

Downers Grove Reporter.

By HUGH M. WHITE.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS.

NEWS OF THE WORLD

International, Political, Domestic and Foreign Happenings of Major Importance Told in Paragraphs.

Charles Page Bryan, United States minister to Portugal, soon will be housed in the finest legation in Lisbon. He has rented the entire first floor of the magnificent Palacio Fox, formerly the residence of Marquis De Fox.

Alvin Lasswell, aged 17, is undoubtedly the youngest railway general passenger and ticket agent in the world. His home is at Campbell, Mo., and he has complete control of fifty miles of railway in Missouri and Arkansas.

Edward Davis, for several years pastor of the Central Christian church of Oakland, Cal., has forsaken the pulpit and entered upon a stage career. He has written "A Play With a Purpose" and will himself assume the leading role.

The papal legation in Washington received notice from Rome of the appointment of Rev. Charles Barker of Portland, Ore., as bishop of the new diocese in eastern Oregon, of which Baker City is the headquarters.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture has telegraphed an acceptance of Governor Batchelder's invitation to attend "Farmers' day" at Hampton Beach, July 29. This is the annual field meeting of the New Hampshire board of agriculture.

The understanding in Arkansas is that if Gov. Jeff Davis wins his third term in the hot campaign already opening he will try to beat Senator Berry at the end of that statesman's present hold on the toga.

Signor Prinetti, former Italian minister of affairs, has returned to Rome from Paris full of sanguine expectations concerning the result of King Victor Emmanuel's visit to the French capital. President Loubet, it is said, will surely return it.

Lawson Mayo, who deserted from the United States navy at Mare Island Dec. 25, was arrested by the officers at Emporia, Kan. Mayo deserted from the Marblehead shortly after that ship's return from China, because he wanted to see his parents and could get no furlough. Sheriff Newlin left with him for Norfolk, Va.

Frederick N. Rowley, president of the First National bank of Kalamazoo and one of the best-known financiers and capitalists of Michigan, died at Kalamazoo after a short illness by a stroke of paralysis. He was 40 years of age.

Mrs. Helen M. Rockwell died at Chicago in her 101st year. Old age was the cause of death.

The duke of Abruzzi, according to the Tribune of Rome, on board the cruiser Liguria, will shortly visit several North American ports.

W. R. Holloway, United States consul general at Petersburg, has gone to Harrogate, the English watering place, on leave of absence.

Andrew J. Shakespeare, 69 years old, a pioneer newspaper man of Michigan, died at Kalamazoo. He was editor and publisher of the Kalamazoo Gazette, the oldest paper in Michigan, for more than thirty-five years. He was a delegate to national Democratic conventions several times.

Secretary Jay has started for his summer home on Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he will remain until autumn.

Joseph Clark, president of the Columbus City school board and ex-treasurer of Whitley county, Indiana, blew off his head with a rifle. Ill health and financial trouble was the cause.

Dr. A. B. Storms has formally accepted the presidency of the Iowa State college and will sever his connection with active church work in which he has been engaged for nineteen years.

At the Root's Blower works at Connersville, Ind., an elevator dropped from the third floor with four men in it and all were seriously injured. Peter Ogle will die.

One hundred and fifty members of the Alabama Press association visited Toronto. They were given a sail on the lake and a luncheon at the island by the Toronto press and board of trade.

Martin Zidmar, who was once found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the death of George Reeder, was convicted in the same degree at Helena, Mont. Sentence will be pronounced later.

An express train on the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine railroad ran into an express train on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad at Clinton, Mass. John Spring, conductor; Miss Effie Dillon of Fitchburg, and an infant of Walker Stiles of Fitchburg were severely hurt.

Evan Samuel, a resident of Racine, Wis., for fifty years and well known in musical and literary circles in other parts of the country, is dead. Mr. Samuel was the originator in the West of the Stedstedt, and for years had been active in Welsh singing societies.

The daughter of Maj. Gen. Young is married to Lieut. Hanney, now stationed at Fort Cook, near Omaha.

W. H. Jackson, master of Belle Isle, near Nashville, Tenn., has been elected mayor of that town.

HIDDEN PICTURE PUZZLE.



"Look Out! Here Comes Teacher!"

TEXT OF PETITION REACHES RUSSIA

Note to Czar's Officials Contains Outline of Jews' Appeal.

ACTION SATISFIES LEADERS

Representatives of Persecuted Race Are in Accord With the President and Are Willing to Let the Matter Rest in its Present Shape.

Representative Jews of New York City, are satisfied to let the matter of the petition to the czar of Russia rest where it is, content with the fact that the Russian ministers have been forced to read the text of the petition that was embodied in Mr. Riddle's communication to the foreign office at St. Petersburg.

"The answer made by Russia to Secretary Hay's note was no surprise to me," said Leon N. Levy, who has been chiefly instrumental in circulating the petition. "While, of course, it was within the range of possibility that the czar and his ministers would be moved by considerations of humanity and expediency courteously to receive a petition from the American people, it was well understood that the probabilities were all the other way. The movement, however, has had all the good effects that were in contemplation and even more. It has enabled the American people and the government to make an enduring record of their views on the Kishineff horror.

Influence Has Been Good. "It has brought the emphatic expression of those views home, not only to the people of Russia, but to the Russian emperor and his ministers. They have become acquainted with the contents of the petition, not only by seeing it in press, but also because its full text was communicated in the note which asked if the original would be received.

"The petition, being now an official document, will be preserved in the archives of the United States and will forever testify to the lofty humanity of the people, which is so splendidly represented by the signers.

"There, too, it will remain as a witness that the friendship of Russia for the United States was not strong enough to permit a respectful appeal for religious liberty made by citizens of this country.

"I am convinced, too, that the influence in Russia of the petition and of the agitation which preceded it has been powerful and good.

Shows Religious Tolerance.

The number and character of the signatures to the petition stamp it as a convincing expression of the religious tolerance and sympathy of the American people. It is doubtful if there has ever been in this country such a representative written expression of opinion. The people, without regard to racial, religious or political affiliations, have stood behind the president in his manly and humane activity.

"The precise method of conveying the petition was never regarded by us of controlling importance, and when Russia indicated semi-officially that it would be unacceptable, we deemed it best for the interests of this country and of the Jews in Russia to avoid a course that would produce unnecessary irritation. It was therefore that we, upon our own initiative and without any suggestion whatsoever, besought President Roosevelt to alter his

Objects to Boots in Bed.

Dublin, Ind., special: Mrs. Emma Kendall in a divorce suit against her husband, Alfred Kendall, a wealthy pioneer, alleges that it was a frequent occurrence for him to come to bed with his dirty boots on.

Miners Strike.

Wheeling, W. Va., dispatch: Nearly 1,500 miners of the Robey coal works at Adams, O., have declared a strike because of difficulties with the managers who work there.

decision to send the signed petition and to transmit its text instead. I cannot be too emphatic in declaring that at no time has there been any disposition on the president's part to change the original plan. Every step taken was most satisfactory to us and in accordance with our requests.

"It now remains to get in all the petitions which are in circulation, bind them up and deposit the bound volumes in the state department. I have called for the return of all that are not yet in."

CUBAN SENATE RATIFIES UNITED STATES PACTS

All Pending Treaties are Agreed to, With the Exception of the Platt Amendment.

Havana cable: The senate has ratified all the treaties with the United States excepting the Platt amendment treaty.

One of the treaties signed Feb. 16 grants the United States sites at Guantanamo and Bahia Honda for naval and coaling stations. Another contains the agreement leasing the areas of the stations, which was signed July 2. Another is that which concedes to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines.

The only treaty remaining unratified is the so-called permanent treaty covering all the provisions of the Platt amendment. The foreign relations committee has not yet prepared its report on this treaty.

It is of no consequence to United States interests whether the last treaty is ratified. The fact of securing naval stations completes all that the United States have been desirous of obtaining. The Isle of Pines treaty and the permanent treaty were both carried out on the initiative of Cuba.

AGED MAN MURDERS HIS SON

Divorce Case Inspires Michigan Man to Slay His Offspring.

Grand Rapids, Mich., special: Henrik Ten Braak, aged 70 years, shot and fatally wounded his oldest son, Albert, aged 19, and tried to kill his wife, but was prevented by the arrival of officers. Mrs. Ten Braak recently secured a divorce from her husband on account of his intemperate habits and abusive conduct and he claimed that his wife and Albert swore falsely against him.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY LAWMAKERS

Vouchers on Legislative Expenses Said to Have Been Concealed.

Honolulu cablegram: Allegations have been made that the vouchers of the expenses incurred by the regular session of the house of representatives have been either concealed or destroyed. The newspapers demand their publication. It is charged that scandalous revelations would result from publicity. Clerk Mehula of the house denies that the vouchers are in his possession.

Candidate for State's Attorney.

Kewanee, Ill., dispatch: Upon the nineteenth ballot Charles E. Sturtz of Kewanee was nominated for state's attorney of Henry county by the republican convention, a special election having been called for Sept. 1 to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of R. C. Graves to the circuit bench.

Girl is Drowned.

Rockford, Ill., special: While fording the Kishwaukee river near here Miss Carrie Shirley and her father were blown into the stream. Miss Shirley was drowned. Her father, 63 years of age and blind, clung to the reins and was dragged to the shore by the horses.

Fatal Quarrel.

Wellsboro, Pa., special: John Watkins, a well-known young man of Morris Run, was shot and killed almost instantly by Michael Bumbarki, a young Pole. They had quarreled. Bumbarki was arrested.

Kosuth Quits as Leader.

Vienna cable: Francis Kosuth has resigned the leadership of the Hungarian independent party, saying: "I will retire to Italy as my father did forty years ago."

POPE LEO XIII IS DEAD

Head of the Roman Catholic Church Expired at the Vatican July 20—End of a Long Career Filled With Brilliant Achievements.

Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past 4 o'clock on the afternoon of July 20, and the pontiff now lies at rest.

Cardinal Oreglia, senior member of the sacred college, is for the time being, the pope, and is in absolute command in the vatican.

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration, and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous will power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia with which his holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon 93 years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

The emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lay on the

Boniface VIII. He was a member of an old and illustrious family of Siena.

His youth was a series of academic triumphs. Perhaps he might have remained a scholar and nothing more, but in the third decade of his life he fell under the influence—one would rather say rose to the influence—of the famous Cardinal Odescalchi, a man who in another age might have played the great part of Ignatius Loyola. He was ordained priest on December 23, 1837, being already a lay prelate in the household of Gregory XVI. He was appointed one of the domestic chaplains to Pope Gregory on March 16, 1837.

In 1838 he was sent to govern the delegation (province) of Benevento. From Benevento Pecci was transferred to the important province of Perugia, where he conducted himself with similar boldness and integrity. He was then nominated to be apostolic delegate at Spoleto, but never entered on that charge, for he was dispatched to Belgium in 1843 to act as nuncio to Brussels. At the same time he was created archbishop of Damiana in partibus infidelium. On

and in putting the holy see into friendly relations with republican France showed his skillfulness and rare diplomatic sense. As prince of peace he was called upon to settle the most difficult problems. Under his guidance the bitter Kulturkampf that raged in Germany since the year 1870 was ended.

Pius IX. had left the Vatican at war with almost every foreign power. Leo XIII. set to work to restore amicable relations with them. Besides ending the "Kulturkampf" in Germany and securing repeal of all objectionable features in the Falk law, he made his church a power in Lutheran Prussia as well as in southern Germany and gained such a footing that Emperor William, who several times visited him at the Vatican, had to appeal to the holy see whenever he needed in the reichstag the votes of the powerful Catholic party.

In April, 1888, Leo XIII issued a decree against the Parnellite "plan of campaign" and against boycotting, the cardinals of the supreme congregation of the inquisition having decided adversely to such means of warfare.

BORN MARCH 2, 1810



DIED JULY 20, 1903

bed in the vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rested lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape was about the shoulders, while on his head had been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief was bound about his chin, and in the hands which had blessed so many thousands had been placed a crucifix. He was watched by uniformed officers of the noble guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

The sacred college of cardinals assembled Tuesday for the ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function had been performed, the body was taken to the small throneroom adjoining the death chamber, where it was embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter's, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran.

LONG ACTIVE LIFE ENDS.

Wonderful Career of Late Occupant of the Papal Throne.

The Pope was stricken with his fatal illness on July 2. Report of it was denied at first, but two days later it was admitted by the Vatican physicians with an announcement that he had pneumonia. Since then physicians have fought with death every hour of every day.

Leo (Giacchino Pecci) ascended the throne of St. Peter at the age of 68. He was born on March 2, 1810, at Carpineto, in the diocese of Campagna, Italy, already famous as the birthplace of four Popes—Innocent III, Gregory IX, Alexander IV, and

Dec. 10, 1853, Pecci was created cardinal. On July 3, 1877, he succeeded Cardinal de Angelis as camerlengo, or high chamberlain of the Roman church. In this position he displayed the same firmness and activity that had characterized his lifelong connection with the church.

Pope Pius IV. died on Feb. 7, 1878. Pecci, in his capacity as camerlengo, acted as head of the church in temporal matters, made the arrangements for the obsequies of Pope Pius, received the Catholic ambassadors and superintended the preparations for the conclave. Sixty-two cardinals attended the conclave which was held Feb. 18, 1878. The sacred college was divided into two parties. One, called the "zealots," was led by Cardinal Billo, and the second, the "moderates," by Cardinal Pecci. There were three ballots. On the third ballot Cardinal Pecci received 44 votes, two more than the necessary majority.

After 1888 Leo XIII appeared to have abandoned hope of achieving much by a conciliatory attitude toward the Quirinal. There was no marked reaction from the former policy, but only a cessation of effort. Many of the good results of the former policy remain and the death of Leo XIII, leaves the Vatican and the Quirinal nearer than they have been at any time since the Castle of San Angelo was captured by the troops of the first Victor Emmanuel.

Leo XIII. gained for the Catholic church a proud position in the world, not only as prince of the church, but as prince of peace. Europe acknowledged that for many decades no such far-seeing head as Leo XIII. had worn the triple crown, and that, excepting Prince Bismarck, no statesman in Europe had shown such skill in the most delicate diplomatic negotiations as the late pope. His successes in his negotiations with the German chancellor and the remarkable foresight shown in his dealings with Spain

The promulgation of this edict called forth a strong protest from Ireland. In July, 1888, he issued his famous encyclical on "Liberty." In 1889 he issued his encyclical against socialism and on the labor question. In 1889 he pleaded for church unity, and in 1891 he gave forth his famous encyclical on labor.

In January, 1895, the pope's long expected encyclical to the church in this country was made public. Mgr. Satoll was appointed apostolic delegate to America in January, 1893, which position he held until his election as cardinal, when he was succeeded by Archbishop Martinelli, and in his encyclical the full scope of his work was defined. In this document his holiness also expressed disapproval of labor riots, and further discussed the relations of Catholics to secret societies and of journalists to the bishops.

In February, 1899, the pope startled the entire Roman Catholic world in his open letter to Archbishop Ireland, then in Rome in response to a papal summons, wherein the holy father expressed disapproval of what the French and Italian clergy had termed "Americanism" among the faithful in the United States. A translation of "The Life of Father Hecker," founder of the Paulist order in New York, had given occasion to the charge that a portion of the American hierarchy leaned too much toward a liberal policy in church discipline and to innovations in religious rule that seemed to threaten the integrity of Roman Catholic doctrine. The friends of the Paulists insisted that the French translations had done serious injustice to the views really held by Father Hecker and his biographer, as well as by those members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy who had approved of them. They claimed that there was nothing in the pope's letter, which really condemned their teachings, but only the French misunderstanding of those teachings.