

IN THE BALANCE

Pope's Life May End at Any Moment.

DOCTORS ABANDON ALL HOPE.

New Operation Is Probable, as Liquid Is Again Gathering in the Pleural Cavity—Hope Soon Changes to Despair.

(Continued from First Page.)

by the doctors were conspicuously exhibited.

One of the most remarkable features of the sickroom is the absolute simplicity and the entire absence of the usual elaborate equipments found in the sickrooms of distinguished patients. There are no trained nurses, the only attendants besides the doctors being the pope's valets, Centre and Decastro. The doctors are without a corps of assistants, and there are none of the modern appliances for refrigeration and other means of ameliorating the condition of the patient. When a consultation of physicians was decided upon this morning, Dr. Rossi and Dr. Lapponi, who were already in the ante-chamber, Dr. Lapponi cautiously informed the pope that he thought it better to ask the opinion and advice of another physician, in view of the phases of the disease being so variable. He added that nothing grave was the matter, but that Dr. Mazzoni and he, through conscientious scruples, wished to interrogate their colleague, Dr. Rossi. The pope, who by that time had again fallen into a state of prostration, from which he had been free for 24 hours, at whose intellect remained perfectly lucid, understood, but received the news with calmness and serenity, saying he would be glad to see Dr. Rossi. The pope, upon entering the bedroom, bowed to the pontiff, saying he was highly honored to visit him, and tried to encourage the sick man. The pope answered him, but in a weak voice.

CHURCH GOES TO EXTREME ENDS.

Even Blood of Saint Gennaro Is Brought Forth As an Appeal to God.

ROME, July 9.—The Neapolitans are showing emotion over the approaching end of Pope Leo, praying in the churches and doing all that religion prescribes in appealing to the Almighty to delay the catastrophe. Cardinal Prisco telegraphs that recourse has even been had to the extreme measure of bringing out the blood of Saint Gennaro. The blood of the saint is contained in a vial in a petrifed form, which turns into liquid and boils when the saint condescends to intervene. The miracle is very dear to the heart of the Neapolitans, who firmly believe in its power to cure all ills. The cardinal reports that the petrifed blood took a liquid form today, in the presence of a large concourse.

CARDINALS ALL LEAVE FOR ROME.

Moran Is the Only One Not Likely to Arrive on Time for Conclave.

ROME, July 9.—The Vatican has received dispatches from all parts of the world, from the cardinals abroad, stating that they are leaving immediately for Rome. One of the most distant, Cardinal Moran, archbishop of Sydney, N. S. W., telegraphs that he will arrive today. As he will travel half way around the globe, it is doubted that he will arrive in time for the conclave. Some authorities held that each cardinal has a right to demand the postponement of the conclave to permit him to reach Rome, but it is doubted if the selection of the pope will be delayed on account of the non-arrival of one cardinal.

It is recalled that the American cardinal, McCloskey, arrived too late to participate in the conclave which selected Pope Leo. It is an interesting fact that Archbishop Farley, then secretary to Cardinal McCloskey, was also too late to participate as secretary in the conclave, but Archbishop Farley took part in the ceremony of Pope Leo's consecration, and through a singular coincidence his nomination as archbishop of New York occurred at what was probably the pontiff's last consistory.

Gratification was expressed by the prelate here on learning that Cardinal Gibbons sailed today for Rome. As the conclave will not take place until at least ten days after the demise of the pope, his eminence will arrive in ample time to participate.

Outside of Americans, Cardinal Gibbons' coming excites widespread interest, as he is regarded as the representative of the modern progressive spirit of the United States. It is recognized that one of the chief issues at the conclave will be between the advocates of modern progress and the supporters of conservative traditions.

HOLDS GIBBONS OUT OF THE RACE.

Rome Journal Says He Would Be a Pope for America Only.

ROME, July 10.—The Tribune, which since the grave condition of the health of the pope became generally known, has published sketches of the cardinals who are considered likely to become head of the church, today devotes an article to Cardinal Gibbons, which ends as follows: "The partisans of Americanism have in the past often spoken of Cardinal Gibbons as a possible successor to Leo XIII. The idea was for many reasons too daring to become a reality; but it would have appeared altogether impossible, without the Spanish-American War, which rendered Cardinal Gibbons' position excessively delicate with the Catholics, and the remainder of the world. He would not be a pope of the two American continents or even Americanism, but pope of the United States, against which would rise the Spanish cardinals, with all the prestige of their indisputable loyalty to the Apostolic See, and who would have on their side the greater part of the Latin cardinals."

"This does not mean that in case a conclave is held Cardinal Gibbons will be without influence. On the contrary, he will have power which will be exercised by him with wisdom in favor of a candidate who will agree with the state of modern civilization."

GIBBONS NOW ON WATER.

If Pope Should Not Die, He Will Spend Time at Rome Resting.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cardinal Gibbons, who goes abroad to be near Rome when the conclave of cardinals is called, should the pope's illness prove fatal, sailed today on the steamship La Touraine. He was accompanied by his secretary, Father F. C. Garvin. The cardinal pointed out before sailing that he was not summoned officially to Rome to take part in the conclave in Rome. Such a summons, he said, would come only after the death of the pope.

When the illness of the holy father took a serious turn a few days ago, he received a cablegram from Cardinal Ram-



POPE LEO XIII IN PRAYER.

—Portrait by Th. Chartran.

polo, the papal secretary of state, suggesting that it would be advisable for the cardinal to come over.

"There is nothing for me to say," said the cardinal. "I have been advised to go over and in the event of the death of the pope I shall proceed directly to Rome. If he is still living, which may God grant, I shall spend the time quietly resting. I expect to be gone about two or three months."

MORNING FULL OF PROMISE.

Pope Had Not Begun a Day So Satisfactory Since His Illness.

ROME, July 9.—Since his illness the pope had not begun a day as satisfactory as this. Indeed, hopes of his recovery reached such a point as to make the general public believe the pontiff might soon be out of danger. No better synthesis of this view could be given than in the words of Dr. Lapponi, uttered, on leaving the sickroom at about noon, that, although he did not yet dare to hope, he had, perhaps, ceased to despair. This promising outlook, however, was followed by the startling announcement that the pope had been attacked with diarrhea, apparently caused by the large quantity of food he had taken, and that consulting physicians had been sent for.

The patient, when he began the day, showed once more his iron mountain-like fiber by rising and dressing almost without assistance, walking across the room to his armchair and having his toilet fully prepared, even to the detail of being shaved. Throughout this procedure the pope showed no signs of being exhausted. Indeed, he jokingly alluded to the amount of nourishment which was being imposed upon him, and said:

"I ought to get fat, as I have never had in all my life as much as I get now."

This buoyancy of spirit was considered to be one of the principal coefficients in the struggle with death which this admirable old man has made in the last seven days. The doctors, previous to the alarming attack of this afternoon, said there was not the slightest diminution in the acuteness of the pontiff's mental faculties, as shown this morning in a remarkable manner, when the pope insisted on going over some of the large questions of church policy laid before him by Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, although no worse, the pope was not reported to be any better; then came the news of the pontiff's sudden relapse and of the sending for a consulting physician.

Dr. Lapponi remained at the Vatican after the consultation of the physicians was ended, but he came from the sickroom long enough to say a few words. The doctor looked haggard and much depressed. The hopeful appearance which

he had shown early in the day had entirely disappeared. He said:

"I fear there is no hope, no hope whatever, and yet the end may not come tonight. Although the patient's condition is very grave, the disease seems to be developing through slow but certain processes."

BEGINS DAY WITH NEW STRENGTH

Pope Arises, Dresses Himself and Is Shaved Before Returning to Bed.

ROME, July 9, 1:15 P. M.—By special favor, the correspondent of the Associated Press here was allowed this morning to visit the papal apartment, where he had an interview on the situation with a personage who is better informed than any one else, but who, from motives easily understood, does not wish his name mentioned. He said:

"The first possible sign of amelioration in the Pope's condition since he was taken ill was seen this morning. The patient rested well enough during the great part of the night. It was not the sleep of prostration or collapse, but peaceful and natural, so much that the benefit is quite visible this morning. His temperature is 36, which is quite normal for the pontiff, considering his age and present condition. What is important is that his temperature never rose above normal and never even approached a feverish state. He now has a slight cough, and his kidneys are still deranged, but the secretion of urine, although very scarce, is somewhat augmented, which proves that his heart is stronger and his condition better, as demonstrated by the complete disappearance of cyanosis, so that his hands have again taken their natural, almost diaphanous aspect."

"Dr. Lapponi this morning informed the prelates who were waiting in the ante-chamber that he had examined the matter which the Pope had expostulated through coughing, and he said he was able to confirm his diagnosis, having found traces of blood, clearing demonstrating the existence of pneumonia. Everyone noticed that while in the past Dr. Lapponi never participated in the rejoicing and enthusiasm over the announced or imagined amelioration in the Pope's condition, remaining always extremely reserved and anxious looking, this morning, for the first time, Dr. Lapponi's face was tranquil and even hopeful looking, although it was said that he was very far from believing in a real, definite and lasting amelioration which would lead to the pontiff's recovery."

Pope Dresses Himself.

"Pope Leo himself noticed at once on waking this morning that he was much refreshed and stronger, and he said, with energy, that he wanted to resume his ordinary life. He insisted on dressing himself and walked to his arm chair, where he sat down and went through his complete toilet arrangements. It was not until his beard had been shaved that he would return to bed."

"As the Pope is much touched by the evidences of sympathy coming to him from all parts of the world, Dr. Lapponi showed him some of the telegrams which had reached him as the Pope's physician, including the following message from

Rev. Father Cleary, which said, in part: 'Before he dies I wish to see the world at peace. God bless him. Do not give him up; the world needs him.'"

"The pontiff was much satisfied. He said:

"The Americans have always shown me more affection than any other people. I love them."

"When this incident became known to the prelates in the ante-chamber, one of them exclaimed:

"If the Pope lives here is an American priest who will not be forgotten. He will be made a bishop, at least, in the Philippines."

KIND AMERICAN ONLY A LAYMAN.

Cleary, Whose Message So Touched the Pope, Cannot Be Made Bishop.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 9.—A special from Erie, Pa., says that Cleary, the man who sent a cablegram to the pope which deeply affected His Holiness, is a layman, instead of a priest. At the bishop's residence it was stated that the contents of the cablegram were entirely unknown to the bishop or his household. When told of the remark of a dignitary within the papal circle to the effect that the sender of the dispatch which so affected the pope might be made a bishop, the news elicited a smile, followed by a remark that Mr. Cleary was a long ways off from having such honors tendered him, as he was but a layman within the church.

AGAIN TAKES UP CHURCH WORK.

His Holiness Confers With Cardinal Rampolla on Pending Questions.

ROME, July 9.—The pope, on learning that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, desired to see him, received the cardinal at 10 o'clock this morning. The pontiff said he had seen, with great pleasure, how the sacred college was interested in his person, and he was equally gratified at the manifestations from the good people of Rome. After this, his holiness spontaneously asked Cardinal Rampolla whether there were any urgent affairs to deal with, and the cardinal made a short summary of the principal pending questions. The Pope interested himself in all of these and the conversation, turning again to the pontiff's condition, he said:

"Weakness has always been my greatest preoccupation. Besides the inquiries from all the reigning Sovereigns, there were received at the Vatican today sympathetic messages from the Count of Flanders, the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Infanta Isabella, Count Caserta, pretender to the kingdom of the two Sicilies, Grand Duke Sergei, of Russia, and Prince Maximilian of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha. Prince Albert of Belgium, not only inquired through the Legation, but went personally to the papal nuncio at Brussels to give expression to his grief. The Vatican was also advised that the President of Argentina had visited the papal inter-nuncio to demonstrate the interest taken by him, both as an individual and as an official."

DOCTORS ARE REAL MARTYRS.

Friends of Their Patient Wire All Kinds of Infallible Remedies.

ROME, July 9.—If there are real martyrs at the Vatican, they are Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni, who are inundated with letters and telegrams from the four quarters of the earth, imploring them to save their illustrious patient, who is so necessary to the church and the world. Unknown names rub elbows with those of world-wide celebrities, some of the senders asking for telegraphic news two or three times a day. A private secretary and a large force would be required to answer them all, which the eminent professors have certainly no intention of doing.

It does not even end there, for admirers and worshippers of Pope Leo are sending infallible remedies, which, they say, if only employed, are sure to save the pontiff's life. An American has sent what he describes as an extraordinarily nutritive liquid which would restore the dying to health. A South American has sent a hemorrhoidal unguent in a very rich flask. Besides these, there are prescriptions from druggists, and offers already to embalm the pontiff. Others offer to make a death mask; some want to paint

a picture of Pope Leo, and one writer even offers to impart the secret of petrifying the body into an everlasting statue to be offered to the pope's nephews.

OLD FRIENDS COME TO SEE POPE.

Deputation From the Obscure Place of His Birth Reaches Rome.

ROME, July 9.—A deputation arrived at the Vatican today from Carpineto, the birthplace of Pope Leo, the news of the pontiff's alarming condition having penetrated to the little town in the mountains. Carpineto is a little town among the Volschian hills, with streets so narrow that two donkeys cannot pass each other, and an hour distant from any railway, but with a water supply and electric lights, the former the gift of Pope Leo himself.

The village itself nourishes a species of worship for Leo. The deputation penetrated as far as the ante-chamber of the sick pontiff, who immediately said he would receive them, but for once gave way to the appeals of those around him and instead his kindest wishes and benediction.

POPE REALIZES END IS NEAR.

He Expresses His Wishes as to Place and Manner of Funeral.

ROME, July 9.—That the pope fully realizes his end cannot long be deferred is shown by the attention he has given during the last few days to the details of his final resting place. It is well known that he has discussed his testamentary dispositions, and expressed his wishes as to the place and manner of his funeral. Shortly before he was taken ill the pontiff repeated to Cardinal Satolli his desire to be buried in the church of St. John Lateran. It is said a statue of Pope Leo, forming part of the monument, has already been made.

CONDITION OF POPE IN BRIEF.

Story Told by the Bulletin Posted by the Physicians.

ROME, July 10, 4 A. M.—The injections given first by Dr. Mazzoni and then by Dr. Lapponi, have had, in part, the desired effect, as the pope has succeeded in getting some sleep, although his slumber was not entirely tranquil. The patient's diet has been somewhat lightened since the attack of diarrhea yesterday, and is now limited to meat broth and beef tea.

ROME, July 10, 2 A. M.—At 12:15 o'clock this morning it was declared that the pope's condition had not changed since the issuance of the bulletin at 7:30 last evening.

ROME, July 9, 7:30 A. M.—The following bulletin has been issued:

"The general condition of the illustrious patient, having become depressed, a consultation was held at 4 o'clock with the participation of Professor Rossi. From objective examination it appears that the liquid is again rapidly gathering in the pleura. The sounds of the heart are weak, without any symptoms of valvular lesion. The pulse is easily compressible and has 96 pulsations instead of 85, which is normal. The breathing is superficial and at long intervals. The kidneys are not performing

their functions. The state of his health is considered grave."

"ROSSONI, 'LAPPONI, 'MAZZONI."

Dr. Rossi and Dr. Mazzoni left the Vatican after the consultation, but at 8 o'clock Dr. Mazzoni returned.

ROME, July 9, 5 P. M.—The pope was suddenly attacked this afternoon with diarrhea, apparently caused by the large quantity of food he had taken, and to which he is unaccustomed, together with his extreme weakness. The development in turn augments his weakness. Dr. Rossi has just arrived at the sick room, owing to the sudden change for the worse in the condition of the pope. A consultation will be held immediately.

ROME, July 9, 9:30 P. M.—After the consultation this evening Dr. Lapponi said: "I fear there is no hope, no hope whatever, and yet the end may not come tonight."

LONDON, July 9, 8 A. M.—A special dispatch from Rome says a surprising rally has occurred in the pope's condition, and his doctors say there is some hope of his recovery.

ROME, July 9, 3:45 P. M.—At 3:30 P. M. word came from the sick room that while the general condition of the pope remains satisfactory, it was not desirable to take an over-optimistic view of the outlook, as a relapse may occur at any time, although no specific symptoms yet lead to such a supposition.

NEWS STILL KEPT FROM POPE.

Tragic Death of Cardinal Voipont Seen Now Never Be Told to Him.

ROME, July 9.—The tragic death of Monsignor Voipont, which occurred early this morning, was carefully kept from the pope throughout the day. It was at first thought it would be necessary to inform the pontiff in order that Monsignor Voipont's successor to the office of secretary of the consistory might be nominated, but after discussion by the Vatican authorities, it was decided the precedent admitted of the nomination of a secretary without the intervention of the pope. The chief importance of the position is felt at the time of a conclave, so that if it is considered essential to fill Monsignor Voipont's place, Cardinal Camerlingo will designate a secretary of the consistory. This procedure will permit of the news of Monsignor Voipont's death being withheld from the pope indefinitely.

When the amelioration in the condition of the pope presented favorable symptoms this morning, Pope Leo decided, after receiving Cardinal Rampolla's report, to recall also all the other cardinals living in Rome, to the number of about 25, as a special mark of his gratification at the part they took in his illness. A special notice was sent them calling them to the Vatican. In fact, Cardinals Oreglia, Gotti and Della Pelpe were received, and held a short conversation with his holiness, but soon afterward the dangerous condition of the patient developed, compelling Dr. Lapponi to stop the reception of the other cardinals.

The sarcastic humor of the Romans regales itself even at this solemn and sad moment. The remarks have been heard that Pope Leo, not satisfied at having killed all the cardinals created by his predecessor, except Cardinal Oreglia, and over 100 of those created by himself, now begins to kill those to be created by his successor.

Orders have been given that the bells of the Vatican and St. Peter's shall not be tolled for the death of Monsignor Voipont, since it would disclose the death to his holiness.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Local Medical Men Think Italian Doctors Are to Be Commended.

At the request of The Oregonian a number of leading physicians and surgeons of the city contributed the following symposium touching the illness of Pope Leo.

His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, is a man of advanced years. It is well known that pneumatic processes of all kinds are highly fatal, and that the most acute septic inflammation of the lungs are rapidly fatal, not only in later life, but to those in full vigor. The more sluggish forms, however, sometimes produce constitutional tolerance and then reaction and recovery may take place when the prognosis at first seems hopeless. Plural effusions in a case of this kind must be regarded as a rather favorable sign, as it is often, and now, happily in the case of his holiness seems to be an indication of reaction.

Age in reference to bodily conditions is a relative term that is not always to be determined by the number of years. There are some in whom senile degenerations are more pronounced at 60 than in others at 90 years. The ability of some persons of advanced years to react from disease or from severe operative procedure is often quite remarkable.

Surgery has in recent times established this by many notable examples. Skillful treatment does much to overcome the effects of the disease. His holiness has the advantage of the best care that modern medical science, supported by loving hearts and willing hands, can give.

I heartily join in the earnest hope of millions and feel that the hope is not groundless, that his holiness may recover from his present severe illness.

A. E. ROCKEY.

The most remarkable element of the illness of the pope is the tendency of it in one so aged, shown by the eminent patient.

So far as the disease itself is concerned, from the graphic reports published in The Oregonian, it appears to be inflammation of the pleura (the membrane lining the space between the inner surface of the ribs and the outer surface of the lungs), accompanied by a pouring out of fluid in the pleural cavity. Perhaps there is a complication of inflammation of the adjacent lung tissue, though Dr. Lapponi is of the opinion that pneumonia is not present.

The fluid has been proven by puncture and drawing off to be serious, chiefly

water, salt and albumen, and not mixed with pus, a common event in both acute and chronic peritonitis.

The condition is one which, occurring in those of a moderately vigorous state would occasion no serious alarm unless complicated with tubercular disease or pneumonia. Were it not for the extreme age of the pope, recovery might be reasonably and hopefully looked for.

Dr. Lapponi's treatment of the case coincides with accepted methods, but is hampered by the unwillingness of the patient to submit to the restraint of enforced rest.

S. E. JOSEPH.

His highness is said to be suffering from acute pleurisy with serious effusion. The amount of fluid removed is said to be but little. The pope is 72 years of age, and at that age even a slight attack of this kind is grave. The attack in this case was said to be due to exposure, which is one of the frequent exciting causes of pleurisy. It probably acts here as in other disease, by lowering the vitality through disturbance of nutrition. Anything that lowers the powers of resistance invites disease and especially pleurisy, if there is any tendency to pulmonary tuberculosis. Often tuberculous follows cases of serious effusion of the lung, and the question is raised if it was not the primary cause of the pleurisy.

As regards the criticism of the attending physicians, I think they are to be commended upon their diagnosis. Though generally the diagnosis of pleurisy with effusion is easy, perhaps no disease of the thorax is more frequently unsuspected. Effusion occurs in the earliest or latest stages of the disease. Often in the earliest stages the symptoms are latent and the diagnosis is, therefore, quite impossible.

My personal experience with European physicians is that as diagnosticians they are excelled by none and equalled by few. Complications of the heart and kidneys are common. I doubt if the pope recovers from this illness.

BYRON E. MILLER, M. D.

It is very difficult to give an opinion of Pope Leo XIII's condition simply by reading the newspaper reports. Apparently the newspaper reports give no patient of the advanced age of 72. It will depend of course upon the area of lung tissue involved, upon the tendency of the pleuritic effusion to reform and upon the nature of the kidney affection, of which latter the newspaper reports give no exact information. The prospects for recovery are indeed very bad. His wonderful vitality and recuperative forces, aided by his phenomenal will power, might, however, assist his own powers in overcoming pathological processes, and improvement of his condition, while extremely doubtful, is not entirely excluded.

OTTO S. RINSWANGER, M. D.

AMERICA AFTER CASTRO.

Ship Sent to Enforce Demand for Release of Two Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department at the instance of the State Department has taken steps to prevent further interference with American shipping in the Orinoco River by either the government forces or the forces of Mr. Russell, United States at Caracas, dated on the 6th inst., to the effect that the government forces had detained two ships belonging to the Orinoco Steam Navigation Company at San Fernando, and that the insurgents had detained and were likely to destroy three other ships belonging to the same company at Ciudad Bolivar. Orders were cable yesterday to the United States ship Bancroft at Port of Spain to proceed at once upon the Orinoco and release the detained vessels. No resistance is anticipated.

Utter Rout of Rebels Confirmed.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Venezuelan gunboats arriving here, says a Herald dispatch from Caracas, Trinidad, confirm the news of the bombardment and recapture of Guira and the entire Venezuelan coast along the Gulf of Paria by the government forces under Vice-President Gomez. The rebels, after a heavy loss, fled to the hills.

Shamrocks to Go on Drydock.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The two Shamrock yachts were taken to Erie basin today, where the challenger in event will be replaced by a spar which has been used in some of Shamrock II's early trials on the other side. Both yachts will also be put into drydock to be cleaned and repaired.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If Baby Is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children's teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and diarrhea.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

FOOD

Puny babies become strong and robust babies when fed on Mellin's Food. Mellin's Food gives strength.

You will be glad that you sent for a sample of Mellin's Food when you see how eagerly baby takes it.

MELLIN'S FOOD CO., BOSTON, MASS.

CARDINAL OREGLIA



INTO HIS HANDS POPE LEO HAS CONFIDED HIS WILL.

A Most Delicious Dessert

Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit is made in the most hygienic and scientific food laboratory in the world. The wheat is spun into light shreds, containing thousands of open pores and is not crushed flat and dense as in the case of other foods. These pores absorb the digestive juices and provide far greater surface for their action than is given by any other food.

The following simple "course before coffee" is much in vogue with club men, and the simplicity of preparation and the little cost, together with the delicious taste of the cookies, make this dessert in rare favor in the home.

USE SEASONABLE FRUIT AND

SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT

Split and slightly toast the Biscuit, then serve with berries, sliced peaches, bananas, or any seasonable fruit. Simple, isn't it? Your verdict will be

"Simply Delicious"

For Shortcake—With sharp knife have SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT lengthwise; prepare pineapple or for sauce (or bananas or mixed fruit) and add sugar and whipped cream.

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