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BEASLEY GOING TO NOME

Insists That Charge of Forgery Can Easily Be Explained.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 20.—Deputy Marshals Charles E. Herron and D. R. Dwyer, of Alaska, left Washington today for Cape Nome, having in custody James T. Beasley, captured by them in South Africa. Beasley is being taken back to Alaska to explain his endorsement on checks for \$700, which are alleged to be forgeries, in connection with the contract for building the Government telegraph line from Dawson, down the Yukon river. Beasley expressed a willingness to return to Alaska, saying the transaction can readily be explained. He insists he is innocent of any wrong doing, saying that he endorsed the checks not knowing two other signatures on them to have been forgeries.

AUTHOR AND WIFE BURNED

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Major Both Suffer Terrible Wounds.
MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 20.—Charles H. Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and Mrs. Major, were badly burned this afternoon. Mrs. Major was heating a curling-iron on an alcohol lamp, when the comb in her hair became ignited, burning her hair, arms and hands in a terrible manner. Mr. Major, in attempting to extinguish the flames, suffered severe burns about the arms and hands.

JUST A JOKE OF PLATT'S

Aldrich Could Not Be Vice-President Even if He Wanted.
OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, July 20.—Tom Platt is becoming facetious in his old age. In an interview today he declares for Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island for the Vice-Presidency. Aldrich has held the title of boss of the Senate for something like ten years, and of course would not surrender that title for the Vice Presidency.

PRINCE TO VISIT AMERICA

Heir of British Throne Will Be Guest of Roosevelt.
LONDON, July 20.—The Standard says it is reported at Portsmouth that the cruiser King Alfred will after the naval maneuvers be held in readiness to take the Prince and Princess of Wales to New York, they having accepted an invitation to visit President Roosevelt. There is no official confirmation of the report.

LEO'S SOUL GONE

Death Rends It From His Feeble Body.

BLESSING ON HIS LIPS

As Breath Passes, He Gazes on Crucifix.

PATIENT IN GREAT AGONY

Weeping Cardinals and Relatives Surround Him.

HIS LAST WORDS TO OREGLIA

Confides Care of Church to Cardinal Carmerlingo In Last Conscious Moments—End Due to Exhaustion in Struggle With Disease.

OFFICIAL TITLE OF LEO XIII.
His Holiness the Pope,
Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ,
Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles,
Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church,
Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy,
Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province,
Sovereign of the Temporal Dominions of the Holy Roman Church.

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

The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration, and ended after tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia with which his holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon 82 years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was bound to break at last.

Tonight the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit lies on the bed in the Vatican, beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velvet, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his chin, and in the hands that have blessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So Pope Leo will remain until tomorrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial ceremonies.

Tomorrow the Sacred College of Cardinals will assemble for the official duty of pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed, the body will be taken to the small throneroom adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the body being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter's, where it will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent Basilica of St. John the Lateran.

Patient Though in Pain.

Pope Leo's final moments were marked by that same serenity and devotion, and when he was conscious, that calm intelligence, which is associated with his 25 years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet, Pio Centra, he murmured:
"The pain I suffer is most terrible."
Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and his nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and the last look of his almost sightless eyes was toward the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death chamber.

Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passage of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli had impressively pronounced the absolute in articulo mortis.

The condition of his holiness varied from agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him, Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing that the end might be quickened. Of this supreme moment, Dr. Lapponi gives an impressive description. He said:
"Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvelous

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF POPE LEO.



WEARING THE TRIPLE CROWN.

display of his energy, and even his death was really grand. It was resigned, calm and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive an illness, showing such supreme courage in dying. The pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at 4 minutes past 4 o'clock.

"I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial, and afterward declared the pope to be no more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreglia, the dean of the Sacred College, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be cleared of all curious persons having no right to be therein. Contemporaneously, the cardinal instructed Monsignore Righi, the master of ceremonies, to send the Swiss Guards from the Clementine Hall to close all the entrances to the Vatican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being intrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

Mourning City is Calm.

The death of the pontiff occurred at a time when all was singularly calm about the Vatican, as people had been so long expecting the final summons that their sensibilities were well-nigh numbed. Outside St. Peter's, the empty trolley cars swung slowly around the loop and across the square into the cool colonnade which for over two centuries has been the pride of Roman architecture. The clang of the car bells was the only noise that dispelled the traditional peacefulness of an Italian afternoon. Now and again one of those little open carriages in which all Rome rides rattled across the baked stone with which the square of St. Peter's is paved and took its place on the cab rank that lies in the shadow of Michelangelo's 49 columns. A few half-naked urchins dawdled in the spray which a light breeze blew from the fountain that plays unceasingly beside the huge obelisk brought to Rome from Egypt by some conquering Emperor. A few yards away, beside the doors that led to the Vatican, some 20 or 30 men and boys and a handful of gendarmes lazily awaited the news.

Inside, the Swiss Guards lolled on a bench and complained of the heat. Scarcely a soul passed up the marble staircase, and the courtyard of San Damaso was deserted except for the heavy black carriages of the cardinals and their concubines, who were awaiting their masters. It was the hour of the siesta. Nothing could have been more peaceful. Occasionally one of the more energetic among the watchers ventured into the sun to take another glance at the pope's room, which, kept closely shuttered, was in perfect harmony with the quiet scene it overlooked.
At 20 minutes past four a man dashed

madly across St. Peter's square, then quite empty. A second later another followed on a bicycle. Within a few seconds, as if by magic, newspaper men, gendarmes and messengers, running, driving and gesticulating, dashed to and from the portals of the Vatican. Like a wireless message there flashed the words: "He is dead."

Rubbing the afternoon sleep from their eyes, bareheaded men and women, many carrying babies, besieged the door of the Vatican. The transformation was complete. The quick movement and intense feeling of the rapidly gathering crowd now permeated where a few minutes before there had been no sign of life. The French Ambassador's carriage drove furiously from the Vatican and drew up at a nearby telegraph office. Without waiting for the horses to stop, the Ambassador jumped out and notified his government of the pope's death. There soon

HISTORY OF THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

- July 4—Stricken with senile pneumonia.
- July 5—Condition so grave that injections of digitalis and camphor are given.
- July 6—Liquid gathers in the pleura and an operation is decided upon.
- July 7—Operation produces restlessness and death is hourly expected.
- July 8—Derangement of the kidneys adds to the seriousness of the case.
- July 9—Second operation performed to remove the liquid from the pleura, and the physicians abandon all hope.
- July 10—Operation has a more beneficial effect than expected and the condition of the patient is much improved.
- July 11—Life is only kept up by resort to the most powerful of stimulants.
- July 12—A change for the better occurs and the doctors have hopes that the patient will survive.
- July 13—A serious relapse is suffered, delirium results from nervousness, a fatal termination is nearer than ever before.
- July 14—Delirium increases.
- July 15—Delirium followed by burst of energy and another relapse.
- July 16—Alternate attacks of restlessness and drowsiness.
- July 17—Breathing becomes painful.
- July 18—Sleep brings improvement and even hopes of recovery. The pope sits up.
- July 19—He falls into state of coma, strength steadily declines and doctors give up hope.
- July 20—Death comes at 4:04 P. M., after few lucid intervals.

followed the cardinals, who, with set faces, drove slowly homeward.

Vatican Closely Guarded.

Behind the shutters of Pope Leo's room, which still remained closed, all was over. The heavy bronze doors were swung to, and entrance to the Vatican was only obtainable by knocking at a little wicket that was closely kept within by the papal guard and without by the Italian police. The latter had been slightly reinforced, but had no difficulty in controlling the crowds, which were allowed to remain in the square just as they were accustomed to do before the death, but not to enter the Vatican itself. Carriages kept rattling up, most of the occupants holding in their hands extra editions announcing the pope's death while they quickly got out. In the piazza of St. Peter's sat a group of young Roman princes discussing the situation. Near by was another group of peasants and working women who make Rome so picturesque. A few entered the basilica itself, and there offered up prayers for Pope Leo's soul. Among the supplicants were many monks, who, with hands up-lifted, prayed long and earnestly at the gates of the dimly lighted shrines.

Last Day Full of Pain.

Pope Leo's last day on earth was full of physical anguish, and this was heightened by fleeting moments of consciousness which permitted him fully to recognize the slow approach of his end. The coma of last night was broken by periods of lucidity. When the doctors assembled in the sickroom for the morning conference, the aged sufferer recognized them, and mournfully said that task would soon be over. The doctors recognized that the catastrophe was very near, and soon informed Cardinals Rampolla and Oreglia and the other leading figures of the Sacred College.

Towards noon the pontiff had a distinct sinking spell, during which his heart almost ceased to beat. The cardinals and Pope Leo's relatives were hastily summoned, and word spread through the Vatican that death had actually occurred.
Last Rally Before Death.
But, despite the imminence of danger, the pope again rallied. Even while the cardinals stood about the bedside expecting death, the sufferer opened his eyes and his lips moved with words of benediction. He recognized and spoke to Cardinal Oreglia, and, still thinking of the church he loved so well, confided its interests to the dean of the Sacred College. The cardinals, prelates and the dying man's relatives knelt beside the bed and kissed his hand. For two hours the pope lingered in a state of semi-consciousness.

RULE OF OREGLIA

Regent During Papal Interregnum.

CONCLAVE AUGUST 3

Long Contest Puts Candidates All Equal.

MAY BE A LONG STRUGGLE

Half a Dozen Candidates Have Good Chances.

POWERS WILL NOT INTERFERE

They All Desire a Pope Who Shall Be Impartial and Not Stir Up Strife Among the Nations.

ROME, July 20.—The greatest interest is now centered in the work of the holy conclave, which is to select the successor to Leo XIII. The conclave will, it is generally believed, meet August 3. Speculations, prophecies and predictions come from every direction in favor of the various candidates. The comparatively long illness of Leo has had the effect of narrowing the chances of some who entered the contest with what was thought to be the brightest prospects, while it has brought forward into prominence others who at first were hardly considered. The result is that they are all now about on the same level. It is said that there has never been a conclave in which there are so many candidates who have a fair chance of winning.

Such a situation might lead to a struggle of much longer duration than that of 1878, when Leo was elected. That conclave lasted scarcely three days. The contest would be prolonged especially if, after the early ballots, the different parties whose exact strength could only then be established, persist in remaining faithful to their favorites instead of joining

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