



FROM THE EMERALD ISLE.

Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., in the New York "Sun."

The Work of the Nationalists—The Irish Hierarchy's Confidence in Parnell—A. M. Sullivan's Tomb in Glasnevin—Successful Irish Schoolers.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The Nationalists take no direct or active interest in the present struggle between the English Liberals and the House of Lords; the peers are all landlords, the hereditary oppressors and lawmakers of Ireland. Everything which can throw credit on this body, diminish their prestige and influence, take away from their prerogative and power, or tend to their final destruction, cannot but be welcome to the Irish heart.

What impresses me most as I move about among the people, as I talk with the clergy, the landed proprietors, and the educated classes, is the intense earnestness which animates all those who are seeking for Ireland the great boon of self-government. No half-hearted man is wanted or will be tolerated in the ranks of those who look to making Irishmen the proprietors of their own soil and the rulers of their own country.

Yesterday the Parliamentary party held a preliminary meeting in London. After passing a resolution expressing their regret at the loss of Mr. A. M. Sullivan—a trusted and beloved comrade, a devoted son of Ireland, a staunch and life-long worker in the National cause, and a distinguished orator—they took official cognizance of a letter from the Bishops of Ardgagh and Raphoe, Secretaries to the recent meeting of the Irish Hierarchy.

As I have said, when I wrote to you about this most important move of the Hierarchy giving over to Mr. Parnell personally and to the party of which he is the leader the guardianship of the dearest interests of the Irish Church, the effect on all classes of Irishmen has been extraordinary.

Who am privileged to hear what is said among the very elite of the clergy, can assure you that very, indeed, more than those whose hearts are not daily more rightly inspired, was the real of this assembly, composed of both Catholics and Protestants.

The other circumstance regards the spot chosen in Glasnevin Cemetery for Mr. Sullivan's burial. It is the praiseworthy and graceful offering of the Cemetery Commissioners to Mrs. Sullivan and her family.

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From the foot of the tower the ground slopes gently down in a circle of some fifty feet radius, terminated by a deep gap twelve feet wide. The opposing faces of this deep circular pathway round what may be considered the base of the monument are built up in dressed stone and divided into family burial vaults.

The grave of Mr. Sullivan is in a direct line between the round tower, the O'Connell vault, and the chapel. On one side of the grave is the monument of Sir John Gray, and on the other that of Tom Steele, O'Connell's "Head and Facilitator."

The whole place, therefore, with the O'Connell monument rising majestically in its midst, seems a memorial of the new Ireland for which lived and died both the Liberator and the generous spirits who, like Alexander M. Sullivan, gave their whole strength to the advocacy of her cause.

There have been in Ireland few gatherings like that of Oct. 20, 1884, in Glasnevin Cemetery, and at none, not even at the monster meeting of Mullaghmast, did so many earnest Irishmen promise God and themselves to work faithfully for the cause for which all these illustrious dead—from Curran to O'Connell—had battled in the Senate, the pulpit, the professor's chair, and the press.

On Wednesday, the 21st of October, was held the commencement of the Royal University of Ireland. It was a memorable event. For the first time since its establishment the university was able to confer degrees upon the students it had formed.

The Rev. Father Jetteau, of the Dominican House at St. Hyacinthe, has been appointed to the charge of the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, at Ottawa. The eloquent son of St. Dominic is now many admirers among the faithful of the town, all of whom will regret his departure. His successor will arrive shortly from France.

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THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

A REQUISIT MASS FOR THE DECEASED PRELATES SOLEMNIZED IN THE CATHEDRAL.—THE COMMITTEES—A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—There was no legislative session of the Plenary Council to-day, services being held at the cathedral, where a requiem mass for deceased prelates was solemnized. The altar was divested of ornament and covered with black, the throne of the Apostolic Delegate was hung in purple, and immediately in front of the altar, outside the sanctuary rail, rested a bier, covered with a black velvet pall bordered with silver, and having a cross embroidered with silver in the center.

At 10 a.m. the prelates of the Council, preceded by the theologians and seminarians, filed in and took seats at the foot of the altar. The Apostolic Delegate, attended by Fathers Alfred Curtis and G. W. Devine, ascended the throne. Archbishop Alemany then advanced to the foot of the altar and began the requiem, the choir of male voices intoning the Kyrie.

At the end of the mass, Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium of the deceased Bishops and Archbishops. He enumerated the list of deceased Bishops for two in number, and spoke of the duty of the faithful in praying for them, out of a spirit of fraternal charity and as a tribute of love and gratitude for those who had gone to their rest.

After the sermon, Archbishops Kenrick, Alemany, Lamy and Williams, the senior prelates, with the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Gibbons, pronounced the final absolution. The venerable Archbishop Kenrick was hardly able to officiate at this late ceremony, his feeble condition compelling him to pause several times while reciting the prayers.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the business meeting which followed twelve committees were appointed, to each of which the subjects to be discussed will be first submitted. The chairmen of these committees are the following archbishops:—Lamy, Williams, Seizers, Corrigan, Ryan, Gibbons, Alemany, Elmer, Kenrick, Heiss and Roman.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

To-night the members of the Council were tendered a grand reception by Miss Emily Harper, a leader in society, which was one of the events of the season. Nearly all the prelates attended, and there were also present a large number of prominent citizens and leading State and city officials.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The work of the plenary council to-day consisted of receiving the reports of the several committees. It is expected some of the subjects will be voted upon on Sunday next at a public session. All the proceedings in public sessions are in Latin, while discussions in secret session are in English.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, JR., ON HOME RULE.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 16.—Justin McCarthy, jr., and Justin McCarthy, jr., addressed the National Irish Club to-day. Justin McCarthy, jr., delivered his inaugural address as president of the club. He said Irish members of the House of Commons would not rest until they had a parliament in College Green, Dublin, which he prophesied they would have within five years.

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EUROPEAN EVENTS.

The Belgian King and His Ministers—A Change of Capital for Italy—The Terror of Famine—Religious Festivals in Paris—Royal Ceremonies.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

As might have been easily conjectured, the new Belgian Ministry is only a compromise. The King has had a difficult task, and he has been able to be faithful to the Constitution, while warding off a revolution which, however petty, would at least be able to unsettle a peaceful and industrious nation. To say that King Leopold will never be in danger of losing his throne would in these days be a daring utterance. It is true that he has been one of the best specimens of a modern sovereign. But he shares the possibility of evil fortune with King Umberto and King Alfonso.

THE TOWER OF FAME.

The famous tower, *torre della Fame*, or Famine Tower, in which Ugolino della Gherardesca was imprisoned and perished by hunger, so vividly described by Dante in the 33rd canto of the *Inferno*, stood close to the Piazza del Cavalieri, in Pisa, now stands. It was destroyed in 1655. The site was used for the building of a palace now belonging to the Senator Finocchietti.

ROME AND FLORENCE.

A report that appeared in the *Gazette of the Cross*, of Berlin, to the effect that the Italian Government had deemed it fitting to transport the capital from Rome to Florence, on account of the difficulties felt with regard to the Pope's presence in Rome, has stirred up the animosity of the Italian Radical journals.

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN PARIS.

His Eminence Cardinal Guibert has already issued the list of preachers for the churches of Paris, on the Feast of All Saints and the following day. These include nearly all the expelled religious, including Father Forbes, S.J., who will occupy the pulpit of the Madeleine. The annual commemoration of the faithful departed is a strong proof that the frivolous capital of France has not lost the Faith; for on every All Souls' Day, the cemeteries are crowded from morning till night with relations and friends, who reverently pray at the graves of their beloved ones.

TWO ROYAL CEREMONIES.

The solemn function of supplying the omitted Rites of the Sacrament of Baptism in the case of the infant Prince Ferdinand, son of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, was celebrated by the Rev. Dean of Eu in the chapel of the Castle of Eu, on Sunday morning last. A late train on Saturday took down the few guests invited to the ceremony, including Dr. Guéneau de Mussy, the Comtesse de Ferronays, M. Estancelin and other well-known Orleanists.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE FRANCHISE BILL—MR. GLADSTONE'S ANNOUNCEMENT—RAISING THE TAXES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone said that the Government desired to pass the franchise bill without delay, and that they cannot enter into any understanding with the Opposition unless they receive an adequate assurance that the bill will be passed this fall. In that case the Government are ready to make the main provisions of their redistribution bill subject of friendly communication or they stand ready to introduce the bill in the House forthwith and prosecute it with all possible speed.

NO COMPACT WITH ENGLAND.

MR. PARNELL'S DENIAL—THE TORIES' HOPES BLIGHTED.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Franchise Bill passed its crucial stage in the House of Commons to-night. The House was in Committee of the Whole, and the question was upon the passage of the bill through Committee. On this question a division was ordered.

INSPECTOR FRENCH.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Statements have been circulated by Maurice Healy, brother of Mr. T. M. Healy, member of Parliament for Monaghan, and also by Mr. Noonan himself in the *Freeman's Journal*, to the effect that Police Inspector French gave Noonan various sums of money, and urged him to supply French with clothing in Cork by the Nationalists.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Position of the Catholic Church.

Not long since an acquaintance, not of this country, called our attention to the error to which Catholics of the United States occasionally fall in believing and proclaiming that they enjoy in this country greater liberty as Catholics than is enjoyed by the Church anywhere else.

In the first place, we in this country are not in the condition best suited to the interests of the Church. The best condition is that in which the laws of the Church are explicitly recognized and respected in civil legislation. That this is the most desirable condition of society, that is also a condition to be sought where possible, no person can deny without ignorance of or contempt for the Syllabus, Papal dogmatics without number, the uniform teaching of canonists, and the practice of the Church.

But this first is not the only condition. Any person who has knowledge of Catholic life as manifested in the pilgrimages, processions, honor of sanctuaries, devotion at the wayside shrines, emblems of religious state met everywhere who can understand that there is in Catholic lands a measure of Catholic freedom, a means of Catholic development to which we are strangers.

A third consideration may be devoted to our grievances somewhat in detail. In the matter of education we are treated with a disregard of justice that is in marked contrast with the respect shown in Protestant Upper Canada for Catholic rights in this matter. There is more justice on this point in some of the English colonies than in the United States, though conditions are as favorable here for Catholic liberty as in those countries.

Nor is the educational difficulty our only grievance. There is an ostracism which Catholics suffer in political life, in social and business relations. Those who have a knowledge of practical every day life appreciate this. An Episcopalian or Methodist may run for office and nobody will know his religious profession. With a Catholic the case is different.

Would the case be the same if Episcopalians were proportionately of one mind in politics? Would their religious professions be equally mentioned? Besides, how could there possibly be expected greater tolerance from a party indorsed by Methodists in conferences, adhered to by almost all the Protestant ministers, and controlled so much by the children of Puritan aggression and tyranny? Finally, when we reflect that the ostracism extends to social and business relations, we perceive that to attribute political ostracism to our quasi-harmony in politics is making the cause too narrow for the effect.

We may as a final consideration look to the number of those who have fallen away from the Church in this country. The number has been stated as amounting to millions, and that the number is very large cannot at any rate be doubted. Human respect, social opium and inferiority have great powers of perversion as well as the thumb-screw of the rack. Many have fallen away from the Church in our times in Catholic countries, but the number and the extent of these perversions are not so great proportionately as of those which take place in our midst. Most of the perversions in Catholic lands retain the Faith at least; ours do not.

It may be noted also that the vain boast we combat is in many ways mischievous. It lulls Catholics into a sense of security and satisfaction, and makes them unwilling to co-operate to the removal of the very grievances we suffer. It makes Catholics believe that the Pope is constantly interceding and seeking to establish concordats are ignorantly running to their own destruction, that the practice of the Church for centuries has been erroneous and injurious. Those who think so well of our condition must do hold this view. It is an ineffable conceit, not to speak of its inconsistency with a Catholic principle.

T. F. MARAR, D.D.,—Cleveland Universe.