

POPE LEO

LAST OF THE GRAND OLD MEN

AND KINDNESS

THE KEY-NOTE OF HIS LONG LIFE - NO HUMAN HEART BEAT FOR HIS FELLOW MAN WITH GREATER LOVE.

Rome, July 27-Pope Leo XIII. is dead. His life flickered out at four noble family whose seat is at Cori, minutes past four o'clock this after-

The period of over two weeks that death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against dis was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration, and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer with his marvellous will power the weakness of his aged

Pope's Aged Frame Was Worn Out. The pleuro-pneumonia with which His Holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as the inevitable decay of tissue following old age. The tested steel, which had bent so often before human Ils, was bound to break at last. Tosight the emaciated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit, lies on the bed in the Vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask coverlet rests lightly over the body, the cardinal's scarlet cape is about the shoulders, while on his head has been placed the papal hood of velret, bordered with ermine. A white silk handkerchief is bound about his thin and in the hands which have plessed so many thousands has been placed a crucifix. So the body of Pope Leo will remain until to-morrow, watched by uniformed officers of the Noble Guard and rough clad Francisan penitentiaries.

Nine Days Before Burial.

To-morrow the Sacred College of Cardinals will assemble for the impressive ceremonies of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function has been performed the body will be taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it will be embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extened over nine days, the remains being removed to the Cathedral of St. Peter's, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead Pontiff will be in the magnificent Basilica of St.

In His Dying Agony He Blessed Them. Pope Leo's final movements were marked by that same serenity and devotion and, when he was conscious, that calm intelligence which is associated with his twenty-five years' pontificate. His was no easy death. An hour before he died, turning to Dr. Lapponi and his devoted valet. Pio Centra, he murmured: "The pain I suffer is most terrible." Yet his parting words were not of the physical anguish that he suffered, but were whispered benedictions upon the cardinals and the court of King Leopold I. at Brushis nephews, who knelt at the bedside, and his look was towards the great ivory crucifix hanging in the death

Cardinals All Prayed Around Him. Practically all the cardinals now in Rome, kneeling at the bedside, watched the passing of his soul. Earlier in the day Cardinal Serating Vannutelli

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had impressively pronounced the absolution in articulo mortis.

The Opiate Was Not Given. The condition of His Holiness varied rom agony to coma. Wishing to relieve him Dr. Mazzoni suggested that morphine should be administered, but Dr. Lapponi did not agree, fearing. that the end might be quickened.

Dr. Lapponi's Account. Of this supreme moment Dr. Lap. poni gives an impressive description. "Death occurred through exhaustion," although in the last two hours Pope Leo made a supreme effort to gather all his energies. He succeeded in recognizing those about him by the sound of their voices, as his sight was almost entirely lost. Still he made a marvelous display of his energy and even his death was really grand. It was resigned and serene. Very few examples can be given of a man of such advanced age, after so exhaustive iliness, showing such supreme

Exact Moment of Death.

"The Pontiff's last breath was taken exactly at four minutes past four. approached a lighted candle at his mouth three times, according to the traditional ceremonial and afterwards declared the Pope to be no more. tuen went to inform Cardinal Oreglia the dean of the Sacred College, who immediately assumed full power and gave orders that the Vatican be clear ed of all curious persons having no right to be therein. Contemporane ously, the cardinal instructed Mgr Righi, master of ceremonies, to sent the Swiss guards from the Clementin Hall to close all the entrances to the atican and dismiss all persons from the death chamber, the body being entrusted to the Franciscan penitentia-

Life of Lco XIII

Leo XIII. was born on the 2d of March, 1810, at Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, in the Papal States. His parents were Count Louis Pecci and Anna Prosperi, the daughter of a not far from Carpineto. In baptism ne received the names of Vincent and Joachim. The Pecci family, of which he is an offspring, belongs to the ancient nobility of Sienna, but in the States of the Church. Carpineto is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants.

in 1818, when Joachim Pecci was nly eight years old, his father sent im, together with his oldest brother, Joseph, to the college of the Jesuits. in Viterbo. He there made his first communion, on the feast of St. Aloysius, June 21, 1821.

After the death of his mother, in 1824, he removed to Rome and resided with his uncle in the palazzo Muti. He continued the course of his studies at the Roman College, which Leo XII had just restored to the Jesuits. His professors of rhetoric were Father Ferdinand Minini and Jos. Buonvicini. In the same college he studied philosophy and mathematics, under Fathers Piancinani and Carfa, for three years: and then theology for four years under Fathers Perrone, Manera, Patrizzi and others. He sustained, in a most brilliant manner, two public acts or examinations at the Roman College and in the Roman University known under the name of Sapienza, and each time gained for himself the warmest applause.

After this, he studied law and diplomacy at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics. He there made himself remarkable by a devotedness, zeal and intelligence so great that Gregory XVI., who was skilled in the knowledge of men, resolved to attach him to himself, and on March 14th, 1837 named him Prelate of his household and Referendary of the Segnatura. Mgr. Pecci was then only 26 years old, but he displayed so many good quaitties and such ability for government. that the Holy Father did not hesitate to entrust to him offices of the utmost

His First Mass. He was ordained subdeacon and deacon in the beginning of the year 1837, by Cardinal Charles Odeschalchi in the chapel of St. Stanislaus, at Sant' Andrea on the Quirinal. At the end of the same year, on the 23d of December, he was ordained priest by the same Cardinal, and said his first mass in the same chapel, assisted by

his brother, Joseph Pecci, then a member of the Society of Jesus. He was now fully prepared to run his great career, and it was not difficult to foresee that he would rise to the highest distinction at the Papai

On the 15th of February, 1838, Mgr. Pecci was appointed delegate in the province of Benevento, where it was necessary to restore order, which he did, suppressing brigands and smug-

Perugia for a year and a half. Gregory who saw that Pecci daily justifled more and more the hopes he had conceived of him, preconized him, on the 27th of January, 1843, Archbishop of Damietta in partibus, though he was then only 33 years old, and sent him in quality of apostolic nuncio to sels. He was consecrated bishop, at Rome, in the church of St. Lawrence, on the Viminal Hill, by Cardinal Lam-Papal cross. They were followed by bruschini, assisted by the Bishops Asquini and Castellani, on Sunday, February 19, 1843 and then set out to take up his post as Nuncio at Brussels. He held that position for three years. the Noble Guard and the two princes Leopold and all the royal family held him in the highest esteem. decree which made him Grand Cross

of the Order of Leopold bears the date

of May 5th, 1846. Bishop of Perugia,

clo set out from Belgium to visit some la large and glittering star. returning to Italy. The King of Bel. Throne, and has the privilege of given gium had handed him a dispatch for ing the water to the holy father at had been sent to Rome from that city to urge the appointment of Mgr. Peocl. as his successor. This had been made parture from Brussels; and he had miniatelli, almoher; Mgr. Marinelli, been preconized Bishop of Perugia on the 10th of January, 1846. At the same time the Pope named him Car dinal, thus forestalling the request contained in the above-mentioned dispatch of King Leopold. As usual, his nomination to the Cardinalate was reserved in petto; and as Gregory XVI. died before he could publicly proclaim the nomination, Mgr. Pecci's elevation to that dignity was delayed.

On Sunday, 26th of July, 1846, the new Bishop of Perugia took 'solemn' possession of his see, and became the spiritual head of a diocese of which

When the Piedmontese invasion ab sorbed that portion of the Papal dominions, Mgr. Pecci had the honor of suffering imprisonment for defence of right and justice.

Seven times he visited the whole of his diocese; and during his episco pate thirty-six churches were built and many more were repaired. Mgr. Pecci had been reserved Car

dinal in petto by his Holiness Gregory XVI. in the Consistory of January 10th, 1846. The death of the Pope delayed the moment at which he was to receive the purple. It was only on December 19th, 1853, that he was created Cardinal of the Order of Priests, by Pius IX., with the title of St. Crysogono.

His Picty and Austerity. The piety and austerity of Mgr Pecci were always a subject of great edification for his diocesans. practised a special devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. "At all times," he wrote in his pastoral of December 1867. "fervent prayer has been the divine weapon of the Christian; but we must more than ever rekindle is souls the love of prayer and fly to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, our

Mgr. Pecci took only one meal a day delicacies and his fare was most frugal: it consisted of boiled pastry. which replaced the soup, of boiled or roasted meat, of some greens and of the cheese of the country, made of goat's milk. At all seasons of the year the Archbishop retired at 10 o'clock.

At the time of the Council in 1870 Mgr. Pecci who was then Cardinal. performed a touching ceremony in the church of the French seminary. He there received the abjuration of a Jewish family of Bologna, and administered baptism and gave holy communion to the converts. The French bishops, who assisted at the ceremony to the number of fourteen or fifteen. were so struck by the majesty of the celebrant, that they could not refrain from saying afterward: "What a fine Pope he would make!"

Called to Rome. In the Consistory of 21st September, 1877, his Holiness Pius IX, called Cardinal Pecci to Rome as successor of the Camerlengo, Cardinal de Angelis, who had died in the preceding July. From that time his Eminence inhabited at Rome the palace of Feiconieri, his new office obliging him to reside near the Pope.

The Cardinal Camerlengo has the most extended rights. He is the head and president of the Apostolic Chamber. At the death of the Pope, he represents in some manner, the temporal power of the Holy See, in the same way as the Sacred College represents the spiritual power. Hence, to appoint him Camerlengo was to entrust him with the principal authority during the vacancy of the Holy See. The result has shown that it was, so to say, to point him out to the choice of the Cardinals.

On the 7th of February, 1878, we find Mgr. Pecci kneeling at the death-bed of the much beloved Pius IX., overwhelmed with grief. When the great and sad event had taken place, the Cameriengo, by virtue of his office, found himself charged with the

funeral services to be performed. The Conclave which was destined to appoint a successor to the immortal Pius IX. was one of the largest in the whole history of the church and the shortest in duration. On the morning of February 18th, their Eminences, the Cardinals went to the Pauline Chapel in the Vatican to assist at the mass of the Holy Ghost sung by Carlinal Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague. February 20, on the third ballot. Cardinal Pecci was elected Pope by 44 votes out of 62.

Leo's Coronation. The coronation of Leo XIII. was to ake place in the Basilica of St. Peter on March 3. Circumstances, which were particularly sad, determined the Sovereign Pontiff, in order to avoid all disorder, to choose the Sistine Chapel for that grand ceremony, which took place with all possible pomp.

The holy father left his apartments carried on the sedia gestatoria, accompanied by all the Cardinals, surround ed by his Pontifical Court. The cortege was opened by

Swiss Guard and by the bearer of the gestatoria, the bussolanti, and the mace-bearers, arrayed in their rich and varied costumes. Then followed who command this corps. with Prince Colonna arrayed in a costume resembling that of a Spanish cavaller in the Papal alter, he descended from the

ume or Philip 11.— A winte fun around the neck, black dress tunic-shaped. In the month of April, 1845, the Nun-black stockings and on his left breast in set out from Belgium to visit some is large and gilttering star. He is of the neighboring countries, before Prince Assistant at the Pontincel the Holy Father; but Mgr. Pecci, on the lavations during the mass. Beside his arrival at Rome, did not see Gre-Thim came the Marquis Sacchetti, also gory XVI. alive. The Pope was on his in gala costume as Fortere maggiore death-bed and expired on the 1st of of the sacred apostolic palaces. These June, 1846. Meanwhile the Bishop of Immediately preceded the Sovereign Perugia had died, and a deputation Pontiff, who was wested in red morzetta, and was surrounded by Noble Guard and followed by Mgr. Ricci, Major-domo, Algr. Cataldi, Proknown to the Nuncio before his de master of the chambor; Mgr. Samsacristan, and others who for the time being hold the places of chamberlains and chaplains. Procession to the Ducal Hall.

His Holiness entered into the Hall

of Tapestries, where he was yested

by the first cardinal-deacons in his sacred robes, and on his head was placed a mitre of cloth of gold. When this ceremony was completed, the Pope, preceded by the Penitentiames of the Vatican Basilica, who hear confessions in so many different languages, by the Archbishops and bishops in white copes and white mitres. he had already been the civil gov amongst whom were the Greek Descon and Subdeacon, and finally by the Cardinals of whom the Cardinal-Deacons were the tonacella, or tunic the priests the chasuble and the Archbishop and Bishops the white cope of cloth of giver nown with gold ornaments, and all with white mitres, moved towards the Ducal Hall, which was fitted up as a chapel, and on the arrival of the procession hore, his Holiness, after a short prayer, took his place on the throne, which stood on the gospel side of the altar.

The Cardinals then approached him one by one and tendered him their obedience. They ascended the steps of the throne one by one and kissed the right hand of the Pontiff. The Archbishops and Bishops kissed the Pontiff's foot. The Holy Father then imparted the apostolic benediction and intoned the chant or Tierce, which was continued by the pontifical choir. At the conclusion of this chant the Pope was robed in the pontifical vestments brought to him by the clerks of the Papal Chapel, and the nirst of the Cardinal-Deacons placed the sacred ring upon his finger. Then Cardinal Mertel, first deacon at the ceremony, with staff in hand, rose up. the Procedamus in pace was sung and the procession was formed again and moved in the same order in which arium Salvatoria noatri Jean Carlett. it came, except that immediately for cultest honor et gloris in seecule see sistorial advocates, and in front of the Cardinals came Prince Ruspoli, Mas ter of the Sacred Hospice and the Mitred Abbots.

Grandeur of Rome's Palmy Dave. When the cortege began to move his Holiness ascended the sedia kes tatoria, under a baidachino of ciota of silver borne by eight dignitaries The large fans of white ostrick feathers, the flabelli, were again seer in procession. The Swiss Guards with drawn swords surrounded the Ponj tiff The whole style and arrange ment and grandeur of this cere mony equalled, if they did not sur pass the great functions formerly witnessed in the Sistine Chapel dur ing Rome's palmy days. The Sedia upon which the Sovereign Pontiff wat borne was that presented by the New politan Catholics to the lamented and dearly beloved Pontiff Plus IX.

In the Sistine Chapel the throne was raised upon the marble dais on the gospel side of the altar. That spot so long bare and unadorned was fitted with its proper ornament. Be hind the altar, overshadowed by Michael Angelo's terfible Judgment." with its mighty and muscular figures, was an altar-piece in tapestry representing the fitting sub ject of Christ giving the keys to Peter, The floor of the chapel was covere with fine gree baize, and the steps i the throne and altar with red cloth.

Thus Passeth the Glory of the World As the procession was about to move, a clerk of the Papal Chape brought a handful of flax attached a gilded rod, and having presented to a master of ceremonies, the latter knelt and extending the rod, burnt the flax in presence of the Holy Father pronouncing at the same time in grave and solemn tone: Pater Sancte sic transit gloria nundi. Father, thus passeth away the glory of the world." The same act wa repeated at the entrance of the Sistine Chapel, and finally a third time within the chapel before the enciosure with in which were the seats of the Car dinals. Cardinal Wiseman wrote of this ceremony, "Three times is this impressive rite performed in that pro cession, as though to counteract the earthly influences of a triple crown. It is to remind the Pontiff that the glory of this world is brief and pass ing as the flame which finishes in the very act of kindling. The solemn less son seemed to make a deep impres sion on the mind of Leo XIII.

A magnificent spectacle was not resented to the eye in the Sistin Chapel. A large number of persons were present in the tribunes. In the royal gallery were their royal high nesses the Duke and Duchess of Far ma, with their suite, in the other tribunes were the ambassadors and ministers accredited to the Vatical with the persons attached to the em bassies and representatives of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and of the Knights of Calatrava, all grand uniform and sparkling with de corations. On the same side, in an other tribune, were the Roman princes and patricians with their families, and many distinguished personages Italian and foreign. A trib unb to the right was occupied by ladies in black dresses and veils.

On His Observer ---When the Pontiff arrived before th sedia gestatoria and arter a bran The Confleor being finished, the Popand Guidl recited the three customary prayers, super electum Pontificam. after which he descended and stand palilum sancium, plenitudinem Ponti ficalis officit, ad honorem omnipotentis Del. et gloriosissimae Virginia Mariae eius matris, et Heatorum Apostolocup Reirl et Pauli, et Sanctae Romanao Ecclesiae." When his Hollness had received the pallium he ascended the altar and thence proceeded to throne, where he received the fu phedience of the Cardinals, who kissed his foot and his hand and then received the kiss of peace, for which his Holiness rore slightly from his throne. The Archbishops and Bishops kissed his foot and his knee and the Penitentiaries his foot only. Pope then proceeded to the altar and the mass was continued, with all the prayers proper for the coronation.

Crowned with the Tlara On the conclusion of the mass, the Holy Father removed the maniple, sat again upon the throne, while the choir sang Corona aurea super caput ejus composed expressly for this occasion by the macetro, Signor Pasqualt of Car pineto, the birth-place of the Hover sign Pontill. The Cardinal Descor then intoned the prescribed versicles and the following prayer: Omnipotens sempiterne deus, dignitas sacerdotti, et auctor regni, da grafiam famulo tuo Leoni Pontifici nostro, ecclesism tuam frustuose regendi, ut ab ao qui fua clementia pater regum, et rector om nium fidelium constituitur et corons ture salubri, tua dispositione cuncts bene gubernentur, Per Christum, etc. to which the pantors replied, Amen, Then the second Cardinal Deacon, who stood at the left of the throne, removed the mitre from the head of the pop tiff and the first Cardinal Descon, who stood at his right, imposed the tlara upon him; at the same time saying in a loud voice these words: Accipa Tiarum tribus coronis ornatam a scian Te esse Patrem Principum el Regum, Restorem Orbis in terra Vic

The tiers placed upon the head o Leo XIII. was that presented to the Holy Father Plus IX. by the Palatian Guard of Honor.

The Trible Menediction.

The act of coronation being accou plished. His Holiness imparted the triple-benediction to all present. This was followed by the reading in Latin and Italian of the Bulls of Indulgence by the Cardinal Deacons, Then in the midst of a breathless silence and a religious respect, the Ponting seater on the wedla gestatoris, with the tiers on his head, accompanied by the Car dinals and the procession as peror passed from the chapet, blessing the people kneeling on born sides. That having laid aside the Pontifical vest ments in the Hall of Tapastries, and surrounded by the Bacred College, by Archbishops and Bishops, and Pens tentlaries of St. Peter's, he listanec to an address read by His Eminence Cardinal Di Pietro and made a litting

reply. The Holy Father then arose an went to his apartments in the Vatican Thus concluded the coronation of the 268rd Roman Pontist of the whole num ber of Popes from St. Peter to Let XIII, inclusive is 262, Of these 82 are venerated as saints, 33 of whom are martyrs. One hundred and four were Romans, and 109 natives of Italy: 15 Frenchmen: V Greeks, a Germans, 5 Asiatics, 3 Africans, 2 Spanierds, 2 Dalmatians, 1 Hebrew, 1 1 bracian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Portuguese 1 Candlot, and one Englishman, The name most commonly taken was John; the 23d and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the chair in 1410. Nine Pontins reigned less than one month thirty less than one year, and 12 more than twenty years; only six occupied the Pontificial chair over twenty three years; these are St. Peter, who was Supreme Pastor in Antioci; for about seven or eight years and twenty-live ears, two months and seven days in Rome: Silvester 1, 23 years, 1 months, 27 days; Adrian L. 22 years, 10 months, 17 days; Pius VI, 24 years months, 14 days; Plus IX, who gele brated his 31st year in the Pontifical chair, June 16, 1877, had the longest reign except Peter, being Pope for 1 years, 7 months and 20 days, and Lec XIII., who reigned 25 years, four months and days, Prominent Features in His Pontificate

The most prominent teafures in Leo XIII.'s eventful and active pontificate have been his striumobal vindication of the rights of the church in Prussis and the relief he has brought to the persecuted Catholics in that country his firm and courageous maintenance of the rights of the papacy in the faci the Italian occupation of the State of the Church, and his appeals to th nations for the restoration of the ten poral powers his erand enorts to Ohristian unity, embrachis, a move ment for healing the separation of the Greek church from the Latin; his Morts for the revival of the study of St. Thomas Aquinas and of Christian philosophy and for the elevation the standard of ecclesiastical studie and learning in the church; his oper ing of the treasures of the Vatica brary to the students of the woll his vigilance in watcling the violes tudes and providing for the wants

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XIII.s encyclicals, the A

tract from the beamurtals

cal. is given:

"Let all understand this integrity of Cathelle profe not possibly co-ex ATIONALISM, the hum is destroy Curtating their foundation and opinions purely political regarding all their units Appointed America's Fire Closkey, This is niso of a out to Albanians, as Joka was the first history of the s Albany, having been so

Martinelli and the press delegate is the Alre he world to a mark Wares thus: particular abould fro tween man and man + eration must be blough an wage-earner in Treasonable: comfort. If through necessi if a worse evil the working barder conditions.

