

Northwest Review.

THE ONLY CATHOLIC WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH BETWEEN LONDON (ONTARIO) AND THE PACIFIC COAST

VOL. XVIII, No. 44.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

\$1.00 per year
Single Copies 5 cents

POPE LEO XIII'S Body Laid To Rest

Solemn and Beautiful Service With in St. Peter's—Remains Received by Cardinal Oreglia.

Rome, July 25.—The body of Pope Leo was interred in St. Peter's to-night. The strokes of the hammer which resounded through the immense dome of the cathedral announced to the earnest gathering in the nave that Leo XIII. had been laid to rest.

At sundown the most important and most solemn of all the obser-

silver staffs. Around two sides of the chapel, in the choir seats, were thirty-six cardinals all wearing violet robes except Cardinals Gotto and Pierotti, who wore the white mantles of their order. Cardinal Martilotti in black as an Augustinian and Cardinal Vives y Uto in Franciscan brown. In the middle of the right of the chapel among the cardinals sat Mericantoi Colonna, assistant to the pontifical throne, with an empty seat next him, owing to the fact that Prince Orsini, who held the same position, had resigned. Color was given the scene by gendarmes and palatine and Noble guards. The last named have never left the remains since

CARDINALS ANNOYED.

Ceremonies at Interment Criticized—Selection of Pope Will Not Take Long.

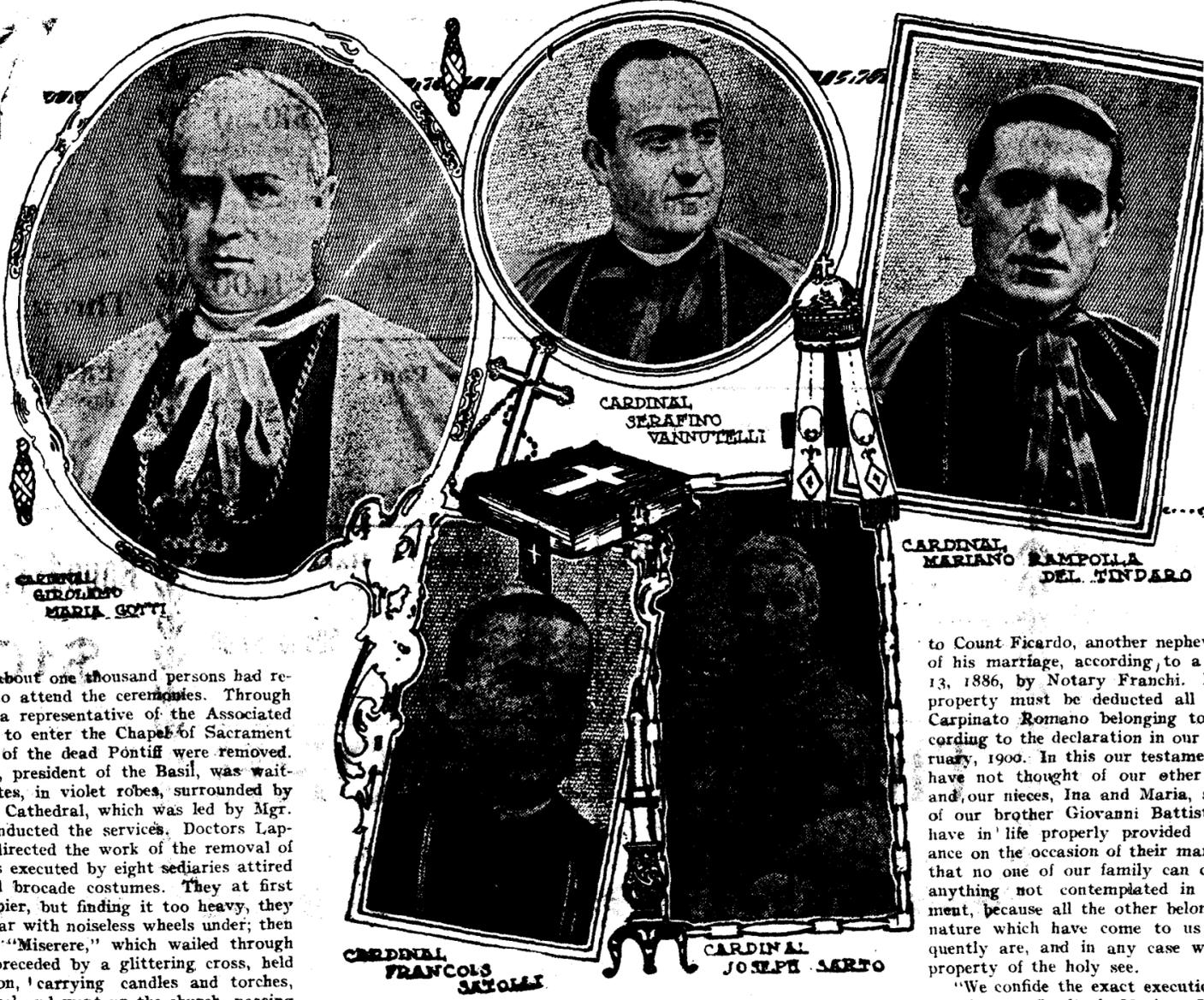
Rome, July 26.—At the sixth meeting of the congregation to-day forty-five cardinals were present. Cardinal Della Volpe, voicing the opinions of some of his colleagues, criticized the ceremonies in connection with the interment of Leo XIII. last night, because the cardinals did not participate in the entire procession; and he complained generally of the lack of order. Cardinal Oreglia replied that he had already noticed this and that

clave would be of lengthy duration as follows: "On the contrary I think it will be very short. I believe that two days will suffice to reach an agreement."

Another paper quotes Monsignor Francis Canava as to the possibility of the election of a Pope who would reconcile the vatican and the quirinal, thus: "No Pope ever hated Italy. The government must reconcile itself to the Pope. Certainly Italy on the occasion of the death of Leo, showed herself well disposed for a reconciliation."

trusting to his very sacred heart, an ardent furnace of charity, and fount of spiritual life and humanity; we also implore as mediators the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and our own beloved mother, and that legion of saints whom in our own life we venerated in a special way.

"Now coming to dispose of the family patrimony, which is ours according to the deed of division drawn up by the notary, Curszio Franchi, December 17, 1882, we appoint as heir of this patrimony our nephew, Count Ludovico Pecci, son of Giovanni Battista, our deceased brother. From this property must be deducted that already donated



quies took place. About one thousand persons had received invitations to attend the ceremonies. Through special permission a representative of the Associated Press was allowed to enter the Chapel of Sacrament before the remains of the dead Pontiff were removed. Cardinal Rampolla, president of the Basil, was waiting outside the gates, in violet robes, surrounded by the Chapter of the Cathedral, which was led by Mgr. Coppatelli, who conducted the services. Doctors Laponi and Mazzoni directed the work of the removal of the bier, which was executed by eight sediaris attired in the brilliant red brocade costumes. They at first tried to raise the bier, but finding it too heavy, they slowly slid a low car with noiseless wheels under; then the strains of the "Miserere," which waivered through the lofty church, preceded by a glittering cross, held aloft, the procession, carrying candles and torches, slowly left the chapel and went up the church, passing the bronze statue and the shrine of St. Peter.

Within the Chapel Choir. St. Peter's is peculiarly fitted to be the background of such a scene, the cold whiteness of her vast pillars showed up to the bright uniforms of the guards, the violet robes of the clergy and the red of the bier, while the glittering light of candles made the procession the only visible object and rendered the obscurity beyond and behind it more noticeable. After slowly passing round the church the cortege arrived at the chapel choir, the bier being so carried that the dead Pope was carried head first, according to the ceremonial. Some of those who have received invitations were slipped around in the main part of the basilica behind a double line of the Swiss guards. In the chapel the music changed to notes of joy and triumph, and "In Paradisum" ringing out with telling effect. From the outside the five bells of St. Peter's rang their accustomed salute to the coming, mingling harmoniously with the music of the choir. In the chapel the bier, bearing the body of the dead Pontiff, was received by Cardinal Oreglia. It was placed in the centre, backed by an altar with a beautiful image of the Madonna, before which were burning four immense candles

the Pope died. Above the cardinals behind a grating were the ladies of the aristocracy and the family of the Pope. The diplomatic body was also present; also many members of the Roman aristocracy.

CANADA'S CONDOLENCE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Letter to the Cardinal Secretary of State.

Ottawa, July 26.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has addressed the following letter to the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Saret, to be forwarded to Rome:—"Ottawa, July 27, 1903. To His Excellency,—

"I beg you to convey to his eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, the deep sense of sorrow which has been caused in this country by the death of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Canadians of all classes and denominations have had many reasons to appreciate the broad, wise and enlightened statesmanship with which he guided the Church, and which now calls forth a spontaneous tribute of admiration from the whole world. I have the honor to be your Excellency's obedient servant. (Sgd.) Wilfrid Laurier."

he would punish those who were responsible.

Monsignor Merry Del Val communicated to the cardinals a report from Santiago, Chili, of the incident which occurred there during the celebration of the Requiem for the late Pope, which was attended by the president of the Republic and all the authorities. According to the report Monsignor Uguarte, in delivering the eulogy upon the late Pontiff, protested against the usurpation of papal territory by the Italian government, whereupon Count Cucchi-Boasso left the church and lowered the Italian flag, which had been hoisted at the legation as a sign of mourning. The incident produced an unpleasant impression upon the Sacred college, being the first discordant note in the universal mourning.

The ceremonial of the conclave established by Gregory XV. is to be followed at the coming meeting. The cardinals have decided during the conclave to eat in common in order to facilitate their work. A local paper quotes the response of Cardinal Svampa to a question as to whether he believed the con-

LAST WILL OF POPE LEO XIII.

How the late Pontiff Wished his Estate to be divided.

Rome, July 26.—The will of the late Pope was read to-day after the meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals. Only that portion which deals with the material matter of the personal papal estate was made public. The will is written in the small clear handwriting of the late pontiff, presenting no trace of uncertainty, and it might almost be taken for copperplate. It was opened by Cardinals Rampolla, Mocenni Cretoni, the executors. The relatives of the late pontiff were not present. That portion made public follows:

"In the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. As the end of our mortal career is approaching, we put in this holograph will our last desires. Before all we humbly supplicate the infinite bounty and charity of the blessed Lord, to condone the faults of our life and receive benignantly our spirit in the beatific eternity which we specially hope through the merits of Jesus the Redeemer

to Count Ficardo, another nephew, on the occasion of his marriage, according to a deed of February 13, 1886, by Notary Franchi. Equally from this property must be deducted all the estate in the Carpinato Romano belonging to the holy see according to the declaration in our chirograph of February, 1900. In this our testamentary divisions we have not thought of our other nephew, Camillo, and our nieces, Ina and Maria, son and daughters of our brother Giovanni Battista. For them we have in life properly provided decorous maintenance on the occasion of their marriages. We declare that no one of our family can claim any right in anything not contemplated in the present document, because all the other belongings of whatever nature which have come to us as Pontiff consequently are, and in any case we wish to be, the property of the holy see.

"We confide the exact execution of this, our disposition, to Cardinals Mariano Rampolla, our Secretary of State; Mario Mocenni and Serafino Gretoni. This declaration is to be our last will.

"The Vatican, Rome, this 8th day of July, 1900.

Leo XIII.

"Giochino Pecci."

Sunday Crowds.

Rome, July 26.—Several thousand persons crowded St. Peter's to-day to pay tribute before the sarcophagus containing the remains of the late pontiff. Meanwhile requiem masses continued in the Chapel of the Sacrament as well as many other Roman Churches. Cardinal Gibbons arrived to-day, but did not attend the meeting of the Cardinals. A wall is being built around the apartments where the conclave will be held. Some of the Italian book-makers here proposed to conduct public betting on the chances of the papal candidates, and in order to obtain permission to do so, offered to donate their gains to charitable institutions. The government, however, promptly refused the request.

Monsignor Farabani, the famous Latin scholar, being unable to accept the task of writing the oratio brevis (Latin eulogy upon the late pontiff) which will be buried with him, the congregation of Cardinals

Reprinted by permission of the Free Press