

POPE LEO'S LIFE IS AT AN END.

End Came Late this Afternoon After a Little Over 2 Week's Illness---End Was Peaceful, Like Falling Asleep.

Pope Was Unconscious For More Than Day Previous to Dissolution---All Cardinals Present at the End.

Rome, July 20--Pope Leo XIII died at 4.10 this afternoon.

ANOTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Western Union Telegraph Co. Believes It To Be Correct.

New York, July 20.--The Western Union Telegraph Company at 12.30 this afternoon announced that Pope Leo is dead.

The Western Union people say the announcement of the Pope's death came to them by cable and they believe it to be correct. They have sent it to all the newspapers and press associations.

ROOSEVELT NOTIFIED.

Cable Message Was Sent to the President this Afternoon.

Oyster Bay, July 20.--President Roosevelt has just been notified by cable that the Pope is dead.

News Received at Washington.

Washington, July 20.--United States Charge d'Affaires Idings at Rome cabled the state department as follows: "Pope Leo died at 4.10 July 20."

THE BULLETINS OF THE LAST DAY.

When Death Was Imminent Government Delayed Transmission of News.

Rome, July 20.--This morning's bulletin reads, "During the night the Pope slept only at short intervals. His general condition remains constantly grave. His pulsation is 94, his respiration 32 and his temperature 36.2-10 centigrade."

At 11.30 A. M. holy sacrament was exposed at St. Peter's this morning. As this was generally considered a sign that the final agony had commenced new alarm spread through the city.

At 12.30 A. M. all cardinals in Rome were summoned to the Vatican. This was a strong indication that the end was approaching.

At 12.55 P. M. Cardinal Vannutelli entered the papal chamber for the purpose of giving His Holiness absolution in articulo mortis.

At 1.30 P. M. the following semi-official statement was obtained by the Publishers' Press correspondent from the Vatican: "The Pope is in a state of agony or 'fevere agoni' which even his physicians are unable to define scientifically. The possibilities are that the Pope may last some time, even days, but the probability is that this is his last day."

At 1.45 P. M. it was reported that the final stage in the Pope's illness was entered upon at one o'clock this afternoon. This was expected to last some hours.

At 2.15 P. M. the government announced that a telephone pole had fallen and that there will be great delay in all messages. This meant that they were getting ready to place an embargo upon telegrams and that the government had reason to believe that dissolution was close at hand.

The Pope had a relapse about 1 o'clock, but rallied somewhat.

Fifteen Cardinals were among the callers at the Vatican during the night. Early this morning Cardinal Deacon Pierrotti brought the Pope a blessing from the famous shrine, the Madonna of the Rosary. The Pope was then conscious and thanked him in a voice scarcely audible. His physicians today continued giving the Pope injections which, one report says, include an infinitesimal quantity of nitro glycer-



POPE LEO XIII.

ine, the last resort to stimulate heart action. At 3.45 reports of the Pope's death, with apparent official sanction, have been coming from the Vatican in rapid succession this afternoon. All, however have been denied.

LIFE OF THE LATE POPE LEO XIII.

Sketch of the Life of the Deceased Pontiff--Epochs in an Honored Career.

The exceeding ability of the late pope, the genius which enabled him to transform a friendless church into a church having friends everywhere, lay in several great qualities of mind. He had a patience which nothing could tire. He could wait months or years, as need be, until his time came. He had no delusions. Joachim Pecci saw things as they were, not as he would have liked to have them. He had no animosities. He believed an enemy an enemy only until he could make him a friend, and he was always ready to welcome a friend. He recognized talent at once and never scowled at those opposed to him. A good idea was a good idea to him, no matter who proposed it, and he never committed the mistake of undervaluing the forces against him. He had that genius which can tell what is possible and what impossible. As easily as he could weigh others, so easily could he weigh himself. He knew his own limitations.

He was a great man among the great men of his day. He played a part amid some of the most tremendous dramas of history, and he played it successfully. With no forces of arms he made men who ordered armies to obey him; out of enemies he created friends; a church which he found the prey of all he left strong in the circle of his defenders. Leo XIII will go down in history as one of the greatest among the long line of great men who have filled the papal chair.

Personally the late pontiff was tall and slender, and his hair was snow white. His face had the kindest of expressions, and his smile was ready when anything amusing was said. His keen wit was tempered by a charitable wish not to wound the feelings of others. His manner was high bred and finished, and he possessed a most charming courtesy, which placed all who saw him at their ease. He loved to chat on literary topics, and to the last found pleasure in reading the great authors of antiquity. His experience of life was so vast that his remarks were full of a quiet wisdom. He impressed every one who met him. His personal habits were simple to a degree, for he lived the life of an ascetic. His industry and power for work were extraordinary, and the labor he daily went through while pope was enough to exhaust a much younger and stronger man.

Chronology and Early Life.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci, afterward Pope Leo XIII, was born March 3, 1810, at Carpineto. He was sent to the Jesuit college at Viterbo in 1818, where he remained till 1833, when he entered the Collegio Romano, just restored by Pope Leo XII. In 1838 he took first prize in physics and chemistry. In 1839 he was nominated as a divinity student at the Gregorian university. In 1832 he won the degree doctor of theology and entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, where those who design to serve the pontifical government diplomatically or administratively are trained. In 1837 he was made subdeacon, then deacon, then priest. In 1838 he was made delegate or governor of the province of Benevento. In 1841 he was appointed governor of Spoleto. In 1843 he was made apostolic nuncio, or papal ambassador, to Belgium and titular archbishop of Damietta. In 1845 he was made bishop of Perugia, where he arrived in 1846. In 1853 he was made a cardinal. In 1877 he was appointed camerlengo. In 1878 he was chosen pope to succeed Pius IX, deceased.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci was the son of Count Domenico Lodovico Pecci of Carpineto and Anna Prospera Lani. The family to which he belonged came originally from Siena. Its chief having taken sides with the Medicis in the long struggle between Siena and Florence found it necessary to emigrate to the states of the church. They settled in Carpineto, a rugged mountain town nestled down between two great crags. Count Lodovico Pecci's wife

was the daughter of a noble Venetian family living in the ancient city of Com, the modern Com. She brought with her a dowry which notably increased the fortune of the family but she brought far more when she came herself. She was a woman of extraordinary ability and strength of character. Joachim, or, as his mother always called him, Vincent, was the fourth son.

That Joachim Pecci should, under the training of such a woman as the Countess Anna, turn his attention to the church was only natural. She belonged to the Third Order of St. Francis, an association founded to bring men and women closer to the church. From his earliest years the boy had been accustomed to seeing the brown habit and sandaled feet of the brothers and to listening to the story of the life of St. Francis of Assisi, as told by his mother.

In 1833, when at the Collegio Romano he gained the first prize in physics and chemistry at the end of the college year, he was chosen to defend in public against all objectors these chosen from the subject matter of the three years' course. In getting ready he so overworked himself that his physicians absolutely forbade the trial, but the university granted him a certificate attesting his complete preparation for the test.

While he was a student in the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, Cardinal Sala took the warmest fancy to the young scholar and gave him much advice of the greatest value. Cardinal Pacha also admired Joachim Pecci.



THE VATICAN.

He recommended him strongly to Gregory XVI, who appointed him one of his domestic prelates and soon afterward the referendary to the court of Segnatura. He now had his foot on the first round of that ladder he afterward climbed so steadily.

Cardinal Sala saw to it that Joachim Pecci was attached to the Congregation of the Propaganda, and Cardinal Lambruschini, who was the pope's secretary of state, had him appointed official to many important bodies. He also placed him under the immediate charge of the learned prelates (soon to be cardinals) Trezza and Brunelli. The superiors of this young man realized the character of the material before them, and they shaped the weapon with exceeding care.

Career as Governor.

Joachim Pecci's first position of importance was that of governor of Benevento, a small territory situated in the midst of what was the kingdom of Naples. When the French withdrew from Italy and Naples was restored to the Bourbons, Benevento reverted to the pope. It was then an independent principality in the midst of a kingdom. The men who had been foremost in their opposition to Napoleon had gradually become guerrillas and bandits, levying blackmail and smuggling. They found their refuge in the high and broken lands of Benevento until that state had become a menace to all about it.

This was the condition of things with which this young man of 28 was expected to grapple. He went to Benevento and on the third day was taken down with an attack of typhoid fever, during which he nearly died. The result was that the opposition, which had been excited by the news of his coming, was killed by the sympathy which his illness called forth, and when he rose from his bed he found all the people favorably disposed toward him.

Mgr. Pecci was a man who might be depended on to make the most of such a state of affairs. At the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a new church in honor of Our Lady of Grace he had an opportunity of meeting all classes in the little state. The gratitude he felt for sympathy extended to him in his illness lent an additional charm to a manner and utterance always

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SOLUTION OF NEGRO PROBLEM

In the Education of the Whole Race.

SAYS REV. R. F. LOWE

Christian Education Has Done Remarkably in Spite of Counter Currents.

The "Negro Question," which is perhaps the most important confronting the United States today, was the subject of a sermon by Rev. R. F. Lowe at the Hedding Methodist church yesterday morning. After reviewing the situation briefly Rev. Mr. Lowe declared that the only solution of the problem lies in the Christian education of the negro.

The speaker spoke of the introduction of slavery in this country. How over 280 years ago two ships were making a westerly course across the ocean, one taking a more northerly course having as passengers the early Puritan settlers of New England, and the other southermost one carrying a band of twenty Negroes who knew not where they were going nor for what reason they were taken from their homes.

From that time slavery began in this country, and the little band of twenty Negroes has multiplied until now there are over nine millions of the race in the confines of the United States.

Then striking into the real subject matter the speaker said there are three factors which are prominent in the problem:

(1) The Negro problem is what it is because of the former unnatural relations between the whites and blacks, the latter being in a condition of servitude. After emancipation the former slaves were legally given the same rights as the white people had. Without qualification for voting it was only natural the Negro's voting should have proved a failure in the South, and it was also natural that the former educated white masters should have rebelled at the idea of being ruled by these ignorant blacks. But however much we may sympathize with the whites in their position in that matter we cannot justify the means which many of them took to disfranchise the Negro. A man should not be deprived from voting simply because he is a Negro. There should be only one cause for that, inefficiency.

In the second place there is a disposition "to pick upon the Negro," which is partially accounted for on account of the former relation. Rev. Mr. Lowe then spoke of the spirit of lawlessness which prevailed in some instances. The third important factor is in the traits of character of the black race. Although they have many good qualities they also have many vicious ones, notably slothfulness, laziness, vainness and licentiousness.

Then passing to the solution of the problem he said that it does not lie in transportation of the negro to other lands and not by burning, burning and mobbing. We have no right to transport the Negroes even if we had the facilities to do so. The proposition to give them an island in the Philippines is all "moonshine." Again, you cannot stamp out an evil by using another as bad, as the moral reaction would be powerful.

Christian education will solve the problem, in the highest and broadest sense. The United States gave the Negro the legal right to vote, but it did not give him the qualifications for that. We must elevate the Negro.

In closing the speaker referred to the enormous amount of work that has been put into negro education, and the vast results from it. At the close of the civil war scarcely a black man could read or write. Now fifty per cent are able to do so. To be sure there are "eddies and counter currents, but I look for a much greater advance.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

William Wright Arrested in Aqua Para Co. Store House.

William Wright was in court this morning charged with the serious offense of burglary. Wright waived examination and was bound over to county court, bail being fixed at \$500, which he has been unable to obtain.

For some time past, ever since one week ago Friday night, the Aqua Para company has been missing liquors and money from its storehouse on Granite street. The first the company knew about it was a week ago Saturday morning when a dollar and a half was missing from the cash register. The next night they purposely left a little money in the drawer. The next morning the money was gone.

Again the experiment was tried to make doubly sure, and they were satisfied as on a small sum of money and some liquor were gone. Since last Thursday night Chief Brown and Mr. Lane, a member of the firm, have been sleeping in the building in an effort to catch the thief. Saturday night as they were just preparing to lie down a window was opened on the back side of the building and a man dropped into the storehouse.

The intruder, on being arrested, proved to be Wright. He admitted to the chief that it was not his first visit to the place, and he named over to the chief voluntarily the number of times he had entered the building. Wright was badly intoxicated, according to the police, and hadn't gotten over it when he was in court this morning.

MURRAY DURKEE'S FUNERAL.

Held from the Universalist Church Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of the late Murray Durkee, who was killed by an electric current Friday afternoon, was held from the Universalist church yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A short prayer service was held at the house previous to the service at the church.

Rev. J. Edward Wright, pastor of the church of the Messiah at Montpelier, officiated and the Universalist choir sang several selections. The church was filled with the relatives and many friends of the deceased and the floral tributes were many and beautiful.

The bearers were employees from the Viles Consolidated and the Telephone Co's. They were Charles Page, Frank Hill, Warren Holmes, Henry Hodgdon, Joseph Pures and Earl Ward. The body was taken to Hope cemetery for interment.

AN EASY VICTORY.

Williamstown Vanquished by Barre By Score of 23 to 2.

Six men and three boys came down from Williamstown Saturday and tried conclusions with the Barre base ball team on the Seminary campus in the afternoon. When the grand totals were figured up it was found that the local players had crossed the plate 23 times, while Williamstown had succeeded in worrying three men around the bases.

It was a disastrous slaughter for the Williamstown team, starting shortly after half past two o'clock and continuing several hours amid the groans of two or three hundred spectators who went to the camp of to pass the time away. The visiting team was not in the game even from the start when it was apparent that it would be a question of how many for the Barre aggregation.

The gloves of the visitors were full of springs, and their bats were full of holes. Consequently they were handicapped, and the Barre team was so inconsiderate as to take advantage of the handicap, piling up scores until the players got weary of running around the bases. The home men played well in the field also, and put up a creditable exhibition.

BARRE QUITTERS WON.

Defeated Montpelier in a Friendly Match Saturday.

The Barre Quitting Club met a team from Montpelier in a friendly competition Saturday afternoon, the local team winning. The Montpelier team was captained by James Doyle. After the game the teams sat down to light refreshments and an hour's enjoyment in the South End hotel.

The monthly meeting of the Barre club will be held on Tuesday first in the Tool Sharpeners' hall at 8 o'clock. Important business. James Bennett, secretary.

DIDN'T HURT THE WINE.

Express Team Crumpled by Car at Montpelier, However.

An express wagon was run into and crushed by an electric car at Montpelier Saturday at noon, but a barrel of wine which was in the wagon escaped all damage.

The accident happened at the crossing near the house of Rocco Lotti on upper Barre street. Expressman Huntington drove onto the track and stopped his wagon just across the rails and began talking with a friend nearby. The electric car came around the curve at a fairly good rate of speed. The motorman turned off the current, put on the brakes and clanged his gong loudly, but the man on the team was oblivious to everything except his conversation.

Although the car was nearly stopped the motorman could not prevent it from striking the wagon. The body of the car crumpled like an egg shell, the barrel of wine rolled easily out and the driver landed gracefully on his feet. The car was cut entirely in two and the fender on the car was badly bent.

THE GREAT CIRCUS.

Barnum & Bailey Will Exhibit at Montpelier Tuesday.

"All the world's a stage and everyone likes a circus," to paraphrase an old saw. The sourest misanthrope is melted by the joy of every urchin in town and secretly goes out to seek a favorable position from which to look at the Parade.

Seriously speaking, the modern circus is worthy the attention of all those interested in the welfare of the younger generation, for the circus of today is an educational institution of the utmost value. Of no circus can this be said with so much truth as of Barnum & Bailey. In truth, the term circus is misapplied, inasmuch as this show is a vast exhibition, containing within its portals a dozen different forms of entertainment.

Not the least of these is the unique and beautiful collection of models of United States battleships. These models, executed under the direction of Messrs. Dressler Bros, are absolutely faithful to design and correct as to scale, and form a novel exhibition such as certainly has never been seen before in Montpelier. The Barnum & Bailey has recently returned from Europe where they exhibited before the reigning sovereigns and nobility of every continental race, and Mr. J. A. Bailey has plucked the choicest buds of European talent. Space fails us to cite even a tithe of the brilliant artists and attractions he has gathered from all corners of the globe. Mademoiselle Helene Gerard, however, stands out conspicuous by her dazzling beauty and the chic of her Parisian costumes should be the talk of our ladies for weeks to come.

Incidentally be it mentioned, the show is carrying 1500 people all told and transporting them in 92 cars. For those who are interested in statistics, it is computed that, were the canvas to be unwoven, the threads would reach from San Francisco to New York, across the Atlantic to Constantinople and back again to London.

The show will give two performances tomorrow in Montpelier, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock, doors opening at 12.30, and in the evening at 8 o'clock, doors open at 6.30.

FRATERNITIES HAVE PICNICS

F. of A. and K. of C. With Friends

ENJOY AFTERNOON OUTING

The Foresters at Caledonia Park and the Knights of Columbus at Shepard's Grove.

Two fraternal orders of this city, Granite City Court, Foresters of America, and Barre Council, Knights of Columbus, held their annual picnics Saturday afternoon, and despite the threatening weather of the early part of the day both proved to be very enjoyable occasions. The Foresters of America went to Caledonia park while the Knights picnicked at Shepard's grove. The picnics lasted until early evening.

FORESTERS OF AMERICA.

Caledonia Park the Scene of a Happy Occasion.

In spite of the threatening weather Saturday the Foresters of America and their wives and children went to Caledonia park for their annual picnic. The party numbered about 75 and the afternoon turned out to be an ideal one for a picnic. The committee in charge of the arrangements was William Williams, John Forbes and James Veale.

The most exciting and entertaining event of the afternoon was the ball game between the Foresters and Shepherds for a box of cigars given by Eugene Marriott. The game was a five inning one and was won by the Shepherds 5 to 5.

The teams were made up as follows:

The Foresters--Captain W. Morrison; W. Burns, pitcher; O. J. Matthews, G. Taylor, A. Clark; A. Mackintosh, T. Brock; J. J. McKenzie and R. Hook. The Shepherds--Captain, W. Mackie; J. Anderson, pitcher; J. Charbonneau, W. Cover, J. Cassellini, J. Schneider, E. Colley, W. Flynn and J. Booth. Umpires, Oscar Burg and Jack Spence.

Another interesting feature was the all-around work of Alderman McKenzie. He was the star man at base ball, putting the stone and throwing the heavy bag pipes and wound up his string of victories by winning an exciting wrestling match from W. Morrison.

The results of the other events were:

Girls' Handicap Race--1, Mildred McKenzie; 2, Wyneta Veale. Boys' Handicap Race--1, Charles Williams; 2, Phillip Garrety. Girls' Race--1, Maggie Milne; 2, Laura Bartill. Boys' Race--1, Leslie Morrison; 2, Peter Miro.

Young Ladies' Race--1, Ethel Williamson; 2, Annie Anderson. Married Ladies' Place Kick--1, Mrs. J. Will; 2, Mrs. Robert Knox; 3, Mrs. William Morrison; 4, Mrs. Felix Comelli. Throwing the Hammer--James Anderson.

Many indulged in dancing in the large pavilion, music being furnished under the direction of James Patterson.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

About 150 Members and Friends Had Picnic Time at Shepard's.

It was the fourth annual picnic of the Knights of Columbus, and was in every way as enjoyable as previous ones. Shepard's grove was filled with a party of about 150 members of the order, their wives, friends and children. The usual sports occupied the greater part of the afternoon, there being races, games and other forms of amusement.

Perhaps the most exciting event of the day was the ball game between the married and unmarried men, resulting in a victory for the married men, by a score of 17 to 8 in five innings. Capt. Murphy had charge of the married men and Capt. Hartigan generalised the younger set.

The results of other games were as follows:

Young ladies' race, won by Miss Brown. Married ladies' race won by Mrs. Joseph Brault. Boys' race, John Scott, Francis Grady and Howard Miles. Little boys' race, Master Brault and Master McSwenny.

Quoit contests were also indulged in by the different picnickers. The committee which had charge of the picnic was as follows: James Glyn, Henry Brown and William Riley.

DR. G. S. BIDWELL INJURED.

A Waterbury Physician Throws From His Carriage.

Waterbury, July 18.--Dr. G. S. Bidwell was badly hurt this morning. While on his way to visit a patient his horse was frightened by a pile of logs. The bit broke and the doctor was thrown on the logs, breaking his jaw. He will go to a hospital for treatment today. Dr. D. D. Grout was called and dressed the wound.

STATIONARY FIREMEN STRIKE.

Went Out at Holyoke, Mass., in Accordance With Sunday Vote.

Holyoke, Mass. July 20.--The stationary firemen in the strike mills went out this morning in accordance with a vote Sunday night. The only exception was the Linden mill which returned to work Saturday.