

POPE LEO XIII PASSES AWAY AT 4:04 P. M.

Dramatic Scenes Are Enacted at the Bedside of the Dying Pontiff Before the End Comes.

(Continued from Page One.)

that every time his mind became clear he seemed to grasp the fact that it might be the last and he made the highest use of it.

IMPOSING RITES AFTER POPE'S DEATH

SACRAMENT SET FORTH IN ALL THE CHURCHES AND CARDINALS AT ONCE SUMMONED.

On the official notification by the pope's medical attendants that his holiness was in a critical condition, the sacrament is set forth in all the churches in Rome.

At St. Peter's it is exposed on the high altar, covered with a cloth of white lawn, which is only removed on the death of the pope.

Meanwhile summonses are sent by telegraph to the foreign or absent cardinals and those in Rome are called to the Vatican.

On the death occurring, the first step to be taken is the official verification that the vicar of Christ is no more.

This act, which is performed with a certain prescribed ceremony, devolves upon the cardinal camerlingo (chamberlain), to whom, on the death of the holy father, the supreme authority for the time being is committed.

In full canonicals, his eminence, attended by the cardinals, prelates and laymen of high rank at the papal court, proceeds to the chamber of death.

Knocking at the door with a wand of silver, the cardinal camerlingo enters the room and, advancing to the couch, on which lies the dead figure of the pope, touches the breast and forehead and then, sinking on his knees, proclaims in a loud voice:

"Dominus papa noster mortuus est."

The fisherman's ring and the other papal seal are then handed to the cardinal camerlingo, together with a document, formally attesting the death of the pope.

As soon as the ceremony is accomplished, the body is embalmed and attired in the pontifical vestments as a preliminary to the public exposition of the remains in St. Peter's.

The body, which is committed to the charge of the cardinal chamberlain, is first of all taken to the sistine chapel and thence by a covered way to the great basilica, where it lies in state for three days in the chapel of the holy sacrament, reposing on a richly-draped couch.

Watch Over Remains.

Four members of the noble guards watch over the remains day and night with drawn swords. The body is exposed, that the faithful in kneeling past can kiss the feet of the dead pontiff.

While every church in Rome is draped in mourning, masses for the repose of the soul of the departed, together with special prayer for the guidance of the church and of the new pope, are said constantly.

During this time arrangements for holding of the conclave are being perfected.

The sacred congregations meet on the third day after the pope's death in the hall of the consistory, and there appoint three members of their body, a cardinal bishop, a cardinal priest and a cardinal deacon to form, with the cardinal camerlingo, the temporary state conclave.

On the first meeting of the cardinals the cardinal camerlingo reads the papal bulls touching the election of a pope's election and then, in the presence of all, breaks the fisherman's ring and signs of the deceased pontiff.

Assembling of Conclave.

On the tenth, or at the latest the twelfth day after the death of the pope, the conclave assemblies for the election of the new pontiff. It is held in the beautiful Sistine chapel, within the walls of the Vatican.

Built by Sixtus IV., this famous church has been adorned by the greatest of Italian painters.

On the walls are the works of Signorelli, Botticelli and Perugino, but these are dimmed by the splendor of the frescoes of Michael Angelo, illustrating the creation and the last judgment.

Connected with the chapel, which is itself on the first floor of the Vatican, are the large galleries, which are fitted up for the reception of the cardinals and their attendants and the arrangements are such that when their emplacements have entered the place of conclave the entire section of the Vatican set apart for the purpose can be shut off entirely from the outside world, the intention being that the members of this exalted council shall not be subject to any mundane interference.

Two Attendants Each.

Each cardinal is allowed the services of secretary and an attendant, who, while the conclave lasts, occupy rooms adjacent to the particular cell allotted to their master.

On the day fixed for the meeting of the conclave, the cardinals assemble to hear special mass of the holy spirit and to take the oaths of faithfulness and secrecy.

When this is accomplished, all the members of the various congregations go in solemn procession, two by two, and followed by the long retinue of attendants, to the conclave, while the inspiring strains of the Veni Creator Spiritus are chanted.

Once within the confines of the conclave, the massive doors are shut with double locks and from that moment until the new pontiff is elected, no person is permitted to pass in or out.

Delivered Through Wicket.

The meals for the assemblage are prepared within the walls of the Vatican and are delivered through a wicket gate, or rather casement, let into the great door.

It is here, also, that, on the first day of the conclave, a committee of cardinals, appointed by the whole body, gives audience to the foreign envoys.

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This, however, takes place before the conclave has actually met for the pope's election. The sistine chapel is especially fitted for the holding of this momentous council of the church.

The stalls for the cardinals, ranged on each side, are covered with canopies of cloth in the ecclesiastical colors and at the far end, opposite the high altar are placed assigned to the secretaries.

When mass has been said and all is prepared, the conclave proceeds to its solemn task.

The election of a pope is effected by three methods, by acclamation or adoration, in which is embodied the idea of direct divine inspiration, by the compromise method.

The late Pope Leo was elected on the second day of the conclave by acclamation.

By Exact Prescription.

The system is prescribed by the scrip-

tum, is regulated by exact prescription. The proceedings are under the direction of six cardinals, two from each order of bishops, priests, and deacons.

Every cardinal is provided with a voting paper on which he writes the name of his chosen candidate, but not his own name. No one is permitted to vote for himself.

When the requisite interval has passed each cardinal, beginning with the one of the most ancient creation, leaves his seat and advances to the high altar.

Amid a solemn hush the elector prays for a while on the altar, declaring aloud that his vote is given according to his conscience, and drops his voting paper in the chalice.

When they have voted in a like manner the scrutineers examine the papers and ascertain the result. If no cardinal has obtained the required number of votes—two-thirds of the number of cardinals present plus one—the result is declared void and the voting papers collected together are burned in a brazier with damp straw, the dense smoke from which issues through a particular chimney visible from outside and proclaims to the outside world that no election has taken place.

Second Vote Is Taken.

Under these circumstances on the afternoon of the same day, a second vote takes place, supplementary to the first and called the accessit vote.

In this, the procedure involves the election of the cardinal who has obtained the largest number of votes in the morning.

His late holiness was born at Carpinto in the diocese of Anagni, in the papal states, on March 2, 1810, being christened under the name of Joachim Vincent.

The Society of Jesus, which it was afterwards the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient position in the councils of the church, was entrusted with his education, young Pecci being sent at the age of 8 years to the Jesuit college at Viterbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year.

At this time his mother died and he shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to continue his studies at the Jesuit college in that city.

When he was 18 years old he secured the first prize in chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science, however, in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical study and even in those early days he was remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin, which subsequently found such notable expression, not only in his encyclicals and ecclesiastical work, but in the higher plane of poetry.

Doctor of Divinity.

He obtained in 1837 the degree of doctor of divinity and entered the academy of noble ecclesiastics to study law and diplomacy and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the papal diplomatic service and become conversant with the system of spiritual government.

It is from the ranks of this official body in these days a new pontiff is almost invariably chosen.

In 1837 Joachim Pecci received the subdiaconate and diaconate, and on March 14 of the same year Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate, his first promotion, with the title of monsignor.

On December 23, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odescaschi, saying his first mass in the chapel of St. Stanislaus at the Jesuit novitiate of St. Andrea.

Named as Governor.

Early in 1838 Mgr. Pecci was named governor of the papal province of Benevento and, like Sixtus V., busied himself with the suppression of brigandage. In connection with this work the following story was told of Mgr. Pecci:

A certain marquis called one day to protest against what he considered the interference of the governor and informed the latter that he was just starting for Rome to procure his recall.

"Have you considered the step well, Marquis Pecci?"

"Yes, monsignor," said the other, "and I am going at once."

To this the governor rejoined: "Resolutions of this kind should be well considered at leisure. You will do me the honor of staying here for the present."

"That same night the marquis' castle was surrounded by 27 brigands, of whom he was the patron and chief, and several men were arrested or slain.

Transferred to Perugia.

From Benevento Mgr. Pecci was transferred to the governorship of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half. The young ecclesiastic in 1843 was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated bishop of Damietta in Paribus and sent to Brussels as papal nuncio.

It was as a representative of the Vatican in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which has been one of the principal characteristics of his tenure of the pontifical throne.

Mgr. Pecci remained over three years in Belgium and on his recall to Italy, was decorated with the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold.

After leaving Brussels, Pecci visited London. This was in February, 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated archbishop of Perugia.

For 32 Years.

He continued in this position for the 32 years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding exactly with the 32 years of the reign of Pius IX.

In his episcopal labors the archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontifical state. Among other achievements he succeeded in purging the archdiocese of brigandage and at a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty.

Such success did not pass unnoticed, and in 1850 Mgr. Pecci was elevated to the dignity of cardinal priest.

At the consistory held in 1857, Cardinal Pecci was appointed camerlingo of the Roman church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the holy see.

In this capacity it fell to his task to make necessary arrangements for the conclave for the election of a new pope, after the death of Pius IX., in February, 1858.

Lasts 36 Hours.

The conclave lasted 36 hours and at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected supreme pontiff and took the name of Leo XIII. He was crowned on March 3 with the tiara or triple crown, the ceremony taking place not in St. Peter's, where all his predecessors but one had been crowned, but in the sistine chapel in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held.

Public opinion regarded the new pope as characterized above all things by a love of peace, and it was expected that, departing from the non possumus policy of his predecessor, he would speedily conclude a compromise with the Italian government and thus put an end to the antagonism between the Vatican and the quinquennial.

World Is Undeceived.

But the world was soon undeceived, and in his first encyclical, promulgated at the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XIII. unhesitatingly maintained his demand for the

HAS MANY ADMIRERS IN CZAR'S DOMAIN

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. St. Petersburg, July 20.—M. Polyedon-ski, curator of the Holy synod, said yesterday:

"Pope Leo XIII has many admirers in Russia; he is the most eminent person in the political world today, not only on account of his position, but equally because of his character."

"The emperor greatly desired to meet Leo last spring, but his visit to Rome was deferred."

"Leo numbered among his lifelong admirers Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovich, his uncle, who called on the pope when, small boy with his tutor. He sent to the pope a token of his esteem on the occasion of the latter's jubilee."

"The relations between the Russian government and the Roman Curia have been better under Leo XIII than ever before and are now entirely normal. I understand, for you know the ministry of

the interior and foreign office alone are concerned, the ministry of the interior having entire jurisdiction over foreign religious bodies in Russia."

"While we all respect the pope and the great church whose head he is, we cannot take into consideration a union with the Roman Catholic church of which Leo XIII like many of his predecessors hoped and dreamed."

"The procurator of the Holy synod is aged, but he maintains a grasp of the affairs of the Greek Orthodox church and its multitudinous connection with politics."

"The minister of interior confirms the statement that the relations with the Roman church under Leo have been more cordial than ever before."

"Cardinal Rampolla has been instrumental in establishing the Russian mission at the Vatican, and he enjoys special favors at the department and his election would mean a continuance of good relations."

CAREER OF THE POPE WHO WAS BORN IN 1810

restoration of the temporal power of the papacy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken up.

At the same time, the policy of the Roman curia certainly underwent a development in the direction of moderation which greatly contributed to increasing the influence of the Vatican abroad.

From the very outset the new pontiff displayed the greatest interest in the social questions agitating the world of today and in an encyclical, issued in December, 1878, appealed to the intellectual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his holiness described as subversive of social order, alluding especially to the socialists in Germany and the nihilist movement in Russia.

Paves the Way.

The cooperation afforded by the pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement of disputes existing between those governments and the Vatican, both spiritual and civil authorities being, as it were, called upon to merge their differences and make common cause against the common enemy.

The last great political achievement was the settlement of the differences with Germany, which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf.

To Secure Support.

The rapid spread of anarchic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made upon the emperor's life in 1878, induced Prince Bismarck to make approaches to the ultramontane party to secure their support for his economic policy.

Herr Falk, the famous author of the lay laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics.

Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were restored and the late Emperor Frederick, then crown prince, signaled the restoration of an harmonious understanding by visiting the pope at the Vatican.

A still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his holiness by her selecting him as arbiter in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline islands and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power.

To Act as Arbitrator.

His success in this arbitration induced the pope to declare his readiness to act as arbitrator in other disputes for the benefit of the whole of Europe and of Christianity, but, for this, his holiness declared it to be essential that he should be restored his liberty as an independent temporal sovereign.

This demand, however, met with no response, as far as foreign governments were concerned, and the hopes which had been expressed in some quarters that the German emperor's visit to the pope in 1888 might lead to Germany recognizing the temporal claim of the holy see were soon dissipated.

The pope himself, in a letter to the German bishops, declared that he regarded the presence of Emperor William in Rome as the greatest of the quinquennial as a "deplorable" recognition of accomplished facts.

Triple Alliance Interests.

The interests of the triple alliance were not compatible with those of the Vatican and even Catholic Austria could not afford to offend Italy by espousing the pope's cause, although the emperor, Francis Joseph, abstained from visiting King Humbert in the city of Rome and thereby openly recognizing the legality of the Italian occupation.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the late pope's policy was the change in the attitude which the Vatican had hitherto preserved in regard to the French republic.

At the beginning of Pope Leo's reign, the identification of the clergy with the royalist movement gave cause to Gambetta's famous remark, "Le clericalism, viola l'ennemi," had caused antagonism to all that savored of religion which at one time had fair to lead to the early separation of church and state.

Alive to the danger of the situation, the pope sought to conciliate the republic by acknowledging it as the established legal form, and in 1890, the late Cardinal Lagarri gave expression to his holiness' views on this subject in the great surprise of the Catholic press and the perturbation of not a few members of the French episcopate.

Advances the Faith.

While thus engaged in political negotiations with various countries, requiring the greatest address and dexterity, the late pope paid special attention to the actual work of propagating the Catholic faith, and no pontifical reign since the reformation has witnessed such a recrudescence of Catholicism or such an extension of the spiritual dominion of the Catholic church, especially in English-speaking countries.

As an example of this may be cited the numerous pilgrimages which came to the Eternal City from all parts of the world, for instance, at the time of the celebration, December 21, 1888, of the jubilee of the pope's ordination to the priesthood, attended by 50,000 persons.

At the mass the pope used a golden ewer and basin presented to him by the late Queen Victoria and wore a tiara given by the emperor of Germany. His holiness also wore a magnificent diamond ring sent him by the sultan of Turkey as a personal mark of his will and pleasure.

In February, 1900, the pope issued an encyclical on Americanism, which caused much discussion, and in June, 1901, he issued a letter on labor, which also aroused much interest.

On March 3, 1902, the pope took part in the public celebrations in honor of the 24th anniversary of his coronation by holding a "papal chapel" in the basilica of St. Peter's, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 persons.

This was the first time a "chapel" had been held in the basilica since 1870, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the adjacent chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those present.

The pontiff, on March 28, 1902, pub-

lished a long encyclical letter, the tone of which suggested a somewhat recon- sideration and in which it deplored the renewed attacks on the church and "the recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce and picturing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

The 24th anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation was held at the Vatican, July 6, 1902, by the entire papal court, and thousands of members of all the Catholic societies assembled in Rome for the occasion.

Study of Scriptures.

The last notable encyclical of Pope Leo XIII, was dated October 30, 1902, and was designed to promote study of the Scriptures, and in February of this year he wrote a poem, dedicated to a friend whom the aged pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

The 25th anniversary of the pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated solemnly on this year with elaborate pomp in the hall of beatification, above to the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a golden tiara, costing \$25,000 as the jubilee present of the Catholic world, and with large sums of money from various sources.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the pope's coronation occurred in St. Peter's, March 3 last, with all the impressive and grandeur of the Catholic church, and on April 28 the pontificate of the late pope surpassed in length that of St. Peter, Leo XIII, having then been elected pope 25 years, two months and seven days, known as "the year of Peter."

King Edward visited the pope in the latter part of April and Emperor William was received by the pontiff early in May.

TO RULE WITH HEAVY HAND

Cardinal Oreglia Makes Announcement as to His Plans.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Paris, July 20.—The correspondent of the Ecclaire at Rome has had a long conversation with Marquis Sacchetti, grand marshal of the papal court, who repeated to him the following declaration made by Cardinal Oreglia, who will take over the administration of pontifical affairs during the interregnum to the officials of the Vatican.

"I shall, alas, be the only living authority, and I count on the devotion of the clergy and the military and I shall expect it to be absolutely blind."

"For the soldiers there is a prison and I shall use it. Arrangements have been made with the Italian police and I know the garrison of Rome will do its duty outside; let us do ours inside."

"I intend to revive the proper traditions, taking as a model former conclaves, not that the death of Pope Leo XIII. will be an order from the Loggia to the people of the world; nor will it be made known in a hole in the corner of the fashion inside."

"The funeral will be celebrated in accordance with authentic bulls. I intend, under the guard of the pontifical army, to revive the lying in state in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican, which function was suppressed on the last occasion."

"Every morning orders will be given by me alone, and I shall punish the slightest assumption of authority outside the execution of them."

"Accustom yourselves, gentlemen, not to consider me as an old priest, but as your head, calm and absolute above all, without other control than that of my conscience."

PIONEER SWEET GRASS

COUNTY MAN NO MORE

Judge William Strong Passes Away at the Age of 82—Trip Overland in the Saddle Too Severe.

SPECIAL TO THE INTER MOUNTAIN. Big Timber, July 20.—Judge William Strong, a pioneer sheep raiser, is dead here at the age of 82. One daughter, Mrs. W. M. Myatt of San Jose, Cal., is now the sole survivor of the family, the wife having passed away in 1893.

Judge Strong went to Helena for medical treatment a week or so ago. He started to ride back overland, from the capital to his home near Melville, 200 miles north of here. The journey proved too much for him and after proceeding a short distance in the saddle he was obliged to give it up and take a train.

His death is the outcome of this trip, it is said.

The deceased was born in Bolton, Conn., in 1821. He moved to Colorado in 1870 and to Montana in 1880. He has been a sheepman in Sweet Grass county for more than 20 years.

MRS. ALLEN GETS A PRESENT

Wife of Rev. Jordan Allen Remembered by Her Many Friends.

Mrs. Lydia Allen has been made the recipient of a handsome gift in the form of a gold lined sugar bowl.

The presentation was made by those members of Rev. Jordan Allen's church who were made the guests of honor at the reception Thursday night.

In making the presentation words of kindly appreciation of the good work done in this city by Mrs. Allen were expressed by the guests.

The recipient, although taken by surprise did not fail to respond to the kindness thus shown her.

Mrs. Allen is beloved by the members of her church and all joined in the good wishes of the 18 couples who were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Jordan Allen and his helpful wife.

DOYLE MADE COMMITTEEMAN

Trades and Labor Assembly President to Talk Over Temple Matters.

President Doyle was last night appointed a committee of one to represent the Trades and Labor assembly at the approaching meeting of the stockholders in the proposed labor temple.

This meeting will be held at 8 p. m. in the assembly rooms, July 24.

The assembly holds 87 shares in the enterprise.

A satisfactory settlement was made in the difficulty between the master horse-shoers and the journeymen in regard to the introduction of a new contrivance.

A resolution was passed to elect delegates to represent the assembly at the regular annual convention of the Montana Trades council to be held in Missoula commencing August 24.

SERMON WAS INTERESTING

Rev. Father Finlen Delights Large Audience With Eloquent Words.

At Sacred Heart church yesterday morning Father Finlen discoursed on "Beware of False Prophets Who Come to You in the Name of Sheep but Are Ravenous as Wolves."

While only 30 years of age, Father Finlen occupies the position of professor of Holy Scripture in the Dunwiddie seminary of New York.

He has two brothers in Butte, Will Finlen of the Daily bank and Tom Finlen of the State Savings bank.

Father Finlen leaves today for a trip through the National park.

VERY CLEARLY SHOWN BY LAWYER

(Continued from Page Three.)

down there was the obtaining of this evidence of guilty acts on the part of Harney.

"Now let us see what would have been the effect if Shores alone had been down at that meeting on August 5 and had done those things."

"Could it be contended for a moment that he could be professionally proceeded against that he could be disbarred?"

"I say, not under the decisions that I have called your honor's attention to, now if he, acting alone, under the circumstances, would not have been guilty of any unlawful act, it necessarily must follow that the union with him of two other persons to accomplish that purpose or object is not a conspiracy within the meaning of the law; and if it is not a conspiracy within the meaning of the law, then all of this evidence which your honor has allowed so far to go into the record on the theory or supposition that they were acts or declarations of the conspirators in the progress of a conspiracy, and relating to the conspiracy, are necessarily hearsay and incompetent."

No Further Consideration.

"If these motions are granted, as we submit to your honor under the views here expressed and under the authorities that we have called your honor's attention to, should be granted, why of course we have a great deal of stuff left in the record here of various so-called pieces of testimony and so on, but in the view that we take of them they would not constitute sufficient grounds for the further consideration of this case."

BUTTE BRIEFS

Orton Bros. Pianos and Organs. Rev. J. R. Murray spoke to the congregation at St. Paul's M. E. Church Sunday morning on the text, "I Am the Good Shepherd and the Good Shepherd Giveth His Life for His Sheep."

J. G. Bates, tuner, Montana Music company, No. 119 North Main.

At Shortridge Memorial church yesterday morning Rev. A. L. Chapman, the pastor, delivered a sermon upon the subject, "The Marks of a Christian," taking his text from Galatians, 6:17: "I Bear in My Body the Marks of the Lord Jesus."

Social Dance, Renshaw hall, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Lippincott & Darrow, 266 Pennsylvania block.

GONE OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Montana Book Co. has gone out of business, and as we bought all their paper