# Leo: the Aged Pontiff, at the Glose of a Long and Useful

As Priest, Cardinal and Pope. Leo XIII. Gave all His Thoughts to Religion-Who will be Leo's Successor as Pope?-How the Conclave Votes for a Pope.

The sketch of the life and career of Leo. XIII., printed below, was read by the late Archibaid Corrigan, and its caccuracy attested.

On the little town of Carpineto, perched on a high eminence in the diocess of Anagni, Italy, already famous as the birthplace of four Popes—Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV and Boniface VIII.—Gloschino Peeci, (Leo XIII.) was born March 2, 1810. He was a member of an old and illustrious family of Siema. Doward the middle of the thirteenth century the Peeci family aready wielded great power in the country. They soon became so powerful that when Pope Martin V, visited Siena he was very comfortably quartered, together with all his court, in the house of the bisthers Glovanni and Glacomo Peeci, who further lent him he sum of 15,000 forths.

Before obtaining the high honor of giving a pope to the church, the Peeci family had already given in three prelates—Glovanni, who became Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1678, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1678, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1678, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1679, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1679, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1679, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1679, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Malta in 1679, and Gluseppe, Bishop of Grossetto in 1347; Paolo, Bishop of Grossett

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## Gomplete Ghronology of Leo XIII.

Entered college at Rome, 1824. Matriculated at Gregorian Unive

Entered College of Noble Eco tics, 1832. Appointed Dorgory XVI., 1837.

Order of priesthood conferred, De 31, 1837

Apostolic delegate at Bonevent 1837-1841. Governor of Spoloto, 1841-1843.



in Scotland, March 4, 1878. Encyclical condemning communist socialism and nihikism, Dec. 28, 1878. Encyclical against heresy, so November 5, 1882.

Recognized unity of Italy, October 7

Encyclical condemning libe Celebrated golden jubilee, 1887. Encyclical on sociatism and labor

Celebrated Episcopal jubilee, Issued appeal to England for re-unio

of Christendom, April 14, 1894. Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass. Februray 13, 1898. Declared 1900 a year of universa

He is reputed to be the most irascible member of the college. He is a prominent leader of the intransigeant section, and personifies the most intense hostility to the idea of any reconciliation with the Italian government. He is a baron of ancient lineage, and two of his brothers became Jesuits. He himself was in the order for a short time, but left it and became a secular priest.

### CARDINAL SARTO

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Cardinal Joseph Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, a great preacher and able writer, is also mentioned as a candidate. He was born in Riesi, June 2, 1855, and thad singular success as a parish priest. He was made Patriarch in 1831 and Cardinal in 1832.

Cardinal Satolli is another possible "dark horse," though he is said not to be personally popular with many of the cardinals on account of Pope Leo's great partiality and favor for him and his rather severe disposition and tendency to be a martinet during his career as a professor in the colleges over which he presided.

He was born in Perugia July 1, 1839, and comes of a noble family. He served as the first apostoly delegate in Washington, and was decated cardinal November 20, 1895.

chimney, visible from the outside and proclaims to the world that no election has taken place.

First to cast his ballot is the dean of the college, who writes the name of his candidate on a slip of paper eight linches in length and four in width, which he folds, and, sealing it at both ends, folds it once more in the middle, and then drops it in the bowl nearest his desk. All follow in order of their rank as members of the college.

The burning of the ballots closes the session of the day, and the conclave adjourns until the evening. At the evening session an opportunity is given to those cardinals representing foreign powers to state whatever serious objections may exist to any of the candidates, and which, in the event of that candidate's election as pope, might operate to the disadvantage of the vatican abroad. These objections are duly considered. Twice in the present century have foreign cardinals successfully opposed the election of leading candidates. The right of veto claimed at one time by France, Germany, Austria and Italy is not now recognized.