lutheran Conference, which has been in session at Hoblitz, Ill., decides to build a denominational hospital at Granite City, Ill.

FOREIGN.

President Loubet returns to France, having won high popularity among all classes in England.

German shippers complain loudly of the new meat law, which has the effect of deproving them of trade in transit to Austria and Switzerland.

Experiments made by the Imperial Health Commission of Germany tend to show that Professor Koch is right in his assertion that there is little relation between tuberculosis of cattle and humans.

Admiral Cotton and other American naval officers of the European squadron are guests at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims' Club of London, where Admiral Beresford grows eloquent in toasting President Roosevelt.

SPORTING.

Doctor Street and Frank Shaw won $100,000 on the victory of Big Ben at Washington Park races.

"Giants" defeat Cardinals by score of 4 to 2.

"Invaders" win from Browns by score of 5 to 4.

Delehanty's body identified.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, July 9.—Arrived: Patricia, from Hamburg.

Havre, July 9.—Arrived: La Savoie, from New York.

New York, July 9.—Sailed: Steamers Moltke, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; La Touraine, Havre; Laurentian, Glasgow.

Queenstown, July 9.—Sailed: Majestic (from Liverpool), New York.

Liverpool, July 9.—Arrived: Saxonia, Boston.

Cherbourg, July 8.—Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm II (from Bremen and Southampton), New York.

Queenstown, July 9.—Sailed: Friesland (from Liverpool), Philadelphia.

Genoa, July 10, 2 a. m.—Arrived: Steamer Lahn, New York, via Gibraltar and Naples.

Nantucket Lightship, July 9.—The steamer Germanic from Liverpool and Queenstown for New York passed at 7 p. m.

WOMAN WITH GUNS DEFIES OFFICIALS.

Squatter in Houseboat Refuses to Surrender Land to Anheuser-Busch.

AT FOOT OF UTAH STREET.

Mrs. Nora Gamache, Whose Husband Is Ill, Prevents Land From Being Filled for Improvements.

Mrs. Nora Gamache, with a revolver and shotgun, has kept officers of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company guessing for several weeks as to how to get possession of a piece of property at the foot of Utah street lying between the Levee and the Iron Mountain Railroad tracks.

The woman is the wife of Louis Gamache, a squatter.

At the foot of Utah street are two houseboats. August Busch, vice president of the brewing company, was desirous of having the land under the houseboats filled, so that some day it could be used for building purposes. Part of the property was filled, but as the work reached the little cabin it came to a halt.

Gamache was requested to vacate. He refused, saying that the property was Government land. He was ill, it was said, and was unequal to the task of even meeting brewery officials in conversation. So he turned the matter over to his wife. She held her own. Her arguments put all to flight.

The Gamaches finally said they would move for $150. Busch thought it too much, and told them so. Then rumors reached the Gamaches that the City Marshal was to come down and haul the little boat to the water's edge.

WEAPONS LOADED.

Gamache instructed his wife to load the weapons. She did so, and now if any one attempts to molest them Gamache says his wife will undoubtedly give them a warm reception. Mrs. Gamache is a robust, determined-looking woman, skilled in the use of firearms, and, it is said, will not yield.

Both she and her husband want the matter settled by law. They declare they will not move until the brewery shows a clear title to the property. They are chagrined because the brewery officials did not make them an offer to move while the water was high. Now, they claim, it would take considerable money to get their boat to the water's edge.

August Busch complained to President Hiram Phillips of the Board of Public Improvements, stating that as one of the houseboats stood in the middle of Utah street the occupants were stopping street improvement which he contemplated making. The matter is now in the hands of J. C. Travelle of the Street Department. It is probable that the city will adjust matters.

LOCATION OF LOOPS MAY BE CHANGED.

Street Car Terminals at World's Fair Affected by Question of Obtaining Land.

The question of the exact location of the Transit Company loops at the principal World's Fair entrance, with relation to the Wabash elevated tracks and station, is not yet absolutely settled.

President D. R. Francis of the Exposition said last night that, in general, the plan for the Wabash and street railway terminals had been decided, but intimated that the exact location of the Transit loops remained an open question.

The reason for this, it is understood, is that all of the ground necessary for the location of the loops has not been secured. To place the loops north of the Wabash, where, it was understood by President Ramsey of the Wabash, they would be installed, involves the acquirement of more space than now is available.

Negotiation is now on to obtain the needed land, and, it is said, no trouble is expected. But, should a hitch occur, the plans will be modified. The cars, probably, would then run under the Wabash, and the loops would be installed south of the railroad station.

A. B. du Pont, general manager of the Transit Company, said that his company deferred entirely to the World's Fair authorities in the matter of terminals.

"I was of the impression," said he, "after the conference Wednesday between the Fair, railroad and street car officials that no final decision with regard to our loops had been reached. If the Fair places us either north or south of the Wabash, we acquiesce, of course.

"To go north means a change in the height of the elevated railroad tracks and a depression of De Balliviere avenue, so that our cars could dip down and go under the elevated structure."

PRESIDENT RAMSEY'S STATEMENT.

In an interview on the World's Fair terminal and station, President Ramsey of the Wabash Railroad, said yesterday:

"Practically all that can be said about the terminals was published in the papers this morning.

"We have no agreement with the street-railway officials in regard to terminating their loop on the north side of our tracks, but there were several of the officials at the meeting, held at the Fair Grounds yesterday, and none of them expressed disapprobation of the plan as outlined.

"We have no plans under contemplation for changing our tracks, either, by depressing or elevating them at Union avenue or other grade crossings.

"My plan of charging the line of our road did not seem to meet with approval, and the matter has been dropped. We expect to run shuttle trains to and from the grounds."

RUDOLPH AND COLLINS CASES.

They Will Be Called for Trial in Union Next Monday.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Union, Mo., July 9.—The cases against Rudolph and Collins will be called for trial in the Circuit Court here next Monday.

It is reported that Collins's attorney will file a motion for a continuance.

As Rudolph has escaped, his trial will not proceed.

There is considerable disappointment here because of Rudolph's flight, and the officials as well as the people find it a very bitter pill to swallow.

New Courthouse at Monticello.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Decatur, Ill., July 9.—Contracts were let Wednesday for constructing a new courthouse and jail for Piatt County at Monticello. The courthouse will be built by H. B. Walter of Danville for $64,480 and the jail by Jobst & Son of Peoria for $11,573. The new buildings take the place of a courthouse that has been one of the landmarks of Central Illinois for sixty years.

HERO OF SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN IS VISITING IN ST. LOUIS.

COLONEL J. B. KERR,
Distinguished army officer, who is visiting in St. Louis.

Colonel J. B. Kerr, a member of the new General Staff of the United States Army, is in St. Louis visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Galus Paddock, No. 3635 Washington boulevard.

Colonel Kerr was graduated from West Point in 1870, and since that time he has seen such active service on the battlefield. He has established a record as an intrepid soldier.

He participated in many Indian campaigns on the Western frontier, and he was awarded a medal of honor for bravery shown in a fight between his troops and the Sioux Indians in South Dakota in 1891. He was then a Captain of cavalry.

In the Spanish War, Colonel Kerr distinguished himself. He figured in the famous cavalry charge up San Juan Hill, and was wounded in that battle. In the battle of Santiago Colonel Kerr was in command of the Second Squadron of the Sixth Battalion, having the rank of Captain and being an acting Major.

Colonel Kerr has been frequently commended in general orders for gallantry shown on the battlefield, and his record in the army has not often been duplicated.

At the close of the Spanish War he was sent to the Paris Exposition, where he remained for two years. The two subsequent years were spent in Berlin as an attache of the United States Embassy in that city.

When it was decided to organize a staff for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Army Colonel Kerr was one of those selected to constitute the staff. This staff has the same relation to the army that a board of directors has to a corporation.

Colonel Kerr will depart for the Philippines within a few days, where for two years he will occupy the position of Chief of Staff in Manila.

Prior to the Spanish-American War Colonel Kerr was stationed for one year at Jefferson Barracks.

NEAPOLITANS SAY PETRIFIED BLOOD OF SAINT GENNARO BECAME LIQUIFIED, INDICATING POPE WILL RECOVER.

Rome, July 9.—A deputation arrived at the Vatican to-day from Carpineto, the birthplace of Pope Leo, the news of the Pontiff's alarming condition having even penetrated to that obscure place.

Carpineto is a little town among the Voscian hills, with streets so narrow that two donkeys cannot pass each other and an hour distant from any railway, but with a water supply and electric lights, the former the gift of Pope Leo himself. The village itself nourishes a species of worship for Leo.

The deputation penetrated as far as the antechamber of the sick Pontiff, who immediately said he would receive them, but for once gave way to the appeals of those around him and sent instead his kindest wishes and benediction.

Neapolitans are showing great emotion over the approaching end of Pope Leo, praying in the churches and doing all that religion prescribes in appealing to the Almighty to delay the catastrophe.

Cardinal Prisco telegraphs that recourse has even been had to the extreme measure of bringing out the blood of Saint Gennaro. The blood of the saint is contained in a vial in petrified form, which turns into liquid and boils when the saint condescends to intervene. The miracle is very dear to the heart of the Neapolitans, who firmly believe in its power to cure all ills. The Cardinal reports that the petrified blood took a liquid form to-day in the presence of a large concourse.

DISEASE DEVELOPING THROUGH SLOW BUT CERTAIN PROCESSES.

Continued From Page One.

closed with the scales tending slowly, but surely downwards.

How long this agonizing period of suspense will last not even the attending doctors dare to say.

No night bulletin was issued, but at 12:15 this morning it was learned that the condition of the Pontiff had not changed since the 7:30 o'clock bulletin, which announced that the patient's state was grave, and at which hour Doctor Lapponi had declared his fear that there was no hope, but that the end might not come during this night.

At midnight a report coming from the Vatican itself gained currency that Doctor Mazzoni had again operated on the Pope and extracted serum which had again gathered in the pleural cavity. The representative of the Associated Press immediately went to see the illustrious surgeon and found him at his home at 1:20 this morning. Although extremely tried Doctor Mazzoni allowed himself to be interviewed and said:

"It is untrue that a new operation has been performed. I was with the Pope from 11 p. m. until after midnight and found his general condition stationary, no change having taken place since this afternoon, when the consultation with Doctor Rossini was held. To strengthen the patient's heart and help the circulation of the blood, I injected camphor and caffeine, after which the Pope, who seemed somewhat relieved, said he remembered being treated with Raspail water on a camphor basis when he was Nuncio at Brussels sixty years ago.

MAY DECIDE TO-DAY TO PERFORM SECOND OPERATION.

In reply to a question, Doctor Mazzoni replied:

"I really cannot say whether the serum in the pleural cavity has increased since the consultation this afternoon, as I did not examine his Holiness for such a purpose. It must be understood that the Pope is still too frail to be handled like other people. Besides his thorax, through old age, has become bent in such a way that the right side, where pneumonia was first detected, curves out in a very pronounced manner, while the left side curves in.

"In to-morrow's visit attention will be especially centered on the progress in the secretion of serum. Then a decision will be taken as to whether a new operation is necessary."

Doctor Mazzoni ended by ridiculing the criticisms, objections and advice which he said people, most of whom are famous only for never having been heard of, allow themselves to offer, even from abroad, many of those persons having only seen the Pope in photographs.

"The greatest accusation is that pleurisy was not discovered in time," he said. "I visited the Pope for the first time on Sunday. On Monday evening I discovered the fluid and on Tuesday I removed it. Any student of medicine knows that sometimes weeks pass before the presence of serum is detected. I myself once had pleurisy, which the doctor did not discover till fifteen days after I was taken ill."

EARLY HOPES QUICKLY DISPELLED BY COMPLICATIONS.

The condition of Pope Leo at times yesterday morning seemed so favorable that the hopeful Doctor Mazzoni and the more conservative Lapponi united in expressing the belief that there were some slight prospects of recovery, but within a few hours these brighter prospects disappeared before the most alarming conclusions reached after the lengthy consultation of the doctors.

Their hopes had been inspired largely by the Pontiff's outward evidence of vigor, as he was able to rise, walk and command all his faculties, but the later consultation disclosed that these outward evidences of strength were entirely deceptive, as the real danger consisted in the gradual internal progress of the insidious diseases.

The mere fact of the consultation, in itself, gave rise to the gloomiest forebodings. Indeed, this was the first actual consultation, as the previous frequent meetings of the doctors were not regarded as formal consultations. To-day, however, Doctor Rorsoni, the distinguished specialist of the Baccelli school, was called into a consultation lasting two hours, during which every phase of the patient's case was minutely gone over.

"ORDINARY CALCULATIONS DO NOT APPLY IN THIS CASE."

The conclusions announced in the 7:30 o'clock bulletin showed that liquid is again gathering, and that the Pope's condition is grave.

Following the issuance of this bulletin, the doctors freely expressed their personal convictions regarding the extreme gravity of the case. Doctor Lapponi said, without qualification, that the patient's condition was beyond hope.

He did not expect a final collapse to-night, but rather a gradual sinking until the end came. How long the sufferer may last the doctors will not venture any prediction.

Ordinary calculations, the physicians say, fail to apply to this extraordinary case. One of them remarked to-day:

"Here is a man almost a hundred years old, retaining all his mental and most of his physical faculties, and bravely combating the approach of death. Although the conditions change from hour to hour, the essential conditions of mental alertness and physical vigor continue unbroken. Never yet has there been the slightest lapse into incoherency."

GENERAL BELIEF THAT POPE'S DEATH IS A MATTER OF HOURS.

Whatever may be the outcome, the Vatican world has fully made up its mind that the demise of the Pope is only a question of days at the most, and probably only of hours. With this being the prevalent view, every detail for conducting the affairs of the church during the interregnum and for carrying out the election of Pope Leo's successor is systematically being arranged.

Following advices from the Vatican, the Cardinals throughout the world are hurrying Romeward anticipating the holding of a conclave for the choice of a Pope. These preparations are undertaken in a spirit of profound grief and as the performance of a sacred duty.

NO MODERN APPLIANCES IN THE PONTIFF'S SICKROOM.

Throughout to-day the court of the Vatican leading to the Pope's apartments has been thronged with distinguished visitors seeking information as to the Pope's condition.

The popular solicitude for the Pope's condition has led to an amelioration of the rigid rules closing the entrances. High and low, coming to ask about the Pope's condition, were equally admitted to the inner courts, where the bulletins signed by the doctors were conspicuously exhibited.

One of the most remarkable features of the sickroom is the absolute simplicity and the entire absence of the usual elaborate equipments found in the sickrooms of distinguished patients.

There are no trained nurses, the only attendants besides the doctors being the Pope's valets, Centra and De Castro. The doctors are without a corps of assistants and there is none of the modern appliances for refrigeration and other means of ameliorating the condition of patients.

POPE LEO HAS MADE ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS FINAL RESTING PLACE.

Rome, July 9.—That the Pope fully realizes that his end cannot long be deferred is shown by the attention he has given during the last few days to the details of his final resting place. It is well known that he has discussed his testamentary dispositions and expressed his wishes as to the place and manner of his funeral.

Shortly before he was taken ill the Pontiff repeated to Cardinal Satolli his desire to be buried in the Church of St. John Lateran.

The spot he designated is on the left of the apse above the entrance to the sacristy, corresponding to the opposite niche in which is the monument erected by himself in 1891 to Pope Innocent III.

It is said that a statue of Pope Leo, forming part of the monument, has already been made. In other respects, the tomb will resemble that of Innocent III, consisting of a sarcophagus with a bas-relief, two niches, two statues and two medallions.

CARDINALS HURRYING TO ROME FROM ALL PARTS OF WORLD TO CONCLAVE.

Rome, July 9.—The Vatican has received dispatches from all parts of the world from the Cardinals abroad stating that they are leaving immediately for Rome. One of the most distant, Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales, telegraphs that he sails to-day. As he will travel half way round the globe, it is doubted that he will arrive in time for the conclave.

Some of the authorities hold that each of the Cardinals has a right to demand the postponment of a conclave to permit him to reach Rome, but it is doubtful if the selection of a Pope will be deferred on account of any one Cardinal. It is recalled that the American Cardinal, McCloskey, arrived too late to participate in the conclave which selected Pope Leo.

It is an interesting fact that Archbishop Farley, then secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, was also too late to participate as a secretary in the conclave, but Archbishop Farley took part in the ceremony of Pope Leo's coronation and, through a singular coincidence, his nomination as Archbishop of New York occurred at what was probably the Pontiff's last Consistory.

Gratification was expressed by the American prelates here on learning that Cardinal Gibbons sailed to-day for Rome. As the conclave will not take place until at least ten days after the demise of the Pope, his Eminence will arrive in ample time to participate. Outside of Americans, Cardinal Gibbons's coming excites widespread interest, as he is regarded as the representative of the modern progressive spirit of the United States. It has been recognized that one of the chief issues of the conclave will be between the advocates of modern progress and the supporters of conservative traditions.

CARDINALS NOW DISCUSS SUCCESSORSHIP TO THE PAPACY WITH PRUDENCE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Rome, July 9.—The temporary improvement in the condition of the Pontiff to-day induced prudence among the Cardinals in canvassing for his successor.

It is said that a small group, in the event of Pope Leo's death, will vote for Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who, being an American, would not excite the jealousy of the European Powers, and if elected would interrupt the long succession of Italian Popes, with evident benefit to the real interests of the church.

However, the conclave will be long and laborious, owing to the many candidates who are in the field.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SAILS FOR ROME TO BE PRESENT AT ELECTION OF NEW POPE.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 9.—Cardinal Gibbons sailed on the Touraine at 10 o'clock to-day. He was accompanied only by Father P. C. Gavin, his private secretary. He and his secretary were driven to the boat by Mr. Kelley, son of Mrs. Mary H. Kelley, of No. 213 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, at whose home they were guests last night.

Cardinal Gibbons would not say before sailing whether he was going abroad of his own volition or had been called there. He said, however, that he had been in close communication with the papal secretary for some time. He spoke of the dying Pope in terms of the present and tried to assume a hopeful tone in his remarks, but it was very evident he had no hope of the Pope's recovery.

"I am not going directly to Rome," said the Cardinal. "I shall run down to Paris when I reach Havre if the Pope is still alive. In the event of the recovery of the holy father, I shall spend my vacation on the Continent, but, if the Pope dies, I shall go directly to Rome in time to be present at the meeting of the College of Cardinals within nine days after the dissolution of the holy father. All of the Cardinals are compelled to be present at the election of a new Pope, you know.

"I expect that some matters already have been expedited in order that the Cardinals may be put to as little inconvenience as possible. I cannot say how long the conclave will last, but the election will be held without undue delay."

Cardinal Gibbons would not discuss the probable successor to the dying Pope. "It is a sacred subject," said the Cardinal, "and cannot be discussed at a time like this."

In speaking of the Pope, Cardinal Gibbons said:

"Pope Leo has been a friend and father to me. I have known him for twenty years and have loved him more the longer I have known him. He is a man of broad views, although very much a Roman. He is a man of very wide and statesmanlike propensities. He has an eye open for all the world in his churchmanship. He is continually looking to America and other countries outside of Italy.

"The present vitality of the Pope is remarkable, and the clearness of his mind is amazing in the extremity of his illness. He always had a most prodigious memory and was always a profound student.

"I trust that there is still a ray of hope and that I shall see him in life again."

Cardinal Gibbons is 63 years old. He was created Cardinal Priest by the Pope on June 7, 1886. It is known that he believes there is little likelihood of an American being selected to the papacy, but it is said his name has been mentioned in discussing the successor of Leo XIII.

The attitude of the Vatican is believed to have changed considerably in recent years, and Cardinal Gibbons is credited with saying himself that the tradition that a foreigner shall never rise to the papacy no longer carries any force.

ROME TRIBUNA DECLARES GIBBONS'S INFLUENCE WILL BE POWERFUL IN CONCLAVE

Rome, July 9.—The Tribuna, which, since the grave condition of the health of the Pope became generally known, has been publishing sketches of the Cardinals who are considered likely to become head of the Church, to-night devoted an article to Cardinal Gibbons, which ends as follows:

"The partisans of Americanism have in the past often spoken of Cardinal Gibbons as a possible successor to Leo XIII. The idea was for many reasons too daring to become a reality; but it would not have appeared altogether impossible without the Spanish-American War, which rendered Cardinal Gibbons's position excessively delicate with the Catholics and the remainder of the world. He would not be a Pope of the two American continents, or even an Americanist, but Pope of the United States, against which would rise the Spanish Cardinals with all the prestige of their indisputable loyalty to the Apostolic See, and who would have on their side the greater part of the Latin Cardinals.

"This does not mean that, in case a conclave is held, Cardinal Gibbons will be without influence. On the contrary, he will have power which will be exercised by him with wisdom in favor of a candidate who will agree with the state of modern civilization."

POPE UNDERTAKES TO RECEIVE ALL CARDINALS WHO ARE NOW IN ROME.

Rome, July 9.—When the amelioration in the condition of the Pope presented such favorable symptoms this morning, Pope Leo decided, after Cardinal Rampolla, to receive also all the other Cardinals living in Rome, to the number of about twenty-five, as a special mark of his gratification at the part they took in his illness.

A special notice was sent them calling them to the Vatican. In fact, Cardinals Oreglia, Gotti and Della Volpe were received and had a short conversation with his Holiness, but soon afterwards the dangerous condition of the patient developed, compelling Doctor Lapponi to stop the other receptions.

When a consultation was decided upon, Doctor Rossoni being already in the antechamber, Doctor Lapponi cautiously informed the Pope that he had thought it better to ask the opinion and advice of another physician in view of the phases of the disease being so variable. He added that nothing grave was the matter, but that Doctor Mazzoni and he, through conscientious scruples, wished to interrogate their colleague, Doctor Rossoni.

The Pope, who by that time had again fallen into a state of prostration, from which he had been free for thirty-six hours, but whose intellect remained perfectly lucid, understood, but received the news with calmness and serenity, saying he would be glad to see Doctor Rossoni.

The latter, on entering the bedroom, bowed to the Pontiff, saying he was highly honored to visit him and tried to encourage the sick man. The Pope answered him, but in a weak voice.

FIVE PERSONS ARE KILLED THROUGH MULES' OBSTINACY.

Animals Drawing Wagon Stop Just After Crossing Track in Front of Passenger Train.

Cincinnati, O., July 9.—A Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train from Columbus struck a wagon containing nine persons at a crossing near Retcomb Junction, eight miles east of here, to-night, killing five fatally injuring three and seriously injuring two of the occupants of the wrecked vehicle.

Robert Copenhagen, one of his two children, the child of a neighbor and a man named William Poole were killed. Mrs. Copenhagen, William Booth and another man were fatally hurt. The youngest Copenhagen child, aged 2 years, and Charles Johnson, were painfully hurt, but may recover.

The mules drawing the wagon stopped when they heard the engine whistle and could not be moved. The animals were beyond the track and escaped unhurt, while the wagon was standing squarely on the track and was completely wrecked, all the occupants either being killed or injured.

WOMEN MUST NOT RIDE "ASTRIDE" AT HORSE SHOW

Milwaukee Manager Declares That Form of Equestrian Exercise "Ungraceful and Vulgar."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 9.—Women must not ride "astride." That is the flat of those at the head of the Horse Show which Milwaukee is to have the week of July 20.

Doctor Gray, the manager of the show, has given out the statement that to ride "straddle" is "ungraceful and vulgar." Now there is stinging comment from many Milwaukee women who have become accustomed to using a man's saddle when taking equestrian exercise, and dislike to give it up.

But their objections don't count, and if they appear at the show as exhibitors they will have to do so with the regulation riding habit and in a side saddle. Meanwhile Doctor Gray is called a "mean old thing" and an "old fogy," but the doctor stands by his guns and has the support of the officials of the show.

REFUSED TO KISS THE BRIDE.

Bridegroom's Offer of $5 Did Not Tempt Justice Carroll.

Justice of the Peace Robert J. Carroll yesterday refused to kiss a bride even after an offer of $5 was made to him by the bridegroom, K. W. Ford of Chicago, Ill.

Fearing that the Justice might be a bit bashful, Ford volunteered to leave the room, but still Carroll balked. The bridegroom was at last compelled to leave the courtroom without having his wish gratified.

The couple were married at 3 o'clock by Justice Carroll. The bride was Miss Minnie L. Black of No. 1323 North Vandeventer avenue.

After the ceremony the bridegroom pulled out a roll of bills and gave Carroll a big fee. Ford asked the Justice to kiss the bride, but he refused.

He then offered him $2 and raised it to $5, but Carroll would not respond.

Ford and his wife departed last night for New York City. They contemplate a trip to Europe.

The bride is the daughter of James Black. She was formerly a stenographer for the Rialto Grain and Commission Company. Ford has been in St. Louis for several months and is in the commission business.

GENERAL J. B. SMITH RETIRES.

Completes Duties and Turns Office Over to Thomas W. Scott.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—General James B. Smith completed his duties as Adjutant General to-day and this evening turned the office over to his successor, General Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield. General Smith expected to remain in charge of the office until next Monday, but the work of the last few days has been so hard upon him that he concluded to make the change effective to-day and will rest until the early part of next week, when he will assume his new duties as Warden of the Chester Penitentiary.

National Guard orders were issued to-day as follows:

Fixing from September 12 to 19 as the time for the annual cruise of the Third Division, Second Ship's Crew, of the Naval Militia. The change of time was made necessary because of repairs making to the boat Dorothea.

Confirming the following elections: In the Sixth Infantry, Clarence A. McIntosh to be Captain, vice Shields, and M. C. Porter to be Second Lieutenant, vice Sandepolos, both of Company H. Seventh Infantry; Frank Murphy to be Captain, vice Gilbert, of Company B.

Granting leave of absence for twelve days from July 9 to Colonel D. J. Foster, commanding the Sixth Infantry.

Accepting the resignation of W. W. Harless as Captain and Quartermaster of the Seventh Infantry.

Honorable discharges were granted the following men of the Seventh Infantry: Private Robert W. Glasson, Company A; Privates M. C. Searle, Andrew White, Joseph and George Stumpf, R. J. Gerhardt, Louis Pasadi, William B. Stevens and George A. Sweeney, Company G.

Dishonorable discharges were given Privates Charles H. Peuch, Sebastian Gardner, Frank McGier and George A. Russ, Company G, Seventh Regiment.

To Remove Spots from Clothing.

Make a good stiff lather of Ivory Soap, and don't be afraid of the cloth. Rub well, using flannel and hot water; wipe the lather off with a damp cloth or sponge. Ivory Soap will not injure anything that can stand getting wet.

Ivory Soap 99 44/100 Per Cent Pure.

Many a child has been fooled by the story of the pot of gold which is to be found just at the foot of the rainbow, and has started out to gather riches full of happy dreams.

Many a man and woman have been deceived by the tale that there was health to be found out beyond the sunset, and they have started out dreaming of a healthful future, never to be realized.

People who have tried change of climate in vain for the cure of weak lungs have been perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, bleeding lungs, emaciation, and other conditions which, if neglected or unskilfully treated, find a fatal end in consumption.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of pneumonia which left me with a very bad cough, and also left my lungs in a very bad condition," writes John M. Russell, Esq., of Brent, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ty. "I had no appetite and was so weak I could scarcely walk. My breast was all sore with running sores. I got two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I believe saved my life. I cannot express my gratitude to you. I am able now to do very good work."

Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery" is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine can show.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps, for expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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CHICAGO & ALTON RY.

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