

POPE LEO XIII.

After an illness lasting fourteen days our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII was summoned to rest from his labors of nearly a hundred years. The demise of the illustrious head of the Church is truly a great and irreparable loss. The whole world mourns. His life was one of devotion and love for the Church, our holy religion and the welfare of its children. His encyclical letters were clear, distinct and scholarly, always firmly pointing the path we should take and yet full of love and compassion for mankind. His many brilliant works in literature, his beautiful, expressive poems, that bespoke of a tenderness for all humanity and a love for the church, will leave a lasting impression and influence on the entire world that can never be effaced by the sands of time.

As a diplomat he was rarely equaled, as a philanthropist his thoughts were ever for the needy. He was a bright shining star in the affairs of the world and his career in Church and state is most worthy of emulation as it brings forth the noble character of a saintly and wise life.

A complete and up-to-date biography will be found on another page so it will not be necessary to reprint it here.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday July 26—Gospel, St. Luke xvi. 1-9—St. Anne, Mother of B. V. M.
Monday 27—St. Pantaleon, martyr
Tuesday 28—St. Nazarius & Comp. martyrs.
Wednesday 29—St. Martha, virgin.
Thursday 30—SS. Abdon & Sennen, martyrs.
Friday 31—St. Ignatius Loyola, confessor.
Saturday August 1—St. Peter's Chains.

Five Minute Sermon

The Parable of the Unjust Steward.

With this parable Christ intended to rebuke the avarice of the Pharisees, who made bad use of their worldly goods; and besides, He advises us to make good use of riches, especially when they have been acquired by violating in some manner the law of God and by offending the Divine Majesty.

The steward had the management of a large estate, and as this was not his, but his master's property, he had no right whatever to do with it as he pleased, to neglect or squander it, and for this reason was he accused of being an unfaithful servant and was dismissed. Now this steward is a figure of ourselves, who are the administrators of the treasures which God, the Author of all good, has confided to our care. Life, health, talent, beauty, nobility, riches, all that we have, are so many trusts that God has placed in our hands, which we are to manage for our benefit, but only in the manner prescribed by Him, and not otherwise. Whenever, therefore, we make a different use of them, we are guilty before God of maladministration and of unfaithfulness, like the servant in the Gospel. Alas! What use have we so far made of so many good things which we have received from God? What have we done with our worldly goods, with our health, with our senses?

In Grateful Acknowledgment.

The old ladies at the Home for the Aged to the number of about sixty enjoyed a pleasant outing at Windsor Beach Thursday afternoon.

The Sisters in charge extend most cordial thanks to the Rochester Railway Co. for the efficient car service so generously provided for the occasion and beg to assure the company of the gratitude of these old people, whose lives have been brightened by its unlooked for pleasure.

SPECIAL REQUIEM MASS FOR POPE LEO XIII.

Bishop McQuaid Issues a Letter to all Pastors of the Diocese.

When the news of the death of Pope Leo XIII reached this city Bishop McQuaid directed that the letter which follows be sent to all priests of the diocese.

The letter follows:
Rochester, N. Y., July 21, 1903.
Dear Rev. Father:

"In filial duty and love we owe a debt of gratitude to our holy father, Leo XIII, whom God has been pleased to call to Himself, after a long career as head of Christ's church and His vice regent here on earth.

"Besides the private masses which every priest will offer to a merciful God in behalf of our deceased father in Christ, there will be in our Cathedral Church a solemn pontifical requiem mass on Tuesday, July 28, and in each parochial church of the diocese a requiem mass with as much solemnity as possible, that the faithful may have an opportunity of offering up their supplications and testify publicly their love and veneration for our supreme Pontiff.

"It will be difficult for any of us to find language more laudatory and uttered with more warmth of feeling than that which is found these days in the non-Catholic press of the country. The appreciation of Leo XIII, his life and character, his wonderful mental powers, his deep interest in all that concerned the betterment of humanity, the good order of society and the peace of the nations of the world, has been hearty and outspoken. These testimonies to the worth and power for good of the greatest public man of these days will not be quickly forgotten by the children of the holy father's great family covering the civilized world.

"When the rubrics permit the votive mass, De Spiritu Sancto will be offered up daily until the election of the new Pope; and on other days the prayer of this mass will be added to that of the day, beseeching the Holy Spirit of all lights and truth to guide the electors in their choice of a successor. With the same thought in mind you will ask the faithful to have daily prayers in their homes, and to assist at public prayers in the churches when convenient.

"All the religious communities will offer up prayers and holy communions for the same end.

"Popes die; God's church never dies. Very sincerely in Christ,
Bernard, Bishop of Rochester."

AN EPISCOPAL RING.

Bishop McQuaid has Presented One to Bishop-Elect Hendrick.

Bishop McQuaid has presented an episcopal ring to the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hendrick, bishop elect of the diocese of Cebu. It is an amethyst, the precious stone usually employed in rings worn by bishops, which is the only jewelry they are supposed to wear except the pectoral cross.

The bishop elect and his brother, the Rev. J. W. Hendrick of Ovid, went to Hemlock Lake Wednesday to pay their respects to Archbishop Williams of Boston, who has been spending his vacation at Bishop McQuaid's summer residence. The archbishop returned to Boston Thursday afternoon.

Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee died at St. Agnes' Hospital, Fond du Lac, Wis., on Monday night, July 20th.

The Nickel Plate Road will sell special excursion tickets July 31st to morning trains Augt. 14th, at rate \$60.50 Buffalo, N. Y. to San Francisco or Los Angeles, Calif. good returning to Oct. 15th. Tickets are first class, and provide for stopovers and reverse routes west of Missouri River. Splendid opportunity to visit beautiful California at lowest possible cost. Most complete train equipment, including Trans Continental Tourist Sleeping cars. See local agents or write R. E. Payne, Genl. Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE NEXT POPE

Some of the Most Prominent Candidates For the Papal Throne

Nine Cardinals From Among Whom Leo's Successor May Be Chosen

Chances of James Cardinal Gibbons For the Seat of St. Peter

TO hundreds of millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world the question of paramount interest is the selection of a successor to Pope Leo XIII. to rule on the throne of St. Peter. More than a quarter of a century has passed since the college of cardinals has been called upon to perform the important duty of choosing one of its number to preside over the destinies of the most powerful religious organization in Christendom, and of all the cardinals who took part in the conclave which elected Pope Leo but one is alive today—Cardinal Luigi Oreglia, dean of the sacred college and camerlingo of the Catholic church, the same office that was held by Leo at the time of his elevation.

While it is generally believed that the next pope will be chosen from among the Italian cardinals, it is of especial interest to Americans that Cardinal Gibbons, the only American member of the college, is considered not to be without a chance for succeeding to the pontifical throne.

That such an event is possible is explained by the fact that many members of the sacred college are said to favor a new policy for the church and the election of a foreigner as pope. Should this plan commend itself to the conclave and a change of policy be agreed on Cardinal Gibbons might be the selection. No opposition to him could be

the rank of a prince of the church. This ceremony took place in the Baltimore cathedral on Jan. 5, 1893, Cardinal Gibbons placing the red hat on his head.

Francis Satolli, titular bishop of Lepanto and for years as close to Pope Leo XIII. as any member of the college, is a native of Perugia and even as a boy displayed gifts of oratory of a high order, and to this accomplishment he added great powers of original thought and marked facility as a writer. Satolli is about sixty-two years old.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, who is regarded as a strong candidate for the papal throne, was born at Udine, northern Italy, in 1837. He is noted for his prudence, having never meddled with politics, and for extreme independence. He is also a patron of the arts.

The cardinal is recognized as one of the most learned men in the church and is a stickler for the truth as between the church and the people. Sarto won much renown some years ago by

and was created titular archbishop of St. Hieracles in 1882. He became a cardinal in 1887, taking title from the Church of St. Cecilia, and was made secretary of state in the same year. He is administrator of the property of the holy see and is one of the leading diplomats of the world.

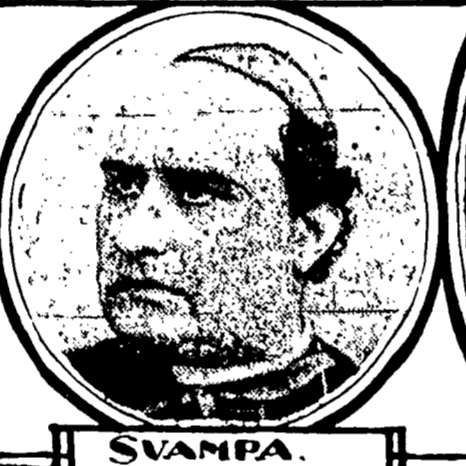
Still another possible heir to the pontificate is Cardinal Gotti. Jerome Maria Gotti is a Genoese, the son of a dock laborer, and Pope Leo is said to have long favored him as his successor. Cardinal Gotti was born on March 29, 1834, and attended the Jesuit school, but at the age of sixteen was admitted as a novice into that most austere of Carmelite orders, the Order of Barefoot Carmelites. Upon reaching the priesthood he was assigned to the Church of St. Maria della Scala, and just before the death of Pius IX. he became head of the mother house of the Barefoot Carmelites, and in 1881 he was made superior general of that order.

Taking title from the Church of St. Maria del Scala, he was created cardinal in 1895. He is accounted the best authority on canon law in the sacred college, although his tastes are scientific. He is still a Barefoot Carmelite, but is not now superior general of the order.

Perhaps the most popular candidate in Italy for head of the church is Car-



SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.



SVAMPA.



SATOLLI.



GIBBONS.



RAMPOLLA.



SARTO.



OREGLIA.



VINCENZO VANNUTELLI.

feared from any of the European governments, and no political complications would arise. It is said to be a fact that many of the cardinals think that the selection of Gibbons would happily solve many difficulties. North America has had but three cardinals—McCloskey, Taschereau (who are both dead) and Gibbons.

James Cardinal Gibbons is one of the most popular and respected dignitaries of the Roman church. He was created a cardinal by Pope Leo on June 7, 1883, at the age of fifty-two. He is a native of Baltimore, but spent his boyhood in Ireland, where he received a liberal education. Returning to America he was graduated from the St. Charles college, Maryland, and was ordained a priest in 1861. He is known in Rome as the "democratic cardinal" from his extreme modesty and retirement.

He is frail in appearance, but endowed with tremendous vitality. As a scholar with a wide and intimate knowledge of men and affairs he has few peers and no superiors in the Roman college of cardinals.

But while the election of a foreigner as head of the church has been discussed, it is not considered more than a remote possibility, and those in the best position to know are confident that an Italian will be chosen. The Italian cardinals most prominently mentioned for elevation are Gotti, Satolli, Svampa, the brothers Vannutelli, Sarto, Rampolla and Oreglia, with Capecelatro, Ferrata and Ferrari as remote possibilities. However, when a choice is finally made it may prove that none of these has been selected and that some cardinal not considered as having a chance has been chosen.

To Americans Cardinal Satolli, next to Cardinal Gibbons, is the best known of any member of the sacred college, for it was in this country, while serving as papal delegate, that he was elevated to the cardinalate and formally vested with the scarlet which marks

destroying certain relics of doubtful authenticity.

Cardinal Sarto was not discovered until he had reached middle age. He was a parish priest in the province of Venice for the greater part of his life and finally became a bishop. His high executive qualities and unexcelled learning became known soon after his elevation and were recognized by the church. He was created a cardinal in 1893, at which time he was also named patriarch of Venice.

One of the most striking figures of the group of men whose supreme ambition is to succeed to the papal throne is Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli. He is a power in the church by lineage as well as by education and achievement. He is descended from one of those old Roman families whose histories have been linked with the Roman Catholic church for centuries. His brother Vincenzo is also a member of the college of cardinals, although of lower rank, being only a cardinal priest. He was born in 1834.

Pope Leo created Vannutelli a cardinal bishop in 1887 and gave him the see of Frascati. Since then he has lived almost continually in Rome and has been one of the closest advisers of the pope. Vincenzo Vannutelli is two years younger than his more distinguished relative. He was created cardinal in 1889.

Another likely candidate for papal honors is Cardinal Rampolla, who is a Sicilian and was born in 1843 at Polizzo. His family name is Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, and he was educated in Rome. For some years he was attached to the nunciature at Madrid

dinal Domenico Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, and it is said that Leo himself believed at one time that Svampa would be his successor. He is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, being but fifty-two years old. Like Gotti, he is of humble parentage and has risen to high place in the church by force of personal ability. He was made archbishop of Bologna in 1892 and created cardinal two years later.

Cardinal Luigi Oreglia di Stefano, who is camerlingo or chamberlain of the Roman Catholic church, was born in 1828 and created cardinal by Pius IX. in 1873. He is dean of the college of cardinals, archchancellor of the Roman university, prefect of the congregation of ceremonies and a member of the curia.

It is remarked that according to the prophecies of St. Malachy the symbol of Pope Leo's successor will correspond to the words ignis ardens (glowing fire). The escutcheons of Cardinal Oreglia and Gotti, which bear a burning star, and the escutcheon of Cardinal Svampa, which bears lighted torches, are indicated by the words.

St. Malachy was an Irish prelate who lived in the twelfth century. He wrote a book which was discovered after his death and which contained a motto for every pontiff from the year 1143 until the end of the papacy. It is declared that these prophecies have been fulfilled in a remarkable manner. He foretold that the successor of Pius IX. would have the symbol of a light in heaven (lumen in celo), and as a matter of fact the escutcheon which fell to Cardinal Pecci, who afterward became Pope Leo XIII., had as its chief feature a very luminous star in the sky. Whether the prophecies of St. Malachy will again be verified can be known only when the sacred college of cardinals has elected a successor to Pope Leo.



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