

When Cardinal McCloskey died, 1885, the shroud of sorrow that hung over the land soon disappeared as the announcement came from Rome that Archbishop Gibbons would be their next Cardinal. Never before was such an ecclesiastical procession witnessed in any American city as on that day when Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, a brother to the late Archbishop Francis Patrick Kenrick, of Baltimore, who had ordained Archbishop Gibbons to the priesthood just twenty-five years before, crowned the new Cardinal with the red hat.

About this time an agitation got ground in the United States which would have seriously injured if not entirely destroyed the efficacy of the church had it not been for the tireless activity of Cardinal Gibbons. Cahenslyism, which is was called after its leader, was the menace that confronted the church. It was a Germanistic idea which envolved the preservation of the nationality and language of those who emigrated from the old country. But it did not long remain a Germanistic idea alone for Italians, French and Poles all became entangled in the problem. Cahenslyism went so far that it finally asked that national bishops be appointed for the United States. All influential men expressed unbounded satisfaction when the question of nationality in selections for the episcopate had been checked.

Cardinal Gibbons has been the champion of many notable reforms in the State, the principal one of which was the abolition of the Louisiana Lottery, a gigantic scheme of licensed gambling, for which he received the gratitude of Protestants and Catholics alike.

Cardinal Gibbons has had abundant cause for rejoicing at the fruits of his labors. The progress of the church has been astonishing. While a comparatively insignificant body in 1861, the year of Cardinal Gibbons' ordination, it to-day embraces a membership of near 24,000,000 souls with nearly 100 bishops and 18,000 priests.

The University of Washington will ever stand a monument to his intellectual foresight and wisdom. His literary achievements are of no small merit; in particular, his three works, entitled "The Faith of Our Fathers," "Our Christian Heritage" and his "Discourses and Sermons." He has always enjoyed the unbounded confidence of the government, and indeed not a few of the Presi-