

TESTIS IN CÆLO FIDELIS
The Time and Witness, CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 22 MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1888. PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

POPE LEO XIII. : 1887.

With Prophet eye, the tremulous dawn I mark;
Lumen in celo! breaks the radiant day.
And terror-stricken, demon forms and dark
Plunge to their Stygian lake, there sink away.
—Poe 'Vill.

POPE LEO XIII.
His Remarkable Career.

With the close of the year 1887 nearly
seventy-eight years will have elapsed since
the present Pope, Vincent Raphael Ludovico Pecci,
was born, and fifty years will have passed since
he was appointed by Gregory XVI. one of his
domestic prelates. With the termination of
fifty years from the latter date will be celebrated
the Pope's episcopal jubilee, and the
Roman Catholic Christendom over the world
will join in the celebration. Leo XIII. is no
insignificant figure in the long line of Popes.
He comes of a noble family, and even in youth
manifested his ability to improve the advantages
his situation gave him, while events since
his elevation to the Holy See have been such as
to call from him the display of marked qualities
of statescraft.

him a closer relation was established between
the Belgian ecclesiastics and the Vatican. For
some reason, however, these works were not
fully appreciated at Rome, and in 1845 Mgr.
Pecci was recalled from Brussels and relegated
to the Bishop of Perugia. He remained in a
country town for thirty years.
Gregory XVI. died, and in his place was
elected Cardinal Mastai-Ferretti, who became
Pope under the title of Pius IX. In 1853, seven
years later, the Bishop of Perugia was made a
Cardinal, and in connection with his elevation
a strange story was current. It was to the
effect that he had been named as a Cardinal by
Gregory XVI., but that the actual conferring of
the honor had been purposely delayed by Pius
IX. This story is, however, corrected in
memoranda prepared by the present Pope
himself and textually reproduced by Dr.
O'Reilly as follows:—
The honor of the sacred purple had already
been decreed in the nomination of Gregory
XVI., from the moment that the latter recalled
him from Belium; and the proof is that the
Pope before his death said to a revered member
of the Sacred College who enjoyed his confidence—Cardinal Bianchi—that he was so much
pleased by Mgr. Pecci's prompt acquiescence in
accepting the Bishopric of Perugia, that he was
thinking of promoting him in the next consistory.
This Cardinal, on seeing Mgr. Pecci afterward
(in 1847), embraced him affectionately, and
making him sit down by his side, "The church
has experienced a great loss," he said, "in the
death of Gregory XVI. I am sorry for it for
your sake also, Mgr. Pecci, for I can assure you
that were it not for that death you would be
already a Cardinal." That was the basis for
the story.
From 1846 to 1878 the Bishop of Perugia
remained in Umbria, and then he was summoned
to Rome by the aged Pius IX., to succeed
Cardinal de Angelis in the post of Camerlengo.
With the death of Pius IX., it devolved upon
the Cardinal Camerlengo to fill the place of the
Pope until the election of his successor. It was
a trying time; relations between the Church
and the Italian Government were very acute,
and great tact was required on the part of the
officiating Cardinal. He performed his difficult
part so well that he pleased both the Church
and the Government. Then came the election.
The recent biography of Pope Leo XIII. gives
a graphic account of the proceedings.
Of the sixty-four Cardinals who were
summoned, Feb. 18, 1878, to choose a new Pope,
four had already been elected by Gregory XVI.,
and the remaining sixty by Pius IX. On the first
ballot Cardinal Joachim Pecci was named by
twenty-three Cardinals, no other member of the
conclave receiving anything like that number of
votes. "As the name of the Camerlengo," says
the writer, "does come up with ominous
frequency, he is soon to be greatly disturbed. His
pale, intellectual, ascetic countenance is over-
cast by an expression of mingled dismay and
grief. Still the number twenty-three
is not half that of the electors
present, and an absolute two-third
majority is necessary to an election. The fol-
lowing morning the election is condensed from the
night's sitting. During the recess which followed
the morning session, each elector had been re-
flecting on the qualities of the man for whom
twenty-three votes had been cast. In the afternoon
a second ballot was taken, and as the
names recorded for his nomination rolled on to
thirty-eight, the trouble, the emotion, the
triumph of the humble-minded Camerlengo be-
came uncontrollable. Cardinal Donnet, whose
seat was next to Cardinal Pecci, has described
what he witnessed at this stage of the
proceedings:—"I remarked Cardinal
Pecci, hearing his own name
mentioned so often, and that everything
pointed to him as the successor of Pius
IX., hears roll down his cheeks, and his
hand shook so violently that the pen he held
fell to the ground. I picked it up and gave it
to him, saying: 'Courage! there is no question
here of you; it is the Church and the future of
the world that are in question.' He made no
reply, only lifting his eyes to Heaven to be-
speak the aid of Divine assistance." Although
the thirty-eight votes still fell short of the required
majority, it was probable that the election of
the Cardinal Camerlengo would be assured
at the session to be held on the following
morning. Another French Cardinal, De
Bonnehose, has given an account of the
proceedings on the morning of the election on
the morning of the 16th. "Cardinal Pecci looked, on Wed-
nesday morning, pale and frightened. Just before
the voting began he went to one of the most
reverend members of the Sacred College. 'I
cannot control myself,' he said, 'I must address
the Sacred College. I fear that they are about
to make a great mistake. People think I am a
laid man; they credit me with possessing
wisdom, but I am neither learned nor wise.
They suppose that I have the necessary qual-
ities for a Pope. I have nothing of the kind.
This is what I want to say to the Cardinals.'
Fortunately the other said to him:—'As
for your learning, we do not yet care. But
as for that, after your qualifications for the
Pontifical office, God knows what they are.'
'Leave all to him,' Cardinal Pecci obeyed
him." Then the third balloting took place, and
forty-four votes, more than a two-thirds
majority, were recorded in favor of Cardinal Pecci.
The final proceedings are thus described:—"He
sat, mute, pale, with
closed eyes, as if his spirit were far away from
the placid scene. The master of ceremonies,
accompanied by the subdean, the senior Cardinals
present, and Cardinal Deacon, pro-
ceeded to the altar. Do you accept the election
canonically made of you as Supreme Pontiff of
the Catholic Church? asks the subdean amid
a stillness so painful that one might almost
hear one's heart beat. Cardinal Pecci rises;
his whole frame shakes with uncontrollable
emotion. With a quivering voice, but steadily
and distinctly, he affirms his own unworthiness.
But seeking them all of one mind and determined,
the subdean kneels thereupon before him; the
Master of Ceremonies claps his hands, and at
his signal all the Cardinals rise and remain
standing, in homage of the new Sovereign. In-
stantly all the canopies above the seats are
lowered, save that above the seat of the Pope.
The subdean then asks:—'By what
name do you desire to be called?' 'By the
name of Leo XIII.," is the prompt answer."

judgment exercised and evincing a shrewd
knowledge of the situation.
In his general policy there is no doubt that
Leo XIII. is much broader and more liberal in
his views than his immediate predecessor. He is
of serene temperament, and appears to find hap-
piness in his garden, while his mental and moral
vision has not narrowed because his functions
have been less varied than those of his pre-
decessors. His encyclical letters have been char-
acterized generally by moderation and by
marked skill of expression. He is a man of
literary tastes, and is the author of numerous
Latin poems which are models of pure verifica-
tion and of no mean merit from any point of
view.
In personal appearance Pope Leo XIII. is
well fitted for his high office. His complexion
is pale, his speech slow and no breath of gravity
is ever noticed in his demeanor. His every
action is dignified. His habits are very simple.
It is said of him that he does not spend 100
francs a month for his table. It is his custom to
walk in his garden after dinner, and he is some-
times carried in a chair quilted with white satin.
In winter he goes to the garden in the middle
of the day. In full summer he spends half an
hour each morning in the Garden della Figna.
In the afternoon he goes out about 6 o'clock, un-
less the weather is unfavorable. On Sunday
he receives the visit of his own confessor, a
Franciscan monk and a penitent of St. John of
Lateran, and does not visit the garden. This
monk now resides in the Vatican. He hears
confessions in the Basilica once a week. The
health of Pope Leo XIII. is moderately good, but
he is getting to be an old man. It will be
fortunate for the Roman Catholic Church if a
successor is found who will exhibit all his
moderation and wisdom. The coming jubilee
will be observed with earnest feeling by the
members of the Church everywhere, and with
a regretful thought that in the nature of things
the rule of him in whose honor it is observed
cannot last for many years longer.

of the authority of God, who makes the revela-
tion. If he believes, then, he must make
no distinctions, he must believe every re-
vealed doctrine properly accredited to him by
his teacher, the Church, or he completely
lacks the gift of divine faith. It is the teach-
ing of the Church that is wanted, not the
teaching of every self-despatched apostle,
every self-exalting ministerial quack.
There is keen insight displayed by the
Latin historian when he says that in exalted
station, to that which is most just will be
found also to be most advantageous. Still
the motive is no higher than that of the saying
that honesty is the best policy. The true
impulse springs from the pure conscience.—
Colorado Catholic.

to the Pope the city's jubilee greetings, says
that owing to the undue influence the Cler-
icals have obtained, it will be necessary soon
to elect a new municipal council. Many news-
papers consider that the Government acted
harshly in dismissing the duke. The municipal
council had a meeting to-day to discuss
the situation. Forty-eight cardinals and 238
archbishops and bishops were present at the
Mass, and it is estimated that there were 30,
000 persons in St. Peter's. The Pope prayed
for a long time in his private chapel, and then
received the homage of the court cardinals in
the Sala Ducale. While assuming the
sacerdotal vestment, the Pope was overcome
with emotion and fainted. Strong salts were
administered, and he soon returned to con-
sciousness. He then ascended the Sistorial
chair, and was borne on the shoulders of the
Sedarii, attended by the cardinals, into St.
Peter's cathedral. Just before he was fully
vested for the altar, he again fainted, re-
maining unconscious a few moments. The
Mass occupied 25 minutes. After pronounc-
ing the benediction, the Pope again seats
himself in the sistorial chair and was borne
completely around the altar to the Capella
del Sacristo, where he offered up a prayer of
thanksgiving. During the ceremony the Pope
wore the triple crown presented to him by
Emperor William.

other sense, it is altogether wrong. The
Divine Founder of the Christian religion had
a perfect right to establish one way for all
men to follow, and excepting those who are
invariably ignorant of this way, all who obey
their own self will, in these matters are out of
the path of salvation. This is what the Council
of Trent teaches by saying that salvation
is given to no one who culpably remains out
of the true Church. Nevertheless, as the
Church is composed of a soul and body after
the likeness of a human being, one may belong
to the soul of the Church, and yet not belong
to its eternal regime. In such a case salva-
tion is possible. But if a man doubts his
situation, and fails to resolve this doubt, he
ceases to be in good faith, and can no longer
be regarded as an innocent person. A man
is illogical who believes one article of
revealed religion, and disbelieves another.
Why does he believe at all? Simply on account
of the Cardinals in procession. His Holiness
was received with loud and long continued shouts
of "Long live the Pope." The music of the
Mass was deeply impressive and many persons
in the audience were affected. The Pope blessed
all present and left the Cathedral at 11
a.m. The whole audience expressed its joy
by clapping hands, waving hats and handker-
chiefs and enthusiastic exclamations. Later in
the day King Humbert expressed himself to a
deputation from Parliament as being highly
satisfied at the smoothness of the ceremony,
which he said was the best proof
of the Pope's liberty in Rome. The Pope
yesterday received the Portuguese, German,
Saxon and Dutch envoys. All presented au-
tograph letters and gifts from their sovereigns.
Rome is crowded with pilgrims. The
Riforma, commenting upon the dismissal of
the Duke of Torlonia, the syndico of Rome,
for requesting the Vicar of "Rome" to convey
CATHOLIC NEWS.
The Dominicans will open a mission at
Troy, N. Y., on New Year's day.
St. Matthew's, Jersey City, Rev. Father
O'Boyle, pastor, is holding a fair.
St. Mary's fair, recently held, Brooklyn,
Rev. James Taaffe, pastor, netted \$4,500.
St. Agnes' Convent, Bridgeport, Ct., is
being remodelled into a parochial school.
The clergy of the Chicago archdiocese met
in synodal convention in that city last week.
The Paullists closed a highly successful
mission last Sunday at St. Andrew's, New
York City.
Rev. Father Lowrey of Keckuk, Ia., re-
cently celebrated the 25th anniversary of his
ordination.
The Papal jubilee was recently observed
with due ceremonies at Holy Cross College,
Worcester, Mass.
On the night before he died the late Father
Riordan of Castle Garden was visited by
Archbishop Corrigan.
The Papal jubilee was appropriately com-
memorated on the 15th at Lowell by the
Catholic Union of that city.
Immaculate Conception parish, Providence,
R. I., Rev. J. J. Maguire, pastor, recently
held its Forty Hours.
Rev. E. A. Casey, of Shelburne, Mo., is in
Chicago collecting for a new school he in-
tends building in his parish.
The fair recently held at Mitchell, Dak.,
for the purpose of paying the debt on the
parochial school, netted \$1,208.34.
Bishop Ireland, on the 11th, administered
confirmation in the Church of the Immaculate
Conception, Fairmount, Minn.
The new basement of the Church of Our
Lady of the Rosary, South Boston, Rev. J.
J. McNulty, rector, is nearly finished.
It is now hinted that Detroit will be made
an archiepiscopal see, and that Bishop Marty
of Dakota will be its first archbishop.
While in Brooklyn, en route for Rome,
Bishop Cleary of Kingston, Ont., was the
guest of Rev. J. M. Kirly of that city.
The fair recently held for the benefit of
the new church building at Conneaut, O., Rev.
G. P. Jennings, rector, netted \$900.
Twenty-five pupils of the Mercy Convent,
Nashua, N. H., made their first communion
on the 8th at St. Francis Xavier's Church.
Bishop Gilmore of Cleveland, on the 15th,
ordained Revs. M. Clear, J. Mashota, B.
Resinski and G. Vahy priests in that city.
The Third Order of St. Francis has erected
an altar to the honor of its patron in the Im-
maculate Conception Church, Lowell, Mass.
Archbishop Healy of Milwaukee recently
ordained to the priesthood Rev. Father
Joseph, O. M. Cap., and Rev. Fr. Muenken.
Rev. Father Hodnett of St. Malachi's,
Chicago, preached a triduum last week to the
young ladies of St. John's Cathedral, Mil-
waukee.
Mother Mary Agnes of the Order of Mercy,
superior of St. Elizabeth's Convent, Mid-
dleton, Ct., recently celebrated her silver
jubilee.
Bishop Bonseum left St. Louis last week
for his new residence at Lincoln, Neb., where
he was given an official welcome by the city
council.
Rev. M. J. Lynch of St. Francis Church,
New Haven, spent a recent Sunday at Col-
chester, Ct., and preached at high mass in
St. Andrew's.
Sacred Heart fair, Waterbury, Ct., re-
cently held, netted over \$3,000. Festival of
St. Ann's parish, same city, Rev. J. W.
Fones, pastor, \$1,100.
A memorial mass, anniversary, for the late
Rev. Thomas L. Lynch, formerly pastor of
St. Peter's, Danbury, Ct., was sung in that
edifice last week.
The recent improvements in St. Stephen's,
New York, having cost in the vicinity of
\$15,000, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Colton, asks
for subscriptions to pay the bills.
Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, S. J., now of St.
Francis Xavier's, New York, but formerly
president of Boston College, preached quite
recently at St. Joseph's, Philadelphia.
Rev. P. P. Cooney, the distinguished
missionary of the Congregation of the Holy
Cross, was in Indianapolis last week and
preached at St. Bridget's on the 11th.
Rev. F. O'Reilly, pastor of St. Theresa's,
Providence, was recently presented with a
\$400 horse and buggy by his former par-
ishioners of St. Mary's, Watchemoket, R. I.
Rev. Father Gannon, S. J., of Boston Col-
lege, preached at a reception of the Young
Ladies' Sodality, which was held on the 11th
at St. Joseph's, Fox Point, Providence, R. I.
Archbishop Ryan arrived safely at Queens-
town last week, and proceeded at once to the
county Tipperary, where he intended spend-
ing a week in his boyhood's home and among
his relatives.
THE PAPAL ARMY.
ROME, Dec. 28.—The Pope, in receiving sixty
delegates from the former pontifical army
headed by Generals Skanzler and Charette, ex-
pressed sorrow at being deprived of his army,
but this expression was softened, he said, by
the hope that the day was near when he would
again be enabled to have his devoted soldiers
around him. Upon receiving from the dele-
gates the gift of a jewelled inkstand and pen, he
said that he would use them on the day on which
he signed a decree for the re-organization of
the army. The Pope to-day entrusted the Duke
of Norfolk with an autograph letter to Queen
Victoria. The Duke started immediately for
England to deliver the letter.
PRESENTATION TO HON. JAMES
McSHANE.
QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—Hon. James McShane
was presented to-night at the St. Louis Hotel
with a valuable gold-headed walking cane by
Mr. Deane, M. P., on behalf of one young
Liberal of Quebec. Mr. McShane made a
happy reply to the presentation. Speeches
were made by Messrs F. X. Lemieux, M. P.,
C. Langlois, M. P., and a number of others.



HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.