

Leo's Life Spans Over Another Day

Grave Aspect of His Condition Continues—Doctors Give Up the Idea of Performing a Third Operation

Rome, July 16.—7.25 p. m.—The following bulletin has just been issued: "His holiness' condition continues the same as this morning. During the day he had some hours rest. Pulse 88, respiration 24, temperature 36.5 centigrade (97.7 Fahrenheit)."

"LAPPONI, "MAZZONI."

Rome, July 15.—The pope's condition today again assumed a grave aspect. Besides the continuance of the pontiff's extreme weakness the doctors indicated the ominous prospect of another operation for the removal of the pleuritic liquid.

The pope continued restless, but had several periods of comparative ease. During one of these he gave another evidence of his remarkable vitality by taking holy communion during the celebration of mass in honor of the madonna of the Carmelites. The ceremony was held in the chapel adjoining the sick room, the doors being open. It was a pathetically solemn event by the pope's request. Those participating, besides Dr. Lapponi and Pio Centra, included a number of his trusted domestics, five sweepers and two porters.

The doctors are unable to announce definitely when the next operation will be performed, but are determined to defer it until it is imperative, fearing that the enfeebled condition of the patient may be taxed beyond the final limit.

Toward noon the pontiff dropped off into an uneasy sleep.

Today being the festival of the Carmelite madonna and because of Pope Leo's devotion to this madonna, special prayers on behalf of his holiness were offered in all the churches after the celebration of mass.

The pontiff's own prediction that his death, if it were to result from his present illness, would occur today, is recalled with emotion.

Early today his holiness awoke and immediately began repeating prayers to the madonna, speaking with such fervor that his valet, Centra, hurried from an adjoining room. Pope Leo, bearing Centra's voice, said: "Ah, Pio, your task is nearly done. Today is the feast of the Carmelite madonna."

Still later, with the same idea in mind, the pope asked for one of his private secretaries, Mgr. Marzolini, to have him say mass in the chapel next to his bed room, with the door between the two apartments open. In the middle of the mass Pope Leo received the communion like one who really saw visions of coming bliss.

The Patient Finds No Rest

Rome, July 16.—When Dr. Mazzoni visited the pontiff this morning the latter said the past night had been one of the worst he had experienced. He spoke of the oppression on his chest, the difficulty in breathing and the uncontrollable sweat in any position, in fact, no peace in any position.

Dr. Lapponi said the pope had called for him very often during the night, taking frequent restoratives, especially veal broth, orangeade and tamarind water. He felt better, however, after the celebration of mass as though the communion had calmed him. In fact the doctors proceeded with a thorough examination of his thorax without fatiguing him too much. They found

the liquid in the pleura augmented, but not gathered in such quantities as to endanger the patient's life by producing pressure on the heart or through asphyxia, which might occur if there were pressure on the lower part of the bronchial tubes.

On account of the extreme weakness of the pontiff no new operation for extracting the liquid will be performed until it is absolutely indispensable, but the operation might be made tonight independent of the fact that liquid in its present quantity does not imminently threaten the pope's life.

The doctors hesitate to again perform thoracocentesis (drainage of the pleura) fearing that the effect of the operation itself involving the possibility of pressure on the lungs and consequently of the whole apparatus of circulation, might be fatal.

The secretion of urine has slightly augmented in the last 24 hours, having reached 40 cubic centimeters. It is, however, still greatly insufficient.

The doctors have received many congratulations from medical authorities, with most of whom they are not acquainted, on their treatment of the pontiff. Among these is a letter to Dr. Lapponi from Professor Henri Huchard, a member of the academy of medicine at Paris.

Operation Abandoned

Rome, July 16.—8 p. m.—The pope's condition remains unchanged. He has slept several hours since morning. Pulse 88, respiration 30, temperature 36.6 centigrade. "LAPPONI, "MAZZONI."

At 6 o'clock this evening the pope's physicians were again in consultation as to the advisability of a third tapping operation. Liquid continued to rise in the pleura, causing the respiration to be extremely short and panting.

It was stated that there was evidence of the thickening of the fluid in the pleura, and this made ordinary tapping impracticable. The only method for removing the accumulation would be by a fresh incision between the ribs, and this was out of the question, the use of anesthetics being impossible. The operation would be just as likely to result in extinguishing the last spark of life as to serve to prolong it, at the most, for another day or two. The heat today was more oppressive and the humidity was greater.

Two curious rumors in regard to the pope gained credence today. One that was circulated in Vatican circles was to the effect that the illness of the holy father had been greatly exaggerated from the outset by the physicians and that his recovery was not improbable. The other report, which prevailed among the populace, was to the effect that the pope was already dead. As a matter of fact, up to 4 this evening the day had been such the same in the sick room as the past three or four had been. There was much interest in the publication this afternoon of the last poem written by the pope. It consisted of eight lines of Latin upon St. Anselm, who was a bishop of Canterbury in the eleventh century.

Amazing Resistance to Death

Rome, July 16.—After a day of apprehension caused by the bulletin which to medical men indicated the rapid approach of the end, there came the evening announcement, which was simply amazing in its record of fresh resistance against the great destroyer. A Roman physician affirmed that he would refuse to believe tonight's bulletin unless it was signed by his eminent colleagues. It is not generally known in Rome that the most famous of the pope's physicians diagnosed the seat of the trouble as cancer of the pleura, but doctors having knowledge

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Electric Chair Will Get Knapp the Wife Murderer

No Recommendation for Mercy—Ghastly Record of Crime According to His Sworn Confession

Hamilton, Ohio, July 16.—The jury in the case of A. A. Knapp, charged with strangling his wife to death, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree at 7:35 this morning after being out all night. There was no recommendation of mercy. The result of the trial is accepted with great satisfaction by the public. Knapp's mother and sister were very much affected when they heard the verdict. The case will be carried higher on the usual appeal, but it is generally believed that Knapp will now be electrocuted.

Knapp was tried for killing his third wife, Annie Goddard Knapp, but after his sensational arrest, February 25, he confessed having killed at least five women. Knapp's confession, which

was sworn to before Mayor Bosch, is as follows:

"July 21, 1894, I killed Emma Lippteman in a lumber yard in Geat street, Cincinnati.

"August 1, 1894, I killed May Eckert in Walnut street opposite the Y. M. C. A. in Cincinnati.

"August 7, 1894, I killed my wife, Jamie Connors Knapp, under the canal bridge in Liberty street, Cincinnati, and threw her into the canal.

"In Indianapolis in July, 1895, I killed Ida Gebhard in a stable.

"December 22, 1902, I killed my wife, Annie Knapp, at 339 South Fourth street, in Hamilton, and threw her into the river at Lindenwald.

"This is the truth. I make this statement of my own free will, and not by the request of any officer or any one else."

The most recent of the murders—that of his third wife, Annie Goddard Knapp of Hamilton—led to his arrest at the home of his fourth bride in Indianapolis. An uncle of his victim, hearing of Knapp's marriage to a Miss Gamble in Indianapolis a few days after the mysterious disappearance of his niece, formerly Annie Goddard, started an investigation.

Pressed for further details, Knapp said:

"I don't know why I killed Annie. She was a good wife and I loved her. We never had quarrels in our lives. I choked her to death as she lay in bed, and then pushed the body into a box and took it to the river. Then I left town. I met a mail carrier just as I was about to unload the box from the wagon and he spoke to me. I waited until he got by and then pushed the box over into the water."

Knapp soon afterward led the police to the spot on the banks of the Miami river where he had thrown the body. The body was found in the Ohio river, where it had floated down. His trial began three weeks ago.

MARROQUIN'S ADVICE

Advantages of Canal Will Repay Partial Sacrifice of Sovereignty

Colon, July 16.—President Marroquin today sent a message to congress in reference to the canal treaty. He pointed out the difficulty of the government in the matter and advised the sacrifice of partial sovereignty in order to gain the pecuniary advantage which would follow. Such action, he said, would gratify the state of Panama. Should the treaty be rejected the government would be charged with losing an opportunity. The president advocated its acceptance because it would improve the land, increase the friendship of the United States and extend enterprise. President Marroquin throws the responsibility for the fate of the treaty upon the congress.

SILVER COMMISSION

Nothing Promising in the First Day's Proceedings

Berlin, July 16.—The American and Mexican international silver exchange commission met the representative of the German government for their first conference at the Reichs bank building today. From a trustworthy German source the correspondent is informed that the British and French governments flatly refused to obligate themselves to the purchase of a fixed amount of silver yearly for Indian and colonial coinage. This is one of the commission's proposals which is intended to stabilize the ratio between silver and gold. Germany's delegates recognize that absolutely nothing is possible without the co-operation of Great Britain and France, and it is not believed here that the commission's work will lead to the calling of an international conference.

MISSIONS EMPHASIZED

This Branch of Work to Be Pressed by Charlotte Convocation

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Methods and means of mission work within the bounds of the Charlotte convocation was discussed at this morning's session of the convention. It was decided to have a map drawn, showing the location of every church and the mission fields within the mission bounds of the convocation. The missionary work, which has heretofore been under direction of the diocese, will be transferred to the missionary conference on October 1st. This was decided upon this morning and the following were elected to compose the missionary committee: Rev. C. C. Leman of Charlotte, Rev. Dean of Greensboro, Rev. W. A. Smith of Ansonville, H. C. Jones of Charlotte and Clarence R. Brown of Greensboro. Mr. Clarence Frick of Charlotte was elected treasurer of the convocation. At the closing session tonight the Sunday school work was taken up and discussed.

Negro Conference

Hampton, Va., July 16.—The "negro conference" in connection with the summer school is in session here, discussing vital questions affecting the future of the American negro. Health Conditions, Domestic Science, Business Enterprises, Rural Schools, etc., are the subjects handled by the 576 teachers present. About eighty-two are from North Carolina. Prominent North Carolinians are D. J. Sanders, Biddle University; J. R. Hawkins, Kittrell College; J. E. Shepherd, C. H. Williams, Raleigh; P. W. Moore, Elizabeth City; J. E. King, Raleigh; C. N. Hunter, S. A. Smith.

Post Office Appointments

Washington, July 16.—The post office department has appointed John S. Abernethy postmaster at Chronicle, N. C., vice J. H. Hicks, resigned, and John Burnett, postmaster at Etna, N. C., vice James R. Morgan, resigned.

Winston Worst Durham

Winston-Salem, N. C., July 16.—Special.—Winston defeated Durham in the first game between the two teams this afternoon. The score was 12 to 3. Smith, Durham's pitcher, was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning. He was succeeded by Dock Johnson. He was succeeded by Dock Johnson. He pitched a fine game for Winston. The

locals scored three runs in the first inning, two in the second, one in the third, three in the fifth, two in the seventh and one in the eighth. Durham scored two runs in the first and one in the sixth, by Johnson giving a man a base on balls when the bases were full. The teams will play again tomorrow.

Virginia-Carolina Finances

New York, July 16.—The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company for the year ended June 15, 1903, shows: Gross profits \$5,231,877; charged off to repairs and depreciation, \$635,660; net profits, \$4,596,217; dividends on preferred stock, eight per cent, \$90,000; dividends on common stock, five per cent, \$1,350,220; interest on collateral trust loans, \$209,400; total, \$2,565,820; balance to undivided profits, \$37,626.

Two Charged With Murder

Fayetteville, N. C., July 16.—Special. Sheriff Salmon of Harnett and Deputy Sheriff Morgan of Cumberland today arrested Cleveland Williams and Bennett Blue, charged with the murder of Ed Barney at Union church, Carver's Creek township, some weeks ago, for which murderer the negroes, Brothers and McLean, are in jail.

PLAYED WITH A GUN

Nurse Pulled the Trigger and Little Boy Was Killed

Charlotte, N. C., July 16.—Special. Jack Duncan, the five-year-old son of E. F. Duncan, a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm, died at the Presbyterian Hospital this morning as the result of a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted. Jack secured his father's cartridges and loaded up the gun. Then he began a romp with his nurse, the gun being the chief plaything. In the course of play the nurse pointed the gun at Jack, never thinking it was loaded, and pulled the trigger. There was a scream and Jack fell to the floor mortally wounded. The ball entered the center of the abdomen, piercing the kidneys. The young parents are almost frantic with grief.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The Methodists at Weldon Having a Good Meeting

Weldon, N. C., July 16.—Special.—The Warrenton district conference was called to order here last evening, Rev. R. A. Willis, presiding elder of the district, in the chair. On roll call forty pastors and laymen were present. A good many more have since arrived. Rev. J. D. Bundy of Henderson was elected secretary. The usual committees were appointed and the Rev. Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of the Raleigh Christian Advocate, Rev. J. E. Underwood and President Davis of the Lenoir Female College were introduced to the conference. Rev. P. N. Stainback, for the town, delivered a brief address of welcome, to which Rev. J. D. Bundy responded.

ANTI-SALOON WAR

Temperance People in Wilmington Assume an Aggressive Attitude

Wilmington, N. C., July 16.—Special. A special meeting of the board of aldermen is called for tomorrow night for the purposes of taking up matters relative to the restriction of the saloon business in Wilmington. A set of rules will be proposed for the government of saloons. A large committee from the anti-saloon league will appear before the board and urge the passage of an ordinance requiring the saloons to close at 9 o'clock every night. This measure will bring on a hard fight between the liquor and anti-liquor element. The antisaloonists are waging a relentless war on the whiskey sentiment. More stringent measures may pop up at any time. The nine-o'clock closing law may not pass as the majority of the board have heretofore stood with the saloon men on questions relating to the liquor traffic. There are sixty bar rooms in Wilmington.

Tax Values in Halifax

Weldon, N. C., July 16.—Special. The recent assessment of taxable values in Halifax county shows an increase of \$1,000,000. The former assessment was about \$4,780,000, now it is in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000, an increase of 26 per cent. The average value of land is about \$12.50 per acre.

Russia Says No to Kishineff Petition

It Will Not Be Received Nor Considered—This is Probably the End of Negotiations on the Subject

Washington, July 16.—The expectation that the Russian government would decline to receive the petition of American citizens concerning the Kishineff massacre was realized today. Secretary of State Hay got advice this evening by telegram from Mr. Riddle, United States charge d'affaires, reporting the result of his communication to the Russian foreign office. Mr. Hay sent this dispatch by telegram to the president at Oyster Bay.

In his message Mr. Riddle said that he had gone to the foreign office in obedience to the instruction telegraphed to him by Mr. Hay yesterday, and had inquired whether the Russian government would receive a petition from a large number of American citizens in relation to the Kishineff tragedy. The reply was a refusal from the Russian government to either "receive or consider" the petition.

Unless the president directs otherwise this ends the Kishineff petition incident. The view of the authorities here is that no further action in the matter should be taken, and in the belief that Mr. Roosevelt will adopt the same view they regard the incident as closed.

It developed today that the slap in the face given by Russia to the United States (for the declination of the St. Petersburg government to receive the petition will be so regarded) was not expected by several of the prominent men who have been called into Mr. Roosevelt's confidence in connection with the question of asking Russia to permit the petition to be delivered. In fact, these men were inclined to believe that the czar would accept the document on account of its respectful tone and from a desire not to offend the United States government by declining to do so. Others, however, and these constituted the majority, were confident that Russia would not receive the petition, but some of these were of the opinion that a mistake would be made by that government in adopting such a course.

It is not likely that the state department will make any public announcement of the action taken by the Russian government, but the prominent Jews who have been concerned in getting up the petition will be informed of the contents of Mr. Riddle's telegram.

It was learned this evening from the very best authority that the text of the original draft of the petition had

not been changed as a result of the conference at Oyster Bay Tuesday between the president, Leon Levi, Oscar Strauss and Simon Wolfe.

In official circles here the opinion is expressed that the petition incident will not result in leaving any sore, that the Russian government will overlook what it construed to be an attempt on the part of a foreign power to meddle in its domestic affairs, and that the administration in Washington will be glad to forget the emphatic declination of Russia to "receive or consider" the Kishineff communication. It is not known, however, whether this opinion is general.

Used Cancelled Stamps

New Bern, N. C., July 16.—Special. Cullie Foster, a colored man, was arrested today upon complaint of S. W. Hancock, postmaster, charged with violating section 1585 of the postal laws, viz., using cancelled postage stamps in payment of postage. He was held by United States Commissioner Bill for the next federal grand jury, and in default of one hundred dollars bail was committed to Craven county jail.

Prohibition in Statesville

Salisbury, N. C., July 16.—Special. The temperance people of Statesville are experiencing some difficulties in protecting themselves against the sale and use of liquor in that town, and several offenders of the law have already come to grief. A number of seizures have been made and the officers now have a good supply of whiskey on hand.

Federal Cemetery Keeper

Salisbury, N. C., July 16.—Special. Capt. A. Hyde has been appointed superintendent of the federal cemetery at this place, and has entered upon his duties. Capt. Hyde is a man of wide experience in this line, having had charge of the federal cemetery at New Bern for a number of years. The transfer to Salisbury comes in the way of a promotion, as the cemetery here is the only one of the first class in North Carolina.

Voted for Organic Union

Charlotte, N. C., July 16.—Special. The organic commission of the A. M. E. Zion and C. M. E. Zion churches, the two leading colored Methodist denominations, which has been in session here today and yesterday, unanimously voted today to reaffirm the resolutions adopted recently at Washington, which provide for the consolidation of the two denominations. Five bishops of one faith and six of the other, besides a great number of colored ministers and laymen, are in attendance on the convention here.

Eastern Asia Under War Cloud's Shadow

Russia Determined to Retain Manchuria and Will Fight It Out With Japan—Interference Not Expected

Peking, July 16.—Unusual stagnation prevails in Chinese foreign politics as though affairs were pressing or waiting for the long-expected crisis through Russia, which, claiming to be China's only real friend, is now threatening her dissolution by the execution of war plans, which, if successful, will probably defeat the career of America and Great Britain in Eastern Asia. The action of M. Lessar, following his arrival from the conference at Port Arthur, is awaited for the first authentic demonstration of the plans adopted by the Port Arthur conference.

There are several reasons that are accepted as indicating Russia's desire for war. The first of these is that Russia fears that America will be strong enough in a few years to compel the integrity of the open door; the second, that she relies upon her traditional friendship with the United States and America's present foreign policy for neutrality; and third, that she relies upon Germany, and probably France, to prevent Japan from occupying Port Arthur in case of war. Meanwhile, advice from a high official source at Newchwang contain the following inferences that were gained from a member of the Port Arthur conference immediately after the conference adjourned:

First, that Russia expects to hold fast to all Manchuria; second, that she wants war as an excuse for the permanent occupation of Manchuria and that her hostile preparations are already about completed; third, that she intends to prevent Japan from becoming a first class power and a con-

tinual menace on her Pacific frontier, and will, therefore, whip her once for all, and immediately; fourth, she believes that her fleet is strong enough to defeat the Japanese, but does not expect to use it except for defence, not intending to risk a large naval engagement; and fifth, General Korupatkin, Russian minister of war, has not attempted among his friends, to disguise his contempt for the Japanese army, which he observed during his recent visit to Japan.

The Russians in Manchuria regard the Japanese as having no originality, as being unforfeited and as being unqualified for continuous warfare with Russia. Russia is confident that Japan will receive no support from any other power, while America and Great Britain will be mere observers. It is practically admitted that a combination of these three powers could prevent the carrying out of the Russian plans, but such a combination is not expected.

A member of the Port Arthur conference declared that China has already agreed to all the terms proposed by Russia. He adds that foreigners in Manchuria expect war. It is also intimated that the conference probably organized a government for Manchuria and that Admiral Alexieff probably will be soon appointed viceroy. It is also said that if Japan refuses to go to war the crisis will be over.

New Shamrock's Superiority

New York, July 16.—The Shamrock III gave another exhibition of her superiority over the challenger of four years ago in a forty-mile test off Sandy Hook light ship today. The race was to leeward and windward, and was sailed twice over a twenty-mile course. In a breeze that swept across the waters at about fifteen miles at the start, and gradually softened. The new boat covered the course in six minutes and fifteen seconds less time than the older boat and gained substantially on every leg.