



LATE POPE LEO XIII



(Written for the Deseret News.)

HE exceeding ability of Pope Leo XIII lay in the possession of several great qualities of mind. He had a patience which nothing could tire. He could wait for months or years, as need be, until his time came. He had no delusions. Joachim Pecci saw things as they were, not as he would have liked to have them. He had no animosities. He believed an enemy only an enemy until he could make him a friend, and he was always ready to welcome a friend. He recognized talent at once and never sooner than in those opposed to him. A good idea was a good idea to him, no matter who proposed it, and he never committed the mistake of undervaluing the forces against him. He had that genius which can tell what is possible and what impossible. Never in his life did Joachim Pecci attempt that which he could not carry out. As easily as he could weigh others, so easily could he weigh himself. He knew his limitations. To him the intellect and passions of men were as understandable as are figures on the slate, and to him, passionately, there were no mistakes made in the addition.

He was a great man among the great men of his day. He played a part in some of the most tremendous dramas of history, and he played it successfully. With no force of arms he made men who ordered armies to obey him; out of enemies he created friends; churches which he found the prey of all he left strong in the circle of his defenders. Leo XIII will go down in history as one of the greatest among the long line of great men who have filled the papal chair.

Personally the late pontiff was tall and slender, and his hair was snow white. His face had the kindest of expressions, and his smile was ready when there was anything amusing said. He possessed a keen wit, tempered by his charitable wish not to wound the feelings of others. His manner was high bred and finished, and he possessed a most charming courtesy, which placed him at once at ease. He loved to chat on literary topics and to the last found pleasure in reading the great authors of antiquity. His experience of life was so vast that his remarks were full of quiet wisdom. He impressed every one who met him. His personal habits were simple to a degree, for he lived the life of an ascetic. His industry and power for work were extraordinary, and the labor he daily went through while pope was enough to exhaust a much younger and stronger man.

WHERE HE WAS BORN.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci afterward Pope Leo XIII, was born March 2, 1810, at Carpineto. He was sent to the Jesuit college at Viterbo in 1818, where he remained until 1835, when he entered the college of Rome, and was restored by Pope Leo XII. Two years later he was maritimized as a university student at the Gregorian university. In 1837 he won the degree of doctor of theology and entered the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, where those who wish to serve the pontifical government diplomatically or administratively are trained. In 1837 he was made subdeacon, then deacon, then priest. In 1838 he was appointed to the governorship of the province of Benevento. In 1841 he was appointed governor of Spoleto. In 1843 he was made apostolic nuncio, or papal ambassador, to Belgium and titular archbishop of Damietta. In 1846 he was made bishop of Perugia, where he arrived in 1848. In 1854 he was made a cardinal. In 1857 he was appointed camerlengo. In 1875 he was chosen pope to succeed Pius IX.

Joachim Vincent Raphael Lodovico Pecci was the son of Count Domenico Lodovico Pecci of Carpineto and Anna Prospero-Bianchi. His father, Count Lodovico Pecci, was a nobleman of the noble Volscian family living in the ancient city of Cora, the modern Cori. He brought with him a fortune which notably increased the fortune of the family, but she brought far more when she came herself. She was a woman of extraordinary ability and strength of character. Joachim, or as his mother always called him, Vincent, was the fourth son.

TURNED TO THE CHURCH.

That Joachim Pecci should under the training of such a woman as the Countess Anna turn his attention to the church was only natural. She belonged to the Third Order of St. Francis, an association founded to bring men and women closer to the church. From his earliest years the boy had been accustomed to seeing the brown habit and sandaled feet of the brothers and to listening to the story of the life of St.

Francis of Assisi, as told by his mother. These lessons were driven in when in his fourteenth year his mother died in Rome, and he followed all that remained of her in her grave in the church of the Forty Martyrs.

In 1828, when at the Collegio Romano, he gained the first prize in physics and chemistry. At the end of the college year he was chosen to defend in public against all objections these chosen from the subject matter of the three years' course. In getting ready he so overworked himself that his physicians absolutely forbade the trial, but the university granted him a certificate attesting his complete preparation.

While he was a student in the College of Noble Ecclesiastics Cardinal Sais took the warmest fancy for the young scholar and gave him much advice of the greatest value. Cardinal Pacca also admired Joachim Pecci and recommended him strongly to Gregory XVI, who appointed him one of his domestic prelates and soon afterward the referendary to the court of Segnatura.

Cardinal Sais saw to it that Joachim Pecci was attached to the congregations of the propaganda, and Cardinal Lambruschini, who was the pope's secretary of state, had him appointed official to many important bodies. He also placed him under the immediate charge of the learned prelates (soon to be cardinals) Trezza and Brancati. The superior of this young man realized the character of the material before them.

GOVERNOR OF BENEVENTO.

Joachim Pecci's first position of importance was that of governor of Benevento, a small territory situated in the midst of what was the kingdom of Naples. When the French withdrew from Italy and Naples was restored to the Bourbons, Benevento reverted to the pope. It was then an independent principality in the midst of a kingdom. The men who had been foremost in their opposition to Napoleon had gradually become guerrillas and bandits, levying blackmail and smuggling. They found their refuge in the high and broken lands of Benevento until that state had become a menace to all about it. This was the condition of things with which this young man of 28 was expected to grapple. He went to Benevento and on the third day was taken down with a bad attack of typhoid fever, during which he nearly died. The result was that the opposition, which had been excited by news of his coming, was killed by the sympathy which his illness called forth, and when he rose from his bed he found all the people favorably disposed toward him.

Mr. Pecci was a man who might be depended on to make the most of such a state of affairs. At the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a new church in honor of Our Lady of Graces he had an opportunity of meeting all classes in the little state. The gratitude he felt for the sympathy extended to him in his illness lent an additional charm to his manner and utterance. Always full of courtesy and high breeding, it was natural perhaps that the lawless element should support itself more than a match for the gentle ecclesiastical who in years was not much more than a boy and whose physical weakness showed itself in the pallor of his face. The surprise felt at measures adopted by the new governor was no small part of the force which gave him the victory.

A DREADED CHIEFTAIN.

One of the most dreaded chiefs of the bandits or guerrillas, called the Pasquale Colletta. He had his center of operations in the Villa Mascabroni, where, with a band of 14 men, each as desperate as himself, he levied blackmail on all about him. One morning bright and early the people of Benevento saw this man, together with his whole band, led through the streets in chains by the pontifical soldiers. The governor was inflexible; no intercession was sufficient to save those who were convicted of murder, robbery and rapine. The execution of Pasquale Colletta struck terror into the minds of those who had so long fattened on crime. But some offenders against the law were those who should have upheld it. A nobleman of Benevento was one of the greatest misdeeds of the land, and when the gendarmes threatened to search his castle he went in great wrath to complain to the governor. He said he had been ordered to obey his visitor that law must be obeyed by all. The marquis told the governor he would go to Rome and report to the pope. The governor, who was a young ecclesiastical who was respecting all the established customs of Benevento.

"You may go on your errand, my lord marquis," replied Mr. Pecci, "but I warn you that on arriving at Rome you shall have to pass through the Castle of St. Angelo, where I am trying your complaints to the Vatican."

The journey was not made, but the pontifical troops surrounded the castle of the marquis, searched it and arrested the smugglers who were found there.

REFORM WORK.

But the reform of political and social evils did not take up all the time of the young governor. He devoted himself to a study of the economic conditions of his territory and decided that reform must be built connecting Benevento with the adjoining provinces of Molise, Terra di Lavoro and Avellino. He made a journey to Rome to confer with Gregory XVI and his ministers and returned with full powers. The roads were built more than that, the taxes were reduced, brigandage suppressed, and agriculture revived until commerce sprang into new life with the opening of new markets. Benevento was transformed and in less than three years.

In May, 1841, Mr. Pecci was recalled from Benevento and appointed governor of Spoleto. This sent him to Perugia, one of the hotbeds of revolutionary societies, and here began a contest between Joachim Pecci and the organized opposition to the church, which was to be the man's work for many years. The various secret societies which were born in Italy as the result of the disturbance of the papal states, the Carbonari (the charcoal burners) took the form of an attack on the church. They believed that under no circumstances would the church lend itself to change, and they therefore determined to destroy it if possible.

AT THE HEAD IN A FIGHT.

Such a man as Mr. Pecci would naturally come to the front in such a fight. In Perugia, where he now ruled, he found the societies very strong. Wielded together and given form, as these had been, by the genius of Mazzini, they were powerful and able enough to demand the greatest ability of the young ecclesiastical. He began in a thoroughly characteristic way. The old road leading up to the city from the plain was impracticable for vehicles, and in twenty days Mr. Pecci had built a new one. One of the first to use it was Gregory XVI, who visited the old city and was received gladly by the people. The governor followed up the

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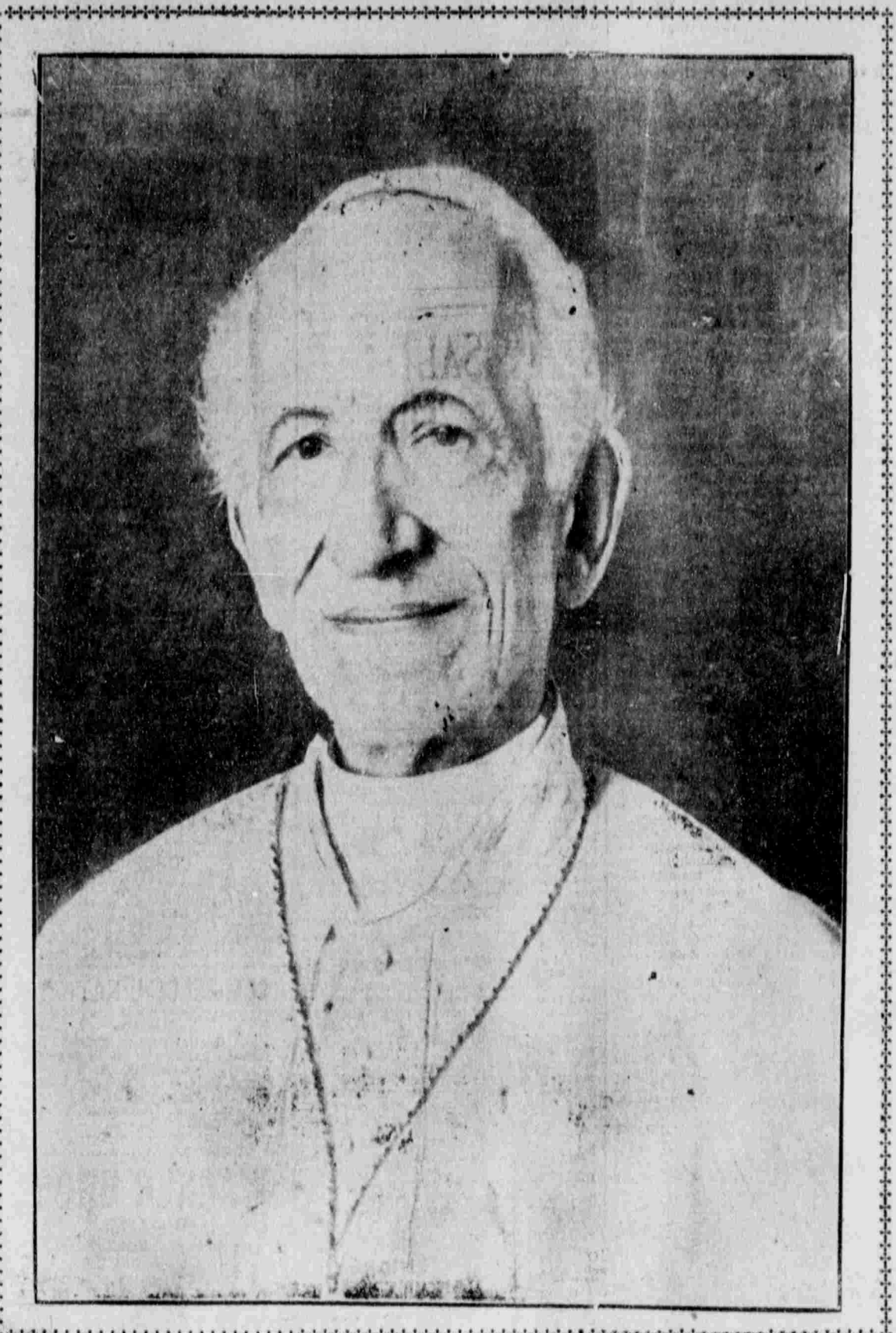
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Sofia, Bulgaria, July 19.—A number of domestic visits and many arrests have been made as the outcome of the theft of 40 rifles from the military arsenal here by members of the Macedonian committee, with the complicity of the master armorer. The arrested men include two officers and several schoolmasters. The Macedonian journals menace the prefect of police and the minister of M. Affairs, who was assassinated by political adversaries.



POPE LEO XIII.

From a Photograph Taken in 1902 and Loaned to the Deseret News by Bishop Scanlan of This City.

building of the road by a personal visit to every detail of administration, informed himself of the needs of each locality, corrected abuses and removed incompetent officials. While he put down the secret societies whenever he could, he deprived them of their power over the people by making the reforms they talked about. He fostered agriculture and encouraged commerce, he secured an inexpensive administration and established a savings bank, opened schools for the children and given new life to the college of Rosi Spello, of which the pope appointed him the apostolic visitor.

WHEN APPOINTED.

Joachim Pecci was in his thirty-third year when Gregory XVI appointed him apostolic nuncio, or papal ambassador, to the kingdom of Belgium. The ambassador reached Brussels and found that secret societies were represented there in force. When he appeared at the court of King Leopold, he produced a most favorable impression. It was apparent that he was an accomplished scholar, a well bred man and one who had not a little wit. In the difficult task which was before him, Archbishop Pecci had the benefit of the counsels of Queen Louise, Maria, who was a most devout Catholic. To protect the Belgian Catholics against the opposition to them in the Belgian parliament was the ambassador's first duty, and as usual he found a very practical way of going to work. He began the visitation of the great Catholic schools and stirred up those who controlled them until it became known that more work and better work was done in them than in their rivals. In the College of St. Michael he made his influence especially felt, it being directly under the eyes of king and minister.

When Perugia lost its bishop, Mr. Cittaiani, the city magistrates, the nobility and clergy petitioned that Mr. Pecci be appointed to the place. The

pope consented, provided the consent of the archbishop, bishop of Perugia, and this was given as soon as asked for. Before going to Perugia Mr. Pecci visited England, Ireland and France. He arrived in Rome when Gregory XVI. was lying at death's door, and the letter which Leopold I. had written could not be read by the pontiff. In that letter the king of the Belgians had urged the pope to make Mr. Pecci a cardinal and had spoken very strongly of his services as a diplomat.

A REAL DIPLOMAT.

The archbishop, bishop of Perugia, entered the old city on July 26, 1846. Here he was destined to remain for 31 years, directing his diocese, fighting the influence of the secret societies, encouraging education of the clergy, and becoming, through his letters, the defender of the papacy among the Italian bishops. Diplomacy, his chosen field, was deprived of his services for a long period. It is, however, a question whether Mr. Pecci did not do more for the church from the quiet of his library by the famous letters he wrote than he could have done as an ambassador.

On the 26th of February, 1854, Perugia celebrated the elevation of her bishop to the cardinalate, in which celebration for Cardinal Pecci was most popular even among men who did not belong to the church, and all delighted to do him personal honor. There was a similar tribute paid on the 17th of January, 1871, when the cardinal celebrated his silver jubilee.

Pope Pius IX. appointed Cardinal Pecci of the camerlengo in 1877. This office gave him the occupation of the vicar of the pope, in which position he was called upon to take the place of the pope in the government of the papal states, and with it came Cardinal Pecci's residence in Rome. The jubilee of Pius IX. had brought thousands of pilgrims to Rome and the opposition of the government of Victor Emmanuel to the papacy had thereby been much increased. In January, 1878, Pius IX. died, shortly after Victor Emmanuel, and with King Vin-

cento there was to be a new pope. The question whether the pope should be elected by the college of cardinals was warmly debated, and many thought it would not.

CHOOSING OF THE POPE.

As camerlengo it was Cardinal Pecci's duty to make arrangements for the conclave in which the new pope was to be elected. No opposition came from the government, and the preparations in the Vatican went rapidly forward. On February 18, 1878, the 61 cardinals entered the conclave, which was a small building, and in 1881 he established a hierarchy for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He encouraged the Greek college, Rome and encouraged the Catholics about concord between the papacy and the eastern schismatics, and the government of Turkey acknowledged the movement of the Eastern church, and in Japan he made his diplomacy felt.

BALTIMORE COUNCIL.

In 1884 Leo XIII convened a plenary council of the church at Baltimore. The archbishops were summoned to Rome to consult over the scheme or outline of discussion, and as a result of the council strong ground was taken on the subject of infidelity, and a movement was inaugurated to form a Catholic university at the city of Washington.

The work accomplished by Leo XIII in Germany illustrated better, because of the enormous difficulties he was forced to face, his exceeding ability as a diplomat than any other during his reign. He was known as the "Old Father" as formulated in the celebrated Falk laws, so called from the name of Dr. Falk, their author, was the result of two movements. In 1875, Dr. Joseph Ignatius von Dollinger formed a party among the Bavarian Catholics in opposition which eventually became that section known as the Ultramontane party. The distinguishing plank in their platform was to use a phrase which thoroughly expressed the idea to be conveyed, was the denial of the dogma—as they termed it.

In point of fact this denial was really an expression of opposition to the claims of the papacy to temporal power. It was the desire of Dr. Dollinger, who was the brains of the whole movement, that the pope should become the spiritual sovereign of the Catholic world and that he should so speak, emphasize the theory of the papacy in accordance with the change brought about by the greater freedom of the people. On the other hand, the Ultramontane party believed it was right for the papacy to insist more strongly than ever on all powers ever held by it. As we all know, the Ultramontane councils

cardinals rose as the subdean knelt. "By what name do you wish to be called?" "By the name of Leo XIII."

The announcement of the election was made in St. Peter's church by Cardinal Caterini. The coronation took place on the 3rd of March in the balcony of St. Peter's.

ITALIAN POLICY.

The great question in the minds of all men after the election of the new pope was his policy toward the Italian government. His predecessor, Pius IX, had never given up the claim to the temporal power of which he had been deprived, and it was soon seen that Leo XIII insisted as strongly on his rights as a temporal sovereign. In the first encyclical letter this position was taken in the plainest position that the pope also renewed the protests which he as Cardinal Pecci had made against the civil marriage, which had become the law of the land.

From the first the new pontiff saw that the field of influence open to him was that of the peace-maker. He put himself in communication with the Italian government, offering his services as mediator between the government and the Catholic population, and these were accepted. He insisted that the pope was not a military man, but a man of peace. He complained most bitterly of the action of the Italian government on the ground that priests were subject to military conscription, that the institutions of charity in Rome were no longer in charge of the church; that heretodox schools were opened; that the bishops had been deprived of all their functions and revenues, and that the government had taken to itself the patronage of the various dioceses of the church.

The Italian government was at that time led by Prime Minister Depretis, a man to whom the idea of the temporal power of the pope was an abomination. Briefly stated, his policy was to deprive the papal government of all power except in things spiritual. The diplomatic training and subtle brain of Leo XIII enabled him to see that his only chance to influence the government of Italy was by influencing that of other countries, and his foreign policy became the leading motive of his reign. He restored, as one of his first acts, the hierarchy of Scotland, and he declared in the strongest way there could be no compromise with revolution.

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In 1880 the coronation of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Alexander, czar of Russia, gave Leo XIII an opportunity of reopening relations with the Russian court. He pleaded the cause of Russian Catholics. He seconded this by proclaiming a solemn office of honor to the memory of the Russian emperor, Czar Alexander, and in 1881 he established a hierarchy for Bosnia and Herzegovina. He encouraged the Greek college, Rome and encouraged the Catholics about concord between the papacy and the eastern schismatics, and the government of Turkey acknowledged the movement of the Eastern church, and in Japan he made his diplomacy felt.

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prevailed, and the Old Catholics were thrown into direct opposition.

BISMARCK'S PLAY.

Count von Bismarck, in his desire to establish an imperial government in Germany with as much absolute power as he dared give to it, found himself face to face with the movement going on in men's minds in the direction of greater freedom. He sought and found in the Catholic church that support which he might throw to the growing Catholicism of the people in order to divert their minds from what was being done. He took advantage of the Old Catholic movement to increase the opposition to the papacy and then in the Falk laws sacrificed the interests of the Catholics who were loyal to the pope. It was skillfully done, and Pius IX was powerless.

When Leo XIII was elected, he found himself face to face with the Falk law, and his action in the case of the Catholics in Germany had weakened the hold of all religious bodies on the people, and this in turn had given strength to the propaganda of the socialists.

Leo XIII saw his opportunity and wrote his encyclical letter on socialism. He insisted that the pope was not a military man, but a man of peace. He complained most bitterly of the action of the Italian government on the ground that priests were subject to military conscription, that the institutions of charity in Rome were no longer in charge of the church; that heretodox schools were opened; that the bishops had been deprived of all their functions and revenues, and that the government had taken to itself the patronage of the various dioceses of the church.

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Woman's Nightmare

No woman's happiness can be complete without children; it is her nature to love and want them as much so as it is to love the beautiful and pure. The critical ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so fraught with dread, pain, suffering and danger, that the very thought of it fills her with apprehension and horror. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend so prepares the system for the coming event that it is safely passed without any danger. This great and wonderful remedy is always applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the trying crisis without suffering.

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TREE

Very pretty designs in Dresser Scarfs Dotted and Fancy Stripes with Accordion Pleated Ruffles, Lace and Ribbon Trimmed, also plain hemstitched ones, for 18c, 23c and—

39 cts.

Monday and Week.

TEA.

Art Goods.

Wash Dresses.

For Three Days, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

EMBROIDERIES.

Remnants in the Swisses, Nainsooks, and Hamburgs, in all lengths, sufficiently long for skirt trimming. For the week—

5 cts. to \$1.50

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See Window.