Nisard, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, had, in spite of the strained relations between the French republic and the Holy See, called daily during the Pontiff's illness and had expressed to Cardinal Rampolla the concern of the French government, as well as that of President Loubet. On hearing that the Austrian Ambassador to the Vatican, Count Szeczan de Tomerin, was ill, the Pope expressed his sorrow, and said he hoped it was not as serious as his own case.

When the Pope was informed of Emperor Francis Joseph's dispatch, communicated to the Vatican by the Austrian Embassy, he said: "The Emperor and I are the only survivors of a past generation."

HIS SIMPLE TASTE

Left a Poem in Latin Written Durign His Last Lays.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 6.—The Pope was always a man of extremely simple tastes, which he brought from his childhood's home at Carpento, and possibly his cautious temperament, curiously combined with power and unhesitating decision, was inherited from his mountaineer ancestors. Instead of occupying a magnificant suite of rooms at the Vatican, the Pope occupies a couple of small rooms with a few simple ornaments. His bed stands in an alcove. Over the bed is a picture of the Madonna and child and the crucifix, and between a wardrobe and the bed is a couch, a few chairs and tables for the Pope's secretaries, writing material, books, among which are the works of Dante and Virgil and Horace, besides a Bible. His desk also occupies a small space. The Pope has partly composed and partly corrected a new Latin poem, which he had entrusted to Monsignor Angeli, one of his private secretaries, directing him to have it printed for publication and adding:

"I shall die happier in thinking that something will remain of me that I have done at the very last moment."

The Pope, even when in good health sleeps only four or five hours each night and often in the morning his bed is undisturbed and the Pope is found asleep in the very chair, before his writing table, in which he now reclines.

The only window of the combined bedroom and study of the Pontiff, overlooks the colonnade of the plazza of St. Peter's and the door of the room opens into a tiny private chapel. Adjoining is a small room furnished only with an arm chair and lounge, where the Pope sometimes takes an afternoon nap. The rooms are all on the same level as the famous Loggia of Raphael.

KEPT UP INTEREST

Pontiff Had His Chair Taken Where He Could Look Out.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 6.—The amelioration in the condition of Pope Leo's health this morning was so unnatural considering the gravity of his illness that it was feared that possibly it was only the last flickering of the vital flame. During this brighter interval, the Pope resumed his habits of command, and insisted on giving orders for the preparation of the brief, appointing Monsignor Volponi, actually secretary of letters to Princes, as secretary of the Consistorial congregation, a post vacant owing to the promotion of Monsignor Nocella to the cardinalte. The importance of such an appointment, especially at the present moment, is manifest, when it is considered that on the Pope's death the secretary of state ceases to exercise his functions, which are assumed immediately by the secretary of the Consistorial congregation.

As the Pope objected to having the oxygen inhaling apparatus continually under his nostrils, Dr. Lapponi arranged to impregnate the whole atmosphere of the room with oxygen.

"That is much better," said the Pontiff. "Before I felt as though I had lost my liberty."

Although Dr. Lapponi continually recommended the patient not to speak and to pay not attention to what is passing outside, the Pope gently refused to abandon participation in what is going on. He said, smilingly, to Dr. Lapponi:

"I know you say this because of your affection for me, but either my last day is approaching, in which case I must employ all the time which is left to me so far as I can; or else I shall recover, again postponing the end. If this is the will of the Almighty, nothing can change it."

The Pope wished his arm chair to be carried near his writing table, and then to the window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter. Noticing many people in carriages, the Pope said:

"The piazza looks as it does when I am about to perform some public function."

The only persons allowed in the Pope's bed-room this morning, besides the doctors and attendants, were Cardinal Rampolla, Monsignor Bisleti, the master of the pontifical chambers, and Brigadier-General Count Camillo Pecci, of the Noble Guard, a nephew of the Pope.

The Pope conversed for a long time with Count Pecci, even rising and walking about the room for a few minutes, leaning on his arm. The Pontiff on this occasion remarked:

"Now, I am ready to depart, having settled all my affairs. I feel I have done all in my power for the good of the church and of humanity."

The Pope during the day also received Count Riccardo Pecci, another nephew, and spoke to him with great serenity of the probability that he would not long be with him, and then the Pontiff received his secretaries, Monsignors Angeli and Marzelini, conversing with them regarding personal affairs, instructing them about his writings and giving directions as to the disposal of his books.

Over five hundred telegrams, expressing sympathy with the Pope or asking for news of his condition, arrived at the Vatican to-day, including messages from President Roosevelt, King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph. Cardinal Di Santo Stefano, the dean of the Sacred College, who established himself in rooms in the Vatican above the Pope's apartments, had a long conference with his secretary to-day, and gave orders that various documents connected with the election of a new Pope be conveyed to the Vatican.

NO LOSS OF INTELLIGENCE

Pontiff Retained His Lucidity of Mind Despite Failing Strength.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 6.—The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed Dr. Lapponi during his brief absence from the Vatican to-day. It was easy to read in the face of the doctor of anxious days and nights' watching his august patient, which show how deep an affection he feels for Pope Leo.

"Unfortunately," he said "I cannot give you any really consoling news. I cannot share the optismism which is spreading to-day. The truth is the Pontiff's condition is stationary, which means that it is very grave. I will go so far as to say that it would be cherishing an illusion to think that he may recover unless some unforeseen crisis occurs. His pulse has become, to use a medical term evascent, which means almost imperceptible. The Pope, except during short periods of uneasiness, when his cough is troublesome, is generally bright and in good spirits and displays great force of character.

"What surprises all who approach him is that there has been no change in the lucidity of his intelligence. Not a single detail of the ceremony of the last communion escaped the Pope's observation. He spoke of it with great interest, recalling each personage who participated.

"The worst symptoms, apart from the feebleness of the Pontiff's pulse, is his low temperature, which is stationary at 31 centigrade. He continues to take nourishment at short intervals, but not in such quantities as his condition requires or his doctors wish. Nothing medical science can suggest and his organization can stand has been tried. The disease as announced in the first bulletin is senile pneumonia, which is now at its maximum intensity, but which may have been unobserved before the Pope complained of any feeling of illness."

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TAKING IT COOLLY

Sheriff Soloman Says He Can Vindicate Himself Before the Court.

While he declines to go into any extended discussion of the matter, Sheriff Simon Solomon, of Henrico county, declares that he sees no reason to be alarmed or frightened at the lengthy document served on him Saturday night by the Passenger and Power Company, formally notifying him of the petition to be filed asking for his removal from office.

Mr. Solomon merely reiterates what he has said all along. He maintains that he has done his duty in all respects, and that he acted with entire propriety in the matter of calling out the troops for Henrico. "I feel no doubt," he says, "that I shall vindicate myself before the court when the case comes up."

The petition will be filed with the court a week from to-day. It is addressed to Judge Wickham, and will be taken under consideration by him.

WITH THE SOLDIERS

On Duty in Manchester—Sick Ones Return to Duty.

Major S. W. Martin, commanding the third provisional battalion, now quartered at the Marshall School, Nineteenth and Marshall Streets, now has but four companies, Companies L and G, Fredericksburg and Alexandria having been detailed to duty in Manchester. In their stead, Company E, Captain Craighill, was sent to the third battalion headquarters last night. This makes the battalion consist of Companies E, I, K and M. The major places them in this order—M, I, K, E—and says he has named it the Irish battalion. E is the Lynchburg Home Guard, which has been attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan's battalion and lately on duty in Manchester. I is the Farmville Guard and K the West Augusta Guard, of Staunton, while M is the Danville Light Infantry. A part of the command is detailed to Twenty-ninth and P Streets and last night a detail was sent to the vicinity of the Hasker-Marcuse Manufacturing Company's plant, where a sergeant reported that several Oakwood cars had been made a target for stones and bricks, at the dinner hour yesterday.

Sergeant Snead, of Company M, Danville, who was injured by a car Saturday, had his back painfully scraped, but was discharged from the hospital yesterday and is on duty again. His injury was slight.

Lieutenant Hugh C. Braxton, of the Staunton Rifles, whose illness at the residence of a friend in this city was reported several days ago, has recovered and resumed duty with his command.

The Clifton Forge Rifles, Captain Roberts, is now detailed on Johnson's Island. It is rather lonely and quiet there and quinine is a portion of the daily diet, but the men are standing it very well.

Struck by a Spike.

A corporal reported yesterday at the headquarters of the third battalion that nnnnnnnnnnnnn hsrdu hrdll shrdlu lu on Sunday, while nine soldiers and one civilian were passengers on a Venable Street car, some one threw a railroad spike and struck the lone civilian just above the bridge of the nose, inflicting a painful wound. The thrower evidently picked out the civilian, and made a pretty good throw. The soldiers were not under arms, but were merely riding on the car. No arrests were made.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR ANOTHER'S MISDEED

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., July 6.—Jno. Screven, Jr., manager of the Savannah Rice Mill Company, committed suicide in his home to-day by shooting. Financial troubles of his company are believed to have been the cause. An officer of the company is missing. He had authority to sign the company's name. It is believed he misused his authority, involving the company in a large amount for which the company is legally, if not morally responsible. The matter preyed on Mr. Screven's mind and he shot himself. He belonged to one of the leading families of the State.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO HAVE JUNKETING TRIP

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, was at the Navy Department to-day, making arrangements for the cruise of the committee aboard the Dolphin, which will leave Washington on Wednesday for an inspection trip of the Atlantic coast navy yards.

Hot weather will prevent the committee from going further South than Norfolk. They will spend some time in New England waters.

JUDGE PARKER IS GREATLY HONORED

(By Associated Press.)

SAVANNAH, GA., July 6.—Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, held a reception in the City Hall and another in the Superior Court room to-day. At the first the mayor and aldermen were hosts and at the latter the Savannah Bar Association was host. A number of leading citizens attended each function. Judge Parker and Mrs. Parker sailed this evening on the steamer City of Memphis for New York.

Sang Old Songs.

Pickett Camp held its regular meeting last night. The attendance was very good as this was one of the evenings when Southern songs were to be sung. "Swanee River," "Dixie," and a number of others dear to the hearts of all Confederates were lustily sung.

HOW TO MAKE NEW PONTIFF

Method of Selecting a Pope by Sacred College.

GATHERING OF CARDINALS

A Two-Thirds Vote of These is Necessary to Determine Who Will Succeed to Papacy—No Deadlock.

ROME, July 6.—The selection of a new occupant for the throne of St. Peter's is an imposing and solemn process. When it becomes clear that the Pope must die, all the cardinals who are in Rome gather at the bedside and kneeling, wait for the end. The sacristan bishop administers the viaticum and the extreme unction; the grand penitentiary gives absolution; the penitential psalms are then intoned; the sacristan bishop pronounces the consecrated formula; the dying Pope, if he has the strength to do so, gives his benediction to the assembly, and the chanting of hymns for the dead continues to the last. Then the camerlingo, to make the official record of the death, with a small silver hammer, strikes three light blows on the dead man's head and calls him by his Christian name. When in 1878, the dead Pope was Pius IX. (Giovanni Mastal-Ferritti), the camerlingo, Cardinal Pecci, after striking the three blows with the hammer, called: "Giovanni! Giovanni! Giovanni!" and then turning to the assembly said: "The Pope is really dead! Thereupon, while the assembly remains kneeling the camerlingo intones the De Profundis. Then the master of the chambers, removing from the dead Pope's finger the Fisherman's ring, hands it to the camerlingo, in token of the temporary transfer of the authority of the Holy See, and at the first plenary meeting of the Sacred College this ring, the seal and other insignia of office of the late Pope are broken up and destroyed. The temporary sovereignty has passed into the hands of the Sacred College.

DR. LAPPONI.

The celebration of the mass of the Holy Ghost and the delivery by some eminent prelate of a service fitted to the occasion precede the formal opening of the conclave. At their conclusion the procession forms in front of the church in which they are held for the march to the Vatican. The master of ceremonies, bearing the papal cross, leads the way, followed by the papal choir, and the cardinals, bishops, priests and deacons, in the order of their rank. The latter's attendants march immediately behind the master of ceremonies, and a multitude of friends and sightseers bring up the rear.

SACRED COLLEGE MEETS.

The Vatican reached, the long line proceeds to the chapel, where the dean of the Sacred College kneels at the altar and recites the prayer "Deus pui corda fidelium." Then the cardinals, after pledging obedience to the ordinance governing the election of a Pope, and a brief rest in the retirement of their rooms, receive their friends until the third hour after sunset, when a bell rung thrice warns all but members of the conclave and their servitors to retire. As soon as the last laggard has taken his leave the door is locked within and without, and thereafter until their task is finished the cardinals have no communication with the world, their food being passed to them through a dumbwaiter and cooked and eaten inside.

Balloting begins on the morning of the second day in the Sistine chapel, which in the meantime has been arranged as a voting place. Ranged around the walls are chairs or thrones for the voters, each with a baldachin suspended about it, and fronted by a table holding ink, pens and paper and a list of the Sacred College. In the center of the chapel is another table, furnished with three stools and bearing two vases, one for receiving the votes before and the other after they have been counted. Beside them are ink and writing tools, other lists, a frame and balls for checking the names of the voters, and an ebony box with lock and key for collecting the balls of the cardinals whom illness compels to remain in their cells.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA,
Papal Secretary of State, who will play an important part during the Interregnum.

The members of the conclave, after having heard mass and taken communion, assemble about 10 o'clock and proceed to a ballot, first, however, choosing three scrutators and an equal number of infermieri—the one to count the ballots and the other to collect the votes of the sick. At the top of a sheet of paper, about four inches long and three broad, each cardinal writes his name; in the middle that of the candidate whom he favors, and at the bottom some motto from the Scriptures; after which, having folded and sealed it so that only the candidate's name can be seen, he advances to the table and deposits it in the vase. When all the ballots have been deposited or collected, the first scrutator takes them from the vase, one at a time; and opening it only so far as to expose the motto, passes it to the second, who, entering the vote opposite the candidate's name on the list, hands it to the third, by whom it is read aloud. Mistakes are impossible; for, while the canvass is in progress, the cardinals keep tally on the duplicate list which each has before him. At the close of the ballot all the ballots are at once taken to a stove and burned, and this process is repeated at the end of each subsequent ballot.

TO BREAK DEADLOCK.

If no election results the cardinals adjourn to their quarters for dinner, reassembling late in the afternoon for a second ballot, which differs from the first in that each prelate, instead of supporting his favorite, must vote for his second choice. This process, called "acceding," is intended to break any deadlock that may exist, but seldom serves to effect its purpose, the cardinals, as a rule, casting random votes for candidates with little or no chance of success. Most of the cardinals are masters of political strategy and of the art of prolonging a contest when time may be fighting on their side. In this way the conclave of 1890 was made to last 101 days, while often what seems a foregone conclusion is altered at the last moment, as was the case in 1823, when a candidate who had almost reached the goal was defeated by the rumor that he had once drunk chocolate on a fast day.

At last, however, the longest conclave draws to a close, the final ballot is reached and the scrutators proclaim that two-thirds of the ballots having been cast for one cardinal he is elected. Then the election is made unanimous, and all the cardinals conduct the successful candidate to the altar, where, with the Papal robes have been placed upon him, the Sacred College performs the first act of adoration to the new sovereign. After the election has been proclaimed to the waiting and expectant multitudes outside there is a second act of adoration in the Sistine Chapel, and then the Pontiff is borne on the papal litter to the high altar of St. Peter's. Here, while the Te Deum is chanted, the cardinals kiss his hand and foot and are embraced by him in return, after which he bestows the papal benediction on the throng in the great basilica. His coronation, one of the great pageants of the world, takes place a few days later. At the high altar of St. Peter's he receives the pallium, and afterward is borne to one of the balconies, where, the miter having been taken off, the triple crown is placed on his head. "Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns," runs the formula recited by the cardinal deacon who bestows it, "and know that thou art the father of princes and kings, the rector of the globe, the vicar on earth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom is honor and glory, world without end." Last of all, the Pope gives his benediction to the multitude and his reign has begun.

Seventy cardinals composed the full membership of the Sacred College, though it is very seldom that there are so many. A cardinal is always created, never made or nominated, and his "creation" sometimes precedes by several years his "publication" or proclamation.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR

Cardinals Whose Chances of Election to Papacy Are Good.

Who will succeed Leo XIII? Out of the Sacred College, which, under Providence, will in a few days from now be charged with the solution of this most vital problem, which member will be acclaimed worthy and able to lift up the mantle of the dead pontiff?

Even at this hour nobody could venture to prophesy with anything like certainty which of the red-robed princes of the church, now gathered together or on their way to the impending conclave, will be awarded the two-thirds vote indispensable to his election by the Sacred College.

CARDINAL OREGLIA,
Papal Chamberlain and Dean of the Sacred College, who will be the head of the Church in the Interregnum.

Should the conflicting groups find themselves after a few preliminary ballots unable to agree upon the choice of one of the more powerful candidates it is possible that a compromise will be effected, and greater ambitions will be sacrificed in favor of some colorless and neutral cardinal who may be judged pious enough and dignified enough to occupy the throne of St. Peter.

VANNUTELLI BROTHERS.

By a majority of those watching the currents of Catholic politics Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, bishop of the great suburban see of Frascatti, was long thought most likely to be the choice of the conclave. He is the elder of two brothers in the Sacred College.

An aristocrat, both by birth and taste, wealth, and much courted by the "Black" section of Roman society, he has had unusually wide experience as a diplomatist, having acted as nuncio to several courts and notably to Vienna.

By the supposedly initiate he is believed to have the good wishes of the German and Austrian empires, and, as a logical consequence, to be persona non grata to France and Russia.

In bygone years he leaned, it is said, to ultramontanism. But he is understood to have largely modified his views and grown moderate. His wide influence and somewhat imperious character caused him to be regarded with alternate disquiet and respect by Pope Leo, for whom he sometimes showed scant deference.

Courtly and somewhat stately in manner, with his high forehead, elongated face and enigmatical smile, he is impressive, though not intellectually or spiritually as fascinating as the late pontiff. Laterly he has paid close attention to American politics and to American social movements.

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is generally regarded less as himself a papable than as the grand elector of his brother.

Amiable, politic, unobstrusive and intelligent, he is, howver, not to be disregarded.

Should Cardinal Serafino be elected, Cardinal Vincenzo will unquestionably have great authority at the Vatican and become one of the factors in ecclesiastical world politics. He has had experience in the administration of church affairs as papal under Secretary of State to Piux IX., and he has occupied other equally important, although more strictly ecclesiastical, offices.

CARDINAL OREGLIA, PERHAPS.

The cardinal who at the time of the pope's decease fills the place of Camerlengo is usually regarded as a possible future pope. During the interrgnum the Camerlengo of right exercises certain prerogatives of sovereignty in virtue of which he assumes possession of the Vatican.

It is his duty to assure himself, in accordance with custom, of the pope's death, and to take measures with the other cardinals for the election of a new pontiff. The present Camerlengo, Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, must be numbered among the papabili.

He has a strong following inside and outside of the Vatican. An able and determined man, he was dreaded by Leo XIII. as too violent, too unbending and to be likely to bring trouble upon the church.

RAMPOLLA STANDS HIGH.

For reasons which have just been indicated, it is most improbable that Cardinal Rampolla, the man who for some fifteen years was the mouthpiece and alter ego of Leo XIII., will be accorded many votes at the approaching conclave. Cardinal Rampolla has long been the most ardent advocate of a policy specially favorable to the Franco-Russian alliance. That alliance, it may be added, he is generally believed to have in some measure helped to realize.

On the death of Cardinal Jacobini in the spring of 1887 he was appointed to the papal secretaryship of State, and thus became identified with the remarkable series of official acts by which Leo XIII. proclaimed his growing sympathy with the democracies of the world in general and with the democracy of the United States in particular.

Those who have seen much of him know that his urbanity does not exclude obstinacy. But till increasing weakness compelled the late Pope to confine his activity to the essential duties of his office he was only nominally the director of papal policy as it affected foreign Catholic countries.

Throughout the greater part of his pontificate, Leo XIII. was in effect his own secretary of state, consulting this adviser or that, but deciding most things according to his own judgment. Nevertheless, to the triple alliance and to the ultramontane or extreme Catholic party Cardinal Rampolla seems tainted with liberalism. He has of necessity made many enemies, who will now be eager to crush him.

Yet some of his colleagues may, out of respect for the affection borne him by Leo XIII., pay him the compliment of giving him their votes.

LEO NAMED GOTTI.

Of recently created cardinals none has gone further in a few years to win the sympathy and respect of the Roman hierarchy than Cardinal Gotti. He owes the honor in which he is now held at the Vatican chiefly to the tact, zeal and success with which some time ago he acquitted himself of a delicate mission tending to the much-needed reform of the church in South America.

On his recall he was comparatively unknown except to his immediate superiors. His discretion and ability, no less than his piety, soon attracted attention. And the late Cardinal Galimberti (who had fully expected to have a decisive voice in the election of the next Pope) is said to have been so greatly impressed by the qualities of Cardinal Gotti that they caused him to waver in his old allegiance to Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, then supposed to be his candidate.

Leo XIII. for a time seemed to look on Cardinal Gotti as a desirable successor. Toward the end of his life, however, his feelings became less friendly. Cardinal Gotti is not absolutely committed to any policy.

SVAMPA A POSSIBILITY.

On the strength largely of the old prophecy of the monk Malachi, to the effect that the next Pope will be a flaming fire, it had come to be thought possible that Cardinal Svampa might be elected. A sun shines in his armorial bearings, and, with the superstition which distinguishes them, the Romans have jumped to conclusions.

Cardinal Svampa is a good priest and a man of parts. But he has neither the diplomatic qualities of the elder Cardinal Vannutelli nor, so far as can be seen, the administrative skill and authority of Cardinal Parocchi. By Leo XIII he was not much liked, and he enjoys poor health.

Mention must also be made of Cardinal Capecelatro, the pious, learned and temperate archbishop of Capua. Queen Margherita, in the lifetime of King Humbert, secretly advocated the claims of Cardinal Capecelatro to the pontificate.

Were he chosen it is possible that something would be done, without the sacrifice of anything held essential by Catholics, to heal the breach between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

To complete this list it should be added that by many Americans Cardinal Satolli, ex-papal delegate to Washington, and our own Cardinal Gibbons are rightly or wrongly regarded as papabili, while Cardinal Sarto, patriarch of Venice, has at least a reasonable chance of being elected.—Washington Star.

DAILY LIFE OF THE POPE

His Work, His Meals, His Sleep and His Faithful Valet.

A writer in a recent issue of the Paris Figaro thus told of the Pope's daily life:

The greatest modification in Leo's life is his almost entire abandonment if his walks in the gardens. As a matter of fact the Pope himself says that he has no need of open air. If at times the heat is excessive it is possible that he has himself carried in a chair to the pavilion he has had built on the highest point in the garden, and thus enjoys, so to say, a little country life for a few hours. But I do not believe that he cares for this often. In his apartments the Pope can get, by going from one room to another, such slight variations of temperature as are sufficient for his delicate system.

There are also some changes in his manner of saying mass. Formerly on Sundays the Pope celebrated mass in the large chapel of his apartments and invited thither persons of note who were passing through Rome. For more than two years, however, on Sundays and week days, with rare exceptions, he has said mass in the little chapel next to his bedroom and no one is admitted. His servant Centra assists him. Nor is this mass said at a fixed hour, as used to be the custom. Now he celebrates it at 7 or 8, or even 9—whenever he has happened to awaken.

A good idea of Leo's health can be had from his appetite and his manner of living. He has always been a light eater, and for several years past, naturally, he has eaten less than ever. Having no teeth, and with a stomach which, always feeble, now digests with difficulty, it is necessary for him to have a special cuisine.

In the morning Centra brings him chocolate, milk and two very self-boiled eggs. The kitchen is a story above the papal apartments and is connected with them by a narrow and straight staircase, which is used for no other purpose. The dishes are taken first to the credenziera (office), where Signor Giuseppi Macelli is in command. He gives them to Centra, who is in the ante-chamber, and the latter alone serves Leo and assists him at his meal.

Macelli carries first a wicker basket in which is a simple copper tray, with the cover and napkin marked with the letters "S. A. P." which stands for "Sacred and Apostolic Palace." Then come the dishes. The Pope really takes regularly only a bouillon or a potage, which is the chief item of his nourishment. The rest of the meal consists of little balls of hashed meat or minced chickens, eggs, well cooked vegetables and very ripe fruits. Ordinarily, coffee is not served, and as to wine, the Pope drinks but little, but it is an excellent claret sent to him from a convent in Bordeaux. He cuts it, as if with water, with a little white wine of Grottaferrata.

When the dishes have been taken back to the office it is seen that he has scarcely touched anything; that what he has eaten would hardly be enough for a child of six.

Leo's apartments have no dining room. He passes the day in his bed room, works there, eats there and gives his ordinary audiences there. The room is divided by a curtain, which conceals the bed. Near the curtain and leaning against the wall are the familiar arm chair, from which his ideas and thoughts go out through the world, and a little square table. A Yankee or English amateur would pay well for this piece of furniture, for it is at this tiny table that the holy father eats and writes when he can. Because of the tremblling of his hands the Pope does not write much. He can hardly sign his name.

In his attitude toward those in his service Leo has not changed with age. Accustomed to command, and himself having always been an example of regularity in his work and in the accomplishment of his duties, he wishes to be served promptly and well, and when necessary he makes that clearly understood. Recently Monsignor Angeli, his particular secretary, a man naturally nervous, has been spoken to by the Pope before everybody in the ante-chamber:

"Monsignor, where was your head when you wrote that letter? You have not understood a thing that I said!"

If Leo has changed much physically with years there is no falling in his intelligence and will power. I can say that no one in his entourage comes before him without a slight quickening of the pulse, because nothing escapes him, and his remarks, although always calm, are short and to the point. There is no relaxation in him. The Pope is still the legate, the firm Chamberlain Pecci.

CARDINAL GIBBONS PAYS HIGH TRIBUTE

(By Associated Press.)

BALTIMORE, MD., July 6.—Cardinal Gibbons returned to this city to-day from Westminster, near which place he has been taking a rest at the country home of a friend. He returned earlier on account of news received through the Associated Press of the Pope's condition. He has made all preparations to sail for Rome immediately in the event of the Pope's death.

In speaking of the Pope to-day, Cardinal Gibbons said: "In the death of Pope Leo I shall lose a dear friend and a father. I have known him for twenty years, and with an ever-increasing admiration of his character. He has not the unfailing sweetness and amiability of Pius IX, whom I also knew, though not so well; but he possessed a much stronger character and was distinguished by a singular nobility of mind which made his influence felt within the Church and without. I have crossed the ocean back and forth, sixteen times, and my visits during the present pontificate were specially memorable, chiefly through my intercourse with the Hody Father, who was always most kind. It was impossible not to be impressed with his exalted and courageous spirit and the loftiness of his mind."

TO ENTERTAIN BRITISH

The Texas to Assist in Giving Appropriate Honors.

The battleship Texas, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sands, commanding the coast squadron of the North Atlantic station, has arrived at Bar Harbor, Me., for the purpose of assisting in the reception and entertainment of the British naval squadron now on a visit to that place. The Texas was detached from the coast squadron cruising off the coast of Massachusetts by Secretary Moody for the express purpose of receiving the British fleet at the Marine part with appropriate naval honors.

The British squadron is composed of the Retribution, the Ariadne and the Tribune. Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglass, K. C. B., is in command. Representatives of the State Department will assist the navy in welcoming the visitors.

ARMY TRANSPORT HAD TO BE BEACHED

(By Associated Press.)

MANILA, July 6.—The United States transport Sumner, having on board the Fourth Infantry, struck an uncharted reef and her forward hold filled rapidly, necessitating the vessel being beached. Two inter-inland transports were sent to her relief.

Mr. Brown Back.

Mr. Charles Brown has returned from Culpeper and Rappahannock, where he went to visit relatives and the Horse Show.

Horsemanship on the Farm.

It would seem that farmers' sons, who associate with horses from earliest boyhood, should be expert whips and accomplished equestrians. In the South, planters excel in horsemanship, and the man that owns a horse is a good rider. Not infrequently you will see the majority of the horses hitched on the village square equipped with saddles. Many prefer the use of the saddle to a carriage, even when attending church. It is the favorite system of locomotion in the South. The North has neglected this sanitary and graceful accomplishment. But few pastimes are more invigorating than horseback riding, as it exercises and develops all the muscles of the body.

In the North it is now an exception to find a saddle on the farm. The carriage is the exclusive vehicle of transportation. It is more economical to use a horse under saddle where only light packages are to be handled. Every farm should have a saddle, and the boys taught equestrianism. There is no excuse to use the carriage always because the roads are good, for in England, where the public thoroughfares are macadamized, horseback riding is popular with all classes.

While an excellent mount is not always a good performer to harness, a good driver has increased value if well broken to saddle. Combination horses are in good demand, and the farmer's son who breaks the horses on the farm to go under the saddle will not only add a great convenience to the farm, but also increased value to the animal when it is offered for sale.—Metropolitan and Rural Home.

An Informal Luncheon.

Among the most charming ways of showing attention to a friend who may be visiting you, and whom you wish to honor, may be reckoned the luncheon to which only women are invited. You have an old schoolmate staying with you, or an aunt or cousin from a distant place. Ask six or eight agreeable friends who know one another, or who are likely to have subjects in common, to meet her. They arrive at the designated hour, one or half past usually and probably keep on their bonnets or hats and their gloves until they are seated at the table. For a first course, grape-fruit in halves, with the pulp removed from the skin, and put back, so that it may be easily eaten with a teaspoon, then three or four strawberries added, and the whole sugared, is very nice. Follow this with bouillon served in cups. Creamed or fried or boiled chicken with peas and potatoes may be the next course; or broiled lambchops or any dainty meat may be substituted for the chicken. Then have a salad of plain lettuce, or lettuce and tomatoes, or lettuce and chopped apples and celery. For dessert nothing is quite so popular as ice-cream and cake, but strawberries or preserves or a delicate pudding or pie, will answer just as well. Finish the luncheon with coffee.

Conversation should be general, not confined to one or two or to neighbors at the table. If you know a funny story, tell it.

People do not linger long when the luncheon is over, it being polite to take one's leave almost immediately after the function.—Christian Herald.

The Age of a Horse.

"The groom that came to Chester, N. Y., with Old Abdallah, the sire of Hambletonian, fifty-five years ago," said a veteran Orange county horseman to a New York Sun correspondent, "told me how to tell the age of a horse, and it has run in my head ever since. This is the way it ran," and he repeated the following rhyme:

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course.
The six front teeth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

The middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old;
Before eight weeks two more will come,
Eight months, the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year;
In two years from the second pair;
In three the "corners," too, are bare.

At two, the middle "nippers" drop;
At three, the second pair can't stop;
When four years old, the third pair goes;
At five, a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view,
At six years from the middle two;
The second pair at seven years;
At eight, the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw,
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the corners light.

As time goes on the horsemen know
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before
'Til twenty, when we know no more.

How to Make Corn Bread.

Corn bread is a food peculiar to the South, but, as made in these days by the ordinary colored cook, it is not the ideal life sustainer that the good old "nunny" was accustomed to set before us for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Corn bread to be made properly should be prepared from good honest water-ground meal unbolted. Your fancy meal, bolted or the "pearl meal," contains but little else than starch. The gluten and phosphates which sustain life are taken out in the process of manufacture. Take one cup of good corn meal, sift out the coarsest of the bran and add a cup of boiling water; mix well and add another cup of corn meal, mix well and add salt sufficient and soda and buttermilk enough to make a thin batter. Have a thick iron baker hot, pass a bacon rind or greasy paper over the surface of the baker and sufficient fat will adhere to prevent the corn meal batter from sticking; put no lard, butter or other fatty substance in the dough before it is baked. Place the baker in a hot oven and let it remain for thirty minutes, and you will have a delicious cake.

The old-fashioned "hoe cake" was made with corn meal, salt and cold water, no grease, and baked on a board or stone before a hot wood fire, or in a "Dutch oven" or oven and lid with coals of fire on the lid and underneath the oven. The putting of shortening of any kind in corn meal dough, or even into flour dough before baking, is a very serious mistake from a hygienic standpoint, for the reason that the fat combines with the albumen of the flour or meal and forms an insoluble material which is not digestible.—Nashville American.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Second Baseman Joe Rickert, of the New Orleans team, has been suspended indefinitely by President Kavanaugh, pending an investigation of his assault on Umpire Robert Cox in Saturday's game at New Orleans.

Ladies' doing fine sewing or fancy work recommend Satin-Skin Cream to keep hands soft, supple and white. 25c. Miller & Rhoads.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co. Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

THE SURPLUS STOCK SALE

Is an Unqualified Success.

Despite the weather conditions, the rain and the high temperature, the throng at our Surplus Stock Sale on yesterday was without precedent.

It was a splendid demonstration of the popularity of this great selling event, and a marked appreciation of the remarkably little prices that prevail. So great was the crowd, and so strenuous the rush under such conditions, that it was necessary to close the sale annex—for a breathing space and in order to re-arrange the stocks—from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. And this order will be observed during the remaining days of the sale.

New goods, re-arranged and replenished stocks, at yesterday's phenominally low prices, are ready to make to-day's doings more commendable than yesterday's. Sale begins at 9 A. M.—closes at 5 P. M.

Fourqurean, Temple & Co.

SOME HISTORY OF BIRD HABITS HERE AT HOME

I happen to know of the habits of three families of birds who have kept summer residences in one of Richmond's remoter suburban districts on the Broad Street Road. One was of two red-birds, who for six years returned to a tree in the yard of a refined family, where they raised their young, leaving in the early autumn, to return to the same tree in the succeeding spring to raise another family. Finally a boy outside of the hospitable family who sheltered the shot one of the mates, to the great grief of the family, and the other mate was never heard of afterwards—died, possibly, broken-hearted.

For the past three years a whippoorwill has maintained a summer residence in a handsome body of woods, about two or three hundred yards from eight human residences. About the first of May for the past three years this bird returns each year to stay till about the first of October, doubtless bringing his mate along with him, but as she is very modest and loyal we have never heard her delivering any curtain lectures, or making any other audible deliverances, being content, musically, with his serenades.

This whistling whippoorwill usually commences at early twilight, and in good weather continues through the night, especially moonshiny nights, entertaining his neighbors to the best of his ability, at least more pleasing than some of the piano-banging I have heard.

More interesting still, two mocking birds have for the past two years kept house during the warm season between two families, living a hundred yards apart, and raised a family there. The male sings delightfully during neary the entire day, and sometimes on moonshiny nights a large portion of the nights. He confines his performances almost exclusively to the two families, whose hospitality he specially enjoys, and shows distinctly his appreciation of the hospitality he has received. Although there are three other families only a hundred or two yards further off, he seems to take no interest in them. So marked are his attentions, especially to the family nearest whom he resides, he frequently will deliver his entertainment only a few feet from their residence, with the family in full view, and seems positively to appreciate the interest which has been taken in his song.

M. L. J.