# DEATH CAME ON WITH EVENING AND ENDED LEO'S LONG STRUGGLE

(Continued from First Page.)

irradiated the Pontiff's face, his hand was raised for the last time in blessing, fallingly gently on the coverlet. Then the Cardinal whispered words of comfort into the dying ear for an hour, during which the Pontiff was conscious, but lethargy again overpowered reason. The death vigil was maintained all night. Dawn calmly wore on. Leo's lips and mind seemed sealed. Life ebbed slowly, but at 11:45 his Holiness was obviously in extremis. The Cardinal immediately administered the last blessing. Finally the Pontiff opened his eyes, fixed his glance on Oreglia and said slowly but distinctly:

"I commend to you the care of the Church and the Sacred College."

Then, to members of Pontificial household he said:

"This is my last farewell."

From noon until 4 there were brief intervals of consciousness. During one of these the three nephews silently passed the bed, kissing their uncle's hand. The end came at 4:04.

## THE BATTLE ENDED

### Last Flicker of Life Expired at Four Minutes Past Four.

(By Associated Press.)

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

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 responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon ninety-three years of life. The tested steel which had been so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

To-night the emaciated 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 Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the noble guard and rough-clad Franciscan potentiates, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial occurs.

To-morrow the sacred college of cardinals will assemble fo the impessive ceremony, officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this function has been performed the body will 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 remains being removed to the Cathedral of Saint Peter's, where they will lie in State. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the magnificent Basilicia of St. John, the Laterna.

HIS LAST MOMENTS SERENE.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious that calm intelligence which is 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 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 towards the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber. Practically all the cardinals in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannuttelli had impressively pronounced the 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.

Of this supreme moment Dr. Lapponi gives an impressive description. He said: "Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather 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 supreme courage in dying. The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past 4. I approached a lighted candle to 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. Contemporaneously, the cardinal instructed Monsignor Arighi, master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss guards from the Clemtine Hall, to close all the entrance to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the chamber, the body being entrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

"Meantime events of momentous importance to Catholic Christendom were occurring. The death of Pope Leo meant the passing of the supreme power into the hands of the Sacred College of Cardinals as its temporary custodian during the interregnum."

CARDINAL OREGLIA IN CHARGE.

The perfect administrative machinery of the church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the Sacred College, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the Pope to-day solemnly confided the interests of the church, has now become the exponent of the cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected. This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour.

The cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the late Pontiff's sympathetic and benevolent characteristics. He comes from a noble piedmontez stock, and his nobility is shown by his haughty and austere bearing. He is not popular among his colleagues or the Romans and his bruque manner has earned him the title of "the Piedmont Bear." He is tall and robust and his seventy-four years are shown by the whiteness of his hair. His face has the tawny hue of old parchment and is deeply lined. Despite his austerity, the cardinals learning and piety are universally recognized.

This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the Vatican from intruders and brought tranquility out of the confusion immediately following Pope Leo's death.

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

The death of the Pontiff came at a time when all was singularly calm throughout the Vatican, as people had been so long expecting the final summons that their sensibilities were well nigh numbed. Scarcely a soul passed up the marble staircase, and the courtyard of San Damasco was deserted, except for the heavy black carriages of the cardinals and their coachmen, who were waiting their masters. It was the hour of the siesta. Nothing could have been more peaceful.

At twenty minutes past four, a man dashed madly across St. Peter's Square, then quite empty. A second later another followed on a bicycle. Within a few seconds, as if by magic, newspaper men, gendarmes and messengers, dunning, driving and gesticulating, dashed to and from the portals of the Vatican.

Like a wireless mesage there flashed around the world, "He is dead." Rubbing the tears from their eyes, bare-headed men and women, many carrying babies,, emerged from the darkened houses and cafes and besieged the door of the Vatican. Transformation was complete. The quick movement and tense feeling of the rapidly gathering crowd now permeated where a few minutes before there had been no sign of life.

The French ambassador's carriage drove furiously from the Vatican, and drew up at a nearby telegraph office. Without waiting for the horses to stop, the ambassador jumped out and notified his government of the Pope's death.

There soon followed the cardinals, who, with set faces, drove slowly homewards.

Behind the shutters of Pope Leo's room, which still remain closed, all was over. The heavy bronze doors were swung to and entrance to the Vatican was only obtained by knocking at a little wicket, which was closely kept within by the papal guard, and without by the Italian police. The latter had been slightly reinforced, but had no difficulty in controlling the crowds who were allowed to remain in the square just as they were accustomed to do before the death, but not to enter the Vatican itself.

Carriages kept rattling up, their occupants mostly holding in their hands extra editions announcing the Pope's death which the local papers quickly got out.

On the steps of St. Peter's sat a group of young Roman princes discussing the situation. Nearby was gathered almost every type of peasant and working women who make Rome so picturesque. A few entered the Basilica itself, and there offered up prayers for Pope Leo's soul. Among the supplicants were many Monks, who, with hands uplifted prayed long and earnestly at the gates of the dimly lighted shrines.

POPE LEO IN THE ACT OF GIVING THE PAPAL BLESSING.

## SAD SCENE

### Final Hours of Pope Leo Were of Continual Emotion.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 20.—The whole day was one of continual emotion, one distressing scene following after another. When it became known shortly after 4 P. M. that the Pope's journey through the valley of death was almost finished, Cardinal Vannutelli hurried again to his bedside, and was followed shortly afterwards by what is called in Vatican phraseology the "papal secret family" and the "noble family," besides the "personal family," including the late Pope's nephews, Comte Ludovico, Riccardo and Camillo, and also all the cardinals at the Vatican, who afterwards retired to the adjoining library, after they had been allowed to kiss the Pontiff's hand and pass along, presenting another of those pictures which will live in the memory of all those participating in it. The aged Pontiff was lying prone and unconscious, propped up, to assist him in breathing, one hand laid on the red silk coverlet, the heavy pontificial ring being in danger of falling from the shrunken finger, while the other hand clutched his rosary and crucifix.

Though he was entirely 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 privilege and right under the circumstances to take possession of the apartments and guard the body of the Pope.

Profound Silence.

In the ante-chamber had assembled the high ecclesiastics, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the papal aristocracy, awaiting the announcement that the final moment had come.

Profound silence reigned in the Pope's bed-room, only broken by the doctors rising to render their expiring patient more comfortable, by the sobs of the ever-faithful valet, Pio Centra, or the murmured prayers of Monsignor Pifferi, the papal confessor, himself eighty-four years of age, 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 though conscious of what was transpiring, but he could not speak. Then the dying Pope murmured something to himself, in which those bending over him heard the words: "Father" and "mother."

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 portieres dividing the door 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 absolutely ghastly.

Solemn Moments.

It was a most solemn moment, the head of the Pontiff with its white skull cap, no whiter than the fringe of silvery hair rising above the crimson coverlet, his hand raised in the familiar gesture of benediction, the kneeling assemblage being too earnestly absorbed in deep affliction, veneration and weeping, to even make a movement.

The last conscious act of the Pontiff was to turn his eyes towards the great crucifix on the wall, after which he suffered from a paroxysm of choking during which he passed away.

Then the silence of the awe-stricken assemblage was broken by the sonorous solemn voice of Cardinal Seralino Vannutelli, the grand penitentiary, intoning the Requiem Aeternam.

The occurrence in the death chamber immediately following the Pope's demise were of impressive solemnity. Couriers had been dispatched to summon those who are delegated to perform the first religious offices toward the dead Pope, and soon the chanting of the Franciscan Monks was heard as, two by two, in coarse brown habits and with sandaled feet, they proceeded to the room in which Leo lay dead. From time immemorial the Franciscans have been penitentiaries of St. Peter's. Following them came the Noble Guard, to watch over the Pontiff's remains, the brilliancy of their uniforms contrasting strongly with the sombre attire of the quaintly robed Monks and the solemn dignity of the chamber itself. The only sound heard was the measured chanting of the Psalms of penitence, by a group of Monks kneeling beside the couch of death.

The body lay exactly as it was at the moment of the Pope's last expiring breath. A white veil was thrown over the dead man's face, while awaiting the solemn entrance of the Camerlengo, who was to officially pronounce the Pontiff as fully dead.

The gruesome details of the embalming will not be performed until after the lapse of twenty-four hours. Then the body will be robed in full pontifical vestments for the imposing funeral ceremonies.

## NEWS IN WASHINGTON

### Apostolic Delegate Falconio Gives Out an Address.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—The first definite announcement of the death of Pope Leo, made to his immediate representative in Washington, Apostolic Delegate Falconio, was conveyed to him at a quarter of 1 o'clock to-day through the medium of an Associated Press bulletin. Four hours later the official confirmation of the news came. When the bulletin was handed to Bishop Falconio he was having his midday meal in company with Bishop Rooker and Auditor Marchetti, of the apostolic delegation.

All expressed deep sorrow and seemed to feel shocked, notwithstanding they had expected the announcement any moment. During the afternoon the delegation was visited by many of the Catholic clergy and others. Among the callers were representatives of the German and Russian embassies, both of whom called in state to express the sympathy of their respective nations.

The official announcement of the Pope's death was carried to the legation at 4:45 o'clock by a messenger from the Postal Telegraph Company.

ADDRESS TO ARCHBISHOPS.

Delegate Fanconio immediately prepared and gave out the following address to the archbishops of the Catholic church, of whom there are ninety in America:

Apostolic Delegation,
United States of America.
Washington, D. C., July 20th, 1903.

Your Lordship,—It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of our Holy Father, the Pope, which occurred to-day. As in life, so in death, the august Pontiff has shown such wonderful example of serious thought, of determination of character, of sweetness of heart, of piety and Christian fortitude, as to evoke in all lands the most striking manifestation of reverence and respect. Leo XIII. is dead. In him the world has lost a profound scholar, a distinguished statesman, a lover and protector of right and justice, has lost one whose power for the amelioration of society has been exercised with such consummate skill and earnestness as to be felt everywhere and to gain for him universal admiration. Hence his death is deplored by all, without distinction of nationality or creed. However, for us Catholics the loss is greater, and, consequently, still more felt. In Leo XIII., besides the scholar, the statesman, the philanthropist, we have lost our spiritual father, the supreme pastor of the church, him who, during his long pontificate, has watched with incessant solicitude for our spiritual welfare, and has spared no labor to proclaim farther and wider the kingdom of his divine master. His reign recalls to our minds the brightest days of the papacy. His noble figure has earned one of the most glorious places in history.

While we bow reverently before the mortal remains of our august Pontiff and deplore the great loss which his death has caused to the church, let public and private prayers be raised to heaven in every diocese and in every parish for the eternal repose of that noble soul. As to the public prayers, your Lordships may prescribe such suffrages as your piety may inspire. With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect, I beg leave to remain your devoted servant in Christ.

(Signed), B. FALCONIO,
Archbishop of Laryssa,
Delegate Apostolic.

Mgr. Falconio requested that this address to the bishops would be accepted as his statements concerning the death of the Pope.

Bishop Rooker and Dr. Marchetti, also expressed profound sorrow.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The State Department upon learning of the death of the Pope sent the following cablegram to Cardinal Rampolla, the Vatican, Rome:

"Cardinal Rampolla, the Vatican, Rome:

The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness, Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning and his comprehensive charity he adorned his exalted station, and made his reign one of the most illustrious as it has been one of the longest in the history of the Catholic Church.

(Signed) "JOHN HAY."

The bishops of the Catholic Church will celebrate pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the Pope in the Cathedral of their respective dioceses and funeral masses will be celebrated in all Catholic churches.

A solemn pontifical requiem for his Holiness, Leo XIII., will be celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Falconio, at St. Mary's Church, on Wednesday, July 22d, at half past nine o'clock in the morning. The sermon for the occasion will be delivered by Rev. Charles W. Currier, the pastor.

After the interment of the Pope, prayers will be held in the Catholic churches asking that divine guidance may attend the labors of the consistory in their election of a successor to Leo XIII.

## NEWS RECEIVED IN THREE BIG CAPITALS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, July 20.—England received the first news of the death of the Pope through a dispatch to Reuter's agency from the Associated Press office in New York. The news will have little visible effect on the Catholic Church in England.

The Pope's death will have no political effect in Great Britain as there are no questions or controversies pending the Vatican and this country.

PARIS, July 20.—The death of the Pope did not cause any excitement in Paris, where it had been expected almost hourly for so long a time that the Parisians appeared to have lost all interest in the event. Cardinal Gibbons started for Rome this evening.

BERLIN, July 20.—The news of the death of the Pope caused no excitement here, having been hourly expected for some time past. While no Pope could possibly have been more acceptable to Germany than the deceased Pontiff, government circles expect no change in the relations with the Vatican.

Germany has no candidate for the Holy chair, and will not even indicate a preference. The statements in the foreign press that Cardinal Vannutelli is Germany's candidate are pronounced to be untrue, but, his election would be acceptable to Germany.

## POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS

### Not Believed Right of Veto Will Be Attempted by Any Power.

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, July 20.—From the most reliable source the Associated Press representative learns that the considerable talk which is going the rounds to the effect that certain foreign Powers might exercise the right to veto in the conclave is unfounded. What the Powers desire is not that the Pope should be friendly to any particular Power, but that he should conduct the affairs of the papacy in a peaceful, religious manner, without stirring up international strife. Indeed, it is supposed that the rumor that Austria might attempt to exercise the right of exclusion against Cardinal Rampolla was started by the friends of the latter to have him appear as a persecutor martyr.

The most prominent candidates for the succession are Cardinals Gotti, Oreglia, Agliardi, Serafino, Vannutelli, Capece-atro, Sarto, Rampolla, Di Pierto, Stampa, Ferrari, Satolli and Richelmy.

## SORROW FELT HERE

### Special Services to Be Held in Memory of Pope Leo.

The news of the death of Pope Leo was received with sadness yesterday throughout the length and breadth of Richmond.

Although the condition of the Pontiff during the past week has been such as to prepare all for his end at any moment, still, while men marveled at his wonderful vitality and only wondered why the inevitable had not come sooner, there lingered in the breast of all that glimmer of hope which, however adverse the conditions, never quite passes away. It was sorrowfully then that the news was heard and all stopped a moment in the hurry and bustle of the day's busy life to read and reverently to contemplate the last moments of the man toward whose deathbed the eyes of the world have been turned for the past many days. Sectarian lines were obliterated for the time being and all men irrespective of creed and cult suffered a pang of regret at the departure of the greatest of the Roman popes than whom no greater and no better man lives to-day.

AMONG THE CATHOLICS.

To the Catholics the announcement, of course, meant more than to others, though Pope Leo was a world figure, whose lustre shone beyond the pales of the Church of Rome. Each day for the past week or more the tidings have been momentarily expected and it came as no shock when the expected happened. The sorrow was already there and had been since the day it became apparent that, in the words of his own last beautiful poem, the sun of the life of the Holy Father had set to rise no more this side the grave.

As soon as the news was communicated to Bishop Van de Vyver, the bell of the Cathedral began to toll. From that time on during the day—five minutes in each hour—the bell sounded until nightfall, when it was stopped.

The Bishop at once began to arrange for services in commemoration of the deceased head of the church and last night everything was complete. A pontifical requiem mass will be sung by the Bishop on Monday morning next at 9 o'clock, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached. The Cathedral will be draped in black and a catafalque will be erected in the sanctuary. A solemn high mass will be sung in all the churches of the diocese of Richmond.

THE BISHOP'S TRIBUTE.

Soon after the news of the death of the Pope was communicated to his yesterday, the Bishop gave out the following to the papers:

"The Pope was a man of wonderful mind, and he has ruled the church for more than a quarter of a century with extraordinary prudence and zeal when we consider the grave difficulties that he has labored under during his reign.

"Then his qualities of heart and mind were appreciated by the whole world, and he is greater in death than in life.

"The death of Leo XIII., though hourly expected, will cast the whole world in sadness. Because expected, his death comes not as a great shock, but as one more infallible evidence that all mortals must pay the debt of nature.

"Leo's declining years have witnessed a great struggle between the opponent elements, mind and matter. So accustomed have we been to see the former triumph over the latter in Leo's case that the world has vainly hoped to witness even at the end of the manifestation of another such triumph. But it was not to be. The decree of Providence was fixed.

"Leo's golden life had been completely filled with golden deeds. His earthly existence is at an end. His heavenly one has begun. His body is dead. His spirit lives to enlighten this and other ages. All people will ever unite in honoring, revering and loving the memory of one of the greatest Popes that ever sat in the chair of St. Peter.

"All people, regardless of denomination, are moved with profound emotion and regret that that one of the world's greatest lights has ceased to shine amongst us.

"By thus writing these few lines on this occasion, I desire, in some manner, to testify to the profound grief of the people of Virginia, and of Richmond in particular, at the demise of the illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII."

## SKETCH OF HIS LIFE

### Leo's Reign Has Been Long and Eventful One.

His late holiness was born at Carpineto, 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 afterward the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient position in the councils of the church, was intrusted with his education, young Pecci being sent at the age of eight years to the Jesuit College at Viberbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year.

At this time his mother died, and he shortly afterward proceeded to Rome to continue his studes at the Jesuit College in that city. When he was eighteen years old he secured the first prize for chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science, however, in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical studies, 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.

He obtained, in 1831 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 the spiritual government. It is from the ranks of this official body that, in these days, a new Pontiff is almost invariably chosen.

In 1837 Joachim Pecci received the subdiaconate and diaconate, and on March 11th of the same year Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate his first promotion with the title of monsignor.

MADE WAR ON BRIGANDS.

On December 23, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odescalchi saying his first mass in the chapel of St. Stanislaus at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Andrea. 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?" asked Mgr. Pecci.

"Yes, monsignor" said the other; "and I'm 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, and twenty-eight brigands, of whom he was patron and chief, were arrested or shot.

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 Partbus and sent to Brussels as papal nuncio. It was as representative of the Vatican in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been one of the principal characteristics of his tenure of the pontificial 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 the nuncio paid a visit to London. This was in February, 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated Archbishop of Perugia. He continued in this position for the thirty-two years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding exactly with the thirty-two years of the reign of Pius IX.

ELECTED SUPREME PONTIFF.

In his espicopal labors the archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontificial state. Among other achevements, he succeeded in purging the archdiocese of brigandage and at a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdction 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 1877 Cardinal Pecci was appointed camerlingo of the Roman Church, which gave him chief charge of the temparalties of the holy see. In this capacity it fell to his task to make the necessary arrangements for the conclave for the election of a new Pope after the death of Pius IX., in February, 1887. The conclave lasted thirty-six hours, and at the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected supreme pontiff, and took the name of Leo XIII., after the famous Pope Leo X., fro whom he had a great veneration. He was crowned on March 13th, with tiara, or triple crown, the ceremony taking place, not in St. Peter's where all his predecessors but one had been crowned since 1555, 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 that 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 Quirinal. 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 restoration of the temporal power of the papcy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken up.

INFLUENCE O FTHE VATICAN.

At the same time the policy of the Roman curia certainly underwent a development, in the decision 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 to-day, 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 subservient of social order, alluding especially to the socialists in Germany and annihilist movement in Russia.

The co-operation 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 these 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 first great political achievement of the Pope was to settlement of the differences with Germany, which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf.

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 May Laws, was removed from office, and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed and the late Emperor Frederick, then crown prince, signalzed 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 selection of him as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline Islands, and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power.

ACTED 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 advocating the temporal claim of the holy see were soon dasipated. The Pope himself, in a letter to the German bishops, declared that he regarded the presence of the Emperor William in Rome as the guest of the Quirinal as a "deplorable recognition of accomplished facts."

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 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 which gave rise to Gambetta's famous remark: "Le clericalisme! Viola l'Ennuil!" had caused an antagonism to all that savored of religion, which at one time bid fair to lead the early separation of church and state in France. Alive to the danger of the situation, the Pope sought to consiliate the republic by acknowledging it as the established legal form of government, and in 1891 the late Cardinal Lavigerie gave expression to his holiness' views on this subject, to the great surprise of the Catholic press and the perturbation of not a few members of the French Episcopate.

SPREAD THE CATHOLIC 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 propogating the Catholic faith, and no pontificial 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 23, 1887, of the jubilee of the Pope's ordination to the priesthood. The jubilee service in St. Peter's on that occasion was 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 good 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 late Pope took part in the public celebrations in honor of the twenty-fourth 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 Sistine Chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those present.

CONDEMNATION OF DIVORCE.

The late pontiff on March 29, 1902, published a long encyclical letter, the tone of which suggested testamentary recommendations, and in which he 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.

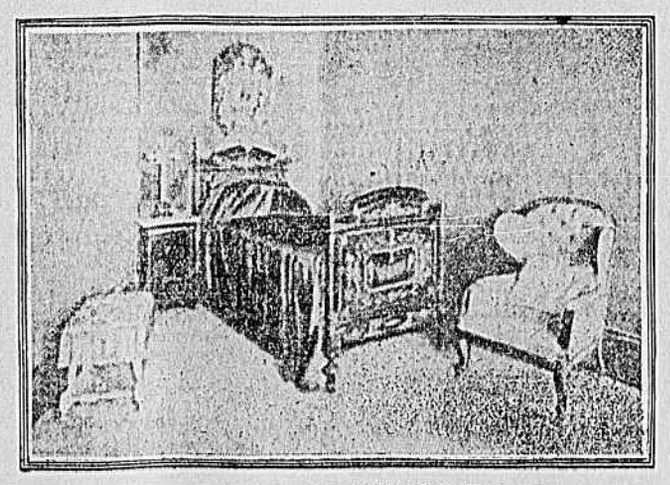
The twenty-fourth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation was celebrated at the Vatican July 6, 1902, by the entire papal court, and thousands of members of all the Catholic societies assembled in Rome for the occasion.

The last noted 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 pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated February 20th of this year with elaborate pomp in the hall of Beautification, above the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold 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 twenty-fifth anniversary of the late Pope's coronation occurred in St. Peter's March 3d last with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the Catholic Church and on April 28th the pontificate of the late Pope surpassed in length that of St. Peter, Leo XIII. having been elected Pope twenty-five years, two months and seven days, known as "The Years of Peter."

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



THE POPE'S BEDROOM.


## UNHAPPINESS DISPELLED.

### Men and Women Unanimous About It.

Many women weep and wail and refuse to be comforted because their once magnificent tresses have become thin and faded. Many men incline to profanity because the flies bite through the thin thatch on their craniums. It will be good news to the miserable of both sexes to learn that Newbro's Herpicide has been placed upon the market. This is the new scalp germicide and antiseptic that acts by destroying the germ or microbe that is the underlying cause of all hair destruction. Herpicide is a new preparation, made after a new formula on an entirely new principle. Anyone who has tried it will testify as to its worth. Try it yourself and be convinced. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens & Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

# A WEALTHY MAN'S YOUNG WIFE

## Was Dangerously --- Pe-ru-na Saved Her

MR. W. E. BIRCH, Afton, Va., an extensive fruit grower of that place, writes the following letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O. We print the letter in part:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen,—"I am glad to be able to say I have found one remedy that is everything and more than is claimed for it.

"My wife was very much run down and out of sorts in every way; she had a pelvic disorder which left her very weak, nervous and no appetite at all.

"One day I happened to be at my father's store, S. A. Birch, Coresville, Alb county, Va., and noticed your medicine there for sale.

"I thought it might help my wife, so I brought a bottle of it home, and within a week she commenced to eat, and now she is hungry all the time and not half the medicine has been taken. We both agree that it beats any medicine to bring on an appetite and to put the nerves in good shape that we have ever had anything to do with. We had our family doctor to give her medicine and he did all he could, but she did not improve the least.

"She has consumption in her family and she was in such bad shape; so run down, nervous, weak, and could not eat, that I had begun to get very uneasy, but your medicine has made an entirely new woman of her. I believe she eats and feels better than she has for years."—W. E. Birch, Afton, Va.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.


## WHICH MRS. WALTON?

### Telegram from St. Louis Asks that She Be Located.

Chief of Police B. F. Howard yesterday received a telegram from a Mrs. Bruegel, No. 3043 Easton Street, St. Louis, Mo., asking him to locate Mrs. Walton, as her daughter had just died in that city. Major Howard and his men are puzzled to know which Mrs. Walton is meant, as there are many ladies by that name in the city, so they wired back for a fuller description, and hope to hear shortly. Meanwhile the telegram is printed in the hope that it may lend to putting the proper party in communication with her people in the western city.

The telegram to Mayor Howard reads as follows:

St. Louis, Mo.,
July 20, 1903.

Chief of Police, Richmond, Va.:

Locate Mrs. Walton at once, as daughter, Iona, is dead. Answer.

Mrs. BRUGEL,
No. 3043 Easton Street,
St. Louis, Mo.


PERMANENT MUSCULAR strength cannot exist where there is not blood strength. Young men giving attention to muscular development should bear this in mind. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives blood strength and builds up the whole system.

A massage with Satin-Skin Cream keeps the skin young, prevents premature wrinkles. 25c. Miller & Rhoads.