

CARDINAL

OREGLIA



SOME INTERESTING HISTORICAL FACTS ABOUT THE POPES OF ROME.

St. Peter, claimed to be the first pope or the first bishop of items, was manyred in items dune 29, in the year 61. He is said to have ruled the diocese for 24 wave YERI'S.

St. Linus was the second pope. Elected in the year 67. Died in the year The test fifty-fix poper were all

displace II was the first pape who was not a saint. He was succeeded by Join II. Pope Gregory the Great was the sixty-sixth pope, de was elected in 1% and raied if years.

The Jullian name of Leo XIII Clement XI was the two-hun-cred and fiftherh pape in the reg-ular list. He was elected in the year 1700. Since then there have

been thirteen pontifis, all of them Itulian.

'The title "supreme pontiff," or "pontifex maximus," is derived from the ancient Roman head of the committee of bridge-builders. It is of purely civic origin.htlopt-ed by the pope as being most fitting, in a figurative way, to their high office

## 

The church interests in Venice have prospered under his control.

FERRARI AND GIBBONS.

Cardinal Ferarri, archbishop of Milan, s another young cardinal, only 53 years old. He was educated in the seminary old. He was educated in the seminary of Parma and the college of the propa-ganda at Rome. After serving 10 years as a parish priest he was made bishop of Guastatta in 1891, bishop of Como in 1892, archbishop of Milan in 1894 and a few months later was created cardinal. He is a member of the congregations of bishops and regulars, indulgences and energed relies and studies encred relics and studies.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore has been mentioned in the recent dispatches from Rome as a possible successor of Lee XIII. His name is brought in as that of a possible compromise candi-date, in view of the factional rivalries in the sacred college, and Cardinal Glb-bons is undoubtedly highly esteemed by his fellow cardinals, but it is hardly conceivable that the time has come when a pope will be taken from Amer-ica, which is only a "missionary country" in the classification of nations at

### MAKE-UP OF SACRED COLLEGE.

The sacred college of cardinals which will elect Leo XiII's successor is now composed of 64 members. When the college is full its total membership is 79. Twenty-five of the cardinals live in Rome and form the Roman curfa, so often membered. A mederity of the car often mentioned, A majority of the car-dinals are of Italian birth.

number, at the same time, several of the cardinals have been picked out by the general public as being stronger papal Nossibilities than the rest. First among these is Cardinal Gotti, who is said to be Leo's own choice. It will be remembered that before the pope's death Mgr. Gotti was closeted with the dying pontiff, who is believed to have given him Who will succeed Leo XIII on the

Although it is weally impositive to say who will be the successor of

Pope Leo to the chair of St. Peter, until after the college of cardinals

throne of St. Peter? This question is now asked in every corner of the civilized world. Every member of the Roman Catholic church, from the humblest laymen to prelates and cardinal princes, is interested in the answer, and sovereigns, ministers and cabinets of the earth's great nations delve into international politics in

CARDINAL VANINTELL

(SIRATINO)

striving to shape the answer. Six cardinals, as given in the first group named above, stand out as the most prominent candidates for succession to the papal throne and the fisherman's ring. Since the first suggestion several years ago that Leo's life might be near its end their names have been forward in speculation as to the succes-

OTHERS AS POSSIBILITIES.

There are eight candidates of lesser importance as given above in the second group. These secondary candidates are all respectively friends and allies of one or another of the five other leading condidates. In the event of a crisis or A deadlock in the choosing of a successor to Leo XIII, which

At Brussels he had difficulty with the famous Frere Orban of the king's cab-inet which made him known in Euronet which made and known in Endo pean politics and gave him fame in his church. He served at Vienna during a crisis in the affairs of the Austro-Hun-garian empire, and while there he was created and proclaimed cardinal by Leo XIII, and assigned to the see of Frasca-ti. He is grand penitentiary of the hely XIII, and assigned to the see of Prasca-ti. He is grand penitentiary of the holy Roman church, member of most of the congregations and protector of a large number of societies, chiefly in Italy.

Cardinal Vannutelli is a giant in physique, standing about 6 feet 2. He is aristocratic in taste and maintains a splendid establishment. There he lav-ishly entertains the Roman nobility and gives especial consideration to digni-taries of the church from abroad when taries of the church from abroad when they visit Rome. He carries on a prodi-gious correspondence, keeping in touch with Roman Catholic statesmen and representatives of the church in all parts of the world. He is on especially intimate terms with most of the pre-lates of America who are often called to ates of America who are often called to

# RAMPOLLA THE DIPLOMAT.

Rampolla del Tindaro has for many years filled the office of vatican sec-retary of state, and by his great diplohas won the title of "the grand silenc-er." All the most glorious incidents of the reign of Leo XIII, are indissolu-bly associated with the name of the youthful prince of the church, and it has long been a matter of world gossip that he was the choice of the supreme ruler for succession to the chair. Cardinal Rampolia is a Sicilian marquis. quis. He is quite lacking, though in the volubility, the volatilty and the levthe volumity, the volatity and the lev-ity of the Sicilians. Tall, grave, ascet-ic, severe and silent, one fancies one can see in him the effect of his long association with the hidalgos at the court of Madrid. Educated at the Colege of Ecclesiastical Nobles and at the follegium Romanum in the Eternal lity, he was from the outset of his lity. reer devoted to the diplomatic service of the papacy. His first appointment after his grad-uation from college was that of secre-tary and auditor of the embassy at Madrid, and on the recall of the nunclo. Mgr. (subsequently Cardinal) Simeoni, e became charge d'affaires. When, on he death of Cardinal Antonelli, Plus IX nominated Cardinal Simeoni to the secretaryship of state, Rampolla was ecretary of the oriental department if the propaganda fide, and later on to that of secretary of extraordinary ec-clesiastical affairs, where he obtained remarkable insight into the relations of the vatican with Germany.

tious individual. His eyes are small, but set so wide apart as to look large. His mouth is wide to the point of ugli-ness, his skin is dark and sallow. His ness, his skin is dark and sallow. His figure is lean and possesses the Italian suppleness and grace. The one feature which marks the man above his fellows is his splendid head, with the vivacity of his expression. Few public men have a head so indicative of character and

a head so indicative of character and intellectual power. Cardinal Satolli is a ripe scholar, He has filled the chair of the professor with distinction and is a specialist in the Thomistic theology. His success in difficult research first won for him the regard of his great friend, Pope Leo, who was a disciple of the famous Dom-

LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE SUCCESSION. Cardinal Rampolla. Cardinal S. Vannutelli, Cardinal Satolli,

Cardinal Syampa, Cardinal Gotti.

Cardinal Oregila.

SECONDARY CANDIDATES FOR THE

SUCCESSION.

Cardinal Capecelatro.

Cardinal Richelmy, Cardinal Sarto.

Cardinal Ferrari.

Cardinal Celesia. Cardinal V. Vannutelli, Cardinal V. Mocenni.

Cardinal Prisco.



parting instructions as to the administration of church affairs. Cardinal Rampollo, the papal secretary of state, has always been regarded as one of those very "near the throne" and his chances of succeeding Leo are considered very bright. Although these two are generally considered the first possibilities, at the same time there is a large body of Catholics who think that the choice lies between Cardinals Oreglia. Satolii and Vannutelli. Any one of the above named may be chosen for the great work and on the other hand the new pope may be a cardinal quite outside this group.

### 

esophy to the schools.

HISTORY OF GOTTI.

Cardinal Gotti was born in Geonoa, the son of a dock laborer, and at the age of 16 he entered the Order of the Barefoot Carmelites. He rose rapidly in the order and was promoted through its various ranks until he became su-perior general. In 1870 he attended the umenical at Rome as a representative the Carmelites. On Nov. 29, 1855, of the Carmelites. On Nov. 29, 1895, Pope Leo created him a cardinal. He is the prefect of the congregation of shops and regulars and the protector f many societies, including all of the Carmelites. He is still a barefoot monk, although not now an officer of this famous and most austere order

This famous and most austere order. Cardinal Syampa, archbishop of Bo-logna, is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, only 52 years old, but in splite of his age is a strong pos-sibility for succession to Pope Lee. In reliation to him the prophecy of St. Mal-achi is much quoted. By persons who like to believe in such foretellings, the prophecy of Malachi is said to have been fulfilied in the selection of prebeen fulfilled in the selection of pre-vious popes. According to Malachi, the next pope should be distinguished as "Ignis Ardens." The word "Syampa" is translatable into Latin as "ignis ardens," or a flaming torch.

inican, and was the restorer of his phi- | cardinal created by Plus IX, and is 75 venue of the sucred college, probably he is preferred by the reactionists. His opin-ions have been directly opposite to those of Leo XIII, and he has publicly criticised the policy and even the views of his superior.

### DISMISSED FROM LISBON.

When Victor Emmanuel captured Rome Oreglia was papal nuncle at Lis-bon, and he pleaded so hard with Queen Pla, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, to have her use her influence for preserva-tion of the temporal power that he was dismissed by the Lisbon government. Three years later Plux IX made him reading. cardinal

Oregila is dean of the college of cardinals, camerlengo, or chamberlain, of the holy Roman church, and member of all the principal congregations. As camerlengo he will officially proclaim cameriengo he will omclainy proclaim the death of Pope Leo, arrange for the nine funerals of the dead pope, as-sume charge of all affairs of the church, and becomes, in effect, acting it is tradition in the church that the cardinal camerlengo never be comes pope, but the tradition was brok-en in the case of Leo XIII.

Joseph Prisco, archbishop of Naples is one of the most prolific writers of the Roman Catholic church. With Cardi-

COMES OF AN OLD FAMILY.

has met in solemn conclave and chosen the new pope from one of their 92 CARDINAL GOTTI

CARDINAL

SATOLLI

casionally, with a fact that belongs to a bygone age, bring over the holy father, almost without the latter's knowing it, to his own views, in the eyes of his master, as of the outer world, he appeared to be obeying orders without attempting to give color of his own to the acts of Leo XIII. Should he succeed him he may be

It obedience. And while he would oc-

relied upon more than any other prince of the church to continue that policy which won for Leo XIII the renown of which won for Leo Alli the renown of being the most enlightened, sagacious, liberal-minded and, above all, success-ful priest that has ever occupied in modern times the chair of St. Peter.

# AMERICANS KNOW SATOLLL

Cardinal Francisco Satolii is the only one of the four who is known to Amer. icans generally. Before the appoint-ment of Satohi as papal delegate to America the clerical work connected

one of the five chief candidates, the election would probably fail to one of the eight secondary candidates. of the five chief candidates, the

Cardinal Seratino Vannutelli, bishop of Porto Santa Rufina, one of two brothers in the sacred college and a strong candidate for the tripple crown, represents the extreme "moderns." He is the diplomat, the polished man of the world, rather than the typical ecclesias-tic of ascetic tendencies-the "first gentleman" of the vatican court. Political ly he is at the head of the reconciliat ists, who favor acceptance, says the Record Herald, of present conditions and compromise of differences with the Italian government for the ultimate good of the church's cause. He is on intimate terms with the king and queen of Italy, although he has never gone to court, and is supposed to be in high fa-yor with the triple alliance.

Cardinal Vannutelli comes from a family that helped to make modern Italy. His relatives are in the great business lines and the high political positions throughout the kingdom. Born of Generations of the base of the second at Genazzano in 1834, he is 59 years old and in his physical and mental prime After taking his collegiate and theologi cal degrees, he took up diplomacy, al though he taught theology in the ponti-fical seminary at Rome for about a year.

## WENT TO MAXICO.

His earliest service abroad was as au-ditor of the apostolic delegation which accompanied Maxmillian on his disas-trous expedition to become emperor of Mexico. After similar service at Monaco he was sent as apostolie delegate to Peru. Promotion to papal nuncio at the courts of Brussels, Munich and Vienna followed rapidly in succession.

# ODD FACTS AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN POPE LEO'S CAREER.

Pope Leo XIII is a profound mathematician. He was born one year after the

of Charles Darwin. Instructor — Giovanbattista Pianciani, a nephew of Leo XII. Andrea Carafa, the famous mathematician, taught him mathematics.

Won first prize in physico-chemistry and the first "accessit" in mathematics at college. Was an adept in German philosophy. At 21 won the "laurea" in phil-

At 12 wrote Latin verse with

facility Was an expert in Italian civil law.

Took the actual degree of LL.

Plus IX made him chamberlain In 1877

In 1892 was visited by scores of British pligrims, headed by the Duke of Norfolk.

In 1894 summoned a conference of the Greek patriarchs. In 1895 sent his blessing to the

Christian socialists of Poland Was in favor of mitigating the celibacy of the priests. Favored a general uniting of all

the Christian sects. April 20, 1895, published his famous letter "To the Angli-

CONF His poem "In Praise of Fru-

translated by Andrew gality Lang in 1897.

SERVICES WITH MADRID.

After the accession of Leo XIII to the papal throne he was sent as papal nuncio to Madrid, where the services which he rendered to the present dyasty were of simply incalulable value, specially when the sudden death of King Alfonso placed his widow, who ould scarcely speak the Spanish language at the time, in a situation of so much difficulty and danger.

It was while acting as nuncio in Ma-frid th<sup>+</sup> he began the policy that ul-imately led to a reconciliation between the German government and the pap-icy and to the termination of that conlet which is known in contemporary listory as the Kulturkampf. It was on the occasion of a visit of Emperor Frederick, at that time corwn prince, to the late King Alfonso. "Unser Fritz" and made all his arrangements to re-burn directive from Madrid to Germany urn directly from Madrid to Germany by way of Bargelona, Genoa and the St. Gothard. But, as the result of sevlong and confidential conversations with the nuncle, to whom he seemed to ake a great fancy, he changed his itnerary at the last moment, and, to be astonishment of all Europe, pro-weded straight to Rome after leaving spain

### PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Although he took up his residence at the quirinal as the guest of his old friend, the fate King Humbert, to whom he had officiated as best man on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Queen Margherita, he was received with the utmost pomp and ceremony at the vatican and with the most marked distinction and cordiality by the holy father, who never tired of expatiating on the nobility of mien, of char. acter and of manner of his illustrious visitor.

It was the interview between Emper-or Frederick and the pope that brought about the end of the cantest between the valican and the German government which was one of the principal achieve-ments of the reign of Leo XIII, and for which his holiness was in a meas-ure indebted to his secretary of state. The latter, ever since he assumed his office, made a special point of attach-ing himself to no particular party, of which there are several at the vatican. He was above everything else the

pope's man rather than the man of any particular faction, his mest re-Animiniation of the second state of the second

congregation known as the congrega-tion of the propaganda, in whose hands were the Roman Catholic affairs of all missionary countries. Whenever this body of the church in

missionary country is of a size to a missionary country is of a size to warrant the change the propaganda turns over the work of the country to that body itself. If the pope has treaty relations with the particular country a nuncio from Rome resides at the capa nuncie from frome resides at the cap-ital: where no treaty relations exist, as in the United States, the pontiff is rep-resented by a delegation such as Car-dinal Satolli established at Washing-The man thus honored by the first appointment of its kind in the United

States is physically a plain, unpreten-

# AWED CROWDS THRONG THE PLAZA OF ST. PETER'S.



The death of his holiness, Fope Leo XIII, and the resultant interesting ceremonies and proceedings to elect a new pope from among the college of cardinals, brings the world famous cathedral of St. Peter's of Rome, the scene of the great event, prominently within the focus of the world's gaze. In the above snapshot may be seen the dense crowds that have thronged the plaza of St. Peter's since the pope first fell sick.

# PROFESSOR OF LAW.

Soon after becoming a priest in 1887 he was called to Rome to become pro-fessor of law in the Seminary Apolliare. He was promoted successively o spiritual director of the college of nare. the propaganda and to the titular bishopric of Apolinare. In 1892 he was made archbishop of Bologna, and two years later was created cardinal. Cardinal Syampa is a big man, both physically and mentally, a fighter and yet a diplomat. He is an intense Roman, but has not quarreled with either the Italian government or the majority

Capua, is a member of one of the most distinguished families of southern Italy, and a present member of the Congrega-Oratorio. He was born in Franc in 1824, but is Neapolitan in family and sympathies. He was educated in Nain the college of cardinals, He is said to be friendly with all political powers. ples and has long been one of the citidelalated and an and a state of the second sta tens of that metropolis in a public sense.

> Capecelatro rose from the priesthood to his present eminence by sheer force of his prodigious knowledge, sile is gen-erally considered the best educated man in the college. Leo XIII created him a monsignor in 1878, and made him un-

der librarian of the church. In 1879 he became archbishop of Capua, and in 1885 a cardinal. At the consistory of 1886 he was elevated to cardinal priest and made librarian of the church, an office he still holds.

The cardinal was long the confessor of Queen Marghuerita of Italy, and is supposed to stand better with and closer to the Italian government than any other cardinal.

CELESIA NOW AN OLD MAN.

Pietro Germia Michelangelo Celesia, archblshop of Palermo, is from a distin-guished Sicilian family. He is very old, having been born in 1811. Pope Pius IX, in 1869 created him titular bishop of Potti. He was one of the active promotors of the ecumencal council of 1570, and determinedly waged the battle for the dogma of the infallibility of the pope of the Roman church. He was an extremely warm friend and supporter of Pope Plus but was made a cardinal by Leo in 1884.

Mario Mocenni, bishop of Sabino, first won fame as secretary to the noted Mgr. Falcinelli, nuncio at Vienna. Pops Plus created him titular architishop of Eliopoh, and sent him as apostofic dele-gate to Peru, Ecuador and Polivia. He became if cardinal in 1833, and in 1834 a cardinal homen. He may hom in 1874 a cardinal bishop. He was born in 1823. Cardinal bishop. He was norm in 1828. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is a younger brother of Serafino. Cardinal Vannutelli. He was born in 1835. After attaining the priesthood his first im-portant appointment was as auditor of the apostolic delegation at Olanda, whence he was transferred to the same position at Brussels. He was next sent as apostolic delegate to Constantinophe as apostolic delegate to Constantinople and in 1882 was made nuncio to Brazil He represented the pope at the corona-tion of the csar of Russia, and also at the golden jubilee of Queen Victoria.

His cardinalate came to him in 1890, Since then he has become prefect of the congregation of bishops and regu-lars, and a member of the congregations of the council, the propaganda, oriental rites, sacred rites, studies, the commis-sion for the reunion of dissentient churches, and next to Cardinal Paroc-chi, protector of a larger number of Cathole organizations than any other cardinal.

Augustine Richelmy, archbishop of Turin, was born in Turin in 1856, and became bishop of Irva in 1884. He was made an archbishop in 1897, and a car-dinal in 1850. He is a member of the congregation of sacred rites and studies.

Joseph Sario, patriarch of Venice, was born in 1835. His career has been that of a parish priest, spent almost wholly in the north of Italy. Sarto was made patriarch in 1891 and proclaimed cardinal in 1893. He is a great preachor and fairly well known as a writer. | cut up for the boy.

There are three orders of the sacred nal Canecelatro, he has been clesely ollege-bishops, priests and deacons. Identified with the libraries and biblio theora of the church. He is the au But these orders belong exclusively to the college, and have nothing to do with, thor of the standard life of Pope Lee and also of St, Thomas Aquinas. Pristhe dignity held by the cardinal outside of the college. For example, Archbish-op Gibbons of Battimore is in the col-lege of priests. There are six cardinal bishops when all the offices are filled. co was born in Naples in 1836 and be-came archbishop of Naples in 1898,

Not, very many others are nited, Not, very many others are presented in the college, because most orders compel the taking of vows not to seek preferment and to accept the same on-ly when ordered to do so by the pope himself. The only Jesuit in the college is Steinbuber, a cardinal descent The Alfonso Capecelatro archbishop of is Steinhuber, a cardinal deacon. The senior bishop in the college is dean, The the senior priest is first priest, and the senior deacon is first dea-con. The cardinal dean conse-crates the new pope, and the cardinal who is first deacon proclaims and crowns him.

FEW SUPPORTERS OF POPE.

There are three parties in the college, , there are three parties in the college, according as the views of the members support, oppose, as are neutral regard-ing the policy of the existing pope. The supporters of Pope Leo in the colleg-were few—it is said not above one-third of the card'nais, if se many. His op-ponents numbered fully 30, and about 10 took no stearial stand. The object voint took no special stand. The chief point of division was on the proper course of the church toward the Italian govern-ment-the temporal power question. In representing the college diplomatically Cardinal Rampolla has been secreary of state: Cardinal Respighi, vig.r gen-eral, and Cardinal Macchi, major domo, The vice chancellor has been Cardinal Parocchi

Each cardinal takes title from some church in Rome, and this is only fropped, not changed, when the car-dinal becomes, through advancement, a cardinal bishop, and for the time takes tille from the sea. Cardinals belong to various committees, as the propaganda file, some are treffects or bundle of the fide, some are prefects or heads of the congregations, and most of them protec-tors or attorneys for Catholic societies in different parts of the world, but chiefly in Europe.

CUT HIS OWN COAT.

Andrew Johnson is said to have been the only president of the United States who ever got drunk (on an official occasion), and the only president who was ever a tailor. At the Drezel Institute, in Philadelphia, an interesting relic of Johnson's tailoring duys exists in the snape of an old account book. This account book, which was formerly the property of George W. Childs, contains, in Johnson's awkward hund, such items as:

Mr. Childs used to say, in showing this book to his triends, that Johnson had never been ashamed of his humble origin-had, indeed, often narrated the unhappy story of his first job at tailor.

He had been summoned, he would sny, to the residence of an influential citizen, and had been bidden to make over one of this citizen's old coats for the son of the house.

Johnson a liftle nervous through ex-cess of zeal, took off his own cont. turned back his sleeves, measured the youth and set to work. He was get-ting along well-the job. Indeed, was nearly finished—when dinner, time cume, and he reached out for his cont, in arder to put it on one or here.

In order to put it on and go home. To his chagrin, he discovered then that it was his own coat which he had