



**LEO THE THIRTEENTH.**

*(London Universe.)*

Seven-and-twenty years ago, in a palace near Signia, where the breezes of the Appennines blow among the pines, was born Joachim Pecci—the whom we honor to-day as His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Descended from a noble and ancient family—his father was a Count—he has added the most exalted of earthly glories to his lineage. The Pecci who wears the tiara and carries at his girdle the keys of Peter is the greatest of the Peccis. He first saw the light in a plain stone-floored room, leaning into an oratory, where he afterwards had the blessed privilege of celebrating Mass. As a customary on the Continent, he received several names in Baptism, for example, Vincent, Raphael and Aloysius—all dear and sanctified by their associations—but that which was his pet name at home was Vincent, on account of his mother's veneration for St. Vincent Ferrer. At eight he went with his brother to the Jesuit seminary at Viterbo. While there he exhibited that fondness for poetry which has distinguished him through life, and addressed some tender and elegant Latin verses to his preceptor, Father Vincent Pavini. On the death of his mother, in 1824, he was sent to Rome, where he sojourning for a time in the mansion of the uncle, the Marquis Monti. The next portion of his education was acquired at the Roman Academy of Nobles—ecclesiastical—the nest of so many illustrious members of the Sacred College. His vocation left no doubt. From his early years he had yearnings toward the Church. While in the Minor Orders he was attached to the Basil household as a domestic prelate, and in 1837 he was ordained by the Cardinal Prince Odescalchi, and said his first Mass assisted by his brother Joseph, then a Jesuit priest, now a Cardinal, in the Church of St. Stanislaus in the Quirinal.

The reverend Gregory XVI., recognizing the abilities of the young ecclesiastic, deputed him to the administration of the Province of Benevento, which was in a disturbed condition owing to the exactions of the land tax. The new Delegate, while siding with no party, took care to see that justice was rendered to the husbandman. He behaved like a paternal despot, not about among the humbler finding out everything for himself, and pursuing his enquiries, undeterred by fear, regardless of intrigue, and unworried by favor. The consequence was he soon reaped a harvest of peace and prosperity, and applied an effective measure to the disease of brigandage which was rife at the time in that part of Italy. Benevento was a sort of asylum for the riffraff of the kingdom of Naples, and these scoundrels enjoyed the patronage of the local nobility—of course, for a consideration—but Joachim Pecci would have none of it. They were a day and a night at the door of his palace, calling a great and insupportable man, who was destroying him and his legitimate influence of authority and rendering the tenure of property insecure, and so on to the same effect, ending by accusing him of advocating the cause of the peasants to the detriment of the nobles.

"You think so?" said the Delegate quietly. "Most assuredly I do."

"Do me the pleasure of remaining here a while as my guest or prisoner as you prefer." This very nice castle of his ill-treated viceroy was surrounded by the Papal troops, and eight-and-twenty of the biggest ruffians in the country were captured. They were enjoying the hospitality of the innocent aristocrat who had threatened to take his tale of grievances to Rome! So arrogantly did the Delegate carry out his errand that he brought a fever of over-work. The men of his household were often forgotten, but more than the love of the country. They went in procession bare-headed to the church, imploring the Most High to restore their benefactor to health and activity. At Perugia, where the good man was next transferred, he signaled himself by an equal zeal in putting down abuses. There the eminently practical sense of his benevolent heart came into strong relief. The bakers had been in the habit of selling bread under weight. When they discovered that the loaf gate had given strict orders that all the loaves which did not reach the proper standard were to be confiscated and presented to the poor, the dishonest craftily endeavored to get rid of them. The bakers were ordered to deposit to another what he could not do personally. He realized the picture given to us by the Eastern story-teller of the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, the prop and solace of the poor. The Holy Father was so gratified at the bright example the Administrator was setting that he mediated a visit to Perugia, on hearing which Monsignor Pecci set about repairing the roads with the energy of an old Roman. He who repairs a road is as great a benefactor, in a sense, as he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one had been. What remains to us to-day of the achievements of the Cæsars and Napoleons? Nothing so substantial as the causeways set up by their feet. In 1846, Monsignor Pecci was nominated Archbishop of Perugia, but before returning to his native country visited England. He remained in London during the month of February. He was present in the House of Commons while a debate was going on, and had an opportunity of hearing Daniel O'Connell, with whose fine imposing appearance and harmonious swell of voice he conferred himself acquainted. He was a guest at a soirée at Lady Palmerston's, was witness of a court ceremonial, and was invited to a State reception, but was never formally introduced to the Queen. This may be explained by the circumstance that he was in England in a private and non-official capacity. He had no fair chance of mastering the language, which is much to be regretted, more for our sakes than his, as candidly think, for he has sufficient acquaintance with it to read its literature

and grasp its spirit, but not to enrich it by contributions of his own. On leaving Brussels, he averred to whose Court he has been accredited, he has great regret in parting from him and playfully added that as compensation for not having been won over to Rome, he would ask the Pope to confer a Cardinal's hat upon the Nuncio Monsignor Pecci said that even the honor the King mentioned would be a very poor substitute for the impression on his heart which he had failed to make.

"I have no heart," answered Leopold (we are afraid he unintentionally approached the truth).

"Then," said the Nuncio, "I am sorry that I have not succeeded in making an impression on your head."

When the Monsignor got back to the Vatican, the tidings met him that the Holy Father was no more. This retarded for a time his admission to the Cardinalate. After a few months' repose in the Eternal City—a repose necessitated by a condition of health somewhat too robust—Monsignor Pecci went to Perugia. To his exertions are to be attributed the building of thirty-six churches, the restoration of many others, and the institution of the Academy of St. Thomas Aquinas for priests. Some of his pastoral, when the day of storm and stress for the Papacy fell upon Italy, were instinct with a noble courage, and at the same time were models of style—erudite, yet simply and clearly written, eloquent, but grave and full of a pure, prosaic wisdom. The Pope's affection for Ireland dates from the Archbishop's experience of the gallant defense of his city by the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in 1860. He indited a scathing protest against the imposition of civil marriage upon Umbria by the myrmidons of Victor Emmanuel, and labored to the end of his life to free the Southern States from the yoke of slavery. The Pope's affection for Ireland dates from the Archbishop's experience of the gallant defense of his city by the soldiers of the Irish Brigade in 1860. He indited a scathing protest against the imposition of civil marriage upon Umbria by the myrmidons of Victor Emmanuel, and labored to the end of his life to free the Southern States from the yoke of slavery.

**CATHOLIC NEWS.**

The death of Mr. Fynes, Vicar-General of Auckland, New Zealand, is announced. His Grace Archbishop Elder will shortly open the new Church of St. Patrick at Claves, near Delhi, Ohio.

St. Mary's new parish school and convent, Memphis, Tennessee, are nearly finished and will be opened in September next.

A new church is being erected at Mornys, Australia. When completed it will be one of the best buildings on the coast.

The Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Armidale, Australia, laid the foundation-stones of a new convent at Casino, Australia, on the 3rd ult.

The Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, secretary to the Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, has been seriously ill. He is slowly regaining strength.

A church was consecrated at Eldorado, South Africa, at the beginning of last month. It is the first Catholic church erected in that region.

For the first time in the parish Confirmation was given at St. Bernard's Rectory, Australia, on the 3rd inst., by His Eminence Cardinal Moran.

Father Mathurine Picardo, of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost, has been nominated Vicar-Apostolic of Senegambia and Prefect-Apostolic of Senegal.

The Rev. Father Smulders, C.S.S.R., the veteran missionary, has left Detroit for the far west of America, where he will be engaged for several months in giving missions and retreats in Oregon and Idaho.

The Very Rev. Louis de Schram, V.G., of Vancouver, Washington Territory, has left his diocese for a tour in Europe. He was made Vicar General of the diocese of Nequally on the eve of his departure.

Mgr. Janger, Bishop of Nequally, lately made a visit to Puget Sound, Washington Territory. His object was to secure land in the city of Seattle whereon to erect another church and Sisters' school in the fast growing metropolis of the Sound.

A Los Angeles (California) paper states that Banker Helman of that city, who is an Israelite, is about to present the Sisters of Charity with \$20,000 towards the building fund of the new orphan asylum which the sisters propose to erect in Los Angeles.

At a meeting of the leading Catholic citizens of Seattle, Washington Territory, lately held in the basement of their church, it was decided to organize a chartered stock company with a capital of \$25,000 for the purpose of establishing a library second to none on the Pacific Coast.

The Fathers of the Benedictine Order at Mount Angel, Oregon, have succeeded in establishing a college. The Most Rev. Archbishop Gross, of Oregon, will be the president, and the Rev. Father Barabas, director. The college is incorporated under the laws of the State of Oregon, and is empowered to confer degrees in all the branches to be taught there.

The State Department of Washington has recently received the news of the death of Wm. J. Higgins at Bangkok, Siam. Captain Higgins was the only Irishman in the country where he lived for nearly thirty years, and accumulated a large fortune. He left Boston when a young man, and subsequently became captain of an American barque trading along the Chinese coast. He was shipwrecked and reached Bangkok in a Chinese junk, having been picked up at sea. He readily acquired a knowledge of Siamese, Malay, and other Eastern languages, and became a prominent person at Bangkok.

Fifty years ago the Catholic Church in England could count only four bishops, and these were vicars apostolic; now it has a Cardinal Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Westminster, and a substantial number of bishops, together with two auxiliary bishops and two bishops of titular sees. And whereas 50 years ago there were in England about 500 Catholic priests and about 430 churches and chapels, now there are 2,273 Catholic priests and 1,280 Catholic churches and chapels, exclusive of such private and domestic chapels as are not open to the Catholics of the neighborhood.

**THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.**

**Ten Thousand Persons Gather to Enter their Protest Against the Proclamation of the National League—More Irish Victims.**

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Under the auspices of the Liberal League and the Radical and Irish temperance societies a procession comprising ten thousand men marched to Trafalgar square, last night, to listen to speeches in denunciation of the Government's action against the Irish League. Four platforms had been erected, and from these speakers addressed the multitude simultaneously. Among the orators were Messrs. Bigger, Nolan, Quinn and Shilley, members of Parliament, and the Socialist leader, Morris. A resolution denouncing the proclamation of the league was carried by acclamation. Large bodies of police were present, but the crowd was orderly.

**HARTINGTON'S POSITION.**

Lord Hartington, in a letter defining his political position, denies that Home Rule is practically won. The depression, which seems to exist among the Liberal Unionists, he declares, is caused chiefly by the impression which obtains in some quarters that Mr. Gladstone has made larger concessions than he really has made, and he knows of no reason why the Unionists should relax their efforts.

**ANOTHER VICTIM.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—The Government have summoned John Mandeville, chairman of the Michelsdown board of poor law guardians, for making a speech inciting to violence on the occasion of William O'Brien's visit to Michelsdown. Mr. Mandeville leads the plan of campaign in County Cork. He is a nephew of Colonel O'Mahoney, the late Fenian leader in America. It is expected that Mr. Condon, member for East Tipperary, will be prosecuted simultaneously with Mandeville and O'Brien.

**THE FREEMAN'S OPINION.**

The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's motion, says: "The division of the House of Commons last night will undoubtedly encourage the Government to carry on their warfare, and if it does we anticipate troublesome times for them. The people were never better prepared to withstand arbitrary tyranny than they are at the present time."

**DAVID'S SPEECH.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—Michael David addressed the Bray branch of the League to-day. He said that the only crime prevalent in Ireland was eviction. If England imprisoned men for resisting the injustice of landlordism and exercising the right of free speech the country would be steeped to the lips in crime during the coming winter. They would continue to boycott, break the backs and landgrabbers, but before two years had passed the necessity for agitating and boycotting would be over.

**AN EVICTION DEFEATED.**

AFTER A SIEGE OF SEVEN HOURS THE TENANT COMES OFF VICTORIOUS.

CORK, Aug. 21.—An eviction failed yesterday on an estate in South Cork, belonging to Sir George St. John Colthurst, sixth baronet, whose principal seat is named Castle Barony. A tenant named Timothy (O'Malley) was evicted. The baronet's agent offered to accept \$100 in full satisfaction, O'Malley to surrender possession. He refused and an eviction writ was issued. There was a crowd of three hundred persons, headed by the secretary of the local branch of the National League and a band.

**PROTECTING POLICEMEN.**

The sheriffs and bailiffs were protected by twenty policemen in charge of a district inspector. When the party arrived, at seven o'clock in the morning, they found the house barricaded and a number of men inside prepared to offer every resistance. Over the front door was suspended an American bayonet, which, by means of ropes attached, the defenders in the house were able to drop upon the heads of the bailiffs.

**A DANGEROUS ROOF.**

Seeing the difficulty in forcing the door, some of the bailiffs got up on the roof, but no sooner had they made an opening than they were attacked by those within, who shot out long poles at them, and one of them narrowly escaped being hurled to the ground.

After five hours' work the bailiffs forced an entrance to the ground floor, but having got thus far they were assailed with stones and other missiles and assaulted with noise dipped in boiling tar.

Matters became so serious that the Police Inspector ordered his men to load and fire. The latter part of the order was not carried out. After seven hours of fruitless effort the eviction was abandoned.

In the yard of the premises there is an open well fifty feet deep. This was covered over with light laths and rushes, and had any sheriff's assistants or policemen fallen into the trap laid for them they would, in all probability, have been killed.

**A TENANT'S VICTORY.**

There was no arrest made, and the National Leaguers present shouted triumphantly as the sheriff abandoned his efforts to enforce the decree of the court.

The baronet's coat-of-arms has three galloping horses on it, and the suggestive motto is, "Just and tenacious." Whether he—and he is an aide-de-camp to the Viceroy—realizes the part-played by the tenant proved the last part.

**GRATTAN AND PARNELL.**

**AN INTERESTING SERIES OF COINCIDENCES IN THEIR LIVES.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, member of Parliament and editor of the Freeman's Journal, to-day contributes editorially this remarkable comparison of the lives of Grattan and Parnell.—

"Following are striking coincidences of date and fact:—Grattan was born in 1745; Parnell exactly a century later. Grattan entered the Irish Parliament in 1775; Parnell took his seat in the House of Commons in 1875.

"In 1775 was established that body led by Grattan which enabled him to achieve legislative independence, while in 1875 was founded that organization of which Parnell is leader, and which bids fair to enable him also to regain legislative independence. The freedom of Dublin was presented to Grattan and exactly a century later

**DR. McGLYNN WOULD RATHER BE ROBINSON CRUSOE THAN A SOCIALIST.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—At a meeting in New York last night, Dr. McGlynn said:—

"The Socialists are frank and honest and brave. They tell us their ideas and can scarcely conceal their contempt for the present plan of society. We believe in individualism; we want elbow room. I, for one, want to be counted out of any socialistic commonwealth, and rather than be in it I would go to some lone island in the Pacific and begin for myself the beautiful experience of Robinson Crusoe. (Wild cheers.)

**REPUTING THE 'LEADER.'**

Here Mr. Crossdale announced that the whole city staff of the Leader, headed by its city editor, had resigned because the labor organ had been captured by the socialists. He read the resignations of the reporters amid great applause. J. J. Bealin announced from the platform that he was no longer a trustee of the Leader. The editor, he said, thought he was bigger than the trustees. It was resolved by vote that no member of the United Labor party should patronize the paper.

**MR. COLLINS ON LIBERAL ENGLAND.**

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—At his reception at the Boston Theatre, Mr. Collins said the monarchy is a mere sign, but there is nothing for sale inside. The aristocracy stands for the present and so long as it is respectful to the commons; but as surely as we in the United States are governed by three coordinate powers—the legislative, executive and judicial—so surely is England governed by the House of Commons and the voice of the people is potent in the land. (Applause.) So my prediction is an early dissolution and a Liberal Parliament in England and Home Rule for Ireland within the next two years. (Applause.) The time was when we spoke of England as against Ireland, but we can do no longer. What there is in England to-day in power is not the representative of the heart, the conscience, the brains, the intelligence, or the interest of England. And I repeat it again in the other way: The brains, the heart, the intelligence, the conscience and the history of England are to grant Home Rule to Ireland. (Applause.) England has become democratic. The people in power represent only the aristocracy, and they represent the landlord class in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell and his associates want a Parliament as free as that of Australia to deal with the tariff and anything else (applause) in any way they please, without interference from England. (Applause.) If they want to deal with the tariff or anything else, they should be as free as Australia, Canada or the United States—as free as a bird.

**IRISH NOTES.**

**A NERVOUS BOARD.**

DUBLIN, Aug. 29.—The Privy Council was hurriedly called to meet at Dublin Castle to-day, and it was rumored that the League was to be suppressed immediately. The report, without foundation, however, as merely formal business was transacted.

**"ELECTORAL FACTS OF 1887."**

LONDON, Aug. 29.—In the Nineteenth Century appears an article by Mr. Gladstone entitled "Electoral Facts of 1887," in which he says that the general election of 1886 indicated not the conviction, but the perplexity of the country. He contends that the results of the recent elections are equivalent to an improved Liberal strength of twenty-two per cent., and that giving the Conservatives the benefit of all doubts a new election would leave the latter in a minority of 103. This basis, he continues, is too narrow to allow of a demonstration or the expression of undue confidence on the part of the Liberals. But viewing the figures in cold blood a national Tory or Disraeli will probably regard them as of marked significance, and may even begin to exult in a reflecting temper "where is this to end?"

In the House of Commons this evening on a motion to grant £752,315 for the purpose of completing the credit for the Irish police service, Mr. Dillon protested against the constant increase of the expenses of the police in Ireland. Although the population had decreased 200,000 since 1860, the cost of the police service had increased over £250,000. This waste of the public money was not due to crime. A monstrous and corrupt police force was kept up to evade the provisions of the Mutiny Act by maintaining a larger military force than was sanctioned by Parliament. The law was not enforced and ranks were not collected, and the only effect of employing the police was to create widespread dissatisfaction and to exasperate the people. Mr. Balfour said he would not deny that the cost of the police force in Ireland was largely in excess of that of England. He asserted that the responsibility for this state of affairs rested on those who were doing their best to foment the discord that Ireland has. Mr. Sexton said he believed that Ireland was the only country in the world where, with a steadily decreasing population, there existed a steadily increasing police force to overawe the people.

Some one has described the ideal wife as a woman who, before marriage, determined to spend her life in obeying the wishes of her husband, but who takes care at the same time to marry a man who has no wishes worth speaking of.

We are indebted to the weather for many things—tan, sunburn, sunstroke, freckles, etc sweaters, etc sweaters.