

LIFE OF THE VENERABLE HEAD OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IS FAST DRAWING TO A CLOSE

(Continued from First Page.)

pope, except during the short periods of unconsciousness when his cough is troublesome, is generally bright and in good spirits, and displays great force of character.

"The disease, as announced in the first bulletin, is senile pneumonia in a torpid form, which is now at its maximum intensity, but which may have begun unobserved before the pope complained of any feeling of illness."

RAMPOLLA WIRES AMERICA. Delegation Informed that Pope's Illness is More Serious.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The apostolic delegation at 8 o'clock tonight received the following cablegram from Cardinal Rampolla:

"Phenomenon of the illness of the holy father more accentuated. Mind very clear. Prayers recommended."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following cablegram was received today by the Catholic College:

"The condition of the holy father is still grave, but no worse. Night calm. Takes food without reluctance. Mind perfectly clear."

MUNICH, Bavaria, July 6.—Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, has telegraphed to the papal nuncio here that the condition of the pope is grave, but not hopeless.

REFUSES TO OBEY PHYSICIANS. Pope Persists in Talking, Saying If It Is the Lord's Will, He Must Go.

ROME, July 6.—The pope this afternoon objected to having the oxygen inhaling apparatus continuously under his nostrils, and Dr. Lapponi decided to impregnate the whole atmosphere of the room with oxygen.

POPE KNOWS HIS END IS NEAR.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger's correspondent at Rome reports an interview which he had with Dr. Mazzoni and quotes him as saying:

"The bulletins tell the unvarnished truth. The pope's condition, objectively considered, is hopeless. An illness like the pope's, at his great age, must inevitably lead to death. The pope's organism, however, is abnormally strong, which can do miracles. Nevertheless, science can do nothing more."

After receiving the sacrament yesterday, the pope said:

"I am now near my end. I do not know if all I have done has been good, but I certainly obeyed my conscience and our faith."

rapidly approaching in which I must employ all the strength I have left to me, so far as I can, or else I shall recover, again postponing the end. If this is the will of the Almighty then I cannot change it."

The pope today conversed for a time with Count Riccardi, and walking about his room for a few minutes leaning on his arm. The pontiff on this occasion remarked:

"Now, I am ready to depart, having settled all my affairs. I feel I have done all in my power for the good of the church and of humanity."

CHANGES THROUGHOUT THE DAY. The Pope's Condition as Told by Bulletin of His Physician.

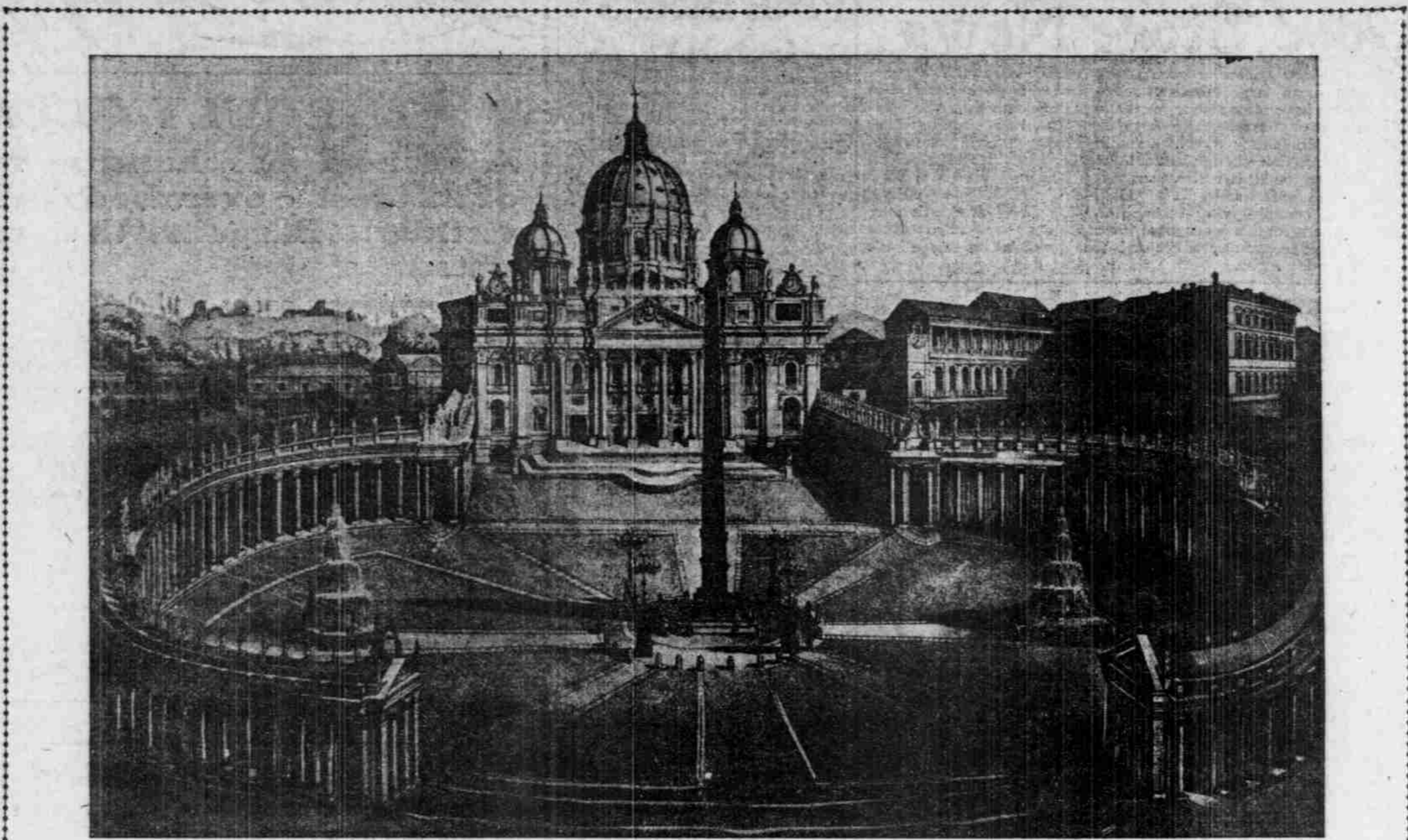
ROME, July 7, 1:45 A. M.—Repeated doses of chloral have enabled the pontiff to sleep, but contrary to previous nights, artificial respiration is continued, and Dr. Lapponi goes every five minutes to the bedside to observe the patient and listen to his breathing.

ROME, July 7, 6:45 A. M.—A bulletin has just been issued. It says the condition of the pope is stationary. After twice taking a raw egg and a little brandy he went to sleep. At 9 o'clock, Dr. Mazzoni will visit his holiness again and a new bulletin will be issued.

ROME, July 7.—The official bulletin issued at 6 o'clock this morning states that the pope rested easily during the night and took some nourishment. His holiness will perhaps live throughout the day.

ROME, July 7, 1:30 A. M.—Dr. Lapponi has just expressed the opinion that the pope will live until the morning. His holiness is still conscious.

LONDON, July 7.—An agency dispatch from Rome dated 1:25 this morning says that for the last three hours the pope



ST. PETER'S AND (TO THE RIGHT) THE VATICAN, THE HOME OF THE POPE.

The accompanying illustration shows St. Peter's, the metropolitan church of the Roman see. Its rebuilding was started in 1450, Michael Angelo's designs were adopted in 1534, the dome was completed in 1590, and the basilica dedicated in 1626. The Vatican Palace, which is seen to the right, is supposed to have been attached to the Basilica of St. Peter under Constantine. It was renovated and enlarged at intervals, and has been the chief residence of the pope since the return from Avignon in 1377. It contains the celebrated Sistine Chapel, the stanzas or chambers, painted by Raphael, and the famous loggia or galleries, with Raphael's graceful arabesques and paintings by him and other artists. The palace gardens, in which Pope Leo delighted to drive before his illness, are extensive, varied and beautiful.

has remained motionless. He has refused all nourishment, and is sinking rapidly. The body is assuming the stiffness of death. All present in the chamber are praying.

ROME, July 6, 10:30 P. M.—The change for the worse in Pope Leo's condition is augmenting rapidly. At 9 o'clock his holiness was unmistakably sinking so that Dr. Lapponi, alarmed, consulted with the pope's relatives, Cardinal Rampolla and other ecclesiastics, who decided that extreme unction should be given, and it was administered by Monsignore Pifferi, Pope Leo's confessor.

LONDON, July 6.—A Central News dispatch from Rome asserts that it is stated at the Vatican that Pope Leo entered in his death struggle at 10 o'clock tonight.

ROME, July 6, 5:30 P. M.—The pope has taken some food with appetite. The slight improvement in his condition continues. While the danger is far from removed, the feeling at the Vatican is calmer.

ROME, July 6, 8:45 P. M.—For the first time since the pope's illness took serious turn, Dr. Lapponi ventured to leave the Vatican for an hour this afternoon on urgent business. The fact aroused hopes that the danger is on the way to recovery, but his condition remains very grave, though no immediate danger is apprehended.

ROME, July 6, 4 P. M.—A fit of coughing disturbed the pope's sleep. Coughing might benefit him by relieving the lungs of the catarrhal obstruction, but owing to his weak state it is very exhausting.

ROME, July 6, 2:45 P. M.—The pope seems somewhat prostrated after a rather exciting morning and is now enjoying much-needed sleep. Only two bulletins regarding the pope's health will be issued.

daily, the doctors agreeing that there are no sufficient changes in condition to chronicle more of them.

ROME, July 6.—A bulletin issued this morning states that there is a slight improvement in the pope's condition. The weakness of his holiness is becoming more marked, but his breathing is becoming more regular. The pontiff has left his bed. Cardinal Oreglia and the cardinal camerlengo are occupying rooms on the third floor of the Vatican, just above the pope's apartments.

ROME, July 6.—A bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this evening, says:

"Accentuated symptoms of general depression are appearing. The pope's respiration is more frequent and superficial and his pulse is so weak that sometimes it is imperceptible. His temperature remains under normal and his intellectual faculties are unimpaired. Efforts to prevent the pontiff from getting up when he demands to do so are met with flashing eyes. He is reported to have said to Cardinal Agliardi: 'I will not die in bed.'"

POPE NEVER A HEAVY SLEEPER. Description of the Simple Rooms in Which He Took His Rest.

ROME, July 6.—The pope, even when in good health, sleeps only four or five hours each night and often in the morning his bed is undisturbed, and the pope is found asleep in the very chair, before his writing table, in which he now reclines.

The pope was always a man of extremely simple tastes. He occupies but a few simple rooms containing little beyond necessities. His bed stands in an alcove, separated from a larger room by a curtain hanging gracefully over marble columns. Above the bed is a picture of the

Madonna and child. Beside it is a prayer table surmounted by a crucifix. A wardrobe against the wall faces the bed and between the latter and the wall is a couch.

The rest of the room is used as a study and contains a writing table with a crucifix, a chair on a carpeted platform, chairs and tables for the pope's secretaries, writing materials and a few books, among which are the works of Dante, Virgil and Horace, besides a Bible. The only window of the combined bedroom and study overlooks the colonnade of the piazza of St. Peter's.

Table titled 'POPE OF TWO CENTURIES' listing various popes and their reigns.

Berlin Abandons All Hope.

BERLIN, July 6.—All the Rome dispatches published here represent the pope's condition as hopeless. The newspapers of this city are issuing extras containing the latest telegrams on the subject of the pontiff's death.

HOW ITALY RECEIVES NEWS. Accustomed to Changes in Rulers, No Keen Interest is Shown.

ROME, July 6.—Since the pope's illness assumed its serious character, there has been no very marked change in the symptoms, and the alteration from hope to fear in the minds of the physicians has given place to a certain feeling of apathy. For centuries the Romans have been accustomed to the rise and fall of dynasties of government and to changes of rulers. This doubtless has affected the present generation, causing it to regard without anxiety, or even keen interest, events of this nature.

The pope's illness is a case in point. During the whole of Friday and Saturday, in spite of the blazing July sunshine, eager crowds thronged the colonnades of the Piazza of St. Peter's, questioning the Swiss guards on duty at the doors of the Vatican, watching the ingress and egress of the ecclesiastical and other dignitaries and obtaining from them, when possible, information regarding the health of the illustrious patient. Then came Sunday.

The pope seemed to be sinking fast, and hope died away on the announcement that the viaticum would be administered in the evening. But as night wore on, and, contrary to expectation, a slight improvement in the pontiff's condition was observed, the anxiety diminished and the crowds dwindled away.

Some persons believed the amelioration was only temporary, the last effort of falling vitality, and that it would be followed immediately by corresponding prostration, but this surmise proved incorrect.

ROME'S PRESS REPORTS CONFLICT. Some Say He is Improving, Others Say He is Dying.

ROME, July 6.—The newspapers here contain many conflicting statements about the pope and his condition. The Tribuna says:

"He spends his time partly in bed and partly in an arm chair. Expectation is the first sign thus far of any organic reaction, and it is said to be a good sign, but the pope's weakness is increasing."

All those who have seen the pope are struck with his energy. He is reported as still addressing those about him. "No doubt," the pontiff is reported to have said, "I am near my end, but I want to die in harness."

The Giornale d'Italia says: "The improvement in the pope's condition does not give hope of his recovery. He may live throughout the day, but it is greatly feared that a change for the worse will supervene this evening. The feeling at the Vatican, however, is hopeful."

The Tagblatt's correspondent telegraphs that it is impossible to keep the pope in bed, and adds that nobody ventures to prevent him from getting up.

Wentz Will Go to His Successor.

BERLIN, July 6.—The Tagblatt's Rome correspondent telegraphs that the pope has decided to leave his savings, amounting to several million lire, as a private fund for his successor.

GIBBONS READY TO GO TO ROME. Cardinal Arranges to Sail on Receipt of News of Pope's Death.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—Cardinal Gibbons returned to the city today from Westminster, near which place he has been since his departure for Rome immediately in the event of the pope's death. He said:

"In the death of Pope Leo, I shall lose a dear friend and a father. I have known him for 20 years, and with an ever-increasing admiration of his character. He was distinguished by a singular nobility of mind, which made his influence felt in the most honest struggle of old citizens. As to his ability to reach Rome in time to participate in the election of a pope to succeed Leo, he said:

"Everything will depend upon the time of the pope's death. If he should pass away at such a time as will enable me to catch a steamer, or within a day, I should be able to make the journey within the prescribed time without difficulty. If nothing interfered, I should be able to reach Rome in nine days, and that would be sufficient. The conclave must begin within ten days, but, even if I did not reach the Vatican until 11 days, I should still be in time, as there would be the allowance of one day's grace. Thus everything depends upon catching the steamer in time."

Cardinal Gibbons expressed the opinion that, in view of the pope's long-expected demise, everything had been arranged to expedite the work of the conclave in charge of his successor.

MANY TELEGRAMS OF SYMPATHY. President Roosevelt Among the Hundreds to Send Messages to Rome.

ROME, July 6.—Over 500 telegrams expressing sympathy with the pope or asking for news of his condition have arrived at the Vatican today, including messages from President Roosevelt, King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph. The most important telegrams of inquiry are communitated to the pope. The pontiff this afternoon made inquiries as to what communications had been received at the Vatican from foreign rulers and was extremely pleased to learn that M. Lazard, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, had in spite of the strained relations between the French republic and the holy see called daily during the pontiff's illness and had expressed to Cardinal Rampolla the concern of the French government as well as that of President Loubet.

When the pope was informed of Emperor Francis Joseph's dispatch, communicated to the Vatican by the Austrian Ambassador, he said:

"The Emperor and I are the only survivors of a past generation."

The pope has just given striking proof of his well-known taste for the classics. He has partly composed and partly corrected a new Latin poem, which he has entrusted to Monsignore Anselmi, one of his private secretaries, directing him to have it printed for publication, and added:

"I shall die happier in thinking that

something will remain of me that I have done at the very last moment."

PLOT TO HAVE POPE OVERWORK. Candidates for His Place Said to Have Urged Him to Exertion.

ROME, July 6, 8:30 A. M.—The Vatican circles there seems to be dissatisfaction because of the rumors in circulation to the effect that those in authority, instead of preventing the pope from overtaxing his failing strength, have for their own purposes urged him, contrary to his physician's advice, to further exertion. It has been hinted, that those who might be eligible candidates for the chair of St. Peter would not have many regrets should the way be left open without more delay, and that, regardless of the pontiff's feebleness, they worked upon his harmless, natural pride in the vigor of his constitution and venerable age to encourage him to preside at the two recent consistories, as well as to undertake numerous receptions of pilgrims and other visitors to the Eternal City, notwithstanding the precarious condition of his health since the operation of 1896, which has grown much worse during the last few months.

Under the circumstances, such insinuations are energetically repudiated by those concerned.

CARDINALS ELECTIONEERING. Cipher Messages Exchanged Between Those at Rome and Abroad.

ROME, July 7.—Great activity reigns among the cardinals, now that it is sure a conclave cannot be far off. It is even said that there has been an exchange of telegrams in cipher between the members of the Sacred College in Rome and those in the provinces or abroad. Innumerable rumors are circulating, and scarcely any cardinal is deprived of the flattery of being considered a candidate. However, besides those mentioned in the Associated Press dispatch yesterday, the only other candidates who are regarded as having a fair chance are Cardinal Scarpia, Archbishop of Bologna, and Cardinal Riminaldi, Archbishop of Turin.

Cardinal Rampolla is thought by many to have the best chance of being elected. According to the most accredited Vatican gossip, however, Cardinal Rampolla has entered into an agreement with Cardinal Gottl, prefect of the congregation of the propaganda, to support the election of the latter on condition that he himself be appointed Gottl's successor as prefect of the propaganda, the holder of which post is called the "red pope."

TIME FOR ALL CATHOLICS TO PRAY. Mooney Says Pope's Death Means Irreparable Loss to America.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Monsignore Mooney, vicar-general of the New York archdiocese, who was presiding over the services during the absence of Archbishop Farley over Sunday, said:

"Now is the time for every Catholic to pray earnestly. The death of Pope Leo XIII means an irreparable loss, not only to the Catholic world, but to the whole world of Christendom, and especially America. The pontiff has been one of this country's truest friends. He has often said, 'In all my sorrow and disappointments in other lands, America is my comfort.' The progress of the church here has been one of the greatest joys of his life."

DAILY CITY STATISTICS. Building Permits.

Joseph Abrams, masonry dwelling, between Williams and Rodney avenues; \$400. Jennings & Co., one-story brick, Seventh, between Alder and Washington; \$500.

Deaths.

July 2, Mrs. E. A. Shurtell, 73 years, St. Vincent's Hospital, old age. July 2, Martha Hollis, 81 years, 873 Michigan avenue, senility. July 2, John A. Whelan, 46 years, 744 East Fourteenth, north, run over by wagon. Births. June 30, girl to the wife of William Eymann, 126 Grand avenue. June 9, girl to the wife of Frank Gates, 729 East Thirtieth. July 17, girl to the wife of Arthur A. Wharfell, 989 Williams avenue. June 14, girl to the wife of Aaron Levan, 441 East Eleventh. June 22, boy to the wife of William T. Cleveland, 232 Seventh. June 25, girl to the wife of James Rogers, 728 Alhina avenue. July 14, boy to the wife of William McInstry, 252 Monroe. June 14, girl to the wife of Edward Hanson, 283 East Couch. June 22, boy to the wife of William L. Bowen, Peninsula. July 1, girl to the wife of Ralph N. Mills, 929 Thurman. Contagious Diseases. July 4, Charles Jackson, 400 East Davis; measles. July 4, Alice M. Dunning, 1045 Belmont; measles. July 5, Margaret Raasi, 200 Chapman; measles. July 4, James Spidell, 324 Russell, diphtheria. July 2, Helen Collard, 623 Hood; diphtheria. The Late Oldster Citizen. New York Sun. We never knew Hiram Burlingame, of Westfield, Mass., and we are mighty sorry. His Christian name is of the good, old-fashioned Yankee sort. It brings back the smell of box, the majestic trunk of secular elms, the honest gurgle of old cider, the theories of Eliza Ann's hair, the creak of the gate, the very crunch of the gravel under the feet of the plausive tin peddler or hulled-corn man. And Burlingame is a name of honor, too. He would have been 104 if he had lived until September 7, and it is a confounded shame he didn't. But he did well enough. He was a "stayer," as the moderns say, transmuting "stayer," a well-known epithet of Jupiter. Nearly six years ago somebody tried to kill Mr. Burlingame, who was heavier by two bullets for the rest of his life and had long suffered from the effects of a wound in the abdomen. There aren't many men, even in our senior class, who are as hearty as Hiram Burlingame was. We commend his case to unseasoned boys of 90 and infants of 85. Non-Convertible Assets. Jacksonville Times (Dem.). A recent political observer describes the Democratic party as being "rich in principles." If this expert would only show the party how to realize on its principles, then he would be shouting.



THE SISTINE CHAPEL IN THE VATICAN.

The Sistine or Sixtine Chapel is the private chapel of the Vatican, constructed by Pope Sixtus IV, whence the name. It was built in 1483 and is in plan a rectangle 137 1/2 x 33 1/2 feet. Architecturally it is insignificant, but it is world famous for the paintings which cover the walls and vault, including works by Perugino, Botticelli, Luca Signorelli, Ghirlandajo, and above all the pictures by Michael Angelo of the "Creation," "The Deluge," and the "Last Judgment." The stinging of the chapel choir has long been celebrated, and its archives contain a remarkable collection of illuminated manuscripts of the composers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In this chapel Leo XIII officiated at many services.

Ayer's Hair Vigor advertisement with text: 'Ayer's Hair Vigor. Your hair? The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are coming, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. Tested for over half a century.'