

WHEN A POPE DIES.

The Curious Ceremonies That Follow His Decease and the Way a Successor is Elected.

CONCLAVE OF CARDINALS IN SISTINE CHAPEL.

Once again the occupant of the Vatican at Rome has become an object of acute interest to the civilized world. When the news of Leo XIII's sudden illness was circulated recently, it was believed that his great age and feebleness would make it extremely doubtful whether he could undergo the operation which his physicians decided to be necessary. His illness resulted from a tumor on the thigh, of thirty years' growth, the excision of which he bore with much fortitude. His physical condition, however, was such that the slightest indisposition could only have a serious result, and the princes of the Roman Church realized the fact that the day was not far distant when another Pontiff must be chosen to the throne of the Papacy.

This is the story of the death of a Pope, of the Conclave which follows and of the election of a new Pope, as told by the New York World and illustrated by pictures taken from Harper's Weekly.

When he is in his agony his nephews and his servants will remove what furniture they choose from the palace of the Vatican.

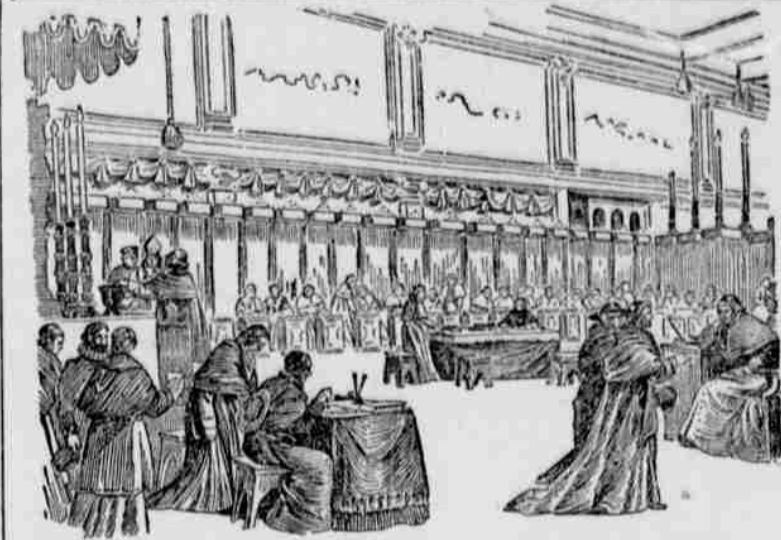
When the doctors certify His Holiness to have ceased to live in this world the Cardinal Camerlengo, robed in violet, and the Clerks of the Chamber, robed in black, will approach the corpse and, tapping him three times on the forehead with a silver mallet, they will invoke the dead Pope by the

only sounds when the Pope is dead, knells unceasingly.

After four and twenty hours the penitentiaries and the chaplains bear the corpse upon an open bier to St. Peter's Church. Canons meet them. The ordinary prayers for one dead are chanted.

The dead Pope lies in state on a lofty catafalque, where many tapers burn in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

After three days the corpse is lapped in lead. Two and fifty Cardinals of



THE ELECTION OF THE POPE—CONCLAVE OF CARDINALS VOTING IN SISTINE CHAPEL.

the dead Pope's creation will put in gold and silver medals, having the effigy of their benefactor on one side and some notable act of his upon the other.

The leaden coffin is placed inside a casket covered with cypress wood and walled up in some part of the Basilica.

If the Holy Father shall have chosen his place of sepulchre, either when living or by his will, the translation of his remains must not take place until at least one year shall have elapsed, except a vast sum of money be paid to the Chapter of St. Peter's Church.

During the vacancy of the Holy See affairs are administered by the Cardinal Camerlengo, assisted by the Lord Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano, First Cardinal Bishop, Dean of the Sacred College and Bishop of Ostia and Velletri; by the Lord Mieczislas Ledochowski, First Cardinal Priest, and by the Lord Theodolphus Mertel, First Cardinal Deacon.

The conclave must assemble ten days after the death of the Pope. The cardinals go in procession, two and two, according to their rank, surrounded by the Swiss Guard and singing "Veni Creator Spiritus," to take possession of the cells assigned to each by lot.

These cells are erected in a hall of the Vatican communicating with the Sistine Chapel. They are mere frameworks of wood hung with fringed curtains. Five are green in hue, because their occupants were created by Pius IX. The drapery of fifty-two will be

Then all may go and dine at home in comfort for the last time until a new Pope begins to reign, but their Eminences are bound to return to the Vatican before 9 p. m. on pain of entrance being barred.

Three hours after sunset doors are shut and walled up on the inside with masonry. Guards on the outside watch every avenue.

One door is not walled up, in case some cardinal or conclavist must needs retire because of illness. Such may not return. There is a lock on each side of this door. The outside key is with the Prince Savelli, Hereditary Marshal of the Church. The Cardinal Camerlengo holds the inside key.

The Sistine Chapel has been furnished for the conclave. On both sides thrones are set, having canopies which can be let down by pulling on a cord.

On a long table before the altar are silver basins full of voting papers. These are blank. On the altar are

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

A Sister to Sorosis in London.

There has been talk for some time in London about the formation of a club for American women on the lines of Sorosis and which could be affiliated with this mother of clubs. The talk, until lately, seemed likely to result in nothing, but within the last few weeks the project has taken such form that the projectors are confident of its ultimate success. Of its need there is no question, and Mrs. Hugh Griffith, the proposed president of the new organization, speaks most positively of its being an assured fact in the near future.

"It is intended," quoting Mrs. Griffith, "to make the society both select and useful. It will probably be affiliated with the New York Sorosis. It is proposed as a club for American women in London." The headquarters of the club will be the Hotel Cecil. There is no doubt as to the success of the club, so far as numbers are concerned. The real difficulty will be to keep a select club where American women can meet periodically.

A Pretty Fashion in House Gowns.

"There's a pretty India silk," said the dressmaker, looking around at a gown nearly completed, "and only a short time ago I paid \$1.50 a yard for those silks. The woman for whom I am making it has picked it up for 45 cents. It is a white ground with a black figure. She had some black velvet that she had worn before that we will use for trimming, and she will have a pretty and not expensive gown."

"She is going to have it cut in a little point in the neck in back and front, and that will give it a pretty air of its own and be very becoming. I don't know why more women do not have their house gowns cut a little low in the neck. It is an infinitely pretty fashion and becoming, if a woman has a neck that is at all plump. The back of a woman's neck, if it is pretty at all, is very pretty, and it will remain pretty longer than any other of her charms. She may grow stout and have an ugly double chin, but the plumper she is the prettier will be the back of her neck. Sarah Bernhardt understands that secret and she always displays the charm of a beautiful back liberally."

The New Neck Chain.

There is quite a sensation in fashion's realm over the new neck chain that has been substituted for the little strand of gold or silver from which the purse or locket is suspended. In introducing this ornamentation, the jewelers have aroused the displeasure of the only moderately wealthy woman, for beside personal remuneration, he is suspected of catering to the protests of the rich—that the less expensive chains are too easily duplicated and have become common. With the jeweled chain it is different, for even a good imitation costs five times as much as a solid chain, unless it is heavily engraved, and there is little probability that it will be frequently seen outside of swaddom. The new chain is made of any kind of jewels, pearls, amber beads and turquoises, however, being the most in vogue. It is two yards long, and when put around the neck the longest strand falls below the waist line. No other ornament is attached to the chain, unless it be a small jeweled brooch to hold the strands in place. These chains are worn on all occasions and are as appropriate for the street as for a full dress reception.

Tunics for the Summer Frocks.

Summer frocks will be constructed with the tunic overdress effects and drapery will appear in the later mid-summer creations. The tunics will be inserted with lace in up-and-down lines and various designs. These again are being made by hand by provident women. When the lace is inserted in the matter is not a difficult one to master, as the bands or strips of sheer diaphanous or muslin or silks are neatly overlapped or run together, but when the designs of lace are used it is necessary to applique them firmly onto the material and then cut it out back of the lace and neatly blindstitch the edges. Bodices are also built in the same manner. It is quite a fad for women to make their own lingerie. That is, they make all of the dainty yokes and ruffles in their spare moments. In fact, American women are following their English sisters in this particular, for an English maid or matron never sits with idle hands. Lingerie was never so elaborate. The workmanship is finer. Infinitesimal tucks not wider than a cord are seen in the finest garments. Lace insertions are set in squares, diamond points and diagonal and straight rows; medallions of embroidery are used, and applique work is much in evidence as a decoration for lingerie.

Soldiers' Homes for Soldiers' Wives.

Chicago has one of the most unique soldiers' homes in the country. There is none other like it in Illinois, and only two or three other states possess similar institutions. Unlike the usual home for soldiers, the Chicago home cares for not only the veterans, but their wives as well, and also the widows and mothers of soldiers.

A few days ago the home celebrated its eighth birthday, but despite its youth the constantly increasing demands made upon it since it was founded have necessitated two removals to larger quarters. The organization of women who support the institution raise money in all sorts of ways. They give card parties, to which an admission fee of 25 cents is charged. These are held at the home, where the

public are shown the practical results of their contribution; picnics, outings and miscellaneous entertainments also replenish the treasury.

Mrs. Wardner, the founder, gives an interesting account of the origin and rise of the home. "The idea of starting such a home as we have first came to me in 1891," said Mrs. Wardner. "It occurred to me that it was pitiful for old soldiers and their wives to be separated in their old age. There seemed to be plenty of homes for the old veterans and plenty of others for their widows, but almost none where the old soldier could go and take his wife. If the soldiers went to any of them they must leave their wives behind and trust to some other charity to prevent them from suffering."

"I thought it would be a grand thing if we could establish such a home here in Chicago. I began talking with a number of my women friends, and some men, too, and most of them thought the project entirely feasible. Our first two contributions of \$25 were from Lorraine J. Pitkin Alderman Vierling, and the latter gave us, rent free, his building at 1408 Wabash avenue to be used as a home."

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Women Great in Science.

Among the best known American women who follow scientific pursuits are Miss Mary J. Rathbone, Miss Anna Botsford Comstock, Miss Catherine J. Bush, Miss Harriet Randolph, Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, Miss Catherine Foot, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton, Miss Clara G. Cummings, Dr. Julia W. Snow, Mrs. Flora Wambaugh Patterson, Miss Katherine E. Golden, Mrs. Sara A. Plummer Lemmon and Mrs. Alice Merritt Davidson.

Miss Rathbone is curator in the department of marine invertebrates of the United States National museum, and has written a good deal about biology. Mrs. Comstock is the wife of John Henry Comstock, professor of invertebrate zoology in Cornell university, and is the only woman to be given the title of professor at that institution of learning, for she herself is assistant professor of zoology as applied to nature study. She is a clever engraver, and has been elected to the society of American Wood Engravers, and because of her belief in the blessings of farm life she has been made a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in New York state. Her studio is next to her husband's at Cornell.

Miss Bush is assistant in the zoological department of the Peabody museum, Yale university, and is a prolific writer, while Miss Randolph is instructor at Bryn Mawr college, and is the author of "Laboratory Directions in General Biology."

Miss Langdon received the degree of P. S. and M. S. in biology in the University of Michigan, and has pursued her studies with much success. The name of Mrs. Elizabeth Cary Agassiz is well known to scientists. She is president of Radcliffe college, and a prolific writer on scientific studies, including such subjects as travel, natural history and radiates. She has also written the life and letters of her distinguished husband, and is an earnest Christian and a firm believer in the Bible.

Miss Foot won recognition as an earnest student of cellular morphology, and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Britton is director-in-chief of the New York Botanical Garden, one of the associate editors of "The Plant World," and the author of many books on mosses.

Miss Cummings is associate professor of botany in Wellesley college and one of the editors of "The Plant World," and Dr. Julia W. Snow is connected with the biological survey of lakes undertaken by the United States Fish commission. She is an M. S. and a Ph. D.—New York Herald.

Fashion's Fads and Fancies.

Jet is again much in favor among the season's trimmings.

Oriental designs and colors appear in some of the new materials in all silk and silk and wool.

Many tunics are to be seen in mourning gowns, pointed vests and gimpes being masses of tunics.

What is known as satin d'Orient has all the pliability of pure silk. This quality makes it particularly desirable for waists.

The woman with a pale clear complexion will look her best this season in the shades of rose and coral to be used in millinery.

A new spiral skirt is rather long at the back and without seams; it falls in sinuous, clinging folds over a detached foundation.

Cloth gowns of rich, smooth, satiny surface and very light in color are succeeding silks and satins for many occasions this season.

Though the sleeves of evening gowns when there are any are made perfectly plain, there is still a little fineness in those blouse bodices of velvet and silk which are worn for theatres and with cloth suits.

Broad plaid gauze ribbons with satin stripes are very smart for dress bows and hat trimming. The gauze is in blocks of black and white, the satin, also semi-transparent, in all of the new colors.

Golf, tennis, yachting, cycling and out-of-door amusements have come more and more in favor, and consequently the genuinely comfortable shirt waist will be in proportionally greater demand.

Soft effects are shown in the wash materials which are appearing, and have a finish quite unlike the stiff materials heretofore seen. The piques of last year will hardly recognize their sisters of this. The weaving of silk into the new materials has brought out this result in some goods. Soft silks, satins and crepe de chine form the linings for cloth gowns.

How to Save Labor in Spring Cleaning.

Spring cleaning is no longer the labor it was in the days of our grandmothers. Women understand how to save themselves by the use of modern conveniences. When beginning the work everything should be in readiness—tacks, hammers, brooms, with a supply of Ivory Soap (which is the best for all cleaning purposes), lime, ammonia, and carbolic acid. Good weather should be selected, and only one or two rooms cleaned at a time; air and sunshine should be freely admitted.

ELIZA B. PARKER.

Summer and Winter Clouds.

Many must have noticed that in winter time the sky seems to lack the roominess and loftiness of summer. It appears on cloudy, or partially cloudy days, to be nearer the earth than in the case on similar days during the summer months. That this appearance is no figment of the imagination is shown by recent investigations made at the Upsala Observatory on the elevation of clouds. It is found that all varieties of clouds float at a much greater altitude in summer than in winter. The months of greatest elevation, at least in Sweden, are June and July.

Kaiser Wilhelm we usually call a Hohenzollern, but, as a matter of fact, the real name has been lengthened by the addition of Hohen, upper. He is a descendant of the Count of Zollern, Thalsbach by name, who founded the line about the year 890.

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General Guy V. Henry was recently asked what kind of a man would succeed in Puerto Rico. He answered, "One with considerable money and as much patience."

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The Queen of Hanover will be 81 in April. Victoria will be 80 in May. In the same month ex-Empress Eugenie will be 73.



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THE CARDINAL CAMERLENGO PERFORMING THE DEATH OF THE POPE.

name by which his mother called him in his boyhood: "Gioacchino! Gioacchino! Gioacchino!"

If no sign of life be given after this strange summons the Apostolic Prothonotaries draw up the Act of Death. From the lifeless finger the Chamberlain draws the Fisherman's Ring of massive gold, worth a hundred golden crowns, and, having broken it up, divides the fragments among the six Masters of Ceremonies.

The Apostolic Datary and his secretaries carry all the other seals to the Cardinal Camerlengo, who breaks them also in the presence of the Auditor, the Treasurer and the Apostolic Clerks. No other Cardinals may assist at this function.



THE POPE IN THE EVENING OF HIS DAYS. (Scene in the private garden at the Vatican devoted to the use of Pontiffs alone.)

The pontifical nephews and the Cardinal Patron must quit the Palace now. The Cardinal Camerlengo takes possession in the name of the Apostolic Chamber, making an inventory of what furniture has survived the spoliation.

Twelve penitentiaries of St. Peter's Church with chaplains see the body shaved and embalmed with new perfumes. They vest it in the pontifical habits, crown it with a mitre and place a chalice in the hands.

of violet, because their occupants are creations of Leo XIII.

On one side of each cell is a curtained doorway over which the cardinal's armorials are shown, and higher still is a little swinging window. Each cardinal has a bed, a table and a chair.

Having viewed their quarters, the cardinals go to the Pauline Chapel, where bulls concerning the election of a Pope are read. To these the Cardinal Deau exhorts the conclavists to conform.

two great chalices of gold with patens. Here is also the oath which every Cardinal must swear before he records his vote.

Blank voting papers are handed to the Cardinals. Each voting paper is a palm in length and half a palm in breadth.

Their Eminences take great care that none shall overlook them while they write and seal their vote.

Each Cardinal in turn takes his



CHIMNEY OF ANNOUNCEMENT.

As the election of a Pope draws near, crowds gather without the Vatican and watch a tall chimney on its southwestern front. The issue of a cloud of smoke signals the election of a Supreme Pontiff. The chimney is never used at any other time.

folded voting paper between the thumb and index finger of his ringed right hand, holding it aloft in view of all. So, and alone, he goes to the altar, makes his genuflection on the lowest step; on the highest step he swears his oath aloud that his vote is free.

On the paten which covers one of the great golden chalices he lays his voting paper. He tilts the paten till the paper slides from it into the chalice. He replaces the paten as a cover and returns unattended to his throne.

When at last a Pope has been elected three Apostolic Prothonotaries record the act of conclave and all the Cardinal's sign and seal it. The Cardinal Dean demands the new Pope's consent to his own election and the new name by which he wishes to be known.

Each Cardinal releases the cord of the canopy of his throne, which folds down. No one may remain covered in the presence of the Pope. A new ring—the Ring of the Fisherman—is given to the Sovereign Pontiff.

The first and second Cardinal Deacons—Lord Cardinal Theodolphus Mertel and Lord Cardinal Louis Macchi—conduct His Holiness to the rear of the altar with the masters of ceremonies and the Augustinian Sacristan; they take away his sacerdotal scarlet and vest him in a caucack of white taffeta with cinerettes, fair white linen rochet and the papal stole, a crimson almuce, and shoes of crimson cloth embroidered in gold.

The servants of the conclave proceed to pillage the cell lately occupied by His Holiness.

The new Pope sits upon a chair before the altar of the Sistine Chapel and the Cardinal Dean, the Lord Louis Oreglia di Santo Stefano, who is Ostia's and Velletri's Bishop, followed by other Eminences in their order, kneels to adore His Holiness, kissing the cross upon his shoe, the ring upon his hand, whereat the Sovereign Pontiff makes the kneler rise and records the Kiss of Peace on both cheeks.

Then the master mason breaks open the walled-up door. The First Cardinal Deacon, the Lord Theodolphus Mertel, goes to the balcony of St. Peter's and to the city and the world proclaims "I announce to you great joy. We have a Pope."

The papal benediction is imparted and the Pope is borne away by his twelve porters, clad in scarlet, to his private chamber.

Boston has a municipal telephone exchange.