

HIS HOLINESS AT THE AGE OF 87.

Pope Leo XIII, Born March 2, 1810,

Coronated March 3, 1878.

His holiness Pope Leo XIII is a far more powerful and important personage than some of Europe's kings and queens.

maintained by the presence of the imperial troops of France at Rome. The country was aflame with national and revolutionary passion.

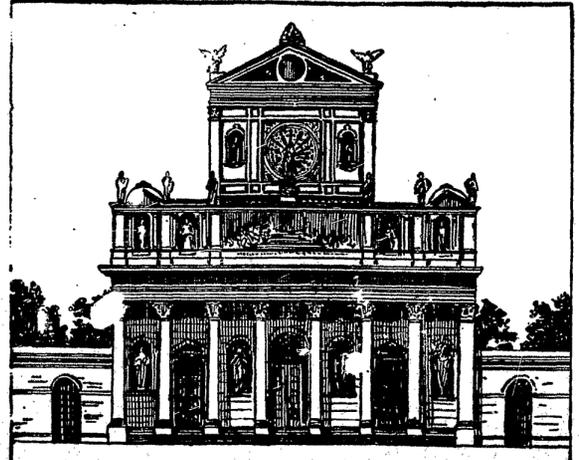


THE VATICAN.

ness of Anagni. He is descended from the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, who was "the last of the Roman tribunes."

few years after these stirring times that Leo was elected to the papacy. Leo was a marked contrast to his predecessor, Pius was a man of peace and bent all his energies to doing good works among those about him.

He has been philanthropist, statesman, diplomatist and theologian. When nations have become embroiled, he has invariably offered his services as an intermediary.



THE POPE'S CHURCH.

IX, he was virtually drawn from an obscurity in which he had been buried for more than 32 years as bishop of Perugia. His sole previous personal acquaintance with public affairs outside of Italy had been made during a brief experience in early life as papal nuncio at Brussels.

Through the greater part of the pontificate of Pius IX, during the revolutions which had altered the face of Europe, had deprived the papal power of its temporal possessions, had united Italy and made Rome its capital, the papacy had been steadily declining in authority and influence.

The first important steps that were taken related to what were known as the Falk laws of Germany, the laws by which Bismarck, through his able minister of public worship, Falk, sought to bring all the local tribunals and with them the bishops, priests and other officials of the Catholic church in the empire as completely under the control of his government as were those of the established Lutheran church.



READING THE NEWSPAPERS.

LEO'S DAILY LIFE.

The daily life of the pope is invariably the same. He rises early. Sunrise sees him prepared for the duties of the day, a day that he devotes to writing, reading, driving, study and prayer.

The personnel surrounding the pope in the Vatican is varied and extensive. It is numerous, and it has attributes that are complicated and unlimited. There is a ceremony prevailing more difficult to understand than that of any other court in Europe, and it is doubtful if any one not brought up in the atmosphere of the place itself can ever become familiar with the mysteries of the etiquette of the hierarchy.

gardens, and here he can rest in a most perfect seclusion while he looks out upon one of the most magnificent parterres that the world affords. Here his eyes spread the entire city of Rome beyond in the wonderful valley of the Tiber and Mount Mario.

For some time past, alarming accounts have been given at intervals of the pope's health. Some of these have been as baseless as the wild report which ran around Rome last year that his holiness was actually dead.



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF LEO XIII.

When the pope leaves his apartments to take his daily outing in the open air, he is seated in a chair that is borne by two carriers by means of poles that extend in front and back over his shoulders.

When the garden is reached, the pope steps into his carriage, accompanied by his secretary, the Nuncio, and the little strip of land and the buildings over which he is the material as well as the spiritual lord.

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Leo XIII employs 600 men to guard the little strip of land and the buildings over which he is the material as well as the spiritual lord. This army is divided into five corps, the Noble



THE POPE AT BREAKFAST.

guards taking first place. They are recruited from Rome's black aristocracy—that is, from those highborn ancient families which remain true to the church despite political changes and all such.

lected men, large of stature and keen in appearance. The secretary of state himself engages them, taking his choice from thousands of candidates who are photographed and described in their own selves. Only citizens of the papal States of Switzerland and the Papal States, namely, Italy, are allowed to be in front of and about the pope's person and guards. The troops of Roman citizens are called the "Cavalry Guard." On ordinary occasions their efforts do duty, but on great church festivals, all are by order of the pope, and are by order of the pope, and are by order of the pope.

THE VATICAN.

The Vatican in Rome covers a space of 1,000 feet in length and 1,000 feet in breadth and is the largest subject in the world. It is on the right bank of the river Tiber and on the Vatican hill from which it derives its name.

Gradually it has been crowded with great paintings, statues, busts, medals, coins, frescoes and bas-reliefs of every description and of every world's richest reputation.

The library of the Vatican is perhaps the greatest one in the world. It contains 40,000 volumes, containing a mass of manuscripts, containing a mass of manuscripts, containing a mass of manuscripts.

Items About the Pope. The breakfast of the pope consists of coffee, milk and bread without sugar. Four secretaries of state are at his side, yet he works as a man of peace. The pope's love of his duty is well known. He is well known for his love of his duty. He is well known for his love of his duty.