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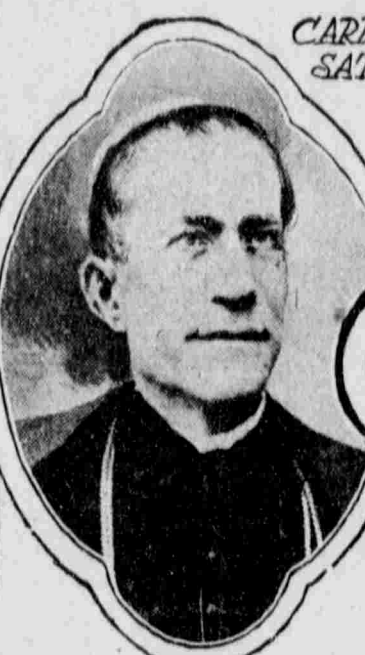
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE CHIEF CANDIDATES FOR PAPAL THRONE.



CARDINAL VANNUTELLI
(GERATINO).



CARDINAL
SATOLLI



CARDINAL
GOTTI



CARDINAL
OREGLIA



CARDINAL
RAMPOLLA

Although it is really impossible to say who will be the successor of Pope Leo to the chair of St. Peter, until after the college of cardinals has met in solemn conclave and chosen the new pope from one of their number, at the same time, several of the cardinals have been picked out by the general public as being stronger papal possibilities than the rest. First among these is Cardinal Gotti, who is said to be Leo's own choice. It will be remembered that before the pope's death Mgr. Gotti was closeted with the dying pontiff, who is believed to have given him

Who will succeed Leo XIII on the throne of St. Peter?

This question is now asked in every corner of the civilized world. Every member of the Roman Catholic church, from the humblest laymen to prelates and cardinal princes, is interested in the answer, and sovereigns, ministers and cabinets of the earth's great nations delve into international politics in striving to shape the answer.

Six cardinals, as given in the first group named above, stand out as the most prominent candidates for succession to the papal throne and the fisherman's ring. Since the first suggestion several years ago that Leo's life might be near its end their names have been forward in speculation as to the succession.

OTHERS AS POSSIBILITIES.

There are eight candidates of lesser importance as given above in the second group. These secondary candidates are all respectively friends and allies of one or another of the five other leading candidates. In the event of a crisis or a deadlock in the choosing of a successor to Leo XIII, which would preclude the selection of any one of the five chief candidates, the election would probably fall to one of the eight secondary candidates.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, bishop of Porto Santa Rufina, one of two brothers in the sacred college and a strong candidate for the papal throne, represents the extreme "moderns." He is the diplomat, the polished man of the world, rather than the typical ecclesiastic of ascetic tendencies—the "first gentleman" of the Vatican court. Politically he is at the head of the reconciliationists, who favor acceptance, says the Record Herald, of present conditions and compromise of differences with the Italian government for the ultimate good of the church's cause. He is on intimate terms with the king and queen of Italy, although he has never gone to court, and is supposed to be in high favor with the triple alliance.

Cardinal Vannutelli comes from a family that has made modern Italy. His relatives are in the great business lines and the high political positions throughout the kingdom. Born at Genazzano in 1834, he is 59 years old and in his physical and mental prime. After taking his collegiate and theological degrees, he took up diplomacy, although he taught theology in the pontifical seminary at Rome for about a year.

WENT TO MEXICO.

His earliest service abroad was as auditor of the apostolic delegation which accompanied Maximilian on his disastrous expedition to become emperor of Mexico. After similar service at Montevideo he was sent as apostolic delegate to Peru. Promotion to papal nuncio at the courts of Brussels, Munich and Vienna followed rapidly in succession.

ODD FACTS AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN POPE LEO'S CAREER.

Pope Leo XIII is a profound mathematician.
He was born one year after the birth of Charles Darwin.
Instructor — Giovanni Battista Pianella, a nephew of Leo XIII, and Andrea Carafa, the famous mathematician, taught him mathematics.
Won first prize in physics, chemistry and the first "accessit" in mathematics at college.
Was an adept in German philosophy.
At 21 won the "laurea" in philosophy.
At 12 wrote Latin verse with facility.
Was an expert in Italian civil law.
Took the actual degree of LL. D.
Pope IX made him chamberlain in 1877.
In 1893 was visited by scores of British pilgrims, headed by the Duke of Norfolk.
In 1894 summoned a conference of the Greek patriarchs.
In 1895 sent his blessing to the Christian socialists of Poland.
Was in favor of mitigating the celibacy of the priests.
Favored a general uniting of all the Christian sects.
April 29, 1895, published his famous letter "To the Anglicans."
His poem "In Praise of Frugality" translated by Andrew Lang in 1897.

RAMPOLLA THE DIPLOMAT.

Rampolla del Tindaro has for many years filled the office of Vatican secretary of state, and by his great diplomatic wit, his ready resources of intellect and his fine tact in negotiation he has won the title of "the grand silence." All the most glorious incidents of the reign of Leo XIII are indelibly associated with the name of the youthful prince of the church, and it has long been a matter of world gossip that he was the choice of the supreme ruler for succession to the chair.

Cardinal Rampolla is a Sicilian marquis. He is quite lacking, though in the volubility, the volatility and the levity of the Sicilians. Tall, grave, ascetic, severe and silent, one fancies one can see in him the effect of his long association with the bishops at the court of Madrid. Educated at the College of Ecclesiastical Nobles and at the Collegium Romanum in the Eternal City, he was from the outset of his career devoted to the diplomatic service of the papacy.

His first appointment after his graduation from college was that of secretary and auditor of the embassy at Madrid, and on the recall of the nuncio, Mgr. Sebastiani, Cardinal Simeoni, he became charge d'affaires. When, on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, Pope IX nominated Cardinal Simeoni to the secretaryship of state, Rampolla was secretary of the oriental department of the propaganda office, and later on, that of secretary of extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, where he obtained a remarkable insight into the relations of the Vatican with Germany.

SERVICES WITH MADRID.

After the accession of Leo XIII to the papal throne he was sent as papal nuncio to Madrid, where the services which he rendered to the present dynasty were of simply incalculable value, especially when the sudden death of King Alfonso placed his widow, who could scarcely speak the Spanish language at the time, in a situation of so much difficulty and danger.

It was while acting as nuncio in Madrid that he began the policy that ultimately led to a reconciliation between the German government and the papacy and to the termination of that conflict which is known in contemporary history as the Kulturkampf. It was on the occasion of a visit of Emperor Frederick, at that time crown prince, to the late King Alfonso, "The Great," that he made all his arrangements to return directly from Madrid to Germany by way of Barcelona, Genoa and the St. Gothard. But, as the result of several long and confidential conversations with the nuncio, to whom he seemed to take a great fancy, he changed his itinerary at the last moment, and, to the astonishment of all Europe, proceeded straight to Rome after leaving Spain.

PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Although he took up his residence at the quinal as the guest of his old friend, the late King Humbert, to whom he had officiated as best man on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Queen Margherita, he was received with the utmost pomp and ceremony at the Vatican and with the most marked distinction and cordiality by the holy father, who never tired of expatiating on the nobility of race, of character and of manner of his illustrious visitor.

It was the interview between Emperor Frederick and the pope that brought about the end of the contest between the Vatican and the German government which was one of the principal achievements of the reign of Leo XIII, and for which his holiness was in a measure indebted to his secretary of state. The latter, ever since he assumed his office, made a special point of attaching himself to no particular party, of which there are several at the Vatican. He was above everything else the pope's man rather than the man of any particular faction, his most remarkable quality being that of im-

partial obedience. And while he would occasionally, with a tact that belongs to a bygone age, bring over the holy father, almost without the latter's knowing it, to his own views, in the eyes of his master, as of the outer world, he appeared to be obeying orders without attempting to give any color of his own to the acts of Leo XIII.

Should he succeed him he may be relied upon more than any other prince of the church to continue that policy which won for Leo XIII the renown of being the most enlightened, sagacious, liberal-minded and, above all, successful priest that has ever occupied in modern times the chair of St. Peter.

AMERICANS KNOW SATOLLI.

Cardinal Francesco Satolli is the only one of the four who is known to Americans generally. Before the appointment of Satolli as papal delegate to America the clerical work connected with the administration of the church in America was in charge of a Roman congregation known as the congregation of the propaganda, in whose hands were the Roman Catholic affairs of all missionary countries.

Whenever this body of the church in a missionary country is of a size to warrant the change the propaganda turns over the work of the country to that body itself. If the pope has treaty relations with the particular country a nuncio from Rome resides at the capital, where no treaty relations exist, as in the United States, the pontiff is represented by a delegation such as Cardinal Satolli established at Washington.

The man thus honored by the first appointment of his kind in the United States is physically a plain, unpretentious individual. His eyes are small, but set so wide apart as to look large. His mouth is wide to the point of ugliness, his skin is dark and sulow. His figure is lean and possesses the Italian suppleness and grace. The one feature which marks the man above his fellows is his splendid head, with the virility of his expression. Few public men have a head so indicative of character and intellectual power.

Cardinal Satolli is a ripe scholar. He has filled the chair of the professor with distinction and is a specialist in the Thomistic theology. His success in difficult research first won for him the regard of his great friend, Pope Leo, who was a disciple of the famous Dom-

ingian, and was the restorer of his philosophy to the schools.

HISTORY OF GOTTI.

Cardinal Gotti was born in Genoa, the son of a dock laborer, and at the age of 16 he entered the Order of the Barefoot Carmelites. He rose rapidly in the order and was promoted through its various ranks until he became superior general. In 1870 he attended the ecumenical council at Rome as a representative of the Carmelites. On Nov. 23, 1885, Pope Leo created him a cardinal. He is the prefect of the congregation of bishops and regulars and the protector of many societies, including all of the Carmelites. He is still a barefoot monk, although not now an officer of this famous and most austere order.

Cardinal Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, only 52 years old, but in spite of his age is a strong possibility for succession to Pope Leo. In relation to him the prophecy of St. Malachi is much quoted. By persons who like to believe in such foretellings, the prophecy of Malachi is said to have been fulfilled in the selection of previous popes. According to Malachi, the next pope should be distinguished as "Ignis Ardens." The word "Svampa" is translatable into Latin as "ignis ardens," or a flaming torch.

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

Soon after becoming a priest in 1857 he was called to Rome to become professor of law in the Seminary Apollinare. He was promoted successively to spiritual director of the college of the propaganda, and to the titular bishopric of Apollinare. In 1892 he was made archbishop of Bologna, and two years later was created cardinal.

Cardinal Svampa is a big man, both physically and mentally, a fighter and yet a diplomat. He is an intense Roman, but has not quarreled with either the Italian government or the majority in the college of cardinals. He is said to be friendly with all political powers. Cardinal Oreglia is the only living

SECONDARY CANDIDATES FOR THE SUCCESSION.

Cardinal Prisco.
Cardinal Capececiattro.
Cardinal Celsia.
Cardinal V. Vannutelli.
Cardinal V. Mocenni.
Cardinal Tichelmy.
Cardinal Ferrati.

LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE SUCCESSION.

Cardinal Rampolla.
Cardinal S. Vannutelli.
Cardinal Satolli.
Cardinal Svampa.
Cardinal Gotti.
Cardinal Oreglia.

AWED CROWDS THROUGH THE PLAZA OF ST. PETER'S.



The death of his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, and the resultant interesting ceremonies and proceedings to elect a new pope from among the college of cardinals, brings the world famous cathedral of St. Peter's of Rome, the scene of the great event, prominently within the focus of the world's gaze. In the above snapshot may be seen the dense crowds that have thronged the plaza of St. Peter's since the pope first fell sick.

parting instructions as to the administration of church affairs. Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, has always been regarded as one of those very "near the throne" and his chances of succeeding Leo are considered very bright. Although these two are generally considered the first possibilities, at the same time there is a large body of Catholics who think that the choice lies between Cardinals Oreglia, Satolli and Vannutelli. Any one of the above named may be chosen for the great work and on the other hand the new pope may be a cardinal quite outside this group.

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SOME INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE POPES OF ROME.

St. Peter, claimed to be the first pope or the first bishop of Rome, was martyred in Rome June 29, in the year 67. He is said to have ruled the diocese for 25 years.

St. Linus was the second pope, elected in the year 67. Died in the year 78.

The first fifty-six popes were all canonized.

Pontifex II was the first pope who was not a saint. He was succeeded by John II.

Pope Gregory the Great was the sixty-ninth pope. He was elected in the year 590 and reigned 25 years.

The Italian name of Leo XIII is Leone, not Leo.

Clement XI was the two-hundred and fifthth pope in the regular line. He was elected in the year 1700. Since then there have been thirteen pontiffs, all of them Italian.

The title "supreme pontiff," or "pontifex maximus," is derived from the ancient Roman head of the committee of bridge-builders. It is of purely civic origin, adopted by the pope as being most fitting, in a figurative way, to their high office.

The church interests in Venice have prospered under his control.

FERRARI AND GIBBONS.

Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, is another young cardinal, only 53 years old. He was educated in the seminary of Parma and the college of the propaganda at Rome. After serving 10 years as a parish priest he was made bishop of Guastalla in 1881, bishop of Como in 1882, archbishop of Milan in 1894 and a few months later was created cardinal. He is a member of the congregations of bishops and regulars, indulgences and sacred relics and studies.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has been mentioned in the recent dispatches from Rome as a possible successor of Leo XIII. His name is brought in as that of a possible compromise candidate, in view of the factional rivalries in the sacred college, and the fact that Gibbons is undoubtedly highly esteemed by his fellow cardinals, but it is hardly conceivable that the time has come when a pope will be taken from America, which is only a "missionary country" in the classification of nations at Rome.

MAKE-UP OF SACRED COLLEGE.

The sacred college of cardinals which will elect Leo XIII's successor is now composed of 61 members. When the college is full its total membership is 70. Twenty-five of the cardinals live in Rome and form the Roman curia, so often mentioned. A majority of the cardinals are of Italian birth.

There are three orders of the sacred college—bishops, priests and deacons. But these orders belong exclusively to the college, and have nothing to do with the dignity held by the cardinal outside of the college. For example, Archbishop Gibbons of Baltimore is in the college of priests. There are six cardinal bishops where all the offices are filled. Not very many others are presented in the college, because most orders compel the taking of vows not to seek preferment and to accept the same only when ordered to do so by the pope himself. The only Jesuit in the college is Steinhilber, a cardinal deacon. The senior bishop in the college is dean, the senior priest is first priest, and the senior deacon is first deacon. The cardinal dean consecrates the new pope, and the cardinal who is first deacon proclaims and crowns him.

FEW SUPPORTERS OF POPE.

There are three parties in the college, according as the views of the members support, oppose, as are neutral regarding the policy of the existing pope. The supporters of Pope Leo in the college were few—it is said not above one-third of the cardinals, if so many. His opponents numbered fully 20, and about 10 took no special stand. The chief point of division was on the proper course of the church toward the Italian government—the temporal power question. In representing the college diplomatically Cardinal Rampolla has been secretary of state. Cardinal Respighi, vicar general, and Cardinal Marchi, major domo, the vice-chancellor has been Cardinal Paronchi.

Each cardinal takes title from some church in Rome, and this is not dropped, not changed, when the cardinal becomes, through advancement, a cardinal bishop, and for the time takes title from the see. Cardinals belong to various committees, as the propaganda, the congregations, and most of them protectors or attorneys for Catholic societies in different parts of the world, but chiefly in Europe.

CUT HIS OWN COAT.

Andrew Johnson is said to have been the only president of the United States who ever got drunk (on an official occasion), and the only president who was ever a tailor. At the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an interesting relic of Johnson's tailoring days exists in the shape of an old awning coat.

This account book, which was formerly the property of George W. Childs, contains, in Johnson's awkward hand, such items as:

"To make one coat . . . \$2.50

"Paid in Potatoes . . . \$1.75"

Mr. Childs used to say, in showing this book to his friends, that Johnson had never been ashamed of his humble origin—had, indeed, often narrated the unhappy story of his first job at tailoring.

He had been summoned, he would say, to the residence of an influential citizen, and had been bidden to make over one of this citizen's old coats for the son of a little nurse.

Johnson, a little nervous through excess of zeal, took off his own coat, turned back his sleeves, measured the youth and set to work. He was getting along well—the job, indeed, was nearly finished—when, dinner time came, and he reached out for his coat, in order to put it on and go home.

To his chagrin, he discovered then that it was his own coat which he had cut up for the boy.