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HIS HOLINESS AT THE AGE OF 88.

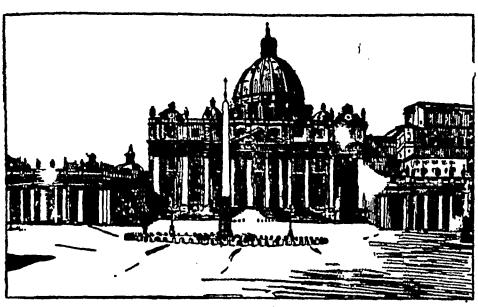
Pope Leo, XIII, Born March 2, 1810,

Coronated March 3, 1878.

more powerful and important personage than some of Europe's kings and queens. He wields great power and is in a position in a crisis to affect

the destines of nations. Pope Lee XIII is the church title of Vincenzo Gioachimo Pecci. He is now 98 years old, having been born on

Bis holiness Pope Leo XIII is a far ; maintained by the presence of the imperial troops of France at Rome. The country was afiame with national and revolutionary passion. The unity of Italy had become the cry of all who called themselves Italian patriots. Then the war between France and Prussia broke out, and the troops of Prussia were victorious. The armed forces of France at Rome were withdrawn, and Victor Emmanuel occupied march 2, 1810, at Carpineto, in the dio- | Rome with his troops. It was only a



the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, who was "the last of the Roman tribunes." His father was Count Pecci and his mother Anna Prosperi His early education was begun under the tutelage of the Jesuits at Viterbo and continued at Rome. He took the highest honors that could be awarded him in mathematical science and chemistry, and at the age of 1; wrote in Latin beautiful prose and verse It was on Dec. 23, 1830, when Lee was 20 years old, that he entered the priesthood. Gregory XVI appointed him apostolic delegate successively at Benevento, Perugia and Spoleto. He early manifested great executive and adm distrative ability, which was first shown in a crusade he organized against brigandage. Nuncio in Brussels, with the title of archbishop of Dan... tta, was his next post. Cardinal Pecu became cardinal chamberlain in 1877. In the following year he suceeded Pius IX in the papal chair.

The pope's life has been one long round of work and prayer, broken only occasi y by short periods of rest on the advice of his physician. The amount of his labor is almost beyond

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

When Leo entered upon his pontifical areer, the affairs of the church were n a sadly muddled condition. In Engand, Italy and other countries many unfriendly observers had reached the conclusion that with the death of Pius X the end of the popes had been held Pius VII a prisoner in France was for the success of St. Peter.

For years previo to 1870 the pope's February, 1878, Cardinal Vincenzo Gloatemporal possessions had only been chimo Pecci was elected to succeed Pius

cess of Anagul. He is descended from | few years after these stirring times | chancellor. The emperor's personal that Leo was elected to the papacy, sentiments, the passive resistance of Lee was a marked contrast to his the Catholic bishops and priosts, who predecessor. Plus was a man of peace went to prison rather than obey the and bent all his energies to doing good new laws, with the agitation agnong

IX, he was virtually drawn from an | gardens, and here he can get in the | circular table is usually well properly probed meta in 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. It was a position in which a young and keen sighted diplomatist-for such the nuncio was, not only by office, but by his whole c st of mind-could learn much. King Leopoid's realm was a center of liberal politics and of modern literature and science. What the nuncio then learned he continued to study in books and to put into practice in the affairs of his bishopric. He kept himself in point of knowledge abreast of the latest European advances. His growing reputation commended h'm to Pius IX, who in the year before his death appointed the bishop of Perugia, then a cardinal, to the high position of cardinal chamberlain of the Roman church, an office from which he stepped in a few months into the papacy itself. . Through the greater part of the pon-

tificate 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. Many supposed that its end was approaching. Few were prepared for the remarkable revival which has followed. This revival has been due entirely to the character and action of Leo XIII. The attitude of sullen insolence in which the papal see had remained for more than 20 years was suddenly changed to one of kindly and courteous inter-Non-Catholic governments, course. such as Russia, Germany and Switzerland, whose laws had present severely upon their Catholic subjects, were assured of the anxious desire of the pope to come to friendly terms and to make use of his influence for the benefit of order and harmony throughout their states. The encyclical letters and all other utterances of the pope breathed and continued to breathe sentiments of good will to all, and his remonstrances against objectionable aws were always couched in terms of kindly reasoning, calling for equally courteous argumentative replies. The result of this friendly diplomacy soon

made itself felt. The first important steps that were aken related to what were known as he Falk laws of Germany, the laws by hich Bismarck, through him able minster of public worship, Falk, sought to ring all the local tribunal them the bishops, priests and other officials of the Cathollo church in the empire as completely under the control of his government as were those of the established Lutheran church. Against this violation of the long established rights of his church the pope appealed in a temperate and friendly letter to the Emperor William, whose feelings on the subject were not wholly in unison with those of his domineering works among those about him, but he the Catholic German laity, proved effound he was powerless to make any fectual. Falk resigned, and his legisheadway against the stream that was lation disappeared with him. The rethen sweeping almost the very founda- ligious conflict, having been carried on



READING THE NEWSPAPERS.

Lee took the reins of government with a firm hand, and under his guidance the Roman Catholic church has made reached. Not since the first Napoleon great strides and acquired great power. The peculiar eminence to which Leo there 19thing like so serious a time XIII has attained has in it something of the nature of a surprise. When in

tions of his church from under him. without personal animosity, was forlowed by a firm religious peace.

The daily life of the pope is invaria-

bly 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. He is an omnivorous reader of the books from the Vatican library.

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.

First there are the immediate domestic attaches, the decani or seniors, the sediario, or carriers, the bussolanti, the cierks, the mace bearers, the messengers, the collectors and others. Of these assistants there are no less than 500. A grade higher are to be found 110 honorable carriers of the cape and sword, 4 commanders of the carriers of the cape and sword, 230 exalted knights this sanctuary, of the cape and sword, di numero, A commanders of the di numero and finally 4 grand commanders of the honorable carriers of the cape and sword participanti. These latter are among the highest of the Roman nobility, Every day the pope walks in the gare

most perfect sectuation while he looks with books and papers in several lanout upon one of the most magnificent guages, and attached to the arm of the par ramas that the world affords. Bepar ramns that the world affords. Be- pope's favorite chair is a rest whereoneath his eyes spreads the entire city he pieces the volume his poay at the of Rome, beyond is the wonderful wal- moment be reading ley of the Tiber and Mount Mario.

For some time past starming to



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF LEO THE

When the pope leaves his apartments counts have been given at intervals 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 front and back very much on the principle of the French sedan. He is preceded by two Swiss halberdiers and two members of the Noble guard, Two Swiss guards follow immediately behind. As the little procession passes through the anischambers the soldiers. bend their kness upon the ground and present arms.

When the garden is reached, the pope steps into his carriage, accompanied by his secretary, the Nobles surrounding the vehicle on horseback, While he is in the garden admission is refused to every one eise, and the walls are guarded by an increased force of sentinels stationed at regular distances. The ride consumes an hour, and despite the ingenuity of the couchman to vary the route he must of new cessity always pass through the same roads, view the same ruins, the same

cascades, the same horison. Despite this continual monotony, the diversion is beneficial, and the pure air that circulates at this height is an advantage to his holiness. When it s drive is concluded and the pope returns to the palace, he enters with the same ceremony that attended his exit. The sedan chair is awaiting his coming and immediately upon his stepping into it the Swiss guards take their place in the front, the others in the rear, and in this order they pass through some of the principal rooms of the palace. They go through the galle less of the Giardino della Pigna, thence to the library and from that into the Chieramontimuseum, past the historic salons of the Signature, of the Idendio, the Heliodorus of Constantine and finally into the apartments of Raphael and from there directly into the private tooms of the pontiff. This routine and this route have not deviated for the past 17 years. The favorite hour when this outing

is taken is comparatively early in the morning—that is, leaving the doors of the Vatican at about 10 o'clock and returning between II and half pastand his sleats on the Belvedere is generally taken soon after his short sleep following his noon meet

At 8 o'clock come the formal audiences to cardinals and embassadors. These last until 6 o'clock, But his hollness often retains some distinguished visitor with whom he is on familiar terms until 7 or 8 o'clock.

Conversation and exchange of ideas are with the pope almost a physical necessity. At 7 or 8 o'clock at the latest Leo XIII goes to bed, and two sisters, a prelate and until recently a valet de chambre watch while he sleeps. This valet became quite celebrated. His name was Francesco Minocheri, a he was 80 years old when he died the other day. He had already been in the service of Plus IX when bishop of

The only persons admitted during the evening and night to the papal bedroom are two Sisters of Mercy, a valet de chambre and a prelate who is valet de chambre and a prelate who is an intimate friend. In the daytime no and ill lines. This troop is about a servant is allowed in his private aparts strong, and the aftert is its contrast. ments. Prelates per-onally devoted to er. Contrary to sensual healet the him are the only ones who may enter | ble guards receive pay-in last

Despite the elegance and ceremony world-namely from source and Fr that prevail throughout to papel resi- per month. Sesides whenever to dence, Leo XIII is exceedingly slimple of these gentlemen are designed in his dress and in his habits. The fur learny the insignic of the niture in his room is comfortable, but hity to a newly placed by no means elaborate. An ordinary expect to be well revertible brase bedateed a plain dressing case, trouble and constitute mostly den of the Vation. His siregite some easy chairs, a deak and a few as \$600 france. promonade is through the Balveders, minor pieces of furniture a unitate the The Swim form the which forms a part of the Delta Figure.

the pope's health. Some of the which ran around Rome test year that same time there can be no question that the pope's physical condition has long been much as to give commedurable uneasiness at the Vatious, and the sumestional stories which eirquisted emitside its walls have been largely due to the extraordinary presentations that mee teken to prevent the political world from becoming acquainted with the

real condition of his holiness. Leo XIII employs 600 men to reas the little strip of land and the heldings over which he is the material as well as the spiritual lord. This army is divided into five corps, the N

circuit charely desired A COPPE of mendagener titutes the Vations nion. Chough at pres If he homeson and ed by the Halam Prope than once found it me becomeker between the the Vatious, M sta corps of the army. All these treaps the papel principlry lke the minister of special organia nel



THE POPPER NO. gaards taking first place. They are recruited from Rome's "black i racy"—that is from those likes ancient families which remain for highest pay of mny military budy t

THE POPUS CHUNCH.