

POPE LEO'S FAVORITE PORTRAIT.

LIFE OF POPE LEO

Great as Scholar, Diplomat and Administrator.

HE RULED UNRULY PROVINCES

As Governor of Benevento, Nuncio to Belgium, Bishop of Perugia and Cardinal He Gave Evidence of Great Qualities Displayed.

The exceeding ability of the late Pope Leo XIII lay in the possession of several great qualities of mind. He had a patience which was almost divine. He could wait months or years, as need be, until his time came. He had no delusions. Joachim Pecci saw things as they were, not as he would have liked to have them. He had no illusions. He believed in good ideas to him, no matter who proposed it, and he never committed the mistake of undervaluing the forces against him. He had that genius which can tell what is possible and what impossible. Never in his life did Joachim Pecci attempt that which he could not carry out. As easily as he could weigh others, so easily could he weigh himself. He knew his limitations. To him the intellects and passions of men were as understandable as are figures on the slate, and by him, passionless, there were no mistakes made in the additions.

He was a great man among the great men of his day. He played a part amid some of the most tremendous dramas of history, and he played it successfully. With no force of arms he made men who ordered armies to obey him; out of enemies he created friends; a church which he found the world's enemy he left in the circle of her defenders. Leo XIII will go down in history as one of the greatest among the long lines of great men who have filled the papal chair.

Appearance of the Pope.

Personally the late pontiff was tall and slender, and his hair was snow white. His face had the kindest of expressions, and his smile was ready when there was anything amusing said. He possessed a keen wit, tempered by his charitable wish not to wound the feelings of others. His manner was high bred and finished, and he possessed a most charming courtesy, which placed all who saw him at their ease. He loved to chat on literary topics, and to the last found pleasure in reading the great authors of antiquity. His experience of life was so vast that his remarks were full of a quiet wisdom. He impressed every one who met him. His personal habits were simple to a degree, for he lived the life of an ascetic. His industry and power for work were extraordinary, and the labor he daily went through while pope was enough to exhaust a much younger and stronger man.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci, afterward Pope Leo XIII, was born March 2, 1831, at Carpineto. He was sent to the Jesuit college at Viterbo in 1848, where he remained till 1855, when he entered the Collegio Romano, just restored by Pope Leo XII. Two years later he was matriculated as a divinity student at the Gregorian University. In 1857 he won the degree of doctor of theology, and entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, where those who design to serve the pontifical government diplomatically or administratively are trained. In 1857 he was made subdeacon, then deacon, then priest. In 1858 he was made delegate, or governor, of the province of Benevento. In 1861 he was appointed governor of Perugia. In 1862 he made apostolic nuncio, or papal ambassador, to Belgium, and titular archbishop of Damietta. In 1865 he was made bishop of Perugia, where he arrived in 1866. In 1864 he was made cardinal. In 1878 he was appointed camerlengo. In 1878 he was chosen pope to succeed Pius IX, deceased.

His Parents.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci was the son of Count Domenico Lodovico Pecci, of Carpineto, and Anna Prospera-Buzi. The family to which he belonged came originally from Siena, and its history is a story of a family which in the long struggle between Siena and Florence, found it necessary to emigrate to the states of the church. They settled in Carpineto, a rugged mountain town, nestled down between two great crags. Count Lodovico Pecci's wife was the daughter of a noble Volscian family, living in the ancient City of Cora, the modern Cori. She brought with her a dowry which notably increased the fortune of the family. Her husband was more when she came herself, of a woman of extraordinary ability and strength of character. Joachim, or, as his mother always called him, Vincent, was the fourth son.

That Joachim Pecci should, under the training of such a woman as the Countess Anna, turn his attention to the church was only natural. She belonged to the third Order of St. Francis, an association founded to bring men and women closer to the church. From his earliest years the boy had been accustomed to seeing the brown habit and sandaled feet of the brothers, and to listening to the story of the life of St. Francis, of Assisi, as told by his mother. His lessons were driven in when in his 14th year his mother died in Rome, and he followed all that remained of her to her grave in the Observantine Church of the Forty Martyrs.

In 1853, when at the Collegio Romano, he gained the first prize in physics and chemistry. At the end of the college course he was chosen to defend in public against all objections the three years' course. In getting ready he so overworked himself that his physicians absolutely forbade the trial, but the university granted him a certificate attesting his complete preparation.

While he was a student in the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, Cardinal Sala took the warmest fancy to the young scholar and gave him much advice of the greatest value. Cardinal Sala also admired Joachim Pecci, and recommended him strongly to Gregory XVI, who appointed him one of his domestic prelates and soon afterward referendary to the court of Segnatura.

Cardinal Sala saw to it that Joachim Pecci was attached to the congregations of the propaganda, and Cardinal Lambruschini, had him appointed official to many important bodies. He also placed him under the immediate charge of the learned prelates known to be Cardinals Trevisani and Brunelli. The superior of the young man realized the character of the material before them.

First Position of Importance.

Joachim Pecci's first position of importance was that of governor of Benevento, a small territory situated in the midst of what was the Kingdom of Naples. When the French withdrew from Italy, and Naples was restored to the Bourbons, Benevento reverted to the pope. It was then an independent principality in the midst of a kingdom. The men who had been foremost in their opposition to Napoleon had gradually become guerrillas and bandits, levying blackmail and smuggling. They found



FROM THE FAMOUS PAINTING BY CHARTRAN, WHICH HANGS IN THE VATICAN.

their refuge in the high and broken lands of Benevento, until that state had become a menace to all about it. This was the condition of things with which this young man of 25 was expected to grapple. He went to Benevento and on the third day was taken down with a bad attack of typhoid fever, during which he nearly died. The result was that the opposition, which had been excited by news of his coming, was killed by the sympathy which his illness called forth, and when he rose from his bed he found all the people favorably disposed toward him.

Monsignore Pecci was a man who might be depended on to make the most of such a state of affairs. At the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new church in honor of Our Lady of Grace, he had an opportunity of meeting all classes in the little state. The gratitude he felt for the sympathy extended to him in his illness lent an additional charm to his manner, and he was everywhere full of courtesy and high breeding. It was natural perhaps that the lawless element should suppose itself more than a match for the gentle ecclesiastic, who in years was not much more than a boy, and whose physical weakness showed itself in the pallor of his face. The surprise felt at measures adopted by the new Governor was no small part of the force which gave him the victory.

One of the most dreaded chiefs of the lawless bands, who were smugglers, bandits or guerrillas by turns, was Pasquale Colletta. He had his center of operations in the Villa Masambroni, where, with a band of 14 men, each as desperate as himself, he levied blackmail on all about him. One of the first to use it was Gregory XVI, who visited the old city and was received gladly by the people. The Governor followed up the building of the new cathedral, established a thorough system of administration, informed himself of the needs of each locality, corrected abuses and removed incompetent officials. While he put down the secret societies whenever he could, he deprived them of their power over the people by making the reforms they talked about. He fostered agriculture and encouraged commerce, he secured an inexpensive administration of the laws, and he put down lawlessness with a heavy hand. In one year he had reformed the town councils, entered all the courts into one building, established a savings bank, opened schools for the children and given new life to the College of Rosi Spello, of which the pope appointed him the apostolic visitor.

Made Papal Ambassador.

Joachim Pecci was in his thirty-third year when Gregory XVI appointed him apostolic nuncio, or papal ambassador, to the Kingdom of Belgium. The ambassador reached Brussels and found that secret societies were represented there in force. When he appeared at the court of King Leopold, he produced a most favorable impression. It was apparent that he was an accomplished scholar, a well-bred man and one who had not a little wit. In the difficult task which was before him Archbishop Pecci had the benefit of the council of Queen Louise Maria, who was a most devout Catholic. To protect the Belgian Catholics against the opposition to them in the Belgian Parliament was the ambassador's first duty, and as usual he found

very practical way of going to work. He began the visitation of the great Catholic schools and stirred up those who controlled them until it became known that more work and better work was done in them than in their rivals. In the College of St. Michael he made his influence especially felt, it being directly under the eyes of King and Minister. When Perugia lost its bishop, Monsignore Cittadini, the city magistrates, the nobility and clergy petitioned that Monsignore Pecci be appointed to the place. The pope consented, provided the consent of the archbishop could be obtained, and this was given as soon as asked for. Before going to Perugia Monsignore Pecci visited England, Ireland and France. He arrived in Rome when Gregory XVI, who had been elected pope, died, and the election of his successor, Pius IX, was being held. He was elected on the 16th of June, 1878, and he was crowned on the 29th of June, 1878.

No Detail Escaped His Notice.

Such a man as Monsignore Pecci would naturally come to the front in such a fight. In Perugia, where he now ruled, he found the societies very strong, well-organized and given form, as these had been, by the genius of Mazzini, they were powerful and able enough to demand the greatest ability of the young ecclesiastic. He began in a thoroughly characteristic way. The old road leading up to the city from the plain was impracticable for vehicles, and in 20 days Monsignore Pecci had built a new one. One of the first to use it was Gregory XVI, who visited the old city and was received gladly by the people. The Governor followed up the building of the new cathedral, established a thorough system of administration, informed himself of the needs of each locality, corrected abuses and removed incompetent officials. While he put down the secret societies whenever he could, he deprived them of their power over the people by making the reforms they talked about. He fostered agriculture and encouraged commerce, he secured an inexpensive administration of the laws, and he put down lawlessness with a heavy hand. In one year he had reformed the town councils, entered all the courts into one building, established a savings bank, opened schools for the children and given new life to the College of Rosi Spello, of which the pope appointed him the apostolic visitor.

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copy emblematic of sovereignty, had been erected. The places taken by the four cardinals created by Gregory XVI were marked with green hangings, all the others being purple. In front of each cardinal was a small writing table, and to each was given a schedule, or ballot, in the center of which he was to write the name of his choice. A full two-thirds vote was necessary for an election. On the altar stood a large chalice with its paten, and one by one the cardinals advanced, knelt before the altar and declared he chose the man he considered most fitted. Then, rising, he deposited his ballot on the paten.

Election as Pope.

Three scrutineers were chosen to count the ballots. On the first vote the name of Joachim Pecci appeared 21 times. On the second he received 38. On the third, taken on the morning of the 29th of February, 1878, he received 41, and was declared elected. The suburban, senior cardinal priest and cardinal deacon, approached the seat of Cardinal Pecci.

Elevated to Cardinalate.

On the 29th of February, 1878, Perugia celebrated the elevation of her bishop to the cardinalate, in which celebration all ranks and orders of society joined, for Cardinal Pecci was most popular even among men who did not belong to the church, and all delighted to do him personal honor. There was a similar tribute paid on the 17th of January, 1871, when the cardinal celebrated his silver jubilee.

Became a Peacemaker at Once.

From the first the new pontiff saw that the field of influence open to him was that of the peacemaker. He put himself into communication with Germany, offering his services as mediator between the government and the Catholic population, and these were accepted. He interested himself in Eastern nations. He complained most bitterly of the action of the Italian Government on the ground that priests were subjected to military conscription; that the institutions of charity in Rome were no longer in charge of the Church; that heretodox schools were opened; that the bishops had been deprived of all their functions and revenues and that the Government had taken to itself the patronage of the various dioceses of the church. The Italian Government was at that time led by Prime Minister Depretis, a man to whom the idea of the temporal power of the pope was an abomination. Briefly stated, his policy was to deprive the papal government of all power except in things spiritual. The diplomatic training and subtle brain of Leo XIII enabled him to see that his only chance to influence the Government of Italy was by influencing that of other coun-

tries, and his foreign policy became the leading motive of his reign. He restored, as one of his first acts, the hierarchy of Scotland, and he declared in the strongest way there could be no compromise with revolution.

Letter Wins Prince Bismarck.

In February, 1879, deputations representing the Roman Catholic journalists arrived at Rome and were received by the Pope. To them Leo XIII spoke strongly, outlining the policy they should take. In September of that year, he, with marked liberality, threw upon the scholars of the world the treasures of the library of the Vatican. He wrote the encyclical letter on socialism in 1878, a letter which did much to win Prince Bismarck, and since 1879 he established the council of education for Rome.

In 1880 the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Alexander, Czar of Russia, gave Leo XIII an opportunity of reopening relations with the Russian court and of pleading the cause of Russian Catholics. He seconded this by proclaiming a solemn office of honor to the memory of the Russian saints, Cyril and Methodius, and in 1881 he established a hierarchy for Boemia and Herzegovina. He encouraged the Greek College in Rome and enlarged it. He brought about concord between the papacy and the Eastern schismatics, and the government of Turkey acknowledged the benefit derived. In Persia the efforts of Leo XIII were most successful, and in Japan he made his diplomatic felt.

In 1884, Leo XIII convened a plenary council of the church at Baltimore. The archbishops were summoned to Rome to consult on the scheme or outline of discussion, and as a result of the council strong ground was taken on the spread of infidelity, and a movement was inaugurated to form a Catholic university at the City of Washington.

His Ability as a Diplomat.

The work accomplished by Leo XIII in Germany illustrated better, because of the enormous difficulties he was forced to face, his exceeding ability as a diplomat than any other during his reign. The opposition to the Catholics as formulated in the celebrated Falk laws, so called from the name of Dr. Falk, their author, was the result of two movements antagonistic to each other, yet working to a common end. When Pius IX called the council which put forth the dogma of infallibility, Prince Chlodwig Hohenhausen and Dr. Joseph Ignatius von Dollinger formed a party among the Bavarian Catholics in opposition which eventually became the celebrated Falk law party. The distinguishing plank in their platform, to use a phrase which thoroughly expresses the idea to be conveyed, was a denial of this dogma, as they termed it. In point of fact this denial was really an expression of opposition to the claims of the papacy to temporal power. It was the desire of Dr. Dollinger, who was the brains of the whole movement, that the pope should become the spiritual sovereign of the Catholic world and that he should, so to speak, modernize the theory of the papacy in accordance with the change brought about by the greater freedom of the people. On the other hand, the Ultramontane party believed it was right for the papacy to insist more strongly than ever on all powers ever held by it. As we all know, the Ultramontane

council prevailed, and the old Catholics were thrown into direct opposition.

Count von Bismarck, in his desire to establish an imperial government in Germany with as much absolute power as he dared to give it, found himself face to face with the movement going on in men's minds in the direction of greater freedom. He sought an ally where he least expected one. He was unable to refuse the help offered, and once more the Prince Chancellor and the papacy were working side by side. From the standpoint of the Ultramontane party, Leo XIII, as the months rolled by, made advance after advance until Prince Bismarck, protesting he would not "go to Canossa," found himself before the castle gates. The Falk laws were abrogated but by bit until they disappeared, and the triumph of Leo's diplomacy was complete.

His Triumph Complete.

When Leo XIII was elected he found himself face to face with the Falk law, then in full force. But the oppression of the Catholics in Germany had weakened the hold of all religious bodies on the people, and the Ultramontane strength of the propaganda of the socialists.

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Pope Leo's encyclical of 1891, in which he took up the socialism of the day in America, and his action in the case of Dr. McGlynn, of New York, are well remembered.

Prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and the United States, Pope Leo made strenuous efforts in the interests of peace, but matters had already passed beyond the diplomatic stage when his good offices were tendered; and the conflict began, 1898, such enormous having heretofore taken place in the Sistine Chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those present. The late pontiff, on March 28, 1898, published a long encyclical letter the text of which suggested testamentary recommendations, and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the church and "the recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce and placing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

ENCYCICALS AND ANNIVERSARIES

Leo XIII's Pontificate Surpasses That of St. Peter.

In February, 1900, the pope issued an encyclical on Americanism which caused much discussion, and in June, 1901, he issued a letter on labor, which also aroused much interest.

On March 3, 1902, the late pope took part in the public celebrations in honor of the 25th anniversary of his coronation by holding a "papal chapel" in the basilica of St. Peter's, on which occasion he was greeted by 50,000 persons. This was the first time a "papal chapel" had been held in the basilica since 1878, such ceremonies having heretofore taken place in the Sistine Chapel. Thirty cardinals were among those present. The late pontiff, on March 28, 1898, published a long encyclical letter the text of which suggested testamentary recommendations, and in which he deplored the renewed attacks on the church and "the recent errors of humanity," instancing divorce and placing the present condition of society as having drifted into a state of anarchy.

The 24th anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation was held at the Vatican, July 4, 1898, by the Roman Catholic court, and thousands of members of all the Catholic societies assembled in Rome for the occasion.

The last notable encyclical of Pope Leo XIII was dated October 30, 1902, and was designed to promote study of the Scriptures, and in February of this year he wrote a poem dedicated to a friend whom the pontiff desired to advise on the best means of prolonging life.

The 25th anniversary of the late pope's election to the chair of St. Peter was celebrated February 21 of this year with elaborate pomp in the Hall of Benediction, above the portico of St. Peter's, on which occasion the venerable prelate was presented with a gold tiara, costing \$25,000, the jubilee present of the Catholic world and with large sums of money from various sources.

The celebration of the 25th anniversary of the late pope's coronation occurred in St. Peter's March 30, with all the impressiveness and grandeur of the Catholic Church, and on April 28 the pontificate of the late pope surpassed in length that of St. Peter, Leo XIII having been elected pope 25 years, 2 months and 7 days, known as "the years of Peter."

King Edward visited the late pope in the latter part of April, and Emperor William was received by the late pontiff early in May.

VERIFICATION OF DEATH.

Ceremonial by High Church Officers and Titled Laymen.

On the official notification by the pope's medical attendants that His Holiness is in a critical condition, the sacrament is set forth in all the churches of Rome, completed the body is embalmed and placed in an altar, covered with a cloth of white lawn, which is only removed on the death of the pope.

Meanwhile summonses are sent by telegraph to the foreign or absent cardinals, and those in Rome are called to the Vatican. On the death occurring, the first step to be taken is the official verification of the death of the pope, which is performed with a certain prescribed ceremony, devolves upon the cardinal camerlengo (chamberlain), to whom, on the demise of the holy father, the supreme authority for the time being is committed.

Attired in full canonicals, His Eminence, attended by the cardinals, prelates and laymen of high rank at the papal court, proceeds to the chamber of death. Knocking at the door with a wand of silver, the cardinal camerlengo enters the room, and, advancing to the couch on which lies the deceased, he touches the forehead and forehead, and then, sinking on his knees, proclaims in a loud voice: "Domine papa noster mortuus est!"

The cardinal camerlengo, and the other papal seals are then handed to the cardinal camerlengo, together with a document formally attesting the death of the pope. As soon as this ceremony is accomplished the body is embalmed and attired in the pontifical vestments as a preliminary to the public exposition of the remains in St. Peter's. The body, which is committed to the charge of the papal chamberlains, is first of all taken to the Sistine Chapel, and thence by a covered way to the great basilica, where it lies in state for three days in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, resting on a richly draped couch.

Four members of the noble guards watch over the remains day and night with drawn swords faithful in fulfilling their duty. The body is so disposed that the feet of the dead pontiff, while every church in Rome is draped in mourning and masses for the repose of the soul of the departed, together with the special prayer for the guidance of the church and of the new pope, are said constantly.

During this time the arrangements for the holding of the conclave are being perfected. The sacred congregations meet on the third day from the pope's death in the hall of the consistory and there appoint three members of their body—a cardinal bishop, a cardinal priest and a cardinal deacon—to confer with the cardinal camerlengo the temporary state executive.

On the first meeting of the cardinals the cardinal camerlengo reads the papal bulls touching the election of a pope, and then, in the presence of all, breaks the Fisherman's ring and signals of the deceased pontiff.

German Banker a Suicide.

BERLIN, July 20.—Joseph Schindler, head of the banking house of Gebruder Schindler, committed suicide today owing to the fact that the firm's chief book-keeper, Hugo Jacobs, embezzled \$30,000 for Bourne speculation.