

The interior of the church was a mass of brilliant decorations. State banners, magnificent tapestries, a profusion of flowers and every form of church adornment were grouped with artistic taste against the sombre, shadowy background of dark walls and gloomy interior. The great majority of the audience entered the church when the doors were first opened. Within an hour after the opening of the doors the greater part of the vast audience was in its place. Many were kneeling, waiting with wrapt eagerness for the entrance of the Pope and the celebration of the solemn ceremonial of this day. Near the altar seats were reserved for the representatives of all the royalties of Europe. Here in this group were the members of the Diplomatic corps in full uniform, every member of the Roman aristocracy glittering in military, naval and court dress. The special envoys and regular ambassadors were grouped near some four hundred bishops and cardinals, who wore the magnificent robes belonging to the Church service. Back of them was an enthusiastic group of pilgrims numbering some six thousand. These pilgrims were from Spain, provinces of Italy, from France, Austria and Germany. There were among the foreigners some five hundred Americans who obtained tickets. Most conspicuous among the Americans was Mr. Blaine, who looked with intense and curious interest at the great picture presented by this reverential audience, grouped in such numbers in this most picturesque and historical of churches, while there passed in review one of the most impressive of religious ceremonials. He watched with attention every feature of this most imposing ceremonial. The great and absorbing interest was in the personal presence of the Pope. The audience waited in the church patiently from 8.30 to 9.30. The distinguished and specially invited officials came into the church by private entrances during the last hour.

The Pope himself entered the Basilica at 9.30. The appearance of the refined, handsome looking old man, attired in the white robes of his high office, was the signal for the most tremendous applause. This unusual feature of the mass continued for five minutes. Shouts and cheers were given with a wilderness of enthusiasm which appeared to increase rather than die away. For several moments the great arched roof resounded again and again with the roars and salvos of eighty thousand throats. The Pope was borne in a chair used upon such occasions, preceded by a magnificent section of his Pontifical Guards and followed by every one of the cardinals present in Rome. After them came every member of his immediate court in their official robes. The Pope appeared to be very much overcome by the tremendous demonstration from the audience. He smiled continuously and occasionally bowed gravely his venerable head. The low mass, which was begun as soon as the applause had subsided, continued for some twenty-five minutes. The effect of the music was most strikingly beautiful. The chanting of the exquisitely trained choir resounded in such a way under the dome that the music came back again and again, producing a most peculiar and yet beautiful effect. Indeed, upon some of the most impressionable the effect was absolutely startling. Many emotional pilgrims shed tears during the performance of the service. The Pope knelt in front of the altar after the mass and recited the "Ave Maria." The high church officials who were in attendance upon the Pope during the ceremonial here bore aloft in full view of the audience the mitre and tiara worn by the Pope during the service. This was the Emperor William's mitre. The tiara was a splendid one, presented by the city of Paris. The "Te Deum" was now sung.

After this, the Pope turned towards the great crowd and, in a few words, clearly and distinctly spoken so that he could be heard at quite a distance from the altar, thanked those present for their manifestation of kindness and friendship. He then solemnly, slowly and clearly pronounced the Apostolic benediction, but before he was permitted to pronounce this benediction he was made again the recipient of another tremendous outburst of applause. The enthusiasm which followed the few words of his address was greater even than upon his first appearance in the Basilica. Cheers, shouts and cries were heard from every part of the great assemblage. All united in one voice hailing him, saying: "Vive il Romano Pontefice!" and again, "Vive Leone XIII!" Some shouted, "Vive il Pape!"—"Long live the Pope-King!" This scene of excitement and enthusiasm was heightened by the waving of hand-

kerchiefs in every hand. Leo XIII. looked very much moved as he faced this tremendous demonstration. His face brightened. Indeed, at no time during the last week has his face worn such a look of resplendent happiness as at the close of to-day's ceremonies in St. Peter's. He was brought to the church in the sedan chair which was presented to him by the city of Naples. Throughout the city there have been great crowds and throngs all day. The police anticipated any demonstrations of the anti-clericals. There was not a single scene of disturbance anywhere. At the conclusion of the Jubilee services the Pope retired to his private apartments and rested for two hours. His Holiness was not feeling ill, however, from the effects of his exertions at the Mass in St. Peter's in the morning, and on Monday was in his usual state of health.

Forty-eight cardinals and 238 archbishops and bishops were present at the Mass.

## GARCIA MORENO.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE SACRED HEART.

### VI.

To all these proofs of love and piety the President added, in 1873, a grand act, which of itself alone would be sufficient to immortalize his memory. He had always shown a great devotion to the Sacred Heart. He was a member and promoter of the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, called the Apostleship of Prayer, and he became an ardent propagator of its *Messenger*. The Head Director of the Apostleship of Prayer in Ecuador, the Rev. Manuel Proano, S. J., conceived the idea of consecrating the Republic to the Sacred Heart of Jesus by means of both the civil and the ecclesiastical authority.

Garcia Moreno willingly agreed to the proposal, but asked—"Were the people prepared as to holiness of life, would it not be necessary to purify the domestic hearth, restore justice, bring back peace into families, concord among citizens, fervour in the sanctuary, in order to have an offering less unworthy of the God of all sanctity? To achieve all this would it not be necessary to send numbers of zealous missionaries to convert sinners and aid them to wash their souls in the Precious Blood?"

He consulted the pastors of the Church and pious souls, who all rejoiced at the proposition. The project of consecrating Ecuador to the Sacred Heart was hailed with enthusiasm by clergy and people, and the Council voted this decree:

"That the greatest happiness of a people is to preserve intact the Holy Roman Catholic faith. That this blessing depends on the mercy of God and not on our merits, and that it will be obtained if we throw ourselves with humility into the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In consequence, the Council of Quito offers, and solemnly consecrates the Republic to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, supplicating Him to be its Protector and Guide, and its Defender, so that it may never turn aside from the Holy Roman Catholic faith, but that the people of Ecuador may conform their life to this faith, and find their happiness in it, in time and in eternity."

The State solemnly ratified this act, and some days later in all the churches of the Republic, on the same day and at the same hour, the solemn ceremony of consecration took place. It was a grand and touching spectacle. After the Archbishop had pronounced the act of consecration in the name of the Church, Garcia Moreno repeated the formula in the name of the State. The Cathedral was filled almost to suffocation with the chosen representatives of the capital. It was impossible to imagine a more touching sight. Let us hope that no earthly power may ever destroy this noble work.

### VII.

For the third time the people of Ecuador by unanimous voice elected Garcia Moreno to be their well-beloved President. This was too much for the Freemasons. They rose against him. The Grand Lodge of Germany gave the signal to the American lodges to overthrow the Government of Ecuador at any cost.