

POPE'S END IS NEAR

His Life Continues to Hang by a Thread.

NEW SERIOUS TURN IN CASE

Derangement of Kidneys is Manifest—Cardinals Criticize the Treatment of Doctors and Want Other Physicians Called In.

(Continued from First Page.)

Five days have elapsed since the pope became ill, and they allege that three days ago they detected water in the pleura, and added it was not passed when the liquid was just gathering, nor was it prudent, considering the age and weakness of the pontiff, to risk a test puncture before having almost certainly detecting the presence of serum.

However, the criticizing cardinals not only maintained their view, but succeeded in reaching the ear of Cardinal Rampolla. Besides this, the pope's relatives proposed that a consultation be held with the most illustrious physicians, naming Dr. Antonio Cardarelli and Dr. Guido Baccelli.

But apart from the question of hurrying Dr. Laponni's feelings, further difficulty thereupon arose owing to the existing relations between church and state. Dr. Cardarelli was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for 16 years, and is now a Senator; that is to say, he fills a position which has necessitated not only taking the oath of allegiance to the King and to support the constitution, but he has also sworn to obey the Italian laws, including the papal guarantee, which regulate the position of papacy in regard to the Italian state, thus making him obnoxious to the papal party.

Dr. Baccelli's position is even more difficult. In addition to having been a member of the Chamber of Deputies for 30 years, he is actually a Minister of the Crown of Italy, being Minister of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. Dr. Baccelli occupies such a high position in medical science that, notwithstanding his political principles, he has often been called to the bedside of prominent ecclesiastics, and was consulted during the last illness of Pope Pius IX, but then he was not a Minister and had never been one. In spite of these objections, the wishes of the Pecci family were respected, and it was announced that Dr. Laponni and Mazzoni would consult with Dr. Cardarelli tomorrow morning.

The Vatican later rejected the idea of a consultation with Dr. Baccelli because of his position as a member of the Italian Cabinet, although Dr. Mazzoni preferred him. Several other physicians have been proposed, but it is probable that Dr. Cardarelli will be chosen.

DOCTORS DEFEND THEMSELVES.

History of the Pope's Illness Given to Show Their Diagnosis Correct. ROME, July 8.—The newspapers this evening published a history of the pope's illness, evidently inspired by Drs. Laponni and Mazzoni, who wish to defend themselves from the attacks on their diagnosis of the case, but it is interesting as the first document giving exact data from a medical point of view. The account runs as follows:

"On the morning of Tuesday, June 30, Pope Leo went for a drive in the Vatican gardens. On returning he declared that he had been greatly benefited by the fresh air, and wished to repeat the drive. The pope said he felt a momentary dizziness, and instructed Dr. Laponni not to come and see him.

"During the night of Wednesday, July 1, Pope Leo complained of intestinal disturbance, which he attributed to constipation. Notwithstanding, he went into the Vatican gardens, and returned to his apartments again feeling benefited from his drive.

"On Thursday he declared he felt well, but Dr. Laponni, wishing to know personally the nature of the disturbance complained of, spent the night at the Vatican. During the night the pope was sleepless and restless.

"On Friday, Dr. Laponni examined the pope, and found pulmonary inflammation in the right of the thorax, between the inferior and middle lobes. He informed Cardinal Rampolla and began the treatment which he thought right on Saturday. During the day the inflammation spread. Dr. Laponni, worried, desired to have Pope Leo seen by Dr. Mazzoni, who, since the operation of 1865, has visited the pontiff occasionally, replacing Dr. Laponni during his illness with appendicitis.

"On Sunday Dr. Mazzoni went to the Vatican and examined the patient with Dr. Laponni, confirming the latter's diagnosis, viz., an inflammatory process in the lung, which was defined in the medical bulletin as pulmonary hepatitis. The original treatment was continued, consisting of supporting the strength of the heart and general condition of the patient.

"No noticeable change was observed until Monday evening. It was then found that the lowest part of the right of the thorax, which previously was pervious to respiration, had become impervious, affecting the function of the lung. The presence of liquid was suspected. The pontiff spent an agitated and sleepless night.

"On Tuesday many symptoms confirmed the presence of liquid. Its increase was considered to account for the Pope's general condition growing worse. After a test puncture 800 grammes of bloody liquid was extracted. The condition of the patient improved, immediately reviving hopes, slight in some persons and exaggerated in others. The amelioration in the condition of the patient was not continued during Tuesday. Indeed, depression gained the upper hand."

CARDINALS FIGHT WAGES WARM.

Rampolla Files Chairs in a Room to Keep Oreglia On.

PARIS, July 8.—According to the Journal's correspondent at Rome, the Italian government has organized everything admirably. An army of police is present, yet invisible. The present struggle between Cardinal Oreglia and Cardinal Rampolla is becoming serio-comic. On the former claiming an apartment in the Vatican, Cardinal Rampolla had 1000 chairs piled up in St. Cardinal Oreglia, says the Journal's correspondent, told him last evening that there were possibly treasures, and in any case important documents in the pope's room, and he must prevent any one en-

INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. JOHN LATERAN, "MOTHER AND HEAD OF ALL CHURCHES."



THE BURIAL PLACE OF POPE LEO XIII WILL BE IN THIS FAMOUS CHURCH.

tering, as "some relatives or cardinals have long fingers."

POLITICS EVER PRESENT.

Some See Promotion on Death of Pope, Others Oblivion.

ROME, July 8.—Although Pope Leo is one of the best beloved of the popes, the situation in the church is now that while there is one party which would do anything possible to have him longer, there is another party which thinks a change in the papacy would further their interests, as well as those of the church. The former party is composed of all the friends of those who are now in power and who have secured the best posts, both with regard to honors and positions, as well as financially. These understand that a change may mean practical oblivion for them. The other party is composed of all those who have been kept in the background and whose only hope is in a new administration.

It must be considered that a new pope generally brings a change in all the great departments, including the papal secretary of state and vicar of Rome, the representative of the pontiff in spiritual affairs; the vice-chancellor, who has charge of issuing the papal bulls; the grand penitentiary, who presides at the tribunal of penitentiaries, granting absolution under certain circumstances, and the librarian of the holy church, besides all other positions more or less important contained within or depending on these great dignities.

There is only one man who holds such

a position as to be sure to profit by the election of a new pope. If the usual customs are observed, this is the secretary of the Consistorial Congregation, who during the conclave acts as secretary of state. It is his duty, when a pope is elected, to advance, kneeling, and put the white succetto, or small cap, the emblem of papal dignity on the head of the new pontiff, and the red one on the head of the kneeling officiating monsignore as a sign that he will soon create him a cardinal. On that occasion in 1878, Leo calmly and slowly folded up his red succetto and put it in his pocket as a reward against politics. The officiating prelate was Monsignore Lasagni, who, in fact, waited about three years before entering the sacred college. The fortunate prelate who is now looking forward to such a dignity is Monsignore Volponi, who has just been appointed Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation as a reward perhaps, for his polished Latin, which has been at the disposition of the pontiff for so many years.

POPE FEELS HE IS WEAKER.

Desires to Work, but Physicians Per- suade Him to Abandon Idea.

ROME, July 8, 1:35 P. M.—As was indicated in the morning bulletin, the Pope's condition today is not so favorable as it was last night, due to the fact that the operation of yesterday has not accomplished what the doctors wished. Though inflammation of the lungs is decreasing, the patient's general condition does not improve, and there is a tendency towards a radical change for the worse. The pontiff is very weak and even chloroform seems to have lost its power to give the sufferer the relief of tranquil rest. Besides, what depresses the Pope is the difficulty he is experiencing in breathing. At times he appears to be upon the point of strangulation, and then his breathing gradually becomes weaker until his heart apparently stops.

Another great preoccupation of the doctors is the derangement of the patient's kidneys, as a result of which blood poisoning is feared. The outlook is now that the Pope's life may perhaps be prolonged more than could have been expected 26

hours ago, but hopes of his recovery are still very small.

The following particulars were obtained of the doctor's visit this morning to the Pope:

"How feels his holiness?" asked Dr. Mazzoni.

"I do not feel so well. I am weaker," replied the Pope.

"Perhaps you did not sleep sufficiently."

"No, no," answered the Pope. "I was better last night. I am very sorry, because today should be a day of great work."

MAZZONI ON POPE'S CHANCES.

Constitution is Capable of Enabling Him to Recover.

ROME, July 8.—Dr. Mazzoni, speaking about the pope this afternoon, remarked:

"It has always been said that Pope Leo has shown powers of extraordinary resistance to diseases of the constitution. He enjoys the absolute harmony of all his organs and of his physical, moral and intellectual qualities, which is the real cause of his great resistance to illness. Notwithstanding his advanced age and his present sickness, the Pope has a constitution capable of enabling him to recover. The difficulties and delicacy of the moment are created by the personality of the Pope. He is a very sensitive man and a person to whom a simple injection of caffeine causes great suffering for about three hours. Three years ago, when I operated on him for a cyst, it was said he did not suffer, but in reality he did suffer intensely."

"The liquid taken yesterday from the pleura may gather again and another operation may be necessary, but I hope, if some of the liquid may remain, and after the little which is left is spontaneously absorbed, which may be the case with the Pontiff."

HOPE ALTERNATES WITH FEAR.

Bulletin From the Death Chamber Throughout the Day.

ROME, 8:15 P. M.—The following official bulletin of the pope's condition has just been issued:

"The remainder of the day has passed without recurrence of fainting attacks. The pulse is less frequent, but a little more regular. The breathing is calm and the general condition improved."

"LAPONNI, MAZZONI."

ROME, July 8, 7:15 P. M.—As evening approached the pope's condition grew alarmingly worse, and there is serious fear that he will pass away during the night. The pontiff's heart is not functioning properly, as a result of his great prostration and very great weakness. There was no amelioration in the working of the kidneys, which was contrary to expectation after yesterday's operation. Up to 3 P. M. the patient had not passed any urine. Tonight's bulletin is anxiously awaited, as it is known that it will be issued after a thorough examination, and it will be considered a final verdict, and also because it will tell the whole truth as the result of criticisms of the treatment and the proposal to consult other doctors.

KAISER WIRES THE POPE.

Prays God to Preserve His Life for Many Years.

BERLIN, July 8.—The newspapers report that Emperor William has addressed a telegram to the pope personally, saying that he prayed God to preserve the pontiff's life for many years. The Emperor has also requested daily information to be sent to him regarding the condition of His holiness. Accordingly, Cardinal Rampolla telegraphs His Majesty twice daily.

In case of the pontiff's death, says the newspapers, the Emperor will immediately return from Scandinavia and proceed to Rome to attend the funeral. The truth of this latter statement, however, is doubted.

A REGULAR FLOOD OF TELEGRAMS.

Operators on Vacations Recalled and a Special Service Established.

ROME, July 8.—The number of telegrams from all parts of the world addressed to the pontiff has been so numerous that the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has been obliged to recall clerks who had

sons on their Summer vacations, besides establishing a special service in the transmission, delivering and replying to dispatches to and from the Vatican.

Emperor William, King Edward, King Leopold, King Albert, the Queen, the Queen mother, the Prince of Montenegro, Emperor Francis Joseph, the King of Saxony and King Carlos of Portugal make frequent inquiries by telegraph as to the condition of Pope Leo.

Rome Prays for the Pontiff.

ROME, July 8.—The churches this morning were more crowded than is usual with supplicants interceding for the recovery of the pontiff, repeating the pro penitencia infirmo prayer. An instance of the strain prevailing, owing to the pope's illness is the case of a Roman who went to the Basilica and shouted:

"I am the pope's nephew. The pope is dead. We are all lost. We must all die."

He tried to throw himself from a considerable height, but was rescued and taken into custody.

Red Hat Bearer Recalled.

ROME, July 8.—The Noble Guard who had been sent as bearers of the red hat to the Cardinal-Katzenberg, Archbishop of Salzburg, Austria and Tallant, Papi Nuncio, at Vienna, have been recalled to Rome because of the illness of the Pope. The Noble Guard sent to Lisbon to present the red hat to Cardinal Adjutti, the papal nuncio there, will remain until July 11, when the hat will be conferred upon him if the pope does not die meanwhile.

Gibbons Sails for Rome Today.

NEW YORK, July 8.—In response to an official message from Cardinal Rampolla, summoning him to Rome, Cardinal Gibbons, the primate of the Catholic hierarchy in America and a member of the Sacred College at Rome, which will elect a successor to Leo XIII, arrived in this city tonight from Baltimore. He will sail for Europe on the French liner La Touraine tomorrow morning.

Gibbons Starts for Rome.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Cardinal Gibbons left for New York over the Pennsylvania road at 1:15 P. M., on his way to Rome.

FOR MORE BEAUTIFUL CITY

Some of the Things Suggested at Concord, N. H.

Concord Patriot.

It is noticeable that one of the things suggested as an improvement to our city is a liberal supply of paint, and it is well to know that this, instead of being a luxury and an expense, is in reality a necessity, and an absolute saving. Paint has a wonderful ability to preserve and keep fresh all manner of structures, and many kinds of material.

It has also been suggested that the city can be much improved by keeping our lawns and grounds in better condition; by keeping our streets as straight as possible; by permitting no dirt or litter of any kind to accumulate about our premises; by either repairing or destroying old buildings, so that their unsightliness may not offend the eye.

The "poles" question continues to be a burning one—but unfortunately the burning has not yet commenced. Within the last few weeks 40 more poles have been erected on the streets, and this in the face of the protests filed by the citizens, both men and women; and one of the most annoying features of the whole thing is that the poles are being erected in a haphazard manner. One would think that the good shape. Then one day he discovers that a huge, unpainted, ugly pole had been planted right upon it, in the most conspicuous spot, perhaps right before his eyes. One would think that the time has come when the city government would take the matter into its hands, and forbid this disgraceful of our streets. The thing has grown to be a veritable nuisance, and one who loves Concord, and who desires to maintain her beauty, should use every effort to stop the erection of more poles.

We are glad to know that some of the suggestions made here have been acted upon. The parks are guarded by police, so that there is now not so much danger of cruel, indecent, or indecorous behavior there. This is good, because it is a fact that harmless animals were being subjected to annoyance from boys who were in need of education on the subject of how to treat defenseless creatures.

We trust that the libraries and art collections will not be forgotten by those who really value the higher education of the community as a whole. So much can be done in a city like Concord, and if it is a thing of the really good, that anything which tends to create healthy feeling and thought, whether it be in the way of libraries, gymnastics, public baths, art museums, or what not, should find a place in every well-organized city, and should be the special object of those bodies of men and women which are formed for the express purpose of improving the moral tone.

Pacific Cable Notes.

Quantities in weights and measure of material in making up the Commercial Pacific cable between San Francisco and Manila.

The iron and steel wires around the cable give strength necessary to stand strain and resist mechanical injury.

The jute yarn is the cushion between the armor and the core.

The brass sheathing goes around the core to prevent the terebo and other marine borers from boring into the gutta percha; it is a brass tape.

The copper is the conductor, the gutta percha the insulation, the two together is called the core.

The preservative tapes are wrapped around the armor, frequently around each wire of the armor, to prevent corrosion.

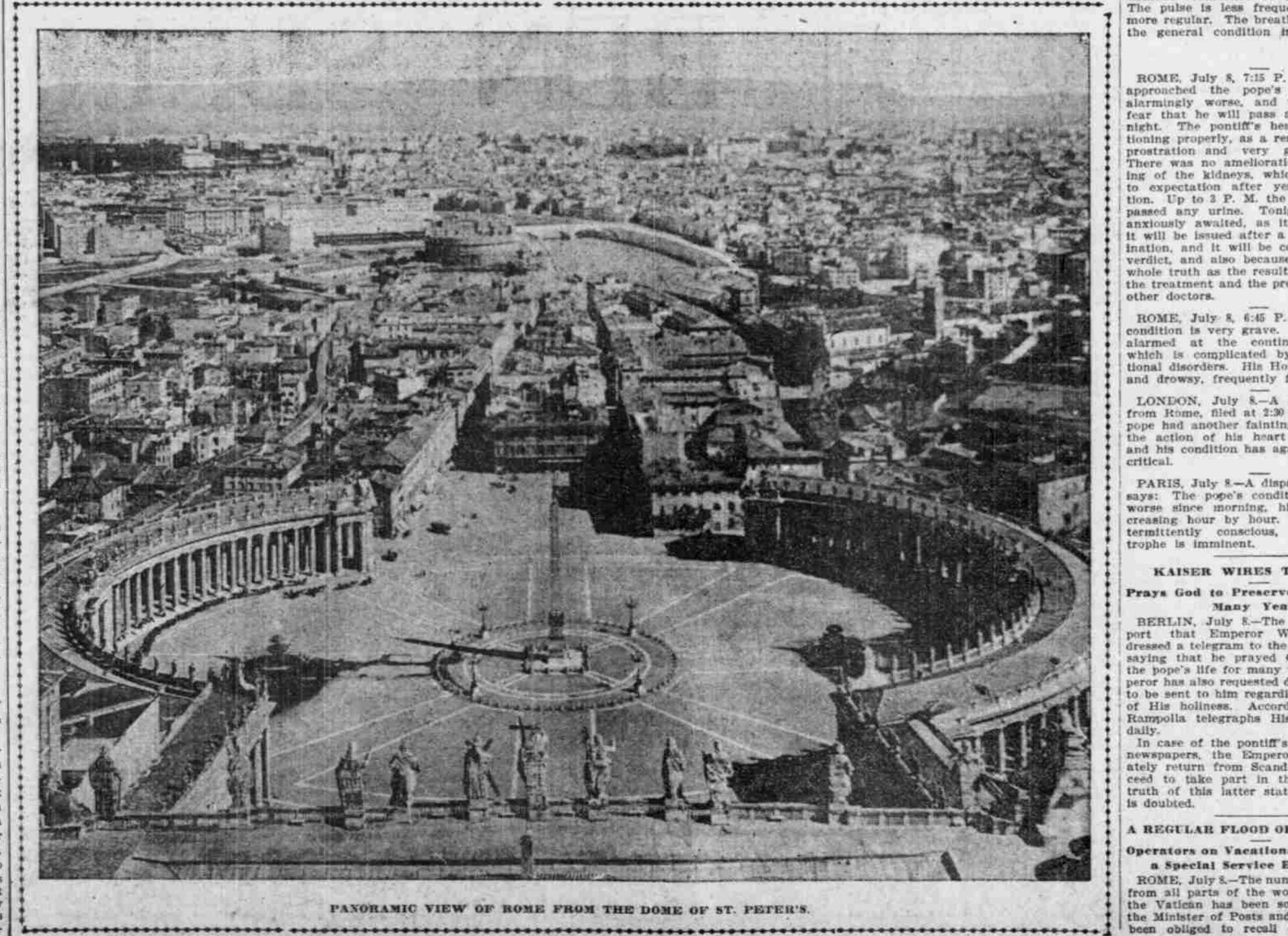
Length of cable, 8300 nautical miles. Iron and steel wire, 8,900,000 pounds. Jute yarn, 2,000,000 pounds. Preservative tapes, 8,000,000 pounds. Brass sheathing, 22,000 pounds. Copper, 3,600,000 pounds; gutta percha, 230,000 pounds; preservative compound, 420,000 pounds; preservative tapes measure 26,000,000 yards.

The whole work was completed in 13 months after signing the contract.

Toads Found in Rocks.

Philadelphia Ledger.

"Amazing," said a scientist, "is the popularity of the belief that toads live for long spaces of time in rocks. Only last week a quarryman sent me a toad that he had found imbedded, he said, in a solid block of stone. Of course there is no truth in the idea that these reptiles can exist shut up for years without food and air, but there is truth in the stories of their being found in rocks. The rocks, though, are not solid, as the finders incline to think, and the toads have only been in them, it is probable, for a few hours instead of for years and years. Toads, you see, take naturally to sequestered places—to clefts in rocks or trees. A quarryman or a lumberman breaks into a rock or a tree, finds a live toad imbedded and thinks the reptile has been there since time began. As a matter of fact the toad has but recently crawled there through a little passage of some sort, but the passage is so well concealed that the eyes of the man have failed to discern it."



PANORAMIC VIEW OF ROME FROM THE DOME OF ST. PETER'S.