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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900,
ditor of The Catholic Reconi Ottawa, Carrolle Record,
Te the Editor of The Catholic Record,
London, Ont.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper, The Catholic Record,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.

Its matter and form are both good: and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with plessure, I can recommend
is to the fathirful.

Plessing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain.

Yours fathirfully in Jesus Christ,
Yours fathirfully in Arch. of Larissa,
ADOST. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903. JOHN WESLEY'S REVIVALISM.

We were somewhat amused, as well as to some degree indignant, on making the discovery that in the historical paper recently placed before the candidates for entrance into the High schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, a subject was slipped in whereby the candidates were given an opportunity to give their views on "the revival of religion effected by John Wesley," this being one of the subjects on which candidates were required to write an historical note or short account.

This matter affects chiefly the Church of England; but it shows how astutely the educational system of the province may be made use of in the interests of sectarianism.

It was as early as 1729, at a time when the clergy of the established Church of England were accused of being grossly negligent of their spiritual duties, that John Wesley, a clergyman of that Church, deemed it his special mission to revive a religion which was almost dead. It was not Wesley's intention to become the founder of a new sect, but the ill reception given him by the authorities of the Church made him finally believe that he should institute a new and independent Church, which was soon afterwards called Methodism.

It is undeniable that the new sect, by its sensational methods, soon gained many adherents, but even during the life of its founders, Wesley and Whitfield, it went the way of all sects, and was soon split into minor sects which opposed or adhered to the characteristic teachings of John Calvin.

Those inclined to Arminianism, which is the opposite of Calvinism, clung to Wesley, while the Calvinistically inclined followed Whitfield, under the name of "Calvinistic Methodists," instituted in 1741. These were again subdivided into " the Lady Huntingdon Connection," the Whitfieldites," and the "Welsh Calvinistic Methodists." The " Methodist New Connection arose in 1797. There were also other divisions of Methodists in England, which spread into this country, bearing the names of " Primitive Methodists, "Bible Christians," etc.

In the United States the principal Methodist body is the "Episcopal Methodist Church," which split on the slavery question into the North and South Episcopal churches. There is a separate Church for the negroes called "the African Methodist Church," having some congregations in Canada, and there are some other distinct churches which also claim to be Methodists.

Thus Wesley's Revival has resulted more and more in creating divisions and dissensions.

Of course, the historical note on Wesley's revival was chiefly intended to elicit answers laudatory of the celebrated revivalist, and no doubt many of the candidates who wrote at the examinations did what was expected from them, while others wrote from a different point of view. We claim that the purpose of the introducing of this question must have been to lead to the praise of Methodism, a purpose to which the High School entrance examinations should not been subordinated.

John Wesley was bitterly opposed to the Catholic Church and maintained that it "should not be tolerated by any Government, Protestant, Mahometan, or Pagan." He was also, in his old age, the apologist and abettor of the no-Popery mob which destroyed hundreds of houses in London, chiefly of Catholics, during May and June, 1780, at the instigation of the fanatical

Lord George Gordon. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that Catholics should be great admirers of the revivalist efforts of this persecutor; but the prominence given to his name, and the innuendo that he did good work in the mischief he wrought to the Church of England, must make the reference to him on the examination papers peculiarly distastful to the Anglicans whose children were up for examination. The matter was evidently prepared with a strong Methodist bias.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has assed through a crucial stage in which for some days the position was so critical that it was feared the Bill would be abandoned by the Government, in which case we may well believe that it would be long before another such Bill would be brought up, or before another such would be likely to be so favorably received.

An amendment was demanded by the Irish Nationalist party whereby instead of fixing the terms of sale of any estate, so that the price thereof should be determined by the Courts, the parties concerned, namely, tenant and landlord, might agree between themtelves on the terms of sale.

Mr. Wyndhan declared that the mendment asked for was inadmissable. and there was so great a dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Nationalists that the fear was entertained that all the negotiations which have hitherto been going with so much apparent satisfaction to all parties might come to naught. Many Nationalists declared that without the provision asked for the Bill would not be worth having, and the withdrawal of their support was threatened. On the other hand, Mr. Wyndham declared that if the Nationalists were disposed to oppose the Bill if the amendment were not incorporated in it, the Government would drop it entirely, and thus the expected reconciliation between Ireland and England would be indefinitely post-

On June 24 the House of Commons earned from an announcement made by Mr. Wyndham that on consultation of the Government with representative landlords, and the leaders of the Nationalist party, an agreement had been reached, and that bargains might be made outside judicial zones. Besides this, an extension was agreed to in regard to the limit of the advances to be made to purchasers of farms or agricultural holdings.

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader welcomed these amendments in a very conciliatory speech, and declared that that they had saved the Bill, as they are regarded by the Irish party as a very great concession. Mr. Wyndham's announcement was received amid cheers and general congratulations, all parties feeling greatly relieved when it was learned that the trouble which threatened to wreck the Bill had been tided over. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, joined in the general congratulations, and expressed his great pleasure that the spirit of conciliation had been victorious. The clause (No. 1,) of the Bill which was the point of danger, was then unanimously adopted, and thus it has become almost a certainty that the olive branch of peace has taken firm root, and that the Bill whereby the prosperity of Ireland has been assured will pass into law without encountering any further serious opposi-

The debate on the bill is described as having "resembled a love feast" at which all is brotherly love and

The Irish Land question has undoubtedly been one of the most difficult questions which a legislative body has ver been called upon to decide, and it required statesmanship of the highest order to bring about a settlement, but that settlement has been reached through the patriotism of all parties.

The Nationalist leaders deserve very great credit for having found a solution which satisfies the Government and the landlords as well as the tenants; and the landlords deserve credit also for not allowing a sentimental desire to keep their grip over the people of Ireland, to prevail to the injury of a measure which is destined to transfer the ruling power from the plutocracy to the peasantry. The Government deserves also the thanks of the people of Ireland for having set about the solution of this difficult problem in a manner which maintains the unity of the British Empire, while it repairs a grievance which had its origin in the principle of vae victis (" woe to the

vanquished!") Another feature which had been adopted is Wm. O'Brien's amendment aiming at putting evicted tenants on an equality with existing tenants. Mr. Wyndham promised in regard to this that he would double the amount of advance to evicted tenants. This clause, though not quite so advantageous as that proposed by Mr. O'Brien, throughout Ireland."

will, at least, very much improve the condition of the evicted. Other amend. ments which were proposed were afterward withdrawn.

MR. COSTIGAN AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

It is a saying as trite as it is old many a true word is said in jest." Whether the writer of " Passing Hour" in the Montreal Star, meant it seriously, in badinage or as a sneer, there is no reason why, in the event of the Irish Land Bill becoming Law, Mr Costigan should not be complimented.

During the Administration of the present Duke of Argyle, (then the Marquis of Lorne), as Governor-General, he requested Mr. Costigan's views on the Irish Question. In an exhaustive letter, Mr. Costigan dwelt especially on the absolute necessity of the question being settled by the Imperial Parliament-and such is being done, and satisfactorily let it be hoped. Following is the paragraph referred

"The passage of the Irish Land Bill in the British House, will, it is said, be the occasion of another banquet to Honorable John Costigan!"

THE KING AND THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

A despatch from Dublin dated June 24, 1903, states that the release of P. A. McHugh, M. P., from Sligo jail, after his committal for contempt of court, appears to have been due to the initiative of King Edward VII., who intervened on his behalf after Lord Dudley, the Lord Leiutenant of Ireland, had interceded in vain with Judge Ross. The King's private Secretary Lord Knollys, wrote later to the Judge expressing his Majesty's wish that clemency should be shown in the case, which was really of the nature of a political offence arising out of the grievances under which Ireland is suf-

The King has shown by this action, as well as by other gracious acts since his accession to the throne, that he sympathizes deeply with the people of Ireland, and that he is disposed to conciliate them to a degree unprecedented since the union of Great Britain and Ireland. We should be pleased to see a like spirit of conciliation manifested by the people of Ireland and their representatives toward the King and the people of England, who have shown already their willingness to unite in following the King's conciliatory lead.

Under such circumstances it is to be regretted that the City Council of Dublin has refused to make an address of welcome to the King on the occa-

of his Majesty's visit to Ireland. The Land Purchase Bill also, which passed in the House of Commons by an unprecedented majority, and which will remove the worst of the grievances under which the people of Ireland labor, is also due largely to the influence exercised by the King in the direction of pacifying Ireland, and making the country prosperous. It would surely have been a gracious act on the part of the Dublin Council to have shown their appreciation of the King's graciousness, their heart, and we are sorry they have not done so.

While writing thus we are fully aware people of Ireland, whether in Parliament or in the Municipal Councils. We them Christian Science treatment. feel convinced that the Dublin Council in their action do not reflect the spirit that the so-called Christian Science which animates the people of Ireland generally in their surly attitude on the present occasion.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, although late in coming into the harvest field, seems to have already taken a leading position therein. The despatch from Dublin given below speaks for itself: it should prove an effective fillip to Catholic zeal for the Trnth throughout Canada. Catholic Truth Societies were brought into existence in several Canadian cities and towns a few years ago, but of late, with one or two exceptions, nothing has been heard as to their doings. The following is the despatch referred

Dublin, June 29 .- "It developed at to-day's meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, under the presi-dency of the Archbishop of Tuam, that the work of the quarter just closed has brought the number of the society branches in the country up to one This showing is regarded as thousand. a matter of natural both from a Catholic and from an Irish point of view. The society distributed 160,000 booklets by means of the varbranches during the last three months. All this literature was devoted to consolidating the religious and political sentiments of the Irish people. Additional branches will rapidly established in 1100 parishes

WILL THEY PUBLISH THE NEWS

A few years ago the Protestant and ecular press throughout the country heralded in flaring headlines the falling away from the Catholic Church of Canon Count Paulo Campello. Well, a short time ago the poor man repented and made his submission to the Church, (a fact almost entirely ignored by the press aforesaid,) and he died in full communion with her as will be seen by the following telegram:

"Rome, July 3.—Count Paulo Cam-pello is dead. He was at one time canon of St. Peter's, but he abandoned Catholicism and preached in violent language against the Vatican in Italy, England and America. He recently repented did penance, and was restored to the priesthood. He died in a local hospital.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TREAT-MENT.

A case involving the responsibility of parents to their children was decided last week by the Court of Appeal whereby the judgment of the Court of Assize presided over by Chief Justice Falconbridge, was sustained in regard to what is called Christian Science healing methods.

The case was that of the King vs. James Henry Lewis of Toronto, whose little son, Roy Lewis, contracted diphtheria, of which he died on August 13th last. The father, a Christian Scientist, was charged with manslaughter under the criminal code for neglecting to provide proper medical treatment, medicines, and assistance for his child, and was found guilty. The case was appealed, and, pending the appeal, sentence was reserved.

The appeal was taken on the ground that evidence offered for the defence showing that Christian Science treatment is efficacious for the cure of all manner of diseases was excluded, and that the Judge should not have charged the jury that medical reatment and medicines are necessares under the criminal code, section 210, subsection 1.

The questions prepared by Chief Justice Falconbridge and submitted to the Court of Appeal were three, name-

1. Was there sufficient evidence to warrant the verdict?

2. Was my direction to the jury that the term "necessaries" in section 210 of the code legally includes medicine and medical treatment correct?

Was I right in directing the jury that the evidence of witnesses that they had been cured or benefitted by Christian Science treatment had no bearing on the case, except as showing the good

The Court decided that the verdict of the jury was correct, and that the judges charge that medical aid and assistance where such assistance and aid are needed, was proper.

On the third question, the only doubt expressed by the Court of Appeal was whether the evidence in regard to persons who were supposed or who supposed themselves to have been benefitted by Christian Science, should have been received at all; but if received, it should be only out of consideration for the accused and to show good faith on his part. As a result, the conviction of the father, James by welcoming him to Ireland with all Henry Lewis, was confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

These decisions have now the force of law, unless they be reversed by a that there are centuries of oppression | Superior Court, which is not likely to of Ireland to be atoned for, but the be done, and it is thus settled that the spirit of conciliation now manifested by Canadian Courts will not tolerate the people of England should be met in | neglect on the part of parents to proa like spirit by representatives of the vide proper medical treatment for their children under the pretext of giving

We have always been of the opinion treatment is a dangerous delusion, and we are accordingly gratified at this decision of the Court of Appeal, which we hope will have the effect of greatly lessening the danger, lest, through the Eddyite superstition, parents should continue to neglect the employment of proper remedies, and medical advice stations on the main lines of the for their sick children. Through this G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance neglect many deaths have occurred during the last few years both in Canada and the United States, and it is full time that it should be made sure that children in danger of death from serious maladies shall be protected in their natural right to be properly cared for by their parents, and not left to die through the culpable neglect of superstitious parents.

The so-called Christian Science treatment is grossly misnamed. It is not upheld either by Christian or Scientific teaching, and should be called by its proper name, Eddyism, or any other designation which will not allow it to do mischief by means of an attractive

and deceptive name. There is another case of alleged maltreatment of a child in Toronto named Hilda Frazee, who died of scarlet fever. It is alleged, apparently on good grounds, that there was the same neglect on the part of parents in this case, though the postmortem examination was delayed so long after death in this instance, that medical men were

unable to state for a certainty whether medical treatment would have saved the sick child. At the coroner's investigation held on this case on June 29th, Coroner Young explained to the jury the importance of the judgment in the Lewis appeal case in the present instance to the effect that medical attendance is to be regarded as a necessity of life.

THE INDULGENCE OF THE PORTIUNCULA.

From the New World The end of August annually reminds the faithful and zealous soul of the great St. Francis, who was not only similar to our Lord and Redeemer for being born in a stable, practicing extrem and being favored with the

sacred five wounds, but also by feeling deep compassion for the poor sinners. Our Saviour was accused of conversing and eating with the sinners, and He wept over the impenitent sinners of Jerusalem. St. Francis endeavored to bring his fellow-men to repentance by speaking to their hearts, and he prayed to God for their conversion; yes, even wept often and protractedly when he considered how so man were heedlessly continuing in sin an thus hastening to their temporal and eternal destruction. He wept so much over the suffering of our Lord, and the indifference and carelessness of the world, that he nearly lost his sight. Our Lord, seeing the glowing heart of His servant lamenting the offenses offered to his God and his all, was much pleased, hearing the suppliant prayers of his ardent intercession. At one t when St. Francis was again fervently praying for the conversion of sinners an angel urged him to go quickly into his beloved chapel, called Portiuncula. He hastened there and saw the most wonderful spectacle. Our dear appeared over the tabernacle, his face aming with infinite most glorious Mother Mary at his side, and both surrounded host of bright angels. Francis prostrated himself in deep adoration and sweet ecstasy. But Jesus bade him rise and ask a favor for his And St. Francis said :

poor sinners. And St. Francis said: "Merciful Lord, grant to all the sinners coming into this chapel and praying with a contrite heart, a full forgive of all their sins, and the punish ment thereof." When Jesus seemed to ment thereof. When besitate, saying: "This is something very great, what thou askest," St. Francis turned with touching simplications. ty to Mary, the refuge of sinners, to plead with Him for the poor sinners, to Thereupon Jesus granted the extra-ordinary Indulgence of Portiuncula.

For two hundred years this Indulg ence was confined to that little chape Portinneula, which was each second of August, the scene of a wondrous gathering of penitents. After this the Pope was moved to extend it to all the Franciscan churches of the

Succeeding Popes have still further extended it to Churches where members f the Third Order meet, and even to other churches where no Franciscan church is available. The obligation of receiving Holy Communion, either on that day, Aug. 2nd, or the day before is required for all the Churches outside of Assisi, however. Confession and Communion and a

visit to the church so privileged are all the gaining of the that is necessary to the gainin Indulgence of the Portiuncula.

One may not gain it oftener than once for himself, but he can gain it as nany as a hundred times for the souls in Purgatory if he can go in and pray and come out so often. There is no set and come out so often. form or duration of prayer. Five Our Fathers, and Hail Marys, and Glorias in union with the Sovereign Pontiff' recommended, but any form of prayer may be followed.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

ITINERARY OF TRAINS.

Tuesday, July 21st.
The Ontario Pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the patronage of the Most Rev. Archop of Kingston and Diocesan clergy, will take place (this year) on Tuesday July 21st. Tickets for the return journey will be good to leave St. Anne up to the evening of Monday, July 27th. Thus, all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of takof being present at the shrine and of taking part in the grand procession on the Feast Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne, Sunday, July 26th.

After the arrival of the morning

regular express trains, which leave Toronto at 8 a. m. on G. T. R. and 9.15 a. m. on C. P. R. special trains will start from Whitby and Myrtle east of Toronto, and will reach Ste Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday

morning. Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Aultsville, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, in cluding Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls, Prescott, Brockville and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville, included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8 have been secured for eturn tickets from Whitby and Myrtle, with proportionately low rates throughout the eastern part of the Province.

Tickets will be good only on the special trains going, but valid on any regular train returning up to and including Monday, July 27th. This means that Excursionists can ec on the night trains on Monday, July 27th, and Montreal on the more ing of July 28th, but if a stop-over at Quebec and Montreal is desired, it must be so timed as to leave Montreal for a continuous journey home, not later than the morning of Tuesday, July 28th. Passengers from Hali-July 28th. Passengers from Hali-burton and Lindsay will take regular trains and connect with special at Port Hope. Passengers from Mariposa will take regular train and and Camerlengo. The other Cardinals

connect with special at Whitby June. tion. Excursionists from Toronto, Western Ontario and other points will leave Toronto by regular express trains on Tuesday, return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage ticket at either of these stations, and then take special train, which will be awaiting them, and proceed to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. For the benefit of the excursionists of Toronto and west thereof, it may be mentioned that ten persons traveling together can purchase regular return tickets from any station to Myrtle or Whitby for one fare and a third. This will make return tickets -Toronto to Ste. Anne's-

ably less than \$10. The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly send posters containing the fullest information to intending pilgrims.

Dining Cars will be attached to the C. P. R. Special Pilgrimage Trains, in which excellent meals may be procured both on the downward journey and whilst at St. Anne at the nominal cost of 25 cents.

THE POPE DYING

NIVERSAL SORROW AT THE SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE GREAT AND LOVED PONTIFF.

On the eve of our going to press the sad intelligence was received that the death at any moment was expected of the most remarkable man in modern history, the great Pope Leo. XIII. There has not been in the world for many generations a man whose life and whose life-work will occupy so large a place in the history of mankind, Ha governed the Church with a prudence and a love that will serve to make his name honored and revered for generations to come. And Catholics will not be alone in this regard, for it may with perfect truth be said that the people of all nations and all creeds revered the noble soul now passing to its reward.

The solemn and beautifully impressive ceremony of administering the Last Sacraments took place at the bedside His Holiness Pope Leo on July 5. The venerable Pontiff's pale and emaciated face, almost as white as the pillows on which it rested, showed little sign of life, except the keen, glittering always one of his most striking features Around the bed were grouped the Noble Guards, in their glittering uniform, the Knights of the Cloak and Sword in the picturesque mediæval cos-tume of black with white ruffs, twenty-Cardinals, all the members of the Sacred College who are present in Rome, stately and venerable figures in their sweeping crimson robes, the whole forming a scene of rich yet subdued coloring. The whole of the Pontifical family, headed by Cardinal Rampollo, and including all the private chamber-lains, was there. Nearest to the bed stood the imposing figure of the Cardinal Grand Penitentiary, Serafino Vannutelli, with the Pope's confessor to hear the last confession of the departing Pontiff. Then the Holy Viaticum was administered, also Extreme Unction. Pope Leo recited his Confession of Faith, as formula Council of Trent, and as formulated by the of absolution and the formula of in dulgence in articulo mortis were sol-emnly pronounced by the Grand Penitentiary. The heads of the great religious orders who were present granted the Pope the special indulgences they have the privilege of conferring. Then came the touching and concluding prayers for a passing soul, and part of the Gospel, the Lord's Passion. As the last words died away all fell on their knees, the Pontiff, raising his almost transparent finger, and pronounced his benediction on the Sacred College and on all present, and then sank back on the pillows. There was scarcely a tearless eye in the whole assemblage, and the sobs of the Pope's relatives were plainly heard. silence followed, only broken by mur mured prayers or pious ejaculations. In the portion of the Loggio of Raphael, adjoining the Papal apartments, were the families of Count Ricardo Pecci and Count Moroni, the Pope's nephews. Rome, Monday, July 6, 3 a. m.— God's will be done. Who would have God's will be done.

believed it when only ten days ago I was presiding over a public consis-tory?" murmured feebly Pope Leo as felt himself late last evening sinking into a sleep which lasted about three hours, until excruciating pain brought the dying Pontiff back to consciousne Though hovering on the brink of death the life of the Pontiff is still prolonged by means of strong stimulants and conentrated nourishment, and while he is still alive his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of his illness. Late last evening after the administration of the last sacraments the Pope seemed less restless. The Pontiff is lying on a small bed drawn up to a window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter's. The chamber is very large and drawn with group outsing. large and draped with green curtains. The only picture in the room is an antique Madonna, and the sole ornament a great ivory crucifix. The interior of the Vatican during the early hours of this morning testified to the conviction that the passing of Pope Leo is near. The courtyard damazo is filled with the carriages of the Cardinals. Cardinal Satolli drove to Rome from Frascati last evening. In the court are drawn up the carriages of the Cardinals and of many notables. The ante-chambers of the palace were thronged all through the night with princes of the Church, high noblemen and members of the diplomatic corps. Telegrams of inquiry have been received from several of the monarchs of Europe. Emperor William expressed deepest regret at the illness of the Pope, and the hope

that he would speedily recover.

An official communication of the true condition of the Pope has been made to Cardinal Rampolla as Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Oreglia Di Santo Stefano, as dean of the Sacred College, received private info Pope's illness, and som to the Vatican, but allowed to enter the Lapponi having given orders that all convers for excitement shoul Practically, Pope Leo by Dr. Lapponi and histories, Evon his a Piocentra. Even his Camillo and Riccardo allowed to infringe up the doctor, who has p progress of the Pont progress of the Fohr telegram was sent t Ludovice Peeci, the the Pops, who lives a birthplace of His Ho him of the Pontiff's ill BIOGRAPHICAL Pope Leo was born the diocese of Anage States, on March 2,

tened under the name cent Pecci. The Socie was afterwards the Pontificate to restor position in the Counc was entrusted with oung Pecci being s eight years to the Viberbo, where he fourteenth year. mother died, and wards proceeded t lege in that city. teen years of age he prize for chemistry astitude for natural interred with his and his classical s in those early days for the elegance Latin, which subsec expression notable his encyclicals rk, but in poe 1831 the deg divinity, and enter Noble Ecclesiastics diplomacy, and thus joining what may b versant with the s In 1857 Joachim

sub-diaconate and March 14 of the XVI. made him a D first promotion, wi signor. On Dec. dained priest by saying his first Ma Stanislaus, at t of St. Andrew. Pecci was named g province of Beneve V., busied himself of brigandage. From Benevent transferred to the Perugia, where he d a half. The y 1843 was called to in a more import secrated Bishop bus, and sent to

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