

CARDINAL SARTO ELECTED POPE!

His Holiness Assumes the Title of Pius X--Patriarch of Venice, He Was Candidate of the Italian Party.

A Woman's Sketch of the New Pontiff-- Prudent, Correct and Well Balanced.

Sarto Is One of the World's Foremost Scholars--A Noble but Modest Man.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The conclave, after being in session for four days, today elected Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, as Pope, to succeed Leo XIII, and he now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X.

Tonight all Rome is illuminated in his honor. His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican, which only ended this evening.

Tomorrow the new Pope, clad in his full pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony, will receive the members of the diplomatic corps, the cardinals and the bishops, who then will offer their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice today the cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony.

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

Although the election was over at 11 o'clock this morning and was announced to the world 45 minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 3:30 this afternoon. The cardinals then returned to their various apartments in connection with the election of Cardinals Gregorio and Rampolla, who temporarily retain their official duties at the Vatican, and Cardinal Ferrero y Eschion, who is to be moved for several days.

It was to the sick cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being crowned. He is believed to be recovering, and the cardinals will remain in Rome for tomorrow's ceremonies, and should they are not likely to return to their respective homes until after that ceremony.

The election of the patriarch of Venice this morning was unanimous. After Monday's ballot it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two-thirds which the laws of the church require. One of the cardinals said to the representative of the Associated Press that the necessary two-thirds were followed the broad lines of Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it.

This voice the general feeling here which is that the new Pope is a man of simple origin, and although not a prominent candidate, he had been frequently mentioned as the man who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles his venerable predecessor, notably in his reputation for culture and piety. In appearance Pius X. is a handsome man.

He has a fine erect figure, despite his 68 years, his face greatly resembling that of the late Philippe Brooks, the eminent Boston divine. In every way today he showed beyond a doubt that he has dignity and personality in keeping with the traditions associated with the famous pontiffs who for centuries have ruled the Vatican.

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They maintain that the church should still be the great civilizer, that while creed and dogma must be maintained forms and customs may be modified. The candidate of this party is Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, a great scholar, an experienced diplomat, and a notable social figure.

Last of these is the Italian Party, which wishes to heal the rupture between the Italian government and the church. This party believes that Italy ought to be the best ally of the church in Europe, and according to Miss Howe the best ally of the church will be cured. The pope elect was named by Miss Howe as the candidate of this patriotic party. She says of him:

"The candidate of the Italian party will doubtless be Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice. Sarto was born in Treviso on June 13, 1835. He studied at the College of Salsano and at the Seminary of Padua. His first cure was in the parish of Tomello in the diocese of Mantua, where he remained nine years until 1853, when he was made a cardinal and appointed patriarch of Venice. In the Queen of the Adriatic he distinguished himself as a thorough reformer.

From his appointment rose heated polemics between the Holy See and the Italian government. The latter, as heir to the ancient privileges granted by the pope to the republic of Venice, appointed the patriarch, and he, in turn, appointed the patriarch. The Italian cabinet has no feeling against Sarto personally, but he might quite well have been the idol of the Venetians. When his gondola went through the canals of the city, the women along the sides of the canal, and along the saluting, the women exclaiming: 'God bless the patriarch.' Pius X. has modest habits as when he was a mere curate at Salsano. He is severe, but just with his clergy. There is nothing that he dislikes so much as an exhibit of courtliness. Frankness is another of his principal qualities, although he is not a man of great social distinction.

There is much speculation regarding the political attitude of the new pope. He has not participated in the general affairs of the church during his career. The general opinion, however, is that he will make no change in the relations of the Vatican and the Quirinal. Pius X. admires the progress of Catholicism in America and considers the United States a most fertile field for religion. The cardinals mentioned as likely to be appointed secretary of state are Ferrata, prefect of the Congregation of Rites, and Vannutelli, bishop of Palestrina.

ALL WELL SATISFIED. ROME, Aug. 4.—All the members of the Sacred College declared that they are well satisfied with the election of Cardinal Sarto, but the anti-Rampolla faction consider it as their special victory. When the first ballot was taken the Sacred College was divided into two groups, the stronger one for Rampolla, and another not quite so strong for Serafino Vannutelli.

They were so palpably sincere that emotion and so touched that he broke away from the group, and declared that he must refuse if offered. He was so palpably sincere that emotion and so touched that he broke away from the group, and declared that he must refuse if offered.

ST. JOHN DEANERY. Regular Quarterly Meeting Held at Musquash Tuesday. The Church of England clergyman of St. John deanery held their regular quarterly meeting at St. Anne's church, in the parish of Musquash, Tuesday.

ST. MARTIN'S. At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Kane, P. P. Rommel, an aged and respected citizen passed away Saturday morning, aged 85 years. He was born in Germany and came here many years ago. He leaves a family of five children to mourn the loss of a loving father.

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PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—There is more trouble in the grt camp. It is expected that the government will make an appeal to the country within the next few months, and it has leaked out that Laurier desires to retire and allow Fielding to lead the forces. Tonight French-speaking members from Quebec waited on Laurier and Fitzpatrick and protested against any such course. Later Fielding was called upon to confer on the same subject. It is an assured fact that Laurier will not last much longer, but his competitors want him to stay by them even if it is only until the day after the general election, and act as the figurehead for the show. On the other hand, Mr. Fielding is said to be averse to this line, and declines to wear another coat. He wants all the glory for himself. With Quebec up in arms over the arrangement, trouble is sure to follow, and French-Canadians are widely excited here tonight.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—In the commons today the majority report was read from the committee on elections and privileges, exonerating George Loys, a liberal member for Beauharnois, from any branch of the independence of parliament act by selling property at Valleyfield to the government. Mr. Monk moved that the evidence be printed for the benefit of the house, but Mr. Wade, chairman of the committee, when called upon by Laurier, refused to consent, and Monk's motion was defeated. Finally, although Mr. Wade voted against it, Mr. Monk had the question referred to the printing committee. After Mr. Monk had given notice that he would move the minority report, holding Loys responsible for violation of the independence of parliament act, Mr. Wade looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched that he broke away from the group, and declared that he must refuse if offered.

Mr. Bell, who spoke after Mr. Wade, feared the government had not gone far enough in granting bounties. It was a small concession, and could not have any perceptible effect on the condition in which the iron and steel industry found itself. He was sorry that the government had not granted aid which would be sure to relieve the present situation. He saw no reason why the duties should not be revised. The iron and steel resolutions were adopted, and a bill founded on them was introduced as a first time.

Mr. Fowler of Kings has given notice of two important amendments to the Grand Trunk Pacific incorporation bill tonight. One provides that all stock in the new company acquired by the old Grand Trunk Co. shall be paid for in cash to the full par value thereof. The second asks that, by providing for a branch line beginning at a point back of the railway company owned by the Nashvack River main line crosses the valley of the St. John River to St. John city. An amendment was moved by Mr. Daniel Meigs, liberal member for Missisquoi, was taken suddenly ill in the smoking room this afternoon, and was seized with violent vomiting. He later, and removed to his home.

Mr. Borden congratulated Hon. Mr. Fielding at having awakened to a realization of the condition of the iron industries. He pointed out that two strong free traders, Laurier and Cartwright, had both left the house when Fielding started in to enumerate his most advanced protectionist principles. The leader of the opposition gave the house the benefit of some denunciations of iron bounties by Cartwright, which were very harsh. Mr. Borden referred to the great service in behalf of the iron and steel industries by Sir Charles Tupper. He read a letter from Graham Fraser to H. M. Whitney, in which Sir Charles was referred to as the man who had been instrumental in securing for Nova Scotia assistance which had enabled industries to be established. Mr. Borden also read a letter from H. M. Whitney under date September 7th, 1900, to Mr. Fraser, acknowledging Sir Charles' usefulness in bringing about the success of the Canadian iron and steel industry. Mr. Borden attacked the bounty as a mere makeshift which would not give home markets to manufacturers. That was needed was higher duties, and with the competition which would follow, prices would be kept low. Under the bounty system heavy burdens were imposed on the people without any reduction in prices. Surely a large part of the \$2,000,000 worth of iron and steel products brought into Canada last year could be manufactured in this country. Mr. Fielding, instead of hinting that a revision of the tariff might be made later, should act at once. There was only one way to meet the situation, and while he (Borden) was glad that the bounty was being granted, he regretted that the duties had not been increased.

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Means Practical Throwing Away of the Costly Intercolonial.

Laurier Has Not Yet Presented His Romantic and Treasury-bleeding Proposition. (Montreal Witness, Liberal). We had greatly hoped that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would have either presented essential modifications or extra ordinary railway scheme that has been for some time before the country, or reasons that he had great weight in favor of so romantic and captivating a proposition. We are, indeed, eagerly anxious to know more about the possibilities of our Northwest and to see it traversed by railways. We should not be at all surprised if the proposition that would immediately result from opening that region would pay the country as a whole, though not directly those who would furnish the money for the cost. The possibility of our Northwest being a sufficiently broad view of results, it should fall to do so. But in looking forward to the time when we have a favor of undertaking in breathless haste a work of such magnitude without the surveys or specifications of any sort we must own to much disappointment. He is, no doubt, quite correct in saying that there is no one who does not wish to see the railway to the west, and that the possibility of our Northwest being a sufficiently broad view of results, it should fall to do so. But in looking forward to the time when we have a favor of undertaking in breathless haste a work of such magnitude without the surveys or specifications of any sort we must own to much disappointment.

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