



SCENES CONNECTED WITH THE LIFE AND REIGN OF POPE LEO XIII.



TO GRAND JURY TO-DAY. WITH DOCK BOARD CASES. City Apparently Gave New Bathhouse to Murphy's Lieutenant.

District Attorney Jerome will to-day, it is understood, present to the grand jury the facts incident to the alleged misdemeanor committed by Alderman James E. Gaffney and ex-Councilman John J. Murphy, brother of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall.

Probably Mr. Jerome has decided on this step because the statute of limitations may apply to-morrow to the lease of the West Seventy-ninth-st. pier, now held by the New-York Contracting and Trucking Company, of which Messrs. Gaffney and Murphy are the owners.

The District Attorney and his assistant, Marshall B. Clarke, have tried in vain to get hold of the books of the Murphy-Gaffney company. The subpoenas issued by the District Attorney's office have been without force. Moreover, there is an apparent disposition on the part of the defendants' counsel to block the proceeding indefinitely. Mr. Jerome does not propose that this shall be done. He is jealous of his prerogatives as a public prosecutor, and will move with quickness to prevent the members of the old Dock Board from escaping a thorough probing of the charges against them.

The District Attorney seems to think that if he can present the subject to the grand jury the company will be ordered to produce its books. In case of its refusal to do so its members can be prosecuted for contempt of court.

Mr. Clarke returned to his desk bright and early yesterday, and is again hot foot after "grafters," whose tracks, as usual, seem to lead directly to the Anawanda Club, Charles F. Murphy's political headquarters.

It was learned last night that Mr. Clarke will begin an immediate and searching investigation of the remarkable manner in which Philip F. Donohue, president of the Anawanda Club, came into the possession of a bathhouse built by the city at an estimated cost of \$12,000 by paying only about \$1,400 to the old Dock Board for it.

It is entirely likely that Mr. Clarke will have engineers make a report on the values put into the bathhouse when it was built by the city, on a treasurer's order by Dock Commissioner Murphy.

Old Peter Hunt for years had a permit to run a bathhouse at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., North River. For this he paid \$150 a year. He was getting rather too old to look after it properly, and he asked the Strong Dock Board on November 5, 1896, to transfer his permit to his daughter, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Snook. This was done. Mrs. Snook held the permit until April 26, 1898, when the Tammany board revoked the permit and gave it to a Catherine Smith, who afterward became a recreation pier attendant.

PRESIDENT AND LABOR. Orders Reinstatement of Man Discharged at Union's Demand.

Washington, July 20.—William A. Miller was removed by the Public Printer from his place of assistant foreman in the Government Printing Office on May 18 because he had been expelled from the local union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Mr. Miller complained to the Civil Service Commission, and on July 6 it requested that he be reassigned to duty, his removal being contrary to the Civil Service rules.

Complaint had also been made to the President, and by his direction Secretary Cortelyou investigated the affair. On July 13 President Roosevelt wrote as follows:

My Dear Secretary Cortelyou: In accordance with the letter of the Civil Service Commission of July 8, the Public Printer will reinstate Mr. W. A. Miller in his position. Meanwhile I will withhold my final decision of the whole case until I have received the report of the investigation of Miller's second communication, which you notify me has been begun to-day, July 15.

On the face of the papers presented Miller would appear to have been removed in violation of law. There is no objection to the employees of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a body if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce.

Please communicate a copy of this letter to the Public Printer for his information and that of his subordinates.

The next day the President followed this letter with the following letter to Secretary Cortelyou:

In connection with my letter of yesterday, I call attention to this judgment and award by the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission in its report to me of March 15 last:

It is adjudged and awarded that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

I heartily approved this award and judgment by the commission appointed by me, which itself included a member of a labor union. This commission was dealing with labor organizations working for private employers. It is, of course, more elementary decency to require that all the government departments shall be handled in accordance with the principle thus clearly and fearlessly enunciated.

Please furnish a copy of this letter both to Mr. Palmer and to the Civil Service Commission for their guidance.

It is announced that Public Printer Palmer on Wednesday, July 16, informed Mr. Miller that he had been reinstated and might report for duty any day.

A ROYAL VISIT HERE? Rumor That Prince of Wales Is To Be President's Guest.

London, July 21.—"The Standard" says it is reported at Portsmouth that the cruiser King Alfred will, after the naval manoeuvres, be held in readiness to take the Prince and Princess of Wales to New-York, they having accepted an invitation to visit President Roosevelt. There is no official confirmation of the report.

POPE LEO XIII'S LONG LIFE ENDED.

Pontiff's Death Follows a Protracted Sickness at 4:04 p. m. Yesterday.

WORLD MOURNS A LEADER'S LOSS.

Rome, July 20.—Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at 4:04 o'clock this afternoon.

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 marvellous will power.

The pleuro-pneumonia from which His Holiness had been suffering was not so directly responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon ninety-three years of life. The force which had yielded so often to human ills was bound to break at last.

To-night the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the Papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin, and in the hands which have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So lying, Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and roguical Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial occurs.

NINE DAYS OF CEREMONIES. To-morrow the Sacred College of Cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. The body will then be taken to the small Throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the body being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter's, where it will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the basilica of St. John Lateran.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and, when he was conscious, that calm intelligence, which are associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured: "The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words

Remember all R. R. tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany are good via Day Line steamers. Music.—Adv.

were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passing of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli had impressively pronounced absolution in articulo mortis. The condition of His Holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened.

SUPREME COURAGE AT THE END. Of these last moments Dr. Lapponi gave an impressive description. He said:

Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvellous display of his energy, and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive an illness, showing such supreme courage in dying.

The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at 4:04. I placed a lighted candle near his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial, and afterward declared the Pope to be no more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreglia, the dean of the Sacred College, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be cleared of all curious persons having no right to be therein. At the same time the Cardinal instructed Monsignor Righi, master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss Guards from the Clementine Hall to close all the entrances to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being intrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries.

When it became known, shortly before 4 p. m., that the Pope's life was almost ended, Cardinal Vannutelli hurried again to his bedside, and was followed shortly afterward by what is called in Vatican phraseology the "papal secret family" and the "noble family" and the "personal family," including the late Pope's nephews, Comte Ludovico, Riccardo and Camillo, and also all the cardinals at the Vatican, who retired to the adjoining library, after they had been allowed to kiss the Pontiff's hand.

LAST FAREWELLS TO DYING POPE. The aged Pontiff lay unconscious, propped up, to assist him in breathing, one hand laid on the red silk coverlet, the heavy Pontifical ring being in danger of falling from the shrunken finger,

while the other hand clutched his rosary and crucifix. Though unconscious, gleams of intelligence seemed to flicker across the worn face, and the shadow of a smile fell over the pallid lips when the nephews passed and reverently knelt and kissed the Pope's hand. No word was spoken. The only sound which broke the silence of the death room was the rattle of the arms of the Noble Guard, who were stationed at every door of the Pontiff's private apartments, it being their care to take possession of the apartments and guard the body of the Pope.

MANY GATHERED AT THE BEDSIDE. The final scene in the death chamber was profoundly impressive. The Pope's death having been expected since noon, his deathbed was surrounded by practically all the members of the Sacred College now in Rome, and the whole Papal Court, while the Pontiff's nephews remained in the papal library until they received word from the doctors which announced that his last breath was near. Then they moved silently within the death chamber, some standing, some kneeling, all awaiting the moment of dissolution.

In the ante-chamber had assembled the high ecclesiastics, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the Papal aristocracy. Profound silence reigned in the Pope's bedroom, broken only by the doctors rising to render their patient more comfortable, by the sobs of the ever faithful valet, Pio Centra, or the murmured prayers of Monsignor Piffert, the Papal confessor, himself eighty-four years old, who had to be assisted to the bedside. Softly he recited the prayers for the dying, the Pontiff at one moment appearing to follow them as if conscious of what was taking place. Then the dying Pope murmured something to himself, in which those bending over him heard the words "Father" and "Mother."

Dr. Lapponi, who almost constantly had his fingers on the Pope's pulse, felt it grow gradually weaker and weaker, and at the same time the Pontiff's extremities began to get cold, his lips became blue, his eyes sank more deeply into the head, his breathing became even more difficult, and there were strange rattlings in his throat.

THE LAST BENEDICTION. Finally the Pope was asked to bless his nephews and all the others present. He attempted to raise himself, and the extreme emaciation of his person, covered with a fine night-shirt, was rendered more pronounced by the surroundings. The door curtains were drawn back to the utmost, to admit as much air as possible, while the light filtering through the green shades of the window rendered his sunken eyes and shrunken features ghastly.

The head of the Pontiff, with its white skull cap, no whiter than the fringe of silvery hair, rose above the crimson coverlet, and his hand

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SORROW IN LONDON.

Praise for the Dead Pope and Speculation as to His Succession.

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London, July 20.—The tidings of the death of the Pope after the pathos of his protracted struggle for life was received, even by aggressive Protestants, with a feeling of reverent awe. The world has learned more about his humility, piety and qualities of heart and mind during his fortnight's illness than it has ever known during his long reign, when the inner life of the Vatican has been screened from public observation. Admiration and respect for the statesmanlike services of Leo XIII in adapting the Vatican's policy to the republican institutions of France are expressed by every English journal.

Every judgment passed upon the career and character of this greatest among recent Italians is tempered with tolerance. There is no suggestion in any English journal that the next Pope can be anything but Italian, or that any foreign cardinal will be considered a possible candidate. But there are signs of a current belief that a way has been opened during his prolonged reign for a future display of flexibility in adapting the Vatican's policy to the political conditions in Italy, and for the ultimate enlargement of the influence of this worldwide Church, so that the British Empire and the Western Hemisphere, which now have only three votes in the conclave, may exert an influence in proportion to their resources and population.

It is not likely that the arrangements for the royal progress in Ireland will be materially modified by the death of the Pope. Possibly one or two social functions in Dublin may be suspended, but the preparations for the reception of the King and Queen are too extensive to be countermanded at the last moment. An Irish cardinal will be the sole representative of Roman Catholicism in the United Kingdom at the Conclave. It is not probable that either the Duke of Norfolk or any other prominent representative of the old Roman Catholic nobility will make the journey to witness the ceremonies or the lying in state in St. Peter's.

The Pope, when elected, is an absolute ruler. Obedience is the law at the Vatican, and has been rigorously enforced in the last two reigns, the Sacred College being the source of supreme authority, which is exercised by the candidate selected by the cardinals. It acts with deliberation and caution in choosing a new Pope. On this account the personal qualities of candidates cannot be disregarded when the chances of succession are measured. Three prominent candidates are described by a close student of Vatican politics as having been in positions where they have been making friends and enemies. Gotti, having been singled out by Leo XIII as his favorite candidate, has recruited more enemies than friends because he has shown a powerful will and the habits of a disciplinarian. The support of the religious orders which he receives lies outside rather than within