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THE POPE IS DEAD; LAST WORDS A BENEDICTION.

Pontiff Lingered Untill 4 p. m., Monday.

Dramatic Scene When the Doctors Pronounced Their Distinguished Patient Dead—Grief Paralyzes Rome—The Arrangements Following the Announcement of Death—Career of Leo XIII.

Rome, July 20—Pope Leo XIII is dead. The last flicker of life expired at four minutes past four 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 watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvellous will 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 ninety-three 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.

Tomorrow the sacred college of cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the cathedral of St. Peter's, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John the Lateran.

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 twenty-five 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.

Dr. Lapponi Describes Death Scene.

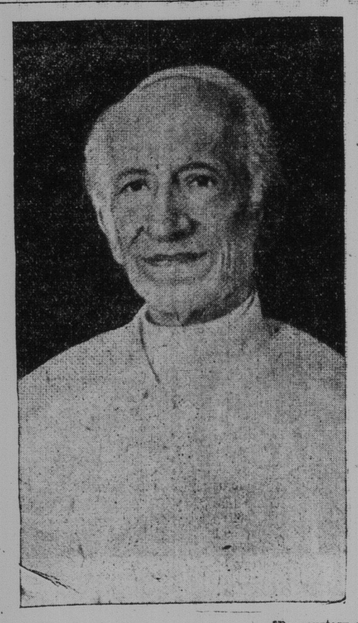
Of this supreme moment, Dr. Lapponi gives an impressive description. He said: "Death occurred through exhaustion, although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather together all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices ,as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvelous 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 illnes showing such supreme courage in dying. The pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past four. I approached a lighted candle to his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial and afterwards declared the Pope to be no more. I then went to inform Cardinal Oreglai, 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 there. Contemporaneously the cardinal instructed Mgr. Righi, 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 entrusted to the Franciscan penitentiaries."

As the senior member of the sacred college, Cardinal Oreglai, to whom the Pope today solemnly confided the interests of the church, has now become the exponent of the cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected. This has brought forth Cardinal Oreglia as the striking personality of the hour.

The cardinal is the exact antithesis of Pope Leo, having none of the late pontiff's sympathy and benevolent characteristics. He comes from a noble Piedmontese stock and his nobility is shown in his haughty and austere bearing. He is not popular among his colleagues or the Romans and his brusque manner has earned him the title of "The Piedmont bear." He is tall and robust and his seventy-four years are shown by the whiteness of his hair. His face has the tawny hue of old parchment and is deeply lined. Despite his austerity, the cardinal's learning and piety are universally recognized. This is the man who for the time being is practically Pope. It was he who issued the orders to clear the vatican from intruders and brought tranquility out of the confusion immediately folowing Pope Leo's death.

The news of the Pope's death spread rapidly throughout Rome and caused a most profound sensation. The whole city is in mourning.

The final scene in the death chamber was profoundly impressive. The Pope's death having been expected since noon, his deathbed was surrounded by practically all the members of the sacred college now in Rome and the whole papal court, while the pontiff's nephews remained in the papal library until they received word from the doctors which announced that his expiring breath was approaching. Then they moved silently within the death chamber, some standing, some kneeling, all awaiting the awful moment of dissolution.



[By courtesy of the Freeman.

The Late Pope, Leo XIII.

Profound silence reigned in the Pope's bedroom ,only broken by the doctors rising to render their expiring patient more comfortable, or by the sobs of the ever faithful valet, Pio Centra, or the murmured prayers of Mgr. Pifferi, the papal confessor, himself 84 years of age, who had to be assisted to the bedside. Softly he recited the prayers for the dying, the pontiff at one moment appearing to follow them as though conscious of what was transpiring, but he could not speak. Then the dying Pope murmured something to himself, in which those bending over him heard the words "Father," "Mother."

Finally the Pope was asked to bless his nephews and all the others present. He attempted to raise himself and the extreme emaciation of his person was rendered more pronounced by the surroundings.

It was a most solemn moment. The head of the pontiff, with its white skull cap, no whiter than the fringe of silver hair, rising above the crimson coverlet, his hands raised in the familiar gesture of benediction, the kneeling assemblage, being too earnestly absorbed in deep affliction, veneration and weeping to even make a movement.

The doctors again examined the dying holy father and this time found that he was at the extreme limit of his powers of respiration. His eyes began to become dull and clouded and Leo XIII entered into the real agony of death.

The last conscious act of the pontiff was to turn his eyes towards the great crucifix on the wall, after which he suffered from a paroxysm of choking, during which he passed away.

Then the silence of the awestricken assemblage was broken by the sonorous, solemn voice of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the grand penitentiary, intoning the requiem aeternam (rest eternal).

This was the signal for an outburst of tears and the sound of weeping which could no longer be repressed, all the kneeling prelates and others kissing the dead hand.

(Continued on page 2, third column.)

REDISTRIBUTION BILL READY TODAY; SOME SLIGHT CHANGES IN CAPE BRETON.

Deckload Measure Up Again—Fisheries Act to Be Amended to Allow of Explosives in Certain Places.

Ottawa, July 20—(Special)—There was another meeting of the redistribution committee called tonight when it was decided to divide Cape Breton and Victoria into two constituencies. It was previously arranged to have them all in one electing two members.

There will be North Sydney and South Sydney. South Sydney will comprise Sydney, Glace Bay, the colleries and Louisburg, and North Sydney will comprise North Sydney, Sydney Mines and Baddeck. South Sydney will have a population of about 35,000 and North Sydney 25,000.

Mr. Borden put in a proposition to have Toronto divided into three constituencies east, west and centre. Two members to be elected for the east, two for the west and one for the centre.

The bill will be placed before the committee before being taken up in the house. The bill will be ready tomorrow.

In the house today Hon. Mr. Prefontaine said that Israel Nobles, lighthousekeeper at Hatfield's Point, Kings county, and Captain Bishop, harbor master, Albert county, have been dismissed on recommendation of the minister in the public interest.

Hon. Raymond Prefontaine's bill to amend the fisheries' act was discussed in the house of commons today. The bill gives permission to kill whales, seals, walrus and porpoise by means of explosives. This was allowed in other countries, but not in Canada. The bill also permitted the use of purse seines in British Columbia waters. There was some talk about traps, but that was held in abeyance.

The minister said that the reason for this was that Americans were using purse seines in British Columbia and Canadians were going to get the same facilities to catch fish as that enjoyed by the Americans.

Mr. Kaulback said that Americans were using purse seines on the Atlantic coast.

Dr. Kendall did not think that any device of man would be sufficient to deplete the fisheries. That was the opinion of Professor Huxley in 1883. The mackerel disapeared when the food disappeared and the food disapeared with certain vegetation which was caused by certain currents.

Mr. Hughes (Prince Edward Island) pointed out that Americans were not permitted to fish with purse seines within the three mile limt. Outside the three mile limit anyone could fish with purse seines. The bill was reported.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill to increase the circulation of dominion notes from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 was read a third time.

In reply to a question Mr. Fielding said that the public could have clean notes any time they put in the old ones. It would not be expedient to redeem mutilated coin, but it might be worth considering whether it would be advisable to redeem worn coin.

Mr. Prefontine's steamboat inspection act was read a third time.

The bill respecting masters and mates was read a third time.

A bill respecting the safety of ships was read a second time. Mr. Prefontaine explained that this was a bill to make the act of 1901 in regard to deck loads to correspond with the British law. The 1901 act read that the three feet on the upper deck should be on the part closed in and in the present act the words closed in were left out.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated in the house today, in answer to a question from Mr. Borden, that the railway legislation would be brought down this week, but he could not say when.

There was an interesting investigation tonight in the house on the fast Atlantic service. It arose on a vote of $56,840 for Peterson Tate & Co., being a return of their deposit made some years ago in connection with a contract they entered into to establish a fast line.

Mr. Borden asked what was being done in connection with the proposition to establish a fast line.

Hon. Mr. Fielding explained in the first instance that Peterson & Tate made strong efforts to carry out their contract, but they experienced much difficulty in financing it.

In regard to establishing a fast line Mr. Fielding said that the government had not abandoned the scheme. Tenders were asked for, but satisfactory offers were not received.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said that there was nothing lost because on account of the rapid progress of the country made during the past seven years, and the greater progress still to come, more satisfactory arrangements could be made in the future than at the present time.

LIBERALS LOSE IN MANITOBA.

Indications That the Roblin Government is Sustained.

MAJORITY LARGER.

Returns Received Make It Appear That the Conservatives Will Have Thirty Seats Out of Forty.

Ottawa, July 20—(Special)—The latest returns from Manitoba today give Conservatives about thirty seats and Liberals ten out of forty.

Winnipeg, Man., July 20—(Special)—The following is the result:

Avondale—Argue (Con.), elected by 150 majority.

Assiniboia—Prefontaine (Liberal), 24 ahead, three polls to hear from.

Arthur—Thompson (Con.), elected by about fifteen majority.

Beautiful Plains—Davidson (Con.),probably elected by small majority.

Birtle—Mickle (Liberal), elected by 288 majority.

Deloraine—Briggs (Con.), elected by 20 majority.

Dufferin—Roblin (Con.),elected; probable majority 450.

Emerson—Walton (Liberal), leading by five; three polls to hear from.

Gimli—Election July 20th.

Gladstone—Wilson (Con.), leading by 100; three or four places to hear from.

Landsdowne—Norris (Liberal), probably elected by fifteen majority.

Manitou—Rogers (Con.), leading by 470 with two polls to hear from.

Minnedosa—Waddell (Con.), elected by eighty majority.

Morden—Ruddell (Con.), elected by eighty-eight majority.

Morris—Campbell (Con.), elected by 150 majority.

Mountain—Greenway (Lib.), elected by 288 majority.

Norfolk—Lyons (Con.), elected by 149 majority.

Rhineland—Winkler (Liberal), elected by seventy-one majority.

Russell—Doig (Liberal), elected by 180 majority.

St. Andrews and Kildonan—W. O'Donohue (Liberal) leading by twelve, with two polls to hear from.

St. Boniface—Bernier (Con.), elected by ten majority.

Turtle Mountain—Johnson (Con.), elected by about 175 majority.

Dauphin—Gunn (Con.), elected by about 130 majority.

Rockwood—Riley (Con.), probably elected by small majority.

Returns from other constituencies are very incomplete, the government claim twenty-seven seats to four.

The cabinet have all been elected with the probable exception of Dr. McFadden in Emerson, where the vote is very close.

CHAMBERLAIN MAY VISIT CANADA.

But Wants a Mandate from British People Endorsing His Scheme First.

Montreal, July 20.—(Special)—A special London cable says:

"The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain adopts a systematic attitude towards the proposal before the Australian federal ministry to invite him to visit Australia. A member of parliament informs me that when he recently urged Mr. Chamberlain to visit Canada and Australia, Mr. Chamberlain replied: 'I shall be only too glad if my health permits, but obviously my first duty is to secure a mandate from the British public so that I may meet the colonial ministers not empty handed, as at the colonial conference, but prepared to talk business, and negotiate definite treaties for imperial reciprocity. If, when I get the British electoral mandate, Canadians would like me to visit the dominion I would be pleased to go and thresh the whole question out face to face with them, and with Australia, too, for that matter.'

"Commissioner of Emigration Preston issues to the press an official statement which says that in Manitoba and western Canada generally, there was a great demand for farm labor. The Canadian authorities cable to the London emigration department assurance of immediate employment for either short or long periods to all who will engage in farm labor. They also give assurance that there is no possibility of more arriving than can be provided for."

Archbishop Katzer Dead.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., July 20—Archbishop Frederick X. Katzer, of Milwaukee, died tonight at St. Agnes convent after a sickness dating from September, 1902, of cancer of the liver. He came to Fond Du Lac for rest and treatment four months ago. A week ago he suddenly became worse. Saturday night his condition became critical.

Bishop Katzer was born in 1844, in Austria. He came to America in 1864.

SPECIAL NEWS SERVICE ABOUT CHAMBERLAIN.

WHICH BOAT WILL DEFEND THE CUP?

Constitution Downs the Reliance Again Monday in a 37-Mile Race.

Newport, R. I., July 20.—The rejected America's cup aspirant of two years ago, Constitution, is rapidly becoming a dangerous rival of this year's production, the Reliance, for the hnor of defending the trophy, for the older boat defeated the new one in today's run of 37 miles ,the third of the N. Y. Yacht Club cruise from New London, by forty-eight seconds, availing herself of her time allowance estimated at about two minutes and seventeen seconds. This is the second time on the present cruise that Constitution has won from her rival on time allowance and while the victory on the first occasion, that of the run from Glen Cove to New Haven, was due in some measure to changeable breezes, the conditions today were as fair for one as the other.

Columbia sailed a lonesome race, dropping behind from the start, and finishing more than ten minutes behind Reliance.

STRANDED STEAMER MONTEREY'S CARGO.

One Vessel Load of It Arrives at North Sydney, and Others to Follow.

North Sydney, July 20—(Special)—The wrecking steamer Amphitrite, Capt. Larder, arrived in port at noon today from St. Pierre. The Amphitrite has on board 2,564 tubs of butter, 1,120 tubs of lard, 800 cheese and 20 boxes of meat, being part of the cargo of the stranded steamer Monterey.

Capt. Larder reports that when he left the scene of the wreck at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Reid steamer Argyle was about loaded with cargo and several schooners were waiting to take a load. The wrecking steamer Petrol is also there with pumps and will get to work as soon as conditions permit of the pumping out of the steamer.

AN N. B. COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S LOSS.

His Pocketbook Containing $100 Taken from Him on a Glace Bay Electric Car.

Glace Bay, July 20—(Special)—A New Brunswick commercial traveller whose name is kept secret by the police, lost his purse containing $100 on the Glace Bay Electric line this evening. The car was crowded and it is supposed that his pockets were picked. After the loss was discovered the car was brought to a standstill and each person searched. As several people got off the car before this was done the search was fruitless.

A CANADIAN'S GREAT SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Captain Elliott Wins a Silver Cup With a Score of 47 Out of a Possible 50 at 1,000 Yards.

Bisley, Eng., July 20—In the Keystone Bergundy competition for a silver cup, valued at $210 and $225 in money prizes, distance 1,000 yards, 10 shots each, Capt. Elliott, of Canada, was first, with a score of 47. Private George Cooke, First Regiment, District of Columbia, and Spearing of Canada, scored 45 and 44 respectively.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WOODSTOCK.

Alonzo Baker, a Well-known Citizen, Found Dead in His Bed.

Woodstock, N. B., July 20.—(Special)—Alonzo Baker was found dead in bed in his room in the Queen Hotel this afternoon.

The deceased was fifty five years of age, a son of James Baker, formerly of this town, now of Pittsfield (Me.), and was unmarried.

King Edward's Visit to Dublin.

Dublin, July 20—The announcement of the Pope's death made practically no difference in the animated appearance of the streets, throngs of gaily dressed people viewing the decorations in honor of King Edward's visit, which on all sides is anticipated with keen delight. The question whether the Pope's death will cause a curtailment of the festivities is anxiously discussed.

A Canadian Journalist in England for the Telegraph and the Montreal Herald.

J. C. Walsh Begins a Series of Special Letters from the Old Country Analyzing Public Opinion There for Canadian Readers.

(Special Correspondence of the St. John Telegraph and Montreal Herald).

Liverpool, July 1—When I arrived in Liverpool the papers were as full of the fiscal controversy as the last batch that reached Montreal before my departure. The government have evidently, in the interval during which one who crosses the ocean is deprived of the news of the world, made some fresh pronouncement concerning their proposed inquiry. Today Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Goschen and a number of other stalwart and promising Unionists, are meeting to declare their adherence to free trade; we have word that a frank reference to taxes on food was received in grim silence by an audience of rural laborers in Durham, where there is a bye-election; and a Unionist member, in a note to his constituents, flatly repudiates Mr. Chamberlain's dictum that without the bread tax the Empire will go to pieces. A good enough time, one concludes, to inquire of individual Englishmen how they feel towards Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Liverpool, perhaps, is not the best place to start, for Liverpool, with mile after mile of docks, built to accommodate the ships that do the bulk of the world's carrying trade might be expected to be overpartial to free trade. Besides we have not been told that any demand for a change has come from the shippers, so that it will perhaps be the better part to see what the manufacturers have to say for themselves, since they are supposed to be feeling the brunt of foreign competition.

A Miracle in Housing the Poor.

In this mind I went today to Port Sunlight, and spent a little time with Mr. W. H. Lever, at the Sunlight Soap Works. Those who have met Mr. Lever on any of his trips to Canada know that he is something more than the type of the successful British organizer. But only those who have the good fortune to visit Port Sunlight can form anything like an adequate idea of his superiority. The works cover ninety acres. On the other hundred and forty acres of the estate he has builded a garden city, a beautiful creation. There are 540 houses, every one of which is an architectural gem. Lawns planted with shrubs line both sides of every street. There is a free open-air swimming bath. There are admirably ordered dining pavilions, one for the men, one for the girls. The streets are permanently paved. The cottages, inside and outside, surpass the fondest dreams of the city workmen. And they cost the tenants three shillings and five shillings a week. To understand what it means, one might imagine the operatives of a Hochelaga cotton factory dwelling amid surroundings vastly more attractive than those of Westmount, with no flats, with each his little vegetable garden, and paying half the rent they now pay for a stuffy apartment on a narrow street. When I talked with Mr. Lever the village clergyman came in to ask if the band was to accompany a party of six hundred village children to Mr. Lever's home in the afternoon, and this head of a half-dozen vast establishments in all parts of the world, requested the head of one of the departments to get the matter arranged if it could be done. A couple of hours later the children, beautifully clean, healthy-looking, and well-dressed, were to be seen in little groups on every street. To work the miracle of Port Sunlight, for it is nothing less, Mr. Lever has set aside a little less than two million dollars, on which he foregoes the interest charge. Add that 3,000 people are actually employed in the works, and 7,000 more directly dependent upon it, and it becomes reasonably clear that the opinions of the man who has built it up are worthy of some attention.

A Free Trader Because it Pays.

"Well," said Mr. Lever, when I broached the subject of Mr. Chamberlain's projects, "you know I am a free trader, but we need not go upon that. Our firm are in the unusual position of being engaged in the same business in several countries. We have the works here, and others in Canada, in Australia, in the United States, in Holland, in Belgium, in Germany and in Switzerland. So, you see, we should know something of the conditions of business as they are affected by tariff and otherwise."

"And you obtain the best results—?"

"In England."

"Why?"

"Because, thanks to our free import system, and to the shipping called into existence by that system, we can assemble our materials here at the minimum of cost, and can deliver the product to all markets at the minimum charge for carriage."

"And in Canada?"

"In Canada we have a tariff protection, but I doubt, knowing as I do what our experience under other conditions is here, whether it is of any use to us, and if it is not actually a hindrance. Protection and all, it is even now a question with us whether, for the supply of British Columbia, we would not do better to make soap there at Port Sunlight."

Some Tricks of the Trade.

"What of the experiment in the United States?"

"That is intimately associated with our cotton seed oil plant at Vicksburg, and there again the play of free trade comes in. We have two of these oil mills, one here and one there. If there is a brisk demand for oil in the States, and plenty offering in England, we make or buy here, and let the Americans have all the oil they want from our mills there. If, on the other hand, market conditions are reversed, we sell in the English market from our mills here and use our American-made oil.

"There is just one condition, however, which I should mention. It occurs two or three times each year that tallow comes into this market in such quantities that Americans can pay their duty on it and still lay it down in their works considerably cheaper than the home article. Suppose a factory buys a thousand tons of tallow in this way. If it exports a thousand tons of soap in the course of the same year, whether made from that particular tallow or not, a rebate of the duty paid is allowed. That is a little curiosity in the working of tariffs. Your Canadian makers, of course, know how to buy cheap tallow in this dumping ground of the world as well as other people."

Not Afraid of Joe.

Mr. Lever is a Liberal, and active in politics. I asked him what he thought of the probabilities. Liverpool, he answered, would doubtless be faithful to free trade, but I must not put too much upon that, as the great shipping centre could not well be anything else. "After you get about among the manufacturers you may perhaps hear other opinions." He did not, however, appear to be greatly frightened at the prospect, and when I inquired whether Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in favor of a new departure did not signify a great deal, he smiled as he answered:

"Well, in this country we are not so much frightened when Mr. Chamberlain's name is invoked. We remind ourselves that no great policy Mr. Chamberlain has made distinctively his own has received legislative sanction. We shall not be much surprised if his zollverein proposals are as ineffective as the others, notably the old age pension plans."

J. C. WALSH.

SENSATIONAL SERMON IN ST. LUKE'S, HALIFAX.

Rev. Mr. Ancient Accuses Halifax Lady Golf Players of Using Profanity.

Halifax, N. S., July 20.—(Special)—A sermon preached at St. Luke's cathedral here Sunday night by Rev. Mr. Ancient, caused quite a sensation, on account of the plain language used by the preacher concerning profanity, on the golf links.

The preacher said he was informed that women, he was going to say ladies, who came to church and partook of holy communion with all the appearance of sincerity and humiliation, went on the golf links next day and swore like troopers.

There was a time, said the preacher, when a gentleman forgetting himself, used profanity in the presence of ladies, would instantly appologize in a most humble manner. What are we to expect of men now, said the preacher, when women look upon profanity as the correct thing?

The schooner Hattie, 27 tons register, bound from Port Hood to Halifax with a cargo of coal, was driven ashore at Herring Cove during a southeast storm last night and became a total wreck. The crew escaped.

Prince and Princess of Wales to Visit Roosevelt?

London, July 21—The Standard says it is reported at Portsmouth that the cruiser King Alfred will, after the naval manoeuvres, 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.

A Big Theatre for Sydney.

Sydney, N. S., July 20—(Special)—It is understood that private parties will erect a theatre here to cost between $30,000 and $35,000, and to seat 1,300 people.