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is important that the old as well as the boarders be sent us.

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1909.

Ottawa, Cur.

he Editor of The CATHOLIC RECORD, and Onto.

ar Sir: For some time past I have read, estimable paper, The CATHOLIC RECORD, congratulate you upon the manner in it is published.

matter and form are both good; and a y Catholic spirit pervades the whole, erefore, with pleasure, I can recommend the faithful and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain,

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,

1D. FALCONIO, Arch, of Larissa,

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day for publication should be

Matter intended for publication should be mailed in time to reach Lindon not later than Tuesday morning.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1903.

CARDINAL PAROCCHI'S DEATH.

The death of Cardinal Lucido Maria Parocchi, sub-dean of the College of Cardinals, is announced to have taken place at Rome on the 15th inst.

The deceased Cardinal was an Italian, born in 1833. He was created Cardinal in 1877. At the time of his death, besides being sub-dean of the Cardinals, he was vice-Chancellor of the Catholic Church, a very important office.

His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the papacy, it being supposed that he was one of the prelates most likely to be chosen for that office in the event of the death of Leo XIII. His high character for all virtues and his eminent ability as a statesmen, a canonist and a theologian, have been among the causes which have led to his being regarded in this light; but there is no reason for the belief suggested by the Rome reporter of the press that he "aspired to be Pope." It is antecedently unlikely that he should have manifested such a desire, as such a manifestation would have been the greatest ob-

The Holy Father was deeply affected the Senate. when the news of the Cardinal's death said to the bystanders:

me feel quite an old man.

Requiescat in pace!

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS. the matter.

the State of Michigan was stated to be nine years ago and has five children. of all the married couples of the State. At the present time the proportion must be considerably greater, for from all parts of the State the news comes that since that time divorces have steadily increased. In the single circuit court of Wayne Co. 444 divorces were granted during 1902, being an increase of 94 over the previous year when 350 were granted.

At the beginning of 1902 there were 611 cases pending, but notwithstanding the fact that so many cases were decided, the number pending at the beginning of the present year was 839, showing a fearful increase in the number of applications for divorce made during the year.

It is remarkable also that during the year 1901, 42 cases were discontinued and 17 dismissed, whereas in 1902 there were 29 discontinued and 10 dismissed, showing 59 applications not granted in 1901 to 39 in 1902. The inference we be ready for any emergency which may reasonably draw from this is that in practice divorces are now granted for more trivial causes than beretofore; and frequently these causes have been exceedingly trivial.

in the number of cases coming before upon the Europeans. the court, there were fewer contested cases in 1902, the number being 78 in that year as against 90 in 1901.

This decrease in the number of uncan be proved.

figures are not quite so alarming, but interfere in their behalf.

in several others they are still worse than those given above.

There have been spasmodic fits of virtue among prominent statesmen during recent years proposing that there should be legislation on the subject of marriage which would make it less easy to obtain divorces, and that such legislation should be uniform throughout the country. We presume that the difficulty of passing such legislation under the existing constitution of the country has been the chief cause why there has been no further effort made towards remedying the evil which has become gigantic, and can now be grappled with only by the most resolute and determined agitation in every State ; and it is very doubtful whether a sufficient number of States would pass an amendment to the constitution putting the matter under control of the Federal Government.

We have no doubt that some States would approve of such an amendment; but whereas the Legislatures of these States have already passed laws making the marriage bond lax, it can searcely be expected that two-thirds of these would now pass a law giving to ernment as the previous one. Congress the power of legislation on

We may hope, however, that before ong, some States will grapple with the evil within their own boundaries; and formerly brought the Chinese governit may be that time will induce the requisite majority of States to give Congress the powers required for the remedying of the evil.

MORMONISM IN THE U. S. SENATE

The question of Mormonism in Congress is again disturbing the equanim-

ity of the United States Senators. One of the twelve Mormon apostles, Reed Smoot, has been nominated as Senator for Utah by the Republican caucus, which, it is supposed, makes sure his election, as the Legislature is Republican.

Many letters have been written both to members of Congress and of the Legislature protesting against the selection, the simple ground of the protests being that Smoot is a Mormon, the writers regarding this fact as sufficient ground of protest.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Roberts was elected to the Senatorship some years ago, and was unseated by the Senate by a very decisive vote. Against Mr. Roberts, however, be sides being a Mormon, it was objected that he was in practice a polygamist, and therefore a defier of the United States law. But Mr. Smoot is a mon tacle to his election, had he desired ogamist, and it is possible that a different view will be taken of his case by

was brought to him. He knelt in that Mr. Smoot's presence in their prayer for a considerable time, and respectable body would be very distasteful to them, but have added that These frequent deaths have made they do not at present see their way to unseating him if his credentials are found to be correct. Further than this they are not disposed to discuss

Reed Smoot has been one of the So far back as four or five years ago | Council of the twelve apostles of Morthe number of divorced couples in monism since 1888. He was married pressed or implied to be subjected

IN CHINA.

The North China Daily News, a paper published at Shanghai, makes the statement that the Empress Dowager of that country boasts constantly that "the Empress never forgets." As a natural consequence, she continues to keep in mind the punishment inflicted upon China by the European powers who sent their forces thither to relieve their ambassadors from the terrible siege to which they were subjected in Pekin during the Boxer rising. She entertains still the one idea of revenging herself and China upon the Western barbarians.

The Daily News adds that there are now Mantchus to the number of 30,000 assiduously drilling in small sections of half a regiment each or thereabout to arise, and these are armed with the best of modern weapons. Their drilling is carried on in secret so as not to arouse suspicion, but it is well understood that these new and choice troops are Notwithstanding the great increase being prepared for the day of revenge

From other sources also, some of which are the missionaries living in the interior, it is learned that not only is drilling carried on, but frequent attacks contested cases is most readily ac are made upon missions and settlements counted for by the hypothesis that the of native Christians. In some few married couples have become conscious cases, when Europeans have been killed, that where divorces are granted on pleas there is some dole of punishment inso trivial, it is useless to contest cases flicted, that is to say, when the where even a slight cause for separation massacres become known to the European consular authorities and reparation These figures show the alarming ex- is demanded; but whenever by any tent to which disregard for the marriage means the facts could be concealed, the tie is increasing; and we regret to have perpetrators of these outrages were to state that a similar condition pre- always unmolested. Especially was vails in many other States than Michi- this the case when the sufferers were gan. In some States, indeed, the Chinese Christians who had no one to

These events show that the hatred of the heathen Chinese against Europeans is as great as it was before the Boxer rising, for even when natives are slaughtered, the chief reason for this is that they are regarded as being connected with Europeans, and to some

extent under European protection. It is, of course, difficult for the European powers to punish these doings directly, as the concert of nations by which the Boxer rising was suppressed and the guilty parties punished to some extent, was an experiment which it would be difficult to make again. Of this the Chinese are sharp enough to be fully aware, and the fact emboldens them te endeavor to repeat their former deeds. It remains to be seen whether or not history will repeat itself in case of another Boxer rising, which appears to be imminent. There is not a doubt of the complicity of the Empress Dowager in the former outrages, and should they be repeated, as it is to be feared they will be, it appears to be almost certain that the new rising will have the same encouragement from the Empress and the Gov-

But, should a rising occur, how will the European powers really act? We have some indication that they will has made a desperate effort to get rid of a large part of its punishment by offering to pay in silver the indemnity gold. To this offer the United States expressed a willingness to accede; but the other powers have informed the Government that they will not consent to such an arrangement, and that the payment must be in gold as promised. It remains to be seen whether China will fulfill its obligations or not, and, if not, whether the allied powers will once more act in concert to compel payment. Should they do so, the Government may be made to understand that the powers are in a serious mood, and that Boxer outrages cannot be renewed without bringing condign punishment on their perpetrators.

PREPARING FOR THE ANARCH-ISTS.

A bill has been brought up in the House of Representatives of Michigan, by Representative Powell, of Ionia, calling for the death penalty to be inflicted in future for a murder of the President of the United States, or of the Vice-President, or any of his cabinet officers.

In Michigan the death penalty has been abolished for many years; but the present Bill is the consequence of the assassination of President McKinley; and it is confidently stated that the present Bill will pass, perhaps with some amendments. A fair majority of the representatives have declared privately that the murder of the President, or of any one in the legal line of successors to the office, should be made a capital

The Bill provides that the sufferer of the penalty must be sound in mind, and must have had malice aforethought ex-

The mode of punishment is proposed to be by electrocution.

MORE MASSACRES BY TURKS.

It is not to be expected that Abdul Hamid, the Turkish Sultan, or his Government, which is entirely dominated by himself, will ever learn to treat the surprised to learn that new atrocities have been recently perpetrated in Macedonia which rival the barbarities which have been committed in the past in Armenia and Bulgaria.

The Evening Post, a Bulgarian paper, published in Vienna, gives some particulars of these doings which are calculated to bring the blush of shame to the faces of the Christians of the world, and especially of Europe, that they can stand aside and contemplate with equanimity, or at least apathy, these out-

rages which are periodically reiterated. The latest atrocities were done by Turkish soldiers under direction of their officers, who are without doubt acting under orders emanating from the Sultan himself, whose policy it is to exterminate the Christians, or at least to take care that they shall not increase in any province of the Turkish Empire to such an extent as to endanger the Mahommedan predominance. It is a repetition of the policy of Ramesses II., the Egyptian Pharaoh, who oppressed the Israelites lest they should become "more numerous and stronger" than their Egpytians masters.

"And they made their life bitter with hard works.'

But the Turks are guilty of enormities more horrible than the Egyptian very slender in the present instance. Pharaohs ever thought of inflicting.

According to the Post, the Turks

some instances bound tightly together sixty or seventy prisoners, and left them in this helpless condition to starve to death.

A priest of the Macedonian Church named Stefano was forced in the village of Padesh to drink filth from a chalice. Another priest named Christo in the village of Zeltha was compelled to oversee the murder of a number of little children. So shocked was he by the horrible sights he witnessed that he went mad as the result of his sad experience. A number of religious women living in community were subjected to horrible tortures which cannot be described, and the caretakers of several churches were also treated with equal barbarity. One, Elder Nicholai of the village of Leshko, was roasted to death, after having been forced to witness the tortures inflicted on his daughters, two young women.

From several villages, among which are mentioned Kardshago, Loyadash, and Klessida, the inhabitants fled to the mountains to avoid the Turkish sol- come. diers, and are now dying there of cold and hunger.

This policy of massacre of Christians is nothing new in Turkish history, and it was the barbarous treatment of Christians by the early successors of renew the concerted action which Mahomet which gave rise to the eight crusades which covered the period from ment to its knees. This government 1095 to 1291. The people of Europe were roused to indignation by the accounts given them of the sufferings which were endured by the Sultan's which it was fully agreed to be paid in | Christian subjects, and pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Crusaders succeeded in establishing a Christian kingdom with Jerusalem for its capital, but this kingdom came to an end in 1187. The crusades failed in their main object, but they at all events checked the career of the Turks westward, and delayed for centuries their settlement on European soil.

In later days there were frequent wholesale massacres of Christians by Turks. Sixty - five thousand were slaughtered in Croatia in 1592. On the island of Chios or Scio, forty thousand were killed 1822: in 1850 there were many thousands butchered at Aleppo : in 1860 there was a general massacre of of Maronite Christians at Lebanon.

The outrages committed in Bulgaria in 1876 were the chief cause which brought on the Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in that province being constituted an autonomous principality in 1878, and at the same time, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro were made independent States.

The more recent Armenian massacres were not followed by intervention on the part of the European powers, though at one moment such intervention

pean power become entangled in a war Turkey, which might prove disastrous if it were carried on single-handed, and with, perhaps, some other powers ish the intrusion; but we would certainly rejoice if the European powers could be brought to adopt a common policy to strip Turkey of its Christian provinces at least, so that these periodical massacres should not be repeated.

If the powers of Europe could so far ay aside their individuality as to unite to punish the Chinese massacres of 1899, it is difficult to see why they should not also unite to prevent, once for all, the disgrace of the massacres of Christians which are continually taking place in the Turkish Empire. We should, at least, undisguisedly rejoice if Christians of the Turkish Empire with the Turkish domination over a portion humanity; and we are, therefore, not of Europe were brought to an end by some similar European combination.

## POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

The Roman correspondents of the press are again busy in naming the sucessor of Pope Leo XIII. before a successor is required at all. Cardinal Parocchi, who died on January 15th, being the Vice-Chancellor of the Catholic Church, had been marked out by these correspondents as almost the certain successor to St. Peter's chair. Now that he has passed out of the arena, the same sage correspondents have had no trouble in finding out who is the next on the list as the coming

Cardinal Serafino has already been appointed by the Holy Father to the Vice-Chancellorship, and on him the correspondents have fixed their eyes as the sure, or at least the most probable successor to the Holy Father himself.

It is very easy for those who can have no solid ground for their opinion to fix upon some one whom they know to be well suited to fulfill the duties of an administration to be the man who in their estimation will be appointed to the high office of Head of the Church; but the grounds on which the correspondents have formed their calculation are

In appointing a Vice-Chancellor of the Church, the Holy Father does not placed red-hot iron caps on the heads of intend in the least to curtail the liberty the Christians, poured petroleum over of the Conclave which will elect the this the fact that Italy's national debt, added there had been abundant evidence their feet, and then set fire to it, and in next Pope. The Cardinals will be per- cwing to the necessity under which she offered showing that Col. Lynch lad

fectly free in making their selection lies to keep up a large armament, when the proper time comes; and they certainly have not communicated their intentions to the Roman correspondents of the London Daily Mail, the New York Herald, etc., so that no reliance is to be placed upon the speculations of these fanciful seers of future events.

When the proper time comes, which we hope is still far off, the Cardinals will select the future occupant of St. Peter's See on the merits of the candidates from among whom the selection will have to be made, and the opinions of the Roman correspondents will not be taken into account in their reaching a conclusion on the matter.

Considering the wonderful health of Pope Leo XIII. at his advanced age, it may be many years before a Conclave will be called for the election of his successor, and so deeply do the Catholics of the world love and respect the present venerable Pontiff that all will join in the wish that he may continue to rule the Church of God for many years to hostilely warlike spirit. They would

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant last week caused considerable sensation in the French Chamber of Deputies by openly asserting what he declared every one know, but no one had the courage to say plainly, that the burden of armed peace which is at this moment oppressing all the governments of Europe is the cause of the deficits which now regularly appear in the budgets of all the States.

He declared that this Chamber of Deputies, which has in its hands the destinies of France, should have the courage to recognize and proclaim the truth, however unpleasant it might be; and that 54 per cent. of the resources of France are swallowed up by this armed peace which is the bugbear of Europe and is driving France into her present aggressive colonial policy.

He is not personally opposed to this colonial policy, provided it is not to be a policy of conquest. But it has this disastrous effect that it compels France to increase her navy to defend her colonies against Great Britain and Germany.

In reference to the Franco-Russian alliance, the Baron said it had not had any effect in decreasing the burdens which oppress the people. It had not achieved what was expected from it, it had not so strengthened the prestige of the country outside as to leave it free to devote itself to the pursuits of peace, and thus to enable it to diminish the armaments of France. He was sincerely desirous to see pursued a policy of sin cere peace and fruitful understanding such as was outlined at the Hague Conference.

He asserted that European States had not understood the duty they should fulfil toward each other in conby which the Great Hague Peace Trithen to England, Germany and Italy in their dealings with Venezuela, he said that President Rooseveldt had reminded them of their duty to settle disputes by arbitration instead of by arms.

In fine, the Baron declared that under peace had imposed upon the nations, no successful financial, social, or colonial policy is possible.

In this manner of stating the case there is a great deal of truth, and it Justice Lord Alverstone, on a charge of were much to be desired that some high treason. means should be used to escape the incubus of the armed peace against which Baron d' Estournelles de Constant thus warns Europe and the world. We are sorry, however, to have to enlisted as one of the leaders of the say that in the present disposition of the European powers towards each other. there is apparently no present remedy which can be recommended, for the puts confidence in what may be said by the others in their diplomatic intercourse with each other.

Great Britain - or we may say England, since England is the partner which is always really to be suited when the foreign policy of Great Britain is under consideration — stands in just the same position as France in this respect.

At the present moment, France has a funded national debt of \$6,000,000,000. though her population is but 38,64i,000, and though the country is both prosperous and solvent, the interest on this amount added every year to the sum necessary for governing the country is an intolerable burden on the people. Yet to this burden must be added the support of 590,000 soldiers who of this detailed numerous alleged acts must be maintained even in time of peace as an effective standing army.

During the Boer war the army and was raised to 560,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines. Germany in peace time

amounts to \$3,000,000,000, which is almost equal to that of Great Britian, \$3,525,000,000, and it will be seen what a burden the mutual jealousies of the notions impose upon them all, and it will be understood how earnestly wise statesmen may be supposed to yearn for the new order of things which it was desired, if not expected, to become the rule in Europe when the Peace Congress

of the Hague was summoned to meet, How closely these facts affect Great Britian may be judged by the sensitive. ness shown by the British press at certain statements which have recently been made by the Novoe Vremya, a St. Petersburg journal, in regard to possible movements of Russia towards India and in Persia. The utterances of a newspaper in

England or America or even in Germany or France would not be regarded as of very serious import, even though its language should indicate the most be regarded as the vaporings of an individual. But when the like occurs in Russia, we are apt to remember that the Russian government exercises over the press so strict a censorship that only what is pleasing to the authorities is permitted to appear at all. The utterances of a semi-official paper like the Novoe Vremya, for this reason, have a peculiar significance when they regard the world's politics, and indicate, if not what Russia actually proposes to do, at least what the Russian government wishes the world to believe to be its intentions, and there is, therefore, some good reason for reflection if not actually for alarm, when such a paper gives us cause to believe that its government meditates certain military movements which may plunge Europe and Asia at least into a general embroglio. Our own Canada would become involved under such a contingency, at least to the same extent to which she was involved during the Boer war; and perhaps even to the extent that we might possibly be subject to incursions from freebooters in the case that the British Empire should be involved in war. We were threatened with this at one moment during the Boer war, and the plan might have become developed had that war continued a little longer. But this is, of course, a matter of mere specu-

At all events the Novoe Vremya takes occasion from the refusal of Great Britain to let Russian warships pass through the Dardanelles under the disguise that thay are disarmed, t threaten that Russia may retaliate by warlike movements into India, Persia and Afghanistan, to such an extent that it may become the issue of the way to which power, Russia or Great Britain, these extensive and productive territo ies are to belong in the future.

Such an issue may not have to be fought out ; but the very fact that it is a possible issue, and that there is a threat Britain must be on her guard equally with her Continental neighbors, an keep up her share in the general armed peace of the nations of the world, and especially of Europe.

COL. ARTHUR LYNCH'S CONVIC-TION FOR HIGH TREASON.

On Friday, the 23rd inst., the trial of Col. Arthur Lynch, M. P. for Galway, was concluded before Lord Chief

The trial began on Jan. 22, the case for the Crown being presented by the Solicitor General, Sir Edward Carson, who offered proof that the prisoner had Irish Brigade which had fought in the Boer war against the British army.

The Colonel pleaded not guilty; but no attempt was made to deny that he simple reason that no one of the powers had supported the Boer cause. The Counsel for the defence contended that the Colonel was not a British subject, as he had been naturalized as a subject of the Transvaal Republic, the purpose of his naturalizasion being that in his capacity as a journalist he would secure advantages of observation which could not be had otherwise. It was contended that in actively supporting the Boer cause afterward the defendant was of the belief that he was a legally naturalized burgher.

The Solicitor - General maintained that Col. Lynch had joined the Boers as a discontented Irishman "thereby committing a most cowardly and most serious act of treason." The Solicitor-General added that "the naturalization was only a flimsy pretext," and in proof of adherence to the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lord Chief Justice explained navy of Great Britian actually in arms that if in war a British subject joins the King's enemies, whatever may be his immediate or ultimate purposes, he supports an army of 586,000, Austria is gailty of an unlawful act, and natural-362,000, Russia 860,000 and Italy 185,000, ization does not afford any excuse for independently of their navies. Add to this or other subsequent acts. He committed overt acts in aiding the King's enemies.

The jury having been gone out hal an hour, returned to the court-room with a verdict of guilty. The Colone was then asked if he had anything t say why he should not be sentenced t death. He answered :

"Thank you. I will say nothing. Sentence of death was then passed o each of the four counts in the judice ment. The prisoner then bowed to the court and was taken away in custody In delivering sentence Justic

Wills said the crime of high treason, which the prisoner had been foun guilty, happily is so rare that it seen to be almost an anachronism. No civi ized community had yet failed punish severely defection from loyalt whether in the way of open warfa or secret intrigue. In the darke hours of his country's fortune, when e gaged in a deadly struggle, Lyn joined the ranks of the foes and shed t blood of his fellow-subjects who we fighting for their country, and sough to dethrone Great Britain from I place among the nations. The only p liation which could be offered was th it had been the fashion for some years treat lightly matters of this kind, a men had been encouraged to p with sedition and toy with treas The nation had treated with contem uous indifference speeches and a of sedition; but it was one thing talk sedition and quite a different th to bear arms in the ranks of the count

It is understood that nothwithsta ing this formal sentence of death hanging, the sentence will be c muted, not because of the agreem with the Boers that there should no prosecutions against burghers a the proclamation of peace, but because it is felt that as the peace which lowed the war is supposed to l blotted out all feelings of vindict ness on both sides, Colonel Ly should not be made the sole object any vindictive feelings which may vive now that the war is happily en

As 'a British subject, taking with the enemies of Great Britain Colonel did not come within the t of amnesty which covered only the of the Boer burghers; nevertheles Cape Colony government actually a general amnesty even to rebels the British government has not s any disposition to set aside this a clemency so far as the Cape Cole are concerned. There would then seem to be but little reason in ex ive severity toward Colonel I while clemency is freely extend thousands of rebels who were as

In addition to these reasons

Government appears disposed a present moment to conciliate Ire and no more opportune way of this presents itself than by pard or at least commuting the senter Colonel Lynch. The probabil that the sentence will be commu a short term of imprisonment. been said, indeed, that the Co Counsels will apply for a writ of which might result in procuring trial; but it is now believed that sentence be commuted to a shor in prison the Colonel will acce situation. The British press ger expresses the opinion that this will occur, though it urges th punishment inflicted should be plary enough to act as a deterr the future, but not sufficiently se put Colonel Lynch into the pos

a martyr to the cause of Ireland Indeed it should be remembered Ireland has been greatly provo her sufferings in the past, and such circumstances it would be inlact to extend the largest an clemency towards Colonel Lync even by the acknowledgment Lord Chief Justice, was driver consideration of Ireland's wr take part with England's enemitherefore urge the largest exe mercy in his case on the par Crown and its advisers.

The Parliamentary seat for becomes vacant by the convi Colonel Lynch.

POEMS OF POPE LEO X BY REV. H. T. HENRY, OV

We are indebted to Mr. H collecting and presenting the poems in this form for the poems in this form for the reader. The volume is dainti and turned out. And the col a very interesting one, and, a fairly says, "interesting be the sublime dignity of their is a sublime and a sublime and a sublime to the sublime dignity of their is sublime and a sublime to the s possible even more valuable a ng the genial, cultured, affe

devout soul of the man and pr Pope Leo XIII. is indeed beautiful figure. His age, his frail frame, the pall features contrasting with the the eyes through which the ni ian intellect and large soul st keenly, exactly become his

The pieces are not all in La are Italian, especially the as, for instance, one add Sylvia, in which the Pope s