

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON LEO

Great American Prelate Pays Tribute to Late Pontiff.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE WIDELY FELT

Consummate Statesman and Enlightened Churchman, He Wielded Great Power for the Good of All Mankind.

By His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, in Collier's. I shall always cherish a special filial affection for the memory of Leo XIII. and I deem it a personal sorrow that, in the providence of God, I will be spared to pay homage to his great memory. For nearly 2,000 years the bishop of Rome has been the most conspicuous figure in the theater of public life. The name of the sovereign pontiff is indelibly marked on the pages of ecclesiastical history. It is intimately and inseparably associated with the progress, enlightenment and Christian civilization of the world.

Of the 360 popes who have sat in the chair of Peter, few of them have exercised a wider or more beneficial influence on the social, the political and the religious world than the pontiff about to be called to render an account of the stewardship of the church. He is a consummate statesman as well as an enlightened churchman.

In the course of his pontificate he issued a series of masterly and luminous encyclicals. They have served as moral landmarks to his spiritual children, and have commanded the respect and admiration of the civilized world. They all related to topics of timely and vital interest. I have but to refer only to three of these public letters.

Pope Leo's Encyclicals.

The first encyclical to which I shall allude is on "Christian Marriage," which was published in 1880. The holy father vindicates in strong and earnest language the unity, the sanctity, and the indissolubility of the marriage bond. He tells us that the married couple are the source of the family, and the family is the source of society. Social life can not be maintained in its purity and integrity unless a greater temporal blessing on humanity than by ennobling and sanctifying manual labor, and by rescuing it from the degradation which had been attached to it. "Christ comes into the world not surrounded by the pomp and splendor of an imperial majesty, but He appears as the profited son of an artisan. 'Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?' the people said of Him." He has shed a halo around the workshop and has lightened the workman's tools by assuming the trade of an artisan.

The encyclical on "The Condition of Workmen" was promulgated in 1891, and is an exhaustive document on the rights and duties of the laboring classes. Never did the Defender of Mankind confer a greater temporal blessing on humanity than by ennobling and sanctifying manual labor, and by rescuing it from the degradation which had been attached to it. "Christ comes into the world not surrounded by the pomp and splendor of an imperial majesty, but He appears as the profited son of an artisan. 'Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?' the people said of Him." He has shed a halo around the workshop and has lightened the workman's tools by assuming the trade of an artisan.

A conflict between labor and capital is as unreasonable as would be a contention between the head and the hands. The interests of capital and labor are correlative and reciprocal. Capital without labor would be unproductive; labor without capital would be unprofitable. What would it avail a capitalist to say: "Behold, this mountain of coal is mine." If there was no hardy sons of toil to extract the coal from its recesses and send it to the market? What would it avail the laborer to exhibit his brawny arm and his skill if there were no capitalists to give him employment?

Relation of the Church to Civil Government.

The third encyclical to which I shall allude appeared in 1888, and treats of the "Constitution of the Christian States." In this document the holy father clearly demonstrates that the Catholic church can adapt itself to all forms of civil government. When I was invited to Rome by the pope, in 1887, to receive the insignia of a cardinal, I delivered an address in the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, my titular church, and as I took this encyclical for the text of my remarks, I cannot do better than to give the following abstract of the sermon which was pronounced upon that occasion.

Our holy father, Leo XIII in his luminous encyclical on the "Constitution of Christian States," declares that the church is not committed to any particular form of civil government. She adapts herself to all. She leans all with the sacred leaven of the Gospel. She has lived under absolute empires, under constitutional monarchies and in free republics, and everywhere she grows and expands. She has often, and she has been hampered in her divine mission. She has even been forced to struggle for existence wherever despotism has cast its dark shadows, like a plant shut out from the blessed sunlight of heaven. But in the genial atmosphere of liberty she blossoms like a rose.

For myself, as a citizen of the United States, and without closing my eyes to our shortcomings as a nation, I say with a deep sense of pride and gratitude that I

Complete Official List of All the Popes

Who Have Ruled in Rome from St. Peter in A. D. 41 to Pope Leo XIII

The history of the papacy in the earlier centuries of the church is preserved altogether in the ecclesiastical records of the Vatican, and there are no secular authorities on the subject. For many years it has been contended by certain biblical scholars that St. Peter's visit to Rome was largely legendary, but more recently the best authorities are at one in the opinion that this visit is perfectly historical, and that Peter died at Rome in much the same way as the legends recite. Counting St. Peter as the first pope, or rather as the first bishop of Rome, there have been, from Peter to

Table with columns: Date of Election, Name, Date of Death. Lists popes from St. Peter to Pius IX.

Leo, inclusive, 333 sovereign pontiffs of Rome, the reigns of whom vary in length from a few days to the long and glorious reigns of men like Gregory XVI, Pius IX and Leo XIII. A comparatively small number of the popes have been canonized, and these are chiefly the earlier ones. No saint has sat on the throne of Peter since 1666, when Pius V ruled. The question of canonizing the late Pope Pius IX has been long discussed, but although the conditions seem favorable to an extreme degree, and with accompanying miracles and so on—

Table with columns: Date of Election, Name, Date of Death. Lists popes from Pius IX to Leo XIII.

It may be centuries before the church will take positive action. The following is a complete list of all the popes of Rome from Peter to Leo, with the dates of their election and death. The months and years given here will be found to be in complete accordance with accepted dates, but the difference is due solely to the variation in the calendar. The list is from Gams and is entitled "Series Episcoporum Romanæ Ecclesiæ," which is accepted by the Roman Catholic church as being correct, and is recorded in the registers of the Vatican.

belong to a country where the civil government holds over us the reins of its protection without intervention as ministers of the Gospel of Christ. Our country has liberty without license, and authority without despotism.

On March 3, 1902, when the holy father was entering on the year of the silver jubilee of his accession to the throne of Peter, I issued a letter to all the bishops and prelates of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, in which I paid my tribute to the great deeds of the noble pontiff. In this letter I told of the love which Leo entertained for the American church, a distinctive trait which should be a special pride to him and his memory to his children in the United States. He always manifested the utmost interest in all that concerns the welfare of America. He gloried in the freedom of our religious life, and rejoiced in the scope and magnificence of our institutions. Only a brief period since he referred in touching terms to the great consolation which he derived from the flock of Christ in the United States. At the same time, he bemoaned the troubles and disappointments occasioned him by those children who were nearer to him from whom ingratitude ought not to have come.

No tribute to Leo XIII would be complete without allusion to his vast intellectual labors. There is no department of art, literature, or science that has not received fresh impetus from his encouragement. He advanced by his generosity, enriched by his liberality, the Borgia apartments in the Vatican, long years hermetically sealed, were thrown open by him to the admiration and delight of all lovers of art. The Vatican library and archives, with all their treasures, both literary and historical, have been made accessible by him to all

students of languages and history, regardless of creed or motive, to facilitate the search for truth.

His Influence in Every Sphere of Life.

Deeper and broader investigation in the scriptures and sciences has been urged by him with special insistence and emphasis, and to this effect have been issued encyclicals remarkable for loftiness of thought as well as for the purity and elegance of their style.

During these twenty-five years his piety and zeal have been no less conspicuous than his enlightenment. Nothing he should most necessarily threaten both individuals and society from the prevalence of divorce, he has described in words that burn the beauty and holiness of Christian marriage, and implored his children never to depart from those sublime ideals of the married state, which have been the church's glory during all the years of its marvelous existence. In like manner, equally alive to the dangers that threaten society and governments from lack of Christian education and from the existence of communistic and nihilistic organizations, which recognize no rights, either of God or man, his far-reaching voice has ever rung out in warning and condemnation. It is in his larger sphere of international life, in the affairs of nations, that his wisdom, prudence and foresight have excited the admiration of the world and won for him unending encomiums from the greatest contemporary statesmen. In troublous times, in national crises, when the peace and order of powerful nations have been in stake, appeals were made to him for intervention and arbitration. And not in vain. His tact, absolute fairness, his spirit of prudent compromise, the principal elements of his genius, invested him with a moral power, a moral influence and a moral grandeur not less remarkable than rare in times like these, when physical force and enormous wealth play so important a part in the world's progress.

I should like to refer briefly to my personal reminiscences of Pope Leo. I have crossed the ocean back and forth sixteen times, and during the pontificate of the late sovereign, every visit has been memorable, principally because of his kindness and condescension. My first visit to Rome was on the occasion of the Vatican council in 1889. The holy father was then known as Cardinal Pecci, archbishop of Perugia. His image is now before me as he appeared during the council. He impressed me then as a courtly prelate of a striking personality, as a man who would be singled out as a conspicuous churchman in a group of eminent ecclesiastics. I attended all the sessions of the Vatican council, which lasted upward of seven months, and I observed that Cardinal Pecci never spoke once in the public or general congregations. But he contributed in no small measure to the success of that great synod by the wisdom of his counsel in the private deliberations of the bishops.

The Pope and Cardinal Newman. My next visit to Rome was in 1890, two years after Leo was elevated to the chair of Peter. I well remember with what eagerness and delight I determined to thank the holy father for having invested John Henry Newman with the sacred purple. Few of the great acts of the sovereign pontiff were received with more genuine satisfaction by the English-speaking world than this practical and graceful recognition of the eminent services rendered to religion by England's illustrious scholar and divine.

The third time I met Leo XIII was in the fall of 1893 and the spring of 1894. In the latter he had invited the archbishops of the United States to Rome for the purpose of holding a series of conferences with three of the most learned Roman cardinals. These conferences formed the basis of the Third Plenary council of Baltimore, which was held in November, 1894, and which was the most important ecclesiastical deliberative

assembly that met outside the Eternal City for these centuries.

My fourth visit to the holy father was in 1897, when his holiness invited me to Rome to confer upon me the unmerited honor of the cardinalatial insignia. During my sojourn in Rome in that year the pope bestowed on me many marks of his parental affection, and his holiness. These many evidences of his sovereign benevolence are too sacred for public utterance, but are indelibly imprinted on my heart and memory. I again saw the holy father in 1898, and last during the summer of 1901. I recognized little alteration in his appearance, except that his form appeared to be more bent and his emaciated face was almost as white and transparent as an alabaster statue. But his eye retained the brightness and penetration, and his mind the vigor and lucidity of former years, and his memory was strikingly retentive, as was evident from several incidents which occurred in my presence.

Of the illustrious race from which Pope Leo sprang, much has been written. Of his own deeds, history will write the record. Only two popes have exceeded Leo in longevity, and only three supreme pontiffs have ruled the Universal church for a longer period, namely, Saint Peter, Pius VII and Pius IX. My revered predecessor, Archbishop Spalding, died upward of thirty years ago, and at the time of his death he was venerable in years and in appearance, and his hair was silvered with the dust of time. It had he lived to this day, he would be a younger man than Pope Leo.

Leo XIII's Brilliant Career.

His holiness was ordained a priest in December, 1851, and was consecrated Archbishop in 1856, sixty years ago. He was already an archbishop before the larger part of this nation was born, and he actually lived longer in the episcopate than any of his predecessors. He was created a cardinal in 1853, and was raised to the chair of Peter in 1878. The pope ever stands before us as the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Lord of Hosts. You might as well shut out the light of day or the air of heaven from your daily walks as exclude the Roman pontiff from his legitimate and permanent sphere in the hierarchy of the church. The history of the United States, with the president left out, would be more intelligible than the history of the Christian religion with the omission of the name of the Vicar of Christ.

Won Bride with a Gun.

As a result of a wooing begun during the coal strike Cupid ended a romantic courtship by marriage in Shenandoah, Pa., last week. During the strike, while on picket duty, Samuel I. Hilborn, a member of Company H, Twelfth regiment, formerly of the Iowa National Guard, met and fell in love with Miss Ida M. Brown, a pretty young woman and daughter of a mine superintendent, and becoming interested in her began questioning her. The young woman was pleased with the daring but polite manner of the young soldier and the acquaintance rapidly ripened into a love affair.

Railroads and Agreements.

Baltimore American. The railroads, during times when there is an abundance of business for all, enter into hard-and-fast negotiations one with another, agreed by all to good and precious to the railroad's coffers, not to compete in certain lines of business. When the time comes that a certain good thing must go to one railroad or another the cast-iron agreement becomes the most flexible gutta-percha, and a rare war to the knife is the result.

Where Dave Hill Glitens.

Atlanta Constitution. If the democratic party wants to take the other side of the race suicide issue precipitated by Candidate Roosevelt, there's Dave Hill, who swears he never even did the occultatory act.

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Simple Simon met a pie-man going to tea; Says Simple Simon to the pie-man Have you egg-o-see. This sketch was made by Anna Ruit, age 12, Omaha View School, Omaha, Neb. We give a cash prize of \$5.00 for any drawing of this character which we accept and use. All school children can compete. Full instructions will be found on inside of each package of Egg-O-See, telling what to do to get the prize and how to make the drawings.

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Orchard & Wilhelm Drapery Department ODDS AND ENDS SALE. In preparing for inventory we have picked out for special selling all goods that have been slightly mused and soiled during the past season, also such patterns as will not be carried next season, in lots of 1 to 4 pair at less than half their regular price. Come at once, here are a few of the bargains: Curtain Corners. All 1 1/2 yards long, very choice, some worth up to \$8.50, all go at 50c each, first come first served in this lot, for they are very good. Lace Curtains. Odd and slightly soiled. \$1.75 Swiss curtains, 3 yards long, 95c a pair. \$2.50 ruffled net curtains with lace and insertion, special \$1.25. \$4.25 red battenberg, 8 pair, per pair, \$2.30. \$3.00 per pair domestic cluny, 11 pair, per pair \$1.65. \$9.50 per pair French cluny, 2 pair, per pair \$5.10. \$12.00 per pair Arabian, 2 pairs only, per pair \$6.80. \$12.50 per pair Arabian, extra heavy, 2 pair only, per pair \$8.25. \$30.00 per pair battenberg, very fine work, 2 pair only, per pair \$17.50. Curtain Swiss. 15c goods, in short lengths, 36 inches wide, at 10c. 35c goods, in short lengths, 42 inches wide, at 19c. 50c goods, in short lengths, 48 inches wide, at 27c. Also an endless assortment of sash nets at less than half price. Cretonnes. 25c imported cretonne, 30 inches wide, all colors, special per yard 35c. Window Shades. Best hand made shades, from short lengths, all 36 inches wide, 6 feet long, worth 85c, special each 37 1/2c.