

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1903.

THE POPE IS DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

Outside the death chamber expectation was intense, but the sight of the sorrowing faces of those leaving the room was sufficient, without words, to announce the sad news, which was not long in spreading throughout Rome.

Scene in the Death Chamber.

The occurrences in the death chamber immediately following the Pope's demise were of impressive solemnity. Couriers had been despatched to summon those who are delegated to perform the first religious offices toward the dead Pope and soon the chanting of the mass began. The noble guard to switch over the pontiff's remains, the brilliancy of their uniforms contrasting strikingly with the sombre dignity of the chamber itself. Two noble guards took up positions at the foot of the couch and

States, on March 2, 1810, being christened under the name of Joachim Vincent. The Society of Jesus, which it was afterwards the first care of his pontificate to restore to its ancient position in the councils of the church, was entrusted with his education, young Peci being sent at the age of eight years to the Jesuit college at Viterbo, where he remained until his fourteenth year.

At this time his mother died and he shortly afterwards proceeded to Rome to continue his studies at the Jesuit College in that city. When he was eighteen years old he secured the first prize for chemistry and physics. His aptitude for natural science, however, in no way interfered with his taste for literature and classical studies, and even in those early days he was remarkable for the elegance and purity of his Latin, which subsequently found such notable expression not only in his oratorical and ecclesiastical work, but in the higher plane of poetry. He obtained, in 1831, the degree of doctor of divinity and entered the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics to study law and diplomacy and thus qualify himself for joining what may be termed the papal diplomatic service, and become conversant with the system of the spiritual government. It is from the ranks of this official body that, in these days, a new pontiff is almost invariably chosen.

In 1837 Joachim Peci received the subdiaconate and diaconate, and on March 14, of the same year, Gregory XVI. made him a domestic prelate, his first promotion, with the title of monsignor.

His First Mass.

On December 23, 1837, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Odescalchi, saying his first mass in the Chapel of St. Stanislaus at the Jesuit Novitiate of St. Andrea. Early in 1838, Mgr. Peci was named governor of the papal province of Benevento, and, like Sixtus V., busied himself with the suppression of brigandage.

In connection with this work the following story was told of Mgr. Peci. A certain marquis called one day to protest against what he considered the interference of the government and informed the latter that he was just starting for Rome to procure his recall.

"Have you considered the step well, Marquis?" asked Mgr. Peci.

"Yes, Monsignor," said the other, "and I'm going at once."

"But the governor rejoined: 'Resolutions of this kind should be well considered at leisure. You will do me the honor of staying here for the present.'

That same night the marquis' castle was surrounded and twenty-eight brigades, of whom he was patron and chief, were arrested and shot.

From Benevento Mgr. Peci was transferred to the governorship of Perugia, where he remained for a year and a half.

Papal Nuncio at Brussels.

The young ecclesiastic, in 1843, was called to exercise his talents in a more important post, being consecrated Bishop of Buzza in the province of Benevento, and as papal nuncio. It was as representative of the Vatican in the Belgian capital that he first gained the political insight and experience which have been one of the principal characteristics of his tenure of the pontifical throne.

Mgr. Peci remained more than three years in Belgium, and on his recall to Italy was decorated with the grand order of the Order of Leopold.

After leaving Brussels the nuncio paid a visit to London. This was in February, 1846, and in the same year he was consecrated Archbishop of Perugia. He occupied this position for the next thirty years which intervened before his election to the highest position in the church, his tenure of the episcopate coinciding exactly with the thirty-year reign of Pope Pius IX.

Elected Pope in 1877.

In his episcopal labors the archbishop showed no less energy and zeal than he had displayed as governor of a pontifical state. Among other achievements he succeeded in purging the archdiocese of big game and at a certain time all the prisons under his spiritual jurisdiction were empty. Such success did not pass unnoticed, and in 1876, Mgr. Peci was elevated to the dignity of cardinal priest.

At the consistory held in 1877, Cardinal Peci was appointed camerlingo of the Roman church, which gave him chief charge of the temporalities of the Holy See. In this capacity it fell to his task to make the necessary arrangements for the conclave for the election of a new Pope after the death of Pius IX., in February, 1878. The conclave lasted thirty-six hours and at the third ballot Cardinal Peci was elected supreme pontiff and took the name of Leo XIII., after the famous Pope Leo X., for whom he had a great veneration.

He was crowned on March 3, with the tiara, or triple crown, the ceremony taking place, not in St. Peter's, where all such consecrations have since 1555 had been crowned, but in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, where the conclave had been held.

Demanded Restoration of Temporal Power.

Public opinion regarded the new Pope as characterized above all things by a firmness of purpose, and it was expected that, departing from that non possumus policy of his predecessor, he would speedily conclude a compromise with the Italian government and thus put an end to the antagonism between the Vatican and the Quirinal. But, the world was soon undeceived, and in his first encyclical, promulgated at the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XIII. unhesitatingly maintained his demand for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken.

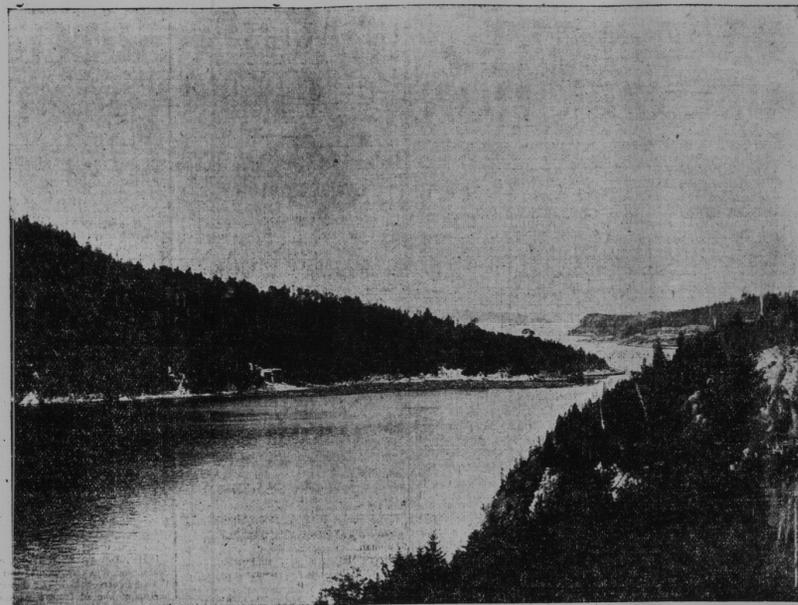
At the same time, the policy of the Roman Curia certainly underwent a development in the direction of moderation, which greatly contributed to increasing the influence of the Vatican abroad. From the very outset, the new pontiff displayed the greatest interest in the social questions agitating the world of today and in an encyclical, issued in December, 1878, he appealed to the intellectual forces of Catholicity to contest the propaganda of doctrines which his holiness described as "subversive of social order, and inimical to the Socialists in Germany and the Nihilists in Russia."

The co-operation afforded by the Pope to the various governments in opposing the growing forces of social democracy paved the way for the settlement of disputes existing between those governments and the Vatican, both spiritual and civil authorities being, as it were, called upon to merge their differences and make common cause against the common enemy.

Diplomatic Successes.

The first great political achievement of the Pope was the settlement of the differences with Germany which had given rise to the famous Kulturkampf. The rapid spread of Anarchistic doctrines in Germany and the attempts made

ONE OF THE ENCHANTING SCENES ON THE NOBLE RIVER ST. JOHN.



THE ST. JOHN RIVER AT THE NARROWS.

This is One of the Beautiful Bits of Scenery on the Far-famed Water of Which New Brunswickers Are Wont to Boast as Rivaling the World—This Spot is Within a Short Distance of St. John City—Other River Scenes Will Be Given Later.

upon the emperor's life in 1878 induced Prince Bismarck to make approaches to the ultramontane party to secure their support for his economic policy. Herr Falk, the famous author of the May laws, was removed from office and other concessions were made to the Catholics. Finally, diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed and the late Emperor Frederick, then Crown Prince, signalled the restoration of an harmonious understanding by visiting the Pope at the Vatican, and still greater tribute was paid by Germany to his holiness by his selection of him as arbitrator in the dispute with Spain regarding the Caroline Islands, and her deferential acceptance of his decision in favor of the weaker power. His success in this arbitration induced the Pope to declare his readiness to act as arbitrator in other disputes for the benefit of the world of Europe and of Christianity; but, for this, his holiness declared it to be essential that he should be restored his liberty as an independent temporal sovereign. This demand, however, met with no response, as far as foreign governments were concerned, and the hopes which had been expressed in some quarters that the German emperor's visit to the Pope in 1888 might lead to Germany advocating the temporal claims of the Holy See were soon dissipated. The Pope himself, in a letter to the German bishops, declared that he regarded the presence of the Emperor William in Rome as the greatest of the Quirinal as a "deplorable recognition of accomplished facts."

The interests of the triple alliance were not compatible with those of the Vatican and even Catholic Austria could not afford to offend Italy by espousing the Pope's cause, although the Emperor Francis Joseph abstained from visiting King Humbert in the City of Rome and thereby openly recognizing the legality of the Italian occupation.

Change in Attitude Towards France.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the late Pope's policy was the change in the attitude which the Vatican had hitherto preserved in regard to the French republic. At the accession of Pope Leo XIII. the identification of the clergy with the Royalist movement which gave rise to Gambetta's famous remark: "Le cléricalisme, Voilà l'ennemi!" had caused an antagonism to all that savored of religion, which at one time bid fair to lead to the early separation of church and state in France. Alive to the danger of the situation, the Pope sought to conciliate the republic by acknowledging it as the established legal form of government, and by expressing his holiness' views of approval by his holiness' views on this subject to the great surprise of the Quirinal. But, the world was soon undeceived, and in his first encyclical, promulgated at the Easter following his accession, Pope Leo XIII. unhesitatingly maintained his demand for the restoration of the temporal power of the Papacy, nor did he ever recede from the position then taken.

His Jubilee as Priest.

The jubilee service in St. Peter's, on that occasion was attended by 50,000 persons. At the mass, the Pope used a golden ewer and basin presented to him by the late Queen Victoria and wore a tiara given by the Emperor of Germany. His robes also wore a magnificent diamond ring sent him by the Sultan of Turkey as a personal mark of his good will and pleasure.

Change in Attitude Towards France.

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.

Rev. Daniel McGregor Passed Away Sunday After a Long Illness.

Amherst, N. S., July 19.—(Special)—After a weary illness, Rev. Daniel McGregor, for twenty-five years the beloved pastor of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church, died at his home at 8:30 this evening.

A few months ago, on the advice of his physician, he went to Clifton Springs, New York, thinking to benefit his health; but it was found that the disease had made too rapid progress, and that his days were numbered. He was able to return to his home a few weeks ago, and has since gradually grown worse.

Rev. Mr. McGregor was born at Lake Anseley (C. B.), fifty-five years ago. He was a graduate of Dalhousie and of the Theological College, Halifax. In 1877 he was ordained, his first pastorate being Lunenburg (N. S.), afterwards laboring for a time at Merrimagog, Pictou county.

Twenty years ago, on the resignation of Rev. Mr. Archibald, pastor of St. Stephen's church, he was called here, where he has faithfully and successfully labored.

When he commenced his pastorate here the church membership was forty, and was receiving aid from the synod; today the membership is more than 300, and in addition to being self-sustaining, gives \$1,000 annually for missionary aid and benevolent objects. The church building occupied when he came was twice enlarged, and a few years ago the commodious building replaced the wooden structure. His efforts in behalf of his church and congregation were untiring, and the wonderful growth is due to him. He was also a great power for good in the town, taking a deep in-

terest in all that pertained to its religious, moral and educational development. He was one of the directors of the Robb Engineering Company, who, with his wife, only daughter of the late Alexander Robb, and sister of D. W. and A. G., of Robb Engineering Company, who, with one daughter and two young sons, survive him. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2:30. A service will be held at his late home and also at the church.

FATHER GAYNOR SOUNDS WARNING.

"We must clean out the lower part of this city." With these and similar words the Rev. W. C. Gaynor, in church of St. John the Baptist Sunday, spoke upon the thoughtlessness and neglect of parents towards their children, especially their daughters.

The reverend gentleman remarked that there was certainly room for improvement in the matter of allowing children, young girls, to roam the streets at late hours of the night; this matter will be held in his attention, and, as a fact, he had noticed it himself. It was indeed a hard task to bring up children in the right path in the city; it was especially hard in the lower part of this town, unfortunately Lower Cove, as a section of St. John, had to put up with much that was not found in other parts of the city. If public opinion was high enough and parents' watchfulness keen enough, this would not occur. Losses in such matters count for a great deal more than appears on the surface. The lower portion of this city, with its contamination and bad influences, must, he said, be wiped out. In the meantime he could do nothing more than warn parents against allowing their daughters to parade the streets and sit around at late hours of the night. It was a growing evil and one that must be suppressed for the good of the city.

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Give the Children A Cooling Drink of Sovereign Lime Juice when they are hot and tired—and consequently restless and complaining. It is pure fruit juice, sterilized and bottled—Can be used freely with only good results. 10-15-25-50 cent bottles. All Grocers. SIMSON BROS. CO., LTD. HALIFAX, N. S.

HOME FOR A VISIT. D. W. Murphy, Prosperous Across the Border, Comes Back to Visit Scenes of Former Days. D. W. Murphy, of Warren (Pa.), is visiting relatives at Glenwood on the St. John river. Mr. Murphy was born on Union street, in this city. Subsequently his family moved to the head of the Reach, where his father died about eighteen years ago. Mr. Murphy himself left here after the civil war in the United States and located at Pittsburg. He has prospered and is now superintendent of the Warren Axe & Tool Company, a factory having a capacity of 1,500 axes per day. He is now sixty years of age and is looking hale and hearty. Of the hundreds of men he employs and the thousands who have been employed by him he says none of them are superior in intelligence and integrity to the people from the maritime provinces. He is now a citizen of the United States, but feels, as many others do, that no trouble can ever arise between England and the United States that would bring these countries to a state of war.

Morning Adorations. [For The Telegraph.] The songbirds, near upon a flowering spray, Pours forth his praise at early blush of day. And from the flow'rs a rapturous song. While myriads thus, of birds, the towers throng. And o'er the pond, where waterlilies rest, Where many a feathered beauty views his crest, From fern and branch, now music fills the air, For birds of varied plumage gather there. And many a warbled lay, and sweetest note, Ere the lark's perfumed zephyrs float. As from the fragrant mist of meadow sweet The bobolinks, the chorus now complete. I feel the influence of this hour divine, This hour, of waking nature, God, is thine! When naught is heard but rapturous songs to Thee. In song, from blooming hedge, from turf and tree. The river near, how peacefully it flows; E'er the lark's perfume zephyrs float. As from the fragrant mist of meadow sweet The bobolinks, the chorus now complete. I feel the influence of this hour divine, This hour, of waking nature, God, is thine! When naught is heard but rapturous songs to Thee. In song, from blooming hedge, from turf and tree.

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TERRIBLE FALL OF A BALLOONIST.

Parachute Wouldn't Work and Trussle Fell 4,000 Feet.

A TREE SAVED HIS LIFE.

The Young Aeronaut is in the Montreal General Hospital With a Broken Collar Bone and Several Injuries, But He Will Recover.

Montreal, July 19.—(Special)—A tree saved the life of M. B. Trussle, a young American aeronaut, who attempted a parachute drop at Riverview Park Saturday. The balloonist made the drop, but he struck the earth with such force that he is now in the general hospital, and but for a tree his body would now be at the morgue.

Trussle, in company with Professor Walcott, who is a helpless cripple from his aerial exploits, came here to make balloonist ascents and parachute drops for the purpose of advertising a brand of tobacco. The aeronaut made the ascent without mishap.

At a height of 4,000 feet, Trussle pulled his parachute loose, but it failed to open, and the thousands who watched the balloonist were terrified to see the man shoot like a bolt towards the earth. The aeronaut could be seen tugging desperately at the ropes to clear his umbrella-like apparatus, but it did not respond until within a few hundred feet of the earth, when the parachute opened partly and lessened the velocity of the descent. It was too late, and in a moment Trussle, clutching his trussle, crashed into a tree with sufficient force to break his hold.

The fall knocked the aeronaut unconscious, but he recovered before searchers posted him and crawled to a nearby house. An examination at the hospital showed a broken collar bone and internal injuries. The man will recover.

ST. JOHN SCHOONER IN COLLISION.

Pardon G. Thompson Had Jibboom and Gear Carried Away by the Edwath Stewart.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 19.—Schr. Edwath Stewart, Winslow, Frankfort for Philadelphia, while entering this harbor last night during the southeast storm, fouled schooner Pardon G. Thompson, Port of Boston, at anchor. The Thompson's jibboom and gear attached were carried away but the Stewart sustained slight injury.

Captain Winslow of the Stewart had a narrow escape from drowning while being landed on board his vessel by the steam waterboat Susie D. In attempting to leap on board the schooner from the Susie D. he went overboard, striking the back of his head against the steamer's rail as he fell. He was rescued in a semi-conscious condition and is confined to his berth. His head and back were considerably cut and bruised.

[The Pardon G. Thompson is owned by Adre Cushing & Co. of this city.]

REV. FATHER CARLETON.

Ordination at the Cathedral Sunday Morning.

There was a very large congregation at the 9 o'clock mass at the cathedral Sunday morning when Rev. Charles P. Carleton, a young St. John man, was elevated to the dignity of the priesthood. His Lordship Bishop Casey ordained the young priest and was assisted by Rev. Fathers Roi and O'Neill, of St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and the priests of the cathedral parish.

Following the impressive ceremony many of the congregation gathered in the vestry of the church to receive the new priest's blessing.

Rev. Father Carleton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carleton, of this city, and brother of John L. Carleton, K. C. Wm. Carleton and Mrs. John Connor. He received his early education in the city schools, studying later in St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, and concluding his theological studies at Laval and at Holy Hill Seminary, Halifax.

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