

Leo XIII Passes Over to Join the Silent Majority

His Mind Was Clear at the Fatal Moment—Cardinals Surround His Couch and Received His Parting Blessing

Rome, July 20.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, according to the official announcement, Pope Leo XIII's long struggle with death, came to its inevitable end. So many premature reports had been circulated, including one from an official source earlier in the day, that the first news was hardly credited. A half dozen times within a fortnight his physicians and attendants believed that the fatal hour had come, but each time his inflexible will conquered physical disability for the time, until there almost grew up in Rome confidence in his power to defy the great destroyer.

Tonight Catholic and non-religious Rome alike unite in respect for the brave and devoted spirit of the grand old man. His end was peaceful, undisturbed by delirium, an end, in fact, such as he desired. The clouds that eclipsed his mental faculties yesterday drifted away, and he bade a calm farewell to those about him, with full knowledge that his last hour had come. It was 11 o'clock when the final change indicated its approach. The pope signified to Mgr. Angeli, his favorite secretary, that he desired to speak. Mgr. Angeli leaned over him, but was unable to hear the faint words that the pope uttered. The second time the dying man endeavored to make himself understood, but failed. His eyes became anxious, but with an evident effort his third whisper into his attendant's ear was comprehended. Senator De Aguiar, the Spanish ambassador to the Vatican, who was on the other side of the couch, asked what the pope said. Mgr. Angeli, instead of reply, shook his head and dropped on his knees at the bedside in prayer, the expression in the dying pontiff's face showing that his request had been comprehended.

A few minutes later the pope's breathing became most difficult. Dr. Laponi administered pure oxygen, but it had no effect. Signs of life suddenly disappeared. The pope's valet in alarm, exclaimed: "Doctor, what is it? Is he dead?" Dr. Laponi evidently believed so, for he went to the door of the ante-room, where the cardinals and prelates were assembled. His face was so full of grief that, although he did not speak, those assembled believed that the end had come; and crowded into the room, and the report spread throughout the Vatican that the pope was dead.

Cardinal Vannutelli was among those who entered. He began to repeat the prayers for the dying, the others whispering the responses. Presently the pope stirred again, his pulse re-beat and he breathed faintly but easily. Nearly all those in the room stole out quietly and the pope opened his eyes, and presently, to the amazement of all, he whispered a wish to see the cardinals. Once more they all came into the room, and the pope whispered an adieu to each of them.

An hour before the end an ivory crucifix was placed in the pope's hand, where it still remains. The flags on the municipal buildings were placed at half-mast when the news of the pope's death was received. The concerts and other celebrations in honor of the dowager queen's birthday were at once cancelled.

The Pope Pronounced Dead. Rome, July 20, 4 p. m.—It was four o'clock when the bronze gates of the Vatican were closed to signify that the pope was dead. But it is learned that he actually died an hour earlier.

Vatican officers say of the last scene that the pope was in a deep coma all day. Life simply faded away without a rally or incident. About an hour after Dr. Laponi pronounced life extinct Cardinal Oreglia entered the death chamber to perform the solemn ceremony of officially verifying his death. He lifted the cloth from the face of the dead pope, and in an impressive voice, called three times: "Pecci, answer."

Then in an impressive voice he declared: "The pope is indeed dead." The old ceremony of striking the forehead of the dead pontiff three times with a silver hammer was not performed, nor was it when Pope Pius IX. expired.

The great space in front of the Vatican rapidly filled with a great silent throng, who uncovered their heads when the death of his holiness was announced. Cardinal Oreglia is now in sole control of the Vatican functions. The authority of Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, and the other executive officers of the church ceased with the death of the pope. More than twenty cardinals were admitted to the death chamber this afternoon. A little later the body was given over to the embalmers. The fisherman's ring, the pope's insignia of office, was removed from the dead pontiff's hand

by Mgr. Bisleti and was handed to Cardinal Oreglia, in whose custody it will remain until it is produced at the conclave. Parting Moment Was Peaceful. Rome, July 20.—Soon after eleven o'clock it became evident that the end was at hand. Cardinal Vannutelli, who was at the bedside, recited the prayers for the dying and Mgr. Piffser administered final absolution in the presence of Cardinals Oreglia and Satolli.

According to the Observatore Romano the pope regained consciousness during his last hours, and recognizing that his end was near, commended the interests of the church to Cardinal Oreglia.

About noon his holiness had a relapse and was again unconscious. Half an hour later all the cardinals assembled at his bedside. At 1:30 it was found that he was dying as all the air passages were filled. His nephews advanced and took his hand. The pope again became conscious and recognized and blessed his relatives. Dr. Mazzoni went to the Vatican at three o'clock and remained for some time with Dr. Laponi and Pio Centra, the pope's valet, the cardinals retiring to the ante-chamber. At 2:50 o'clock there was another struggle for breath and Cardinal Oreglia was called. Ten minutes later his holiness quietly expired, retaining consciousness until the last moment. After drawing up the death certificate the doctors retired, and a detachment of the noble guard took charge of the body.

When the death of the pope was officially announced most of the shops in the Vatican quarter closed their doors, but business continued almost as usual in other parts of the city. Those present at the death of his holiness were Cardinal Vannutelli, Sacristan Piffser, Count Camille Pecci, Dr. Laponi and Pio Centra.

Two companies of grenadiers arrived in front of the Vatican shortly after six o'clock. Their services were entirely unnecessary. The spectators were silent and decorous. The bells of St. Peter's were then ringing for vespers as usual.

The Dying Pontiff Speaks. Rome, July 20.—When during the alarming crisis, about noon, the pope was lying on his bed, perfectly motionless, while around him knelt the cardinals and other members of the papal court, praying and not knowing whether the pope was not already dead, without any preliminary restlessness the pope opened his eyes, which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and he said, solemnly: "To your eminence, who will so soon seize the reins of supreme power, I commend the church in these difficult times."

Then Mgr. Bisleti, the master of the chamber, asked for the pope's benediction for the court, which the pontiff granted, adding: "Be this my last greeting." Then the pontiff gave his hand to the cardinals present.

The silence of the sick room was occasionally broken by a hacking cough, due to the gathering of phlegm in Pope Leo's throat. These coughing spells had the effect of rousing the pontiff, causing him to open his eyes and revive slightly.

While the doctors were examining their patient this morning, believing him to be in a stupor, his holiness suddenly fixed his eyes, even then bright and by no means lifeless, on them, saying: "This time, doctors, you will not win in your brave fight with death."

"It is your holiness who is brave," replied Dr. Laponi; but before the remark was uttered the pope was again unable to understand what was said. The pope continued now and then to mutter phrases, although unconscious. His mind evidently returned to the events which impressed him most before his illness began. At one moment he was feeling about with his hands and moving his head from side to side, trying to lift himself, while he murmured: "What crowds, what devotion, my dear people."

Then, falling back inertly, he sighed and said: "Oh, the weight of these robes; can I hold out until the end?" In one fit of delirium he spoke three languages—Italian, French and Latin. His words, which seemed to be addressed to Bavarian pilgrims, closed with the sentence, spoken in Italian, "We are happy." This was followed by scraps of Latin verses and prayers, and then came an interval of silence, which was broken by another access of energy, in which the pope exclaimed: "The consistory is over. They can approach me no longer. How many faces of all kinds! How many foreigners! The church is triumphing." And so on, over and over again.

Honoring the Departed Pontiff. Rome, July 20.—When it was realized that the last breath had been drawn Dr. Laponi closed the pope's eyes and folded his hands upon his breast. Cardinal Vannutelli knelt at the bedside and intoned the prayers for the dead, those present joining in the responses in broken voices, and some of them weeping. After the relatives, cardinals, diplomats and other had filed past the body, each kissing the pope's hand as they passed, and left the chambers except the nephews of his holiness, Dr. Papponi, Centra, the valet, the major-domo and two members of the noble guard. The major-domo covered the pope's face with a fine white cloth and stooped to kiss the dead hand, weeping uncontrollably meanwhile.

Immediately Cardinal Oreglia took up office the Swiss guards rendered him sovereign honors, accompanying him in state to his apartments. Subsequently when he went to the papal apartments to verify the death of the pope he was accompanied by Vice Camerlengo Passerini and the clergy of the apostolic chamber, all wearing violet vestments as a sign of mourning. They were accompanied by the noble guard. Parties of the Swiss guard headed and closed the procession. Upon arriving at the entrance to the papal apartments the party were met by dignitaries of the pontifical court and the master of ceremonies. After entering the chamber the door was closed and the ceremony of verification was performed.

Afterwards the body was robed in the usual vestments, a white cassock, a crimson velvet cummerbund, and white capote and sash, in the presence of Mgr. Passerini, Dr. Laponi, a notary of the apostolic chamber and the pontifical master of ceremonies. It was then laid upon a bed covered with a red damask cloth. The bed was then lifted by eight servants and, preceded and followed by torch bearers, noble guards and Swiss guards and headed by the master of ceremonies, it was borne to the room where Pius IX. lay in state. Four lighted candles were placed at each corner of the bed. Two noble guards, with swords reversed, then took up the watch. They will be relieved from time to time by others. The windows of the room were curtained and the chamber, which is hung with dark red tapestries, was only lighted with candles. Wreaths are forbidden in accordance with pontifical ceremony.

Doctors Mazzoni and Laponi will superintend the embalming of the body after which it will be exposed in the hall of the noble guard for three days, during which the members of the papal court, relatives and a few privileged persons will be allowed to see it. (Continued on second page.)

FOILED IN ATTEMPT. Midnight Visitor Fled, but Was Captured. Asheville, N. C., July 20.—Special. For many people in the northern section of Buncombe county the Sabbath proved a day of excitement and unrest. Saturday night John Barnett, a negro attempted to commit a criminal assault on the 17-year-old daughter of Rev. Willis Ballard, a Free Will Baptist minister. Sheriff Reed and others who live in or near Asheville, have been pupils of Mr. Ballard, and the family is well known. The Ballard home is on Big Ivy. During the night the negro entered the house by raising a window and began to tear the covering from Miss Ballard's bed before she was awakened. Terror-stricken the young woman then screamed, which brought other occupants of the house to her door. Mr. Ballard was not at home that night, but the negro evidently did not know that. Only two or three women, palsied with fear, were there. Leaping through the window Barnett fled to the woods.

Barnett was arrested yesterday and was immediately brought to Asheville by Deputy Sheriff Hensley, who feared the fellow would be lynched if he were allowed to remain in that section. The negro will be given a hearing before Justice Dillingham on the 22nd, in Big Ivy township, if it is considered safe to take him back there. If not Justice Dillingham will be asked to come to Asheville to conduct the trial. Justice Dillingham has written to Solicitor Brown to give the case his personal attention.

CASSINI IN PARIS. Russian Ambassador Denies Reported Arrangements With Secretary Hay. Paris, July 20.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, who is here with his daughter spending part of his leave of absence in Paris, said in an interview today: "It is not correct, as cable, that I arranged with Secretary Hay before my departure the question of open ports in Manchuria. It is true that Mr. Hay called on me June 28, but it was a friendly visit and entirely unofficial. The Manchurian ports were mentioned during our conversation, but no definite arrangement was completed. The conversation was quite cordial, courteous and friendly, but it did not go beyond that. I expect, however, that a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding Manchurian questions will eventually be reached between the two governments. But,

I repeat, no such arrangement has been made by me. What has been done by the charge d'affaires since my departure, fourteen days ago, I do not know. "Regarding the Israelite petition, the United States government already knew that such petition would be received. No such petition would be received by any independent state. The United States, first of all, would not consent to any foreign interference in its domestic affairs. Beyond this I do not know anything about the matter. My relations with the United States have always been pleasant and cordial during my long stay at Washington."

Suing the Government. New Bern, N. C., July 20.—Special. The testimony in the suit of Mrs. Jane S. Dougherty of Bachelor Creek, a few miles west of New Bern, was taken today before Justice S. R. Street for a claim of property destroyed by the federal forces during the civil war of 1861. The suit is pending before the court of claims at Washington, to which it was referred by a resolution of Congress. The claim is for a royalty due Mr. Dougherty which is prosecuted by Mr. Edward Weatherington, an executor of the estate. Mr. Chas. F. Kinchloe of Washington represents the government and Mr. R. A. Nunn of New Bern represents the claimant.

BURNING AND BRIBERY. Kentucky Feud Cases to Be Tried Before Judge Redwine. Jackson, Ky., July 20.—Circuit court convened here today in special session for the investigation of the burning of the Ewan hotel and the attempted bribery of Captain E. J. Ewen, principal witness for the prosecution in the assassination cases of Curtis Jett and Tom White. Judge Redwine refused to vacate the bench and empaneled the grand jury which is charged to investigate, not only the burning of Ewen's hotel and the alleged attempt to bribe him, but also the assassination of Dr. B. K. Cox, which occurred in April, 1902.

The jury was taken from the regular jury panel selected by the jury commissioners, who are Hargis' constituents, and this is causing dissatisfaction.

BEAVERS HIDING OUT. His Counsel Offers to Produce Him for a Hearing. New York, July 20.—Counsel for Geo. W. Beavers, former superintendent of the bureau of salaries and allowances of the post-office department, against whom two indictments have been found by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn, made a statement today saying that he had communicated with District Attorney Young, offering to produce Mr. Beavers before a United States commissioner for a preliminary hearing, but that Colonel Young did not care to accept that offer. The statement characterizes the course of the district attorney as irregular and unfair, inasmuch as it denies Beavers the opportunity of a preliminary hearing and precludes him from ascertaining anything of the nature of the charge against him to the date of his trial.

It continues: "For some weeks past our client had resided in the borough of Manhattan, attending to private business matters, and at the time the indictments were found against him in Brooklyn Mr. Beavers was in the borough of Manhattan. This circumstance entitled him to a preliminary hearing before the commissioner in this district. We may add that the reports repeatedly circulated in the press that Mr. Beavers has at any time offered to turn state's evidence are absolutely false. As counsel for Mr. Beavers we have advised him not to make any statement in reference to this matter. At the proper time he will take such action as may be necessary to demonstrate in proving his innocence."

Working Day and Night. Salisbury, N. C., July 20.—Special. The employees of the Spencer shops and of this division of the Southern Railway were paid off today. Several departments of the shops are now running both day and night in order to meet the demands made for the repairs of cars and engines. The fragments of the engines wrecked at Rockfish, Va., July 8th, where more than twenty lives were lost, have been brought to the Spencer shops, but it is thought that these will hardly be worth repairing.

Fracas at a Funeral. Fayetteville, N. C., July 20.—Special. Yesterday afternoon at a negro church near Manchester, in the western part of Cumberland county, where funeral services were held, Robert and Lawrence Williams, negroes, appeared, one with a breach loader and the other with a musket, and had a quarrel. When the women got the guns away Lem Elliott engaged in the quarrel and was stabbed by Robert Williams in the back and was badly wounded, whereupon Elliott drew a revolver and shot Williams in the leg. A stray bullet also wounded a negro named Farmer who was brought to the hospital for treatment.

Pay Without Work in Customs Service

North Carolina Shares in the Soft Snaps—Real Estate Deals on a Big Scale. Justice Pritchard's Judicial Duties

BY THOMAS J. PERCE

Washington, July 20.—Special.—The annual report of the auditor for the treasury has made some remarkable disclosures as to the salaries of collectors and surveyors at our naval ports. It illustrates the fact that there are sinecures in the customs service which Congress authorizes year after year, and North Carolina shares in this "rake off." For instance, the average receipts of the Albemarle customs office for the last five years has been \$1.80 a year, while the collector of the port receives an annual salary of \$1,000 for his trouble in collecting this sum. Besides this the collector receives fees of \$208 a year for services to American vessels, making his total compensation \$1,208 a year. He has one employe in his office and the total cost of the two men to the government is \$1,691 a year for collecting \$1.80 in customs dues.

At Beaufort also the collections are absurdly small. The average receipts for five years have been \$46.30. The collector has received fees to the extent of \$409.61 which makes his salary \$1,409.61. He has two deputies and the expense of collection of revenues for 1902 was \$1,655. The average receipts of the Pamlico office for five years have been \$901.80. Salary and fees of the collector average \$1,931.48. The number of persons employed was five and the cost of collection was \$5,190.77.

Wilmington, the state's largest port, little more than paid for its customs service. The expense of collection was \$6,998, while the average receipts per annum for five years have been \$9,125. The collector has averaged in salaries and fees for five years \$2,683.35. There were four employes in the office last year.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler, who has been in Washington, has gone to New York, where he is conducting negotiations for the sale of a large tract of land in Mexico to the representative of Mexican Real Estate and Mining Company, with General Piet Joubert, one of the Boer leaders in the late war with England, and General De Wet, also of Boer war fame. General Joubert and Senator Butler have recently returned from Mexico, where with General De Wet, they spent several months in inspecting the land in question and arranging the preliminaries incident to the sale. It is proposed to make the property, which consists of 164,000 acres of land, the home of the self exiled Boers. While here ex-Senator Butler stated that the company which he represents recently, contracted for the purchase of 1,000,000 acres of land in Mexico, which is located in Tamauilac near Monterey. If the Boers are satisfied with the project and the further emigration of that people warrant such action, the entire tract of 1,000,000 acres will be sold to them at about \$3 per acre.

Justice Pritchard, who has been pre-

siding over the criminal court No. 1 since his appointment as a district judge, held circuit court for the first time today and tried several equity cases. He is relieving Judge Anderson, who takes a vacation. It is Judge Pritchard's intention to take his vacation in August, when he will go to his old home in Marshall, N. C. Next week he will have before him for argument the cases of August W. Machen and other alleged post office swindlers, who propose to file demurrers to the bills of indictment. Counsel for Machen informed Judge Pritchard today that the demurrer would probably be filed Saturday.

North Carolina Elks flocked into Washington today on their way to Baltimore. Nearly all of them spent the day here. Tomorrow morning a special train filled with Charlotte Elks will arrive via the Seaboard. It is claimed that there will be 400 North Carolina Elks in Baltimore tomorrow. Among those who spent the day here were Walter Murphy, W. C. Lindsay, R. L. Crawford and C. R. Smith of Salisbury, E. G. Porter, R. H. Griffin and E. B. Borden of Goldsboro, G. L. Patterson of Durham, W. J. Bellamy, J. P. Taylor, C. W. Polvoigt, I. Bear, C. T. Harper, T. H. Wright, Benjamin Bell, Jos. F. Woolvin and L. Stein of Wilmington, Dr. Aaron of Mount Olive, Tom Daniels and Harry Marks of New Bern.

The post office department has accepted a proposal from Robert Koneguy to lease quarters for the post office at Mount Olive, including furniture, heat and light.

Rural route No. 1 from Thomasville, Davidson county, established to commence September 1, covers eighteen square miles, is twenty-one in length, serves population 630, and includes 110 houses.

A MILLION A YEAR Forecast of Immigration Statistics by the Head of the Bureau

Washington, July 20.—One million immigrants to the shores of the United States in 1904. These are the figures, absolutely without exaggeration—alarming as they may be—that are forecasted by the statistics for the fiscal year 1903, just made public by Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration.

In 1902 the number of immigrants was 648,475. For the fiscal year 1903, ended June 30, the number had leaped to 877,046. This is an increase in 12 months of 208,571, or 32 per cent. If this rate be maintained the total for the next fiscal year will be above 1,000,000. Even should the rate fall to an average of 25 per cent, the 1,000,000 mark in the flood of aliens to these shores will be passed.

Referring to past records, the only other year in American history which approached the figures of 1903 was 1882. Then this country had very lax immigration laws and the foreign flood was encouraged. The figures went to 786,992. That remained the high-water mark until the last fiscal year.

Venezuelan Troops Give Battle to Revolutionists

Heavy Fighting at Break of Day Sunday—Ciudad Bolivar Fiercely Attacked and Stoutly Defended

Noledao, Venezuela, Sunday, July 19. 3p. m.—At 5 o'clock this morning an engagement between the government forces and the revolutionists occupying Ciudad Bolivar began in two different directions. The revolutionists opened the battle. At 6 o'clock the smoke over Ciudad Bolivar was so thick that it was impossible to see the city. At 7 o'clock the government troops, after a terrible fight, in which they lost more than 100 men, captured the cemetery. At 8 o'clock the Venezuelan fleet, consisting of five men of war, shelled the government building at Ciudad Bolivar.

At 10 o'clock the revolutionists' flag had disappeared from the government building, and at 11 a. m. all the streets near the building were captured by the government forces and a charge of all the government soldiers on the city was ordered. The wounded were then beginning to arrive at the government headquarters from all directions and the fight was general; but the movements could not be followed from here in consequence of the smoke caused by the fire of the artillery of the revolutionists, which seemed formidable. It was answered vigorously by the government troops.

block of houses opposite the government building was captured by storm. The revolutionists seemed to be resisting desperately. The correspondent will follow the advance with General Rivas. The latter is waiting for a signal from General Gomez, the Venezuelan commander-in-chief, who conducted the attack from Miraflores, to enter Ciudad Bolivar with all his resources and fourteen guns. The spectacle in the streets of Ciudad Bolivar when the smoke cleared away was heartrending. There were over two hundred dead revolutionists in the streets, not counting wounded.

ONLY WHITE MEN

Telephone Company Respects Madison County Sentiment

Asheville, N. C., July 20.—Special. That is a most remarkable situation which obtains in Madison county where citizens have decreed that negroes shall not be employed by the construction corps of the American Bell Telephone Company. It was stated this morning that Sheriff F. R. Reid had been approached with a statement from an unofficial source that he might be called upon to assist in guarding the men while at work and that the Bell people would build the line with their present help, it meant trouble and an expenditure of six million dollars. Later, however, the information was vouchsafed from a more advised source that the Bell people would respect the unwritten law of natives of Steel Creek and would employ only white men on the long distance line until the Tennessee mountains were reached.