

# POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

### Cardinal Gotti Is the Most Prominently Mentioned,—But Many Members of the Sacred College Aspire to the Honor—Cardinals Rampolla and Satolli Have Strong Following—Impressive Ceremonies That Mark the Selection of a Pope.

Foremost among the candidates for the throne of St. Peter are Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. Then follow quite a number who are well within the possibilities. It is also suggested that there is a chance that Cardinal Gibbons may be chosen in the event the foreign cardinals were sufficiently powerful to stand out against those of Rome, and in case of a division no French or Spanish candidate could control the German or English cardinals, or vice versa, so that if an opportunity arises for a foreign cardinal to be chosen the most authoritative members of the college think that the only one who could obtain the prescribed majority is Cardinal Gibbons.

Cardinal Rampolla and Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli are both representatives of the conservative policy, but are bitter antagonists of each other.

The most probable liberal candidates are Cardinal Bishop Agliardi and Cardinal Priest Satolli. The most probable religious candidates are Cardinal Priest Gotti and Cardinal Priest Angelo di Pietro.

All these candidates live in Rome, but a strong party, which might include a good many foreign cardinals, advocates the election of a cardinal who is not a member of the curia, such as Cardinal Sato, patriarch of Venice; Cardinal Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, both intransigent; or Cardinal Capocciato, archbishop of Capua. Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro is the present pontifical secretary of state, and was born at Polizzi in 1843. For many years Cardinal Rampolla has been active in affairs of the church, having in addition to his duties as secretary of state been entrusted with the office of administrator of the property of the Holy See and archpriest of the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter. He has been close to the Pope, and has been the one man through whom the affairs with the outside world have been con-

Luigi Oreglia di Stefano, was born in Bene Vagienna, diocese of Mondovi, Italy, July 9, 1828. He studied at the Academy of Rome and gained prominence in theology and language. Later he became a Jesuit novice. He was

go afoot to the major dome of the conclave, demanding meals for their masters. Meals are given to them in baskets.

They enter the palace of the vatican and carry the basket to an open-

ent he burns them all, and their emnences must vote again.

But when the number of voting papers equals the number of cardinals present the first cardinal bishop, the first cardinal priest and the first cardinal deacon bring the chalice full of voting papers from the altar to the table of scrutiny. They retire and the scrutineers approach the table and face the sacred college.

The first scrutineer empties the chalice onto the table. One by one he opens the folded voting papers, looks at the name of the cardinal on each and passes the paper to the second scrutineer. This one also looks and passes the paper to the third scrutineer, who reads the name aloud.

The voting papers are placed by the third scrutineer and filed in the empty chalice.

This counting is repeated a second time, and the voting papers re-examined by the three scrutineers.

When the scrutiny brings forth no pope with a majority of two-thirds plus one, the sacred college tries election by accession.

Fresh voting papers are used, on which the cardinals who wish to vote in favor of him who tallied highest in the scrutiny will write: "I accede to the Lord Serafino, Lord Cardinal of Frascati," or "I accede to the Lord Dominic Mary, Lord Cardinal of Tyre." These accessions are placed in the chalice on the altar with the ceremonies of the scrutiny, but the oath is not re-sworn.

If no one yet attains the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one—that is to say, thirty-seven votes—the conclave will retire from the Sistine chapel until the following day, and the ineffectual votes are burned.

This procedure obtains day after day until all cliques are broken down, all doubts have disappeared, until the



SCARFALLO GOTTI

ordained to the secular priesthood in 1856 and was a priest at the pontifical court during the temporal power of Pope Pius IX. In 1858 he was appointed an officer in chancery in the Roman tribunal and in 1870 was papal nuncio at Lisbon. Three years later Pope Pius created him a cardinal. He is dean of the college of cardinals, camerlengo of the Holy Roman Church, archchancellor of the Roman university, prefect of the Congregation of Ceremonies, and, in addition to other honors, is protector of about twenty leading Catholic societies throughout the world.

### THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Proceedings of the Cardinals.

The ceremonies attendant upon the election of a new pope by the sacred college of cardinals are impressive and elaborate. The conclave must assemble ten days after the death of the pope.

First the mass of the Holy Ghost is chanted in the chapel of St. Gregory. Then 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 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.

Three hours after sunset doors are shut and walled up on the inside with masonry. Guards on the outside watch every avenue. The cardinal camerlengo and the cardinal archdeacon attend to this. The apostolic protonotaries write it as an act of the conclave.

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.

Each day at noon and sunset the officers of the cardinals' households come to the square of St. Peter in their masters' chariots. There they

ing which the mason of the conclave makes from the interior through the wall.

At this opening they cry their masters' names, and each squire of each cardinal responds in turn, receiving the basket of food.

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. The reason of this will presently be made plain.

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

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

There are five ways by which a pope may be elected:

- 1. By compromise—i. e., when the



Cardinal Rampolla.

cardinals appoint a committee of themselves with power to name the pope.

2. By inspiration—i. e., when a body of cardinals put themselves to shout: "The Jesuit cardinal is pope!" or "The cardinal of Westminster is pope!" by which method other voices are attracted and the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one attained.

3. By adoration—i. e., when a minimum majority of two-thirds plus one of cardinals go spontaneously to adore a certain cardinal of their college.

4. By scrutiny—i. e., when each cardinal records a vote in writing secretly. A pope is rarely found by scrutiny.

5. By accession—i. e., when the scrutiny having failed to give the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one to any cardinal, the opponents of him whose tally is highest shall accede to him.

The first three ways are obsolete, and these two—scrutiny and accession—alone need to be considered.

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

Each cardinal in turn takes his 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.

At the end the last scrutineer takes the folded voting papers one by one, high and stowly, so that all may count them, and puts them from the full into the empty chalice.

If there be more or fewer voting papers than there be cardinals pres-



Cardinal Svampa.

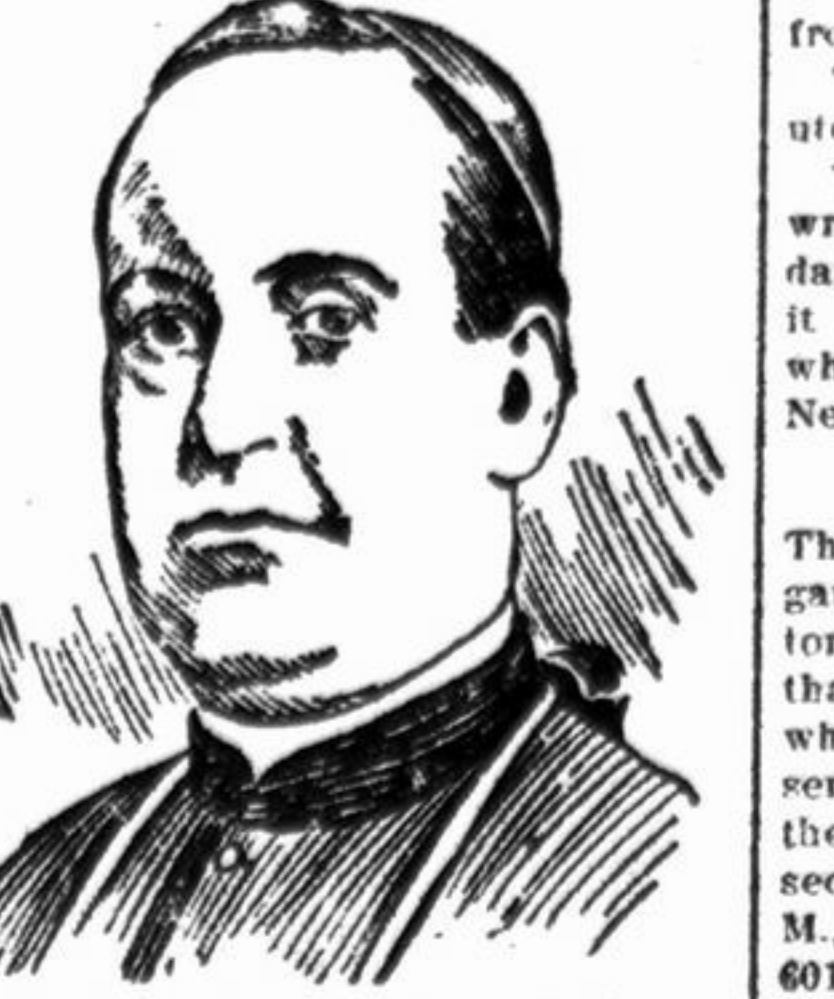
Holy Spirit sends his light to lighten the minds of men that they may see the will of God and give it force.

When at last a pope has been elected three apostolic protonotaries record the act of conclave and all the cardinals 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. (This custom of changing his name arose with Pope Sergius III, whose own cognomen was unrepresentable—Osperli.)

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 conduct his holiness to the rear of the altar with the masters of ceremonies and the Augustinian sacristan. They take away his cardinalial scarlet and vest him in a cassock of white taffeta, with ricture, a fair white linen rochet, and the papal stole, a crimson sash, and shoes of crimson cloth, embroidered in gold.

The new pope sits upon a chair before the altar of the Sistine chapel and the cardinal dean, the Lord Oreglia di Santo Stefano, who is Ostia's and Velletri's bishop, followed by other emnences in their order, kneels to adore his holiness, kissing the cross upon his shoe, the ring upon his hand, whereto the sovereign pontiff makes the knee rise and ac-



Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli.

ceeds the kiss of peace on both cheeks.

Then the master mason breaks open the walled-up door. The first cardinal deacon 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."

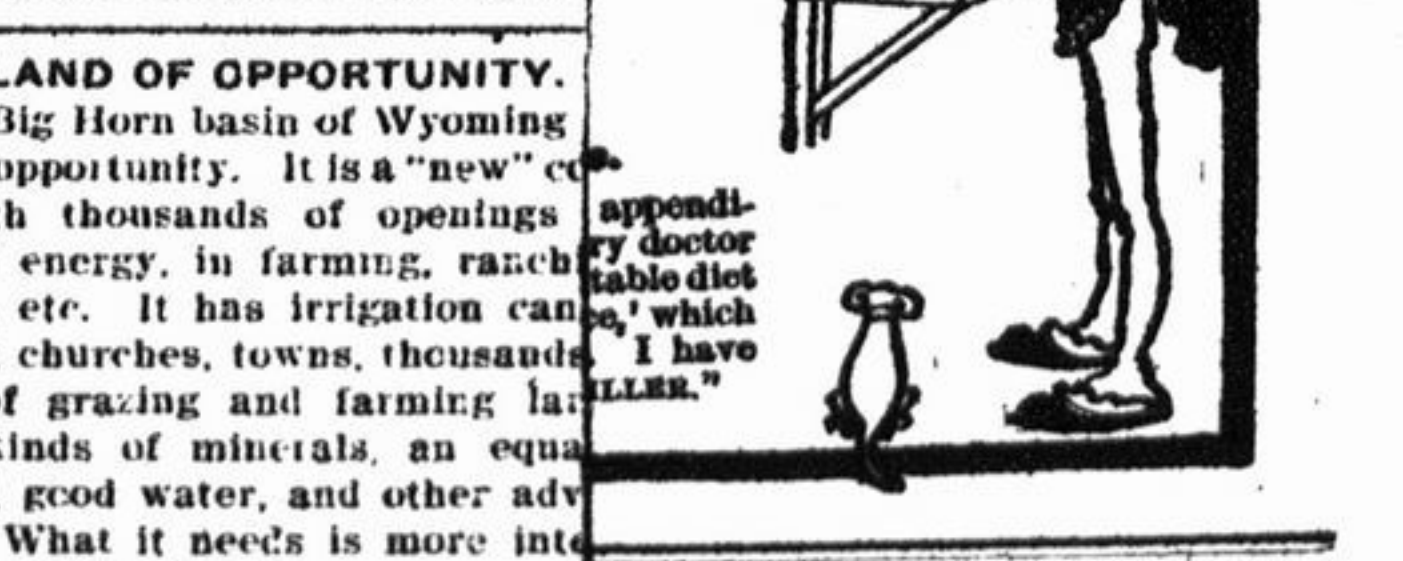
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## RESPECTED THE LATE DEPARTED.

Andrew Carnegie tells, with a merry twinkle in his eye, a story of a buy-sold friend with whom he renewed acquaintance on a recent visit to Scotland. In the course of conversation Carnegie happened to ask about a certain George McKay.

"He's dead long ago," said his friend, "and I'll never cease regretting him as long as I live."

"Dear me! Had you such a great respect for him as that?" asked the library clerk.

"No, no!" It was only respect I had for himself, but I married his widow."—New York Times.

## America's Summer Resorts.

When it begins to get hot and dry ones' thoughts naturally turn toward the lakes and rivers and the seashore of New York and New England, and we begin to wonder how much it would require of time and money to make the trip. A lot of these questions are answered and a lot of information sent free in "Four Track Series," No. 2, "America's Summer Resorts," sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

## Not a Close Relation.

Among the contestants for the prizes offered by the Golf Committee of the Chevy Chase Club at Washington for the matches played this spring was Peter Carnegie.

Although he is anything but a poor man, Mr. Carnegie is far below his namesake Andrew in the matter of worldly goods. During one of the matches Mr. Carnegie was asked if he were a "relation" of the great steel man.

"Yes," said the golf player. "I'm his cousin—a hundred or so millions removed."—New York Times.

## Poets' Chances for Fame.

A new story is going the rounds about Mark Twain and a young poet.

"How long does it take to get fame from a poem?" asked the poet.

The sage thought and in a few minutes said: "Well, it takes about four hours to write one and 13 years 11 months 30 days 24 hours and 55 minutes to get it published! Then it's a toss-up whether it's famous or infamous."—New York Times.

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## North and South Poles.

While man has approached the north pole within 238 miles, no one has yet stood within less than 772 miles of the south pole.

## Controls Cuban Shoe Market.

Spain controls the Cuban shoe market.



Cardinal SARTO

quoted. There is, however, a tradition that a papal secretary of state cannot become pope because of the opposition his position of necessity excites.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli and his brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, are both notable figures in the sacred college. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli was born in Genazzano in 1834, and for a long period was the papal nuncio at Vienna. Only recently he was appointed vice chancellor of the holy seat to succeed the late Cardinal Parocchi, and it is suggested he was designated for the post because he was becoming too powerful politically. He has been as nearly as it is possible for a cardinal to be an openly avowed candidate for the papacy.

Cardinal Satolli was made a cardinal while he was in America, being consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons. He served for many years as the papal delegate at Washington.

Cardinal Jerome Maria Gotti is a native of Genoa and was born in 1834. He is the pope's candidate for the papacy, and Pope Leo has repeatedly referred to him as "my successor," and has shown in many ways that he would be pleased to have his place filled by Cardinal Gotti, who has been an earnest and zealous worker. The best part of his career has been in South America, where he is greatly beloved.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, who is the cardinal patriarch of Venice, is the strongest candidate outside of Rome.



Cardinal Oreglia

He was born at Udine, in diocese of Treviso, in 1828, and was made a cardinal in 1875.

He was the first cardinal to be elected pope, when Pius IX. was elected.

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