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THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Centenary Celebration.

BALTIMORE ALIVE WITH CLERGY.

Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Distinguished Laymen Participate in the Celebration—The Oration by Bishop Ireland—Papers Read at the Congress.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—With fitting grandeur the most important group of events in the history of the Catholic Church in America began here this morning. It was the commencement of a triple celebration, the hundredth anniversary of the appointment of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop.

Promptly at the appointed time the priests, seminarians and theological students were marshalled in Calvert hall. Curious throngs were already in the neighboring streets taking note of the decorations. The hall in which the priests assembled was elaborately decorated. Above the doors were the Papal colors, yellow and white, and stretching upward to the eaves were great streamers of red, white and blue. When all was ready a hundred red-robed, walking two and two, emerged clad in white surplices and black cassocks and berettes. Their fine looking strong marked faces and unaffected bearing attracted general attention as they marched down the street a few squares to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, unaccompanied by music. One of the features of the whole day's proceedings was the absence of any band playing on the streets.

BISHOPS, ARCHBISHOPS AND CARDINALS.

At the doorway of the Cardinal's house and leading up the broad steps, with auras and polished helmets glittering in the bright morning sunlight, were two double lines of guards. Here again the Papal colors and the Stars and Stripes were intermingled. In all directions the street seemed filled with people, and the open windows of surrounding dwellings each had their quota. Presently, while the white-surpliced priests were opening ranks, a mass of purple enveloped figures were seen on the Cardinal's doorway. It was the gathering of nearly all the Catholic bishops and archbishops of the United States with representatives from Mexico, Canada, England and Rome itself. The prelates came forth from the big portico in pairs, and as each two stepped into the street their costly robes were caught up by diminutive altar boys in waiting, who then walked behind, taking care that the brilliant fabrics were kept stainless for the ceremonies to come. Here and there among the alken purple vestments of the bishops could be seen the coarse brown or white garb of a bearded abbot.

Through the long lines of priests the prelates threaded their way around the square to the main entrance of the cathedral, the rear of the procession being brought up by the tall ascetic figure of Archbishop Feshan, of Chicago, who immediately preceded a golden vested cross bearer, followed by two spare, slight looking men, almost hidden in dazzling scarlet. The two men were Cardinals Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Taschereau, of Quebec. Eight delegates upheld their long vestments and surrounding them were their monitors with the Papal delegates, O'Connell and Sattoli, of Rome. Within the cathedral ten minutes later the scene was simply magnificent. The pews throughout the church were crowded to the utmost with the laity. In striking contrast with the dark clothed aggregation thus formed were aisles, centre and front and sides, packed with the snowy surpliced prelates. Against both laity and prelates inside the sanctuary. On each side was a dais for a cardinal. At the high altar stood the mitred celebrant of the mass, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, and over all was the great white and gold dome of the cathedral.

BEGINNING OF THE MASS.

A dreamy lull lulled the ear, while the eye was delighted with the myriad candles shining out on the altar from among the rustling green leaves and white blossoms of lilies. Now was heard a Gregorian "Agnus regis," sung by perfectly attuned male voices, and the mass proper began with the chanting of the "Kyrie." Subdued reverential feeling was manifest throughout the church as the wave-like genuflections in the pews, and at each pronouncement by the choir of the name of Jesus, heretics were doffed in unison from the Cardinals and Archbishops in the sanctuary to the students in the farthest vestibule. At the consecration of the Host the Cardinals advanced from the sides with the monstrance, and, bowing low, knelt at the prie-dieu facing the altar. Back of them was a row of richly arrayed acolytes bearing lighted bronze torches. The effect at this moment was noble. As the Sacred Host was held high aloft by the celebrant, amid the deepest silence reigned all through the cathedral while every hand

was bent low in prayer, the tinkle of a tiny bell at the altar broke the spell. With each movement or two a little bell sounded, and each time at the instant was heard outside the church the heavy intonation of the Cathedral chimas. An Cardinal Gibbons retired to his dais, the reporters in the improvised press gallery noticed, for the first time, not six feet away from him in the sanctuary among the abbots and other special dignitaries, the black face of Father Tolton, of Chicago, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in America.

THE PAPAL BLESSING.

Probably the most impressive part of the mass next to the consecration was the offering of the Papal blessing. The venerable Archbishop at the altar seemed to feel it a doubly solemn moment when, turning to the congregation, he paused for an instant there, while the people in the church knelt, he raised his hand and slowly made the sign of the cross. The mass ended with a special intercession for the Pope chanted by the clergy.

The first oration of the centenary followed. It was delivered by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, whose fine presence and magnetic eloquence, in spite of the long oratorical preceding, held his hearers for another hour and a half. The patriotic spirit of the Archbishop's address and his tribute to Miss Drexel, who is to devote her life to the welfare of the colored people and Indians, seemed to awaken general enthusiasm, but the most telling effect was aroused when he vindicated the rights of Catholic editors, if need be, to freely comment on the failings of the clergy.

A ringing Te Deum by the choir and orchestra brought the memorable services to a close.

BISHOP IRELAND'S SERMON.

To-night the cathedral was resplendent from basement to dome, inside and out, with electric lights. The crush of people surpassed even that of the morning. Many of the stately bishops in the city were present, as were a large proportion of the thousand priests who have gathered here. Papal vestments were sung by Archbishop Heiss, of Milwaukee. The orator of the evening was Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. His boldness and intense earnestness captured the listeners from the outset. He said that the church needed was salvation armies. Pews and pew renters were only to be regarded as necessary evils. There was great work to do, and fierce injustice existed. Socialism was not without its excesses for being.

He declared "our work is to make America Catholic. The Catholic Church will confirm and preserve as no human power or human Church on the liberties of the Republic. The importance of the possession of America to the cause of religion cannot be overestimated. The Church triumphant in America, Catholic truth will travel on the wings of American influence and with it enrolls the universe. The present time is one of history's epochs; we are assisting at the birth of a new age. There is a revolution in the ideas and feelings of man. The burden of the strife falls to the lot of Catholics in America. The movements of the modern world have their highest tension in the United States. Here, unhampered by dictate of government or by despotic custom, the Church can bring the contest to a speedier close."

The conferring of the Papal benediction closed the celebration as far as the centenary of the hierarchy is concerned. Tomorrow the deliberations of the Congress of Catholics begin.

The most distinguished body of Catholic prelates and clergy that ever dined together in this country were banquetted at St. Mary's Seminary this afternoon in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of their hierarchy in America. Over four hundred clergymen were present. Toasts were responded to by Archbishop Sattoli, the Papal delegate; Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau, Bishop Montes de Oca, of St. Louis Potosi; Bishop Virtue, of Portsmouth, Eng., and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

PAPERS TO BE READ.

A joint session of the advisory committee, the committee on papers and the committee on organization was held yesterday. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, presided and among the prominent laymen present were Mayor Henry F. Brownson, of Detroit, and City Comptroller W. J. Oshann, of Chicago. It was decided that the permanent organization of the congress would be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the temporary chairman, ex-Governor Lee Carroll, of Baltimore. The committee will consist of one member from each ecclesiastical province in the United States. Each paper read at the congress will be limited to twenty minutes in delivery, and discussion will be confined to twenty minutes. The revised list of papers that will be presented in the congress are as follows:—"Catholic Congress," by John Gilmary Shea, of New York; "Lay Action in the Church," Henry F. Brownson, Detroit; "Papal Independence," Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; "The New Society Order," Peter L. Foy, St. Louis; "The right of the State in Education," Edmund J. Danne, Florida; "Religion in Education," W. L. Kelly, St. Paul; "Catholic Journalism," George D. Wolf, Philadelphia; "Societies," H. J. Spanghorst, St. Louis; "Catholic American Literature," C. B. Pattis, St. Louis; "Sunday Observance," Manly B. Tello, Cleveland; "Temperance," John H. Campbell; "Catholic Achievements in the Century," Richard H. Clark; "Labor and Capital," William Richards; "Church Music," Herman Allen, Chicago. The notes worthy feature this afternoon were the arrival of Cardinal Taschereau, and the active work being done by the St. Louis delegates to secure the selection of their city as the place for holding the next congress.

DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN VISITORS.

Among the distinguished arrivals were: Hon. Honore Mercier, prime minister of the province of Quebec, Monsignor Labelle and Hon. James McShane. Another notable from the British possession was M. J. Power, speaker of the Nova Scotia assembly. Cardinal Gibbons went in a carriage to the depot

to meet Cardinal Taschereau, and after informal greetings the Cardinals drove together to the clergy house adjoining the cathedral. Last evening in the hotel a novel experiment was resorted to for the accommodation of the clergy on account of the press of space. It was the providing of temporary chapels and the erection of improvised altars where mass was celebrated to-day and will be celebrated on the succeeding days of the congress. Last night, in honor of the great throng of visitors, the bells of all the thirty-four Catholic places of worship in Baltimore were rung in unison for half an hour.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—The Catholic congress was called to order at noon to-day. Every seat in the gallery and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, briefly invoked divine blessings. In a few remarks introducing ex-Governor Carroll as temporary chairman, Mr. Oshann mentioned the name of Pope Leo. Instantly there was hand clapping and cheers all over the hall, soon growing into a tumult of enthusiasm. Mr. Oshann's suggestion, that he be not far distant to see an international congress of lay Catholics, also met with hearty approbation. Ex-Governor Carroll said that this congress, so auspiciously begun, will be but the forerunner of others yet to come, and that the Catholic of the United States will look to these congresses with pride and satisfaction. The congress has not two great purposes in view, the glory and progress of the Catholic Church and the continued prosperity of the American people. (Applause, long continued.)

The following cablegram from Rome was read:—

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore:— Having made known to the Holy Father the expression of devotion conveyed to him on the part of the Catholic congress to be held in Baltimore, His Holiness graciously bids me say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to the members.

(Signed) M. CARD. RAMOLLA.

Daniel Dougherty, of New York, then addressed the Congress. All through Mr. Dougherty's address there were outbursts of cheers. At the conclusion the cheering was renewed again while the dignitary, who had been seated on the right, stood and shook him warmly by the hand. "Catholics," he said, "have silently submitted to wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes from time immemorial. Away back in colonial years, Catholics suffered the direst cruelties. The only religious martyrs who ever stained our fair land with life blood were Roman Catholics."

THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

"Spurred with suspicion, disfranchised, persecuted for opinions sake, hunted as criminals, and punished with death by infamous laws, we have been driven to the land of the living. We have been proscribed at the ballot box. Though the rank and file of the army and navy are largely of our creed, the chaplains are fewer than the fingers of one hand. It is said that Catholic Indians have Protestant teachers; churches have been burned, convents have been pillaged and libraries destroyed; nay, political parties, the past has been sought to rob of its political rights, and we are branded as tools of foreign potentates, and unworthy to enjoy the name of Americans. The time has come when we, the Roman Catholic laity of the United States, can vindicate ourselves, not by harsh words, heated rhetoric, nor defiant threats, but calmly, yet firmly.

We are pre-eminently Americans. There would be no America, the continent would be so-day unknown had it not been for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church, and that liberty, which is the essence of all liberty, freedom to worship God, was first established in America by Roman Catholics alone. It was priests, nuns, Jesuit missionaries, who first sought and explored our land, penetrated into the wilderness, tracked the streams and gave sainted names to localities, bays, lakes and rivers. The first worship here of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Catholic nations were first to come to the rescue of our revolutionary fathers in their war against the greatest Protestant powers. We were the first to demand the Declaration of Independence. The name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with that of Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM'S GROWTH.

"Marvellous as has been the growth of the population, Catholics have outnumbered all. From 40,000 they have become 10,000,000, from a despised and despised minority they are a mighty power. In every avenue of industry and intellect they are the peers of their fellow men. The shadow of an imposing event begins to move; the people of the United States, say, of the hemisphere, are preparing to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. We especially rejoice in this respect. That Roman Catholicism, the religion of the future, is being born, the finding of a new world, and all the results that have flowed to humanity, all can be traced directly to the Roman Catholic Church and the Roman Catholic Church alone.

"Protestantism was unknown when America was discovered. It was Catholicism that conceived the mighty thought. It was when footstep and downdropt at the porch of a monastery that hope dawned on him. It was a monk who first evangelized him. It was a Cardinal who interceded with the Sovereign of Spain. It was a Catholic king who fitted out the ships, and a Catholic queen who offered her jewels as a pledge. The Catholic crew who sailed away for months upon an unknown sea, where ship had never sailed before. It was to spread the Catholic faith the sublime risk was run. It was the hymn to the Blessed Mother with which captain and crew closed the perils of the day and inquired with hope the morrow. It was the Holy cross, the standard of Catholicity, that was borne from the ships to the shore and planted on the new found world. It was the holy sacrifice of the mass that was the first, and for over a hundred years the only Christian worship on the continent which a Catholic named America. Why, the broad seal of the Catholic Church is stamped forever on the four corners of the continent. Therefore let us in mind, heart and soul rejoice at the triumph of our country and glory in our creed. The one gives us constitutional freedom on earth, the other, if faithful to its teachings, ensures eternity in heaven.

CHEERS FOR THE CARDINALS.

Father Nugent, a distinguished clergyman, of Liverpool; Hon. Mr. Mercier, of Quebec; and ex-United States Senator Francis A. Kernan, of New York, followed in brief addresses, congratulating the Congress on its successful inauguration. Cardinal Gibbons, in his scarlet

robes, entered the hall while Senator Kernan was speaking, accompanied by a committee of laymen. Sides by side with Cardinal Gibbons, and equally brilliant in array, was Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada. The two Cardinals were heartily cheered by the Congress as they made their way through the delegates to the platform. The Cardinals were formally introduced to the Congress by Chairman Carroll, and Cardinal Gibbons welcomed the delegates in his own name and that of the people of Baltimore, irrespective of creed. The Cardinal urged the delegates to show in their proceedings the liberty and independence that characterized free men. (Cheers.)

The temporary organization of the Congress was made permanent, and a short recess followed. At the afternoon session various papers were read.

Charles J. Bonaparte eloquently discussed "The Independence of the Holy See," the necessity for which he enthusiastically upheld. Catholics should not be passive. They do less than their duty, they fail to say, and to say loudly and plainly, that no one can ever pretend to mistake their meaning, that the Holy See has been and is gravely wronged, that against this wrong they temperately but firmly protest and will protest so long as it remains unrighted.

John Gilmary Shea, of New York, read a paper on the "Fidelity of results to be derived from the meetings of Catholic congresses."

THE CHURCH'S FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

Mayor H. C. Brownson, of Detroit, read a paper entitled "Lay Action in the Church." Mayor Brownson took the ground that this country there was an embarrassing entanglement of church and state thwarting the rights of laymen, and he believed in the fullest and freest discussion and action here on their part. They knew their duties on their rights and knew the moral penalties of overstepping the bounds. It was better, he thought, that the times fall into error rather than that they should stagnate in silence. Catholic voters should their suffrage as a sacred trust and vote honestly, neither buying nor selling their own or another's vote. It would do much if not all to bring our elections to their pristine purity and go far to solve the question of temperance.

The Congress then adjourned until tomorrow.

To-night a great reception was tendered to the visiting prelates and other distinguished persons at the hall occupied by the Catholic congress to-day. The city was beautifully illuminated during the reception. The address of welcome to the guests was delivered by ex-Governor Lee Carroll, of Maryland. While he was speaking two Indian chiefs, in full panoply of gay-colored feathers and embroidered, many-colored blankets made their way through the crimson-vestured prelates to where stood Cardinal Gibbons. With solemn mien they reached for the hands of the noted ecclesiastical and bending low solemnly kissed his archiepiscopal ring, while the spectators stood in wonder, finally breaking into cheers. The Indians were both Catholics. Chief Joseph, of the Flatheads of Montana, and Chief Whitebird, of the Sioux of Dakota. They were given seats of honor close beside the cardinal with their travelling companions, Father Van George, S. J., of the Rocky Mountain mission. Following the address of welcome came a reply on behalf of the prelates by Archbishop Ireland.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions, which the committee of the congress of laymen approved late to-night, to be submitted to the convention to-morrow, are understood to be strictly confined to topics pertinent to the announced objects of the Congress, as follows: Devotion of Catholics to the constitution and laws of the land; necessity of independent action by the Holy See; Catholic education for Catholics; Christian schools for a Christian people; duty of supporting Catholic journals and encouraging in every way the wider diffusion of Catholic literature; rights of Catholics to liberty of conscience and freedom of religious worship in the army and navy, and the exclusion of Catholics from the army and navy; the school and college to be sufficient numbers together, so as to provide the one and the other; importance of Catholic societies being organized on a religious and not on race or national basis; sympathy with the cause of temperance and decent observance of the Sunday, and, finally, the rights of labor and duties of capital.

MISS DREXEL'S RECEPTION.

The Wealthy Heiress Renounces the World—Description of the Ceremony.

Miss Drexel daughter of the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, F. A. Drexel, held her reception at the new convent, St. Mary, Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on last Thursday night. There was a large number of relations and friends of the young lady present on the occasion. Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, among others. Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted in the ceremony. Miss Drexel's costume was elaborate, beautiful and quite artistically fashioned by a Philadelphia tailor. The white shawl was tastefully decorated with the orange blossoms of a bride. Her garb of a peasant consists of plain black dress, lace cap and black lace veil. This costume she wore at the reception until the ceremony of blessing her religious habit took place. She was led into the chapel by the Mistress of Novices, Mother Inez. They were preceded by one of the young Sisters, who carried aloft a large gold crucifix, to signify that the postulante's future life must be her own salvation. On ordinary occasions the novice is preceded by little girls dressed in white. This part of the ceremony was dispensed with by Miss Drexel. When the procession appeared before the altar, she received her veil, the novice stepped forward and with her attendants, knelt at his feet. They held lighted candles in their hands and the Bishop asked the usual questions preceding admission into the Order. The first question was: "My child, what is it you demand?" Miss Drexel replied: "The holy habit of religion."

Then followed a long list of questions and answers in which the novice renounced the world and took up her new life. The nun's habit was blessed, with the oncture beads and veil, by the Bishop. The novice was then led out and dressed in her new habiliments. When the procession re-entered the chapel a choir of trained voices sang anthems. The postulant was then blessed, and the ceremony closed with a benediction of the most holy sacrament. Archbishop Ryan presided the sermon, which was a eulogy of the aims and objects of the Order. A banquet was tendered to the visitors and the community of Sisters by the postulant. After remaining in the convent in Pittsburgh

for two years more the postulant will be "professed." If in the mean time she wishes to leave the convent and rejoin the outside world she may do so. The service of profession is more solemn and impressive than the reception. The postulant prostrates herself and the Bishop spreads a black pall over her, typifying that she is dead to the world. The choir chants a mournful hymn and the postulant receives the black veil and a silver ring.

The Sister of Mercy, as Miss Drexel will be if professed, will take her departure for the West. She intends to dwell in the convent at O'Connor City, Neb., near Omaha. Miss Drexel will cease to live and a new being known as "Sister Katharine" will spring into existence. On Oct. 21 last the Sisters of the community at O'Connor City, Neb., celebrated their silver jubilee of the establishment of the first house of the Order in Omaha.

Since entering the novitiate of the convent, six months ago, Miss Drexel has avoided meeting every person who was prompted to visit her out of curiosity. She has had her mind occupied by teaching a select school of small children in the convent.

Miss Drexel's sister, Mrs. E. De V. Morrell, at whose wedding last January Miss Kate was a bridesmaid, and their elder sister were among the small company attending the ceremony. When the three went to Europe together last year a great deal of attention was shown them, particularly in the Eastern City. They were entertained by some of the Roman nobility and many of the American and English residents. They were also presented in private audience to the Pope.

Their father gave outright \$1,500,000 to Roman Catholic charities. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to over \$1,000,000, he left share and share alike to his daughters for life; at their death it is to go share and share alike to the issue of any or all of them. If there should be no issue the entire fortune will, after the death of all three, be divided in equal proportions among the charities mentioned in their father's will. The Home for Boys founded by the daughters will associate their names for generations with one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. It is intended to rival Grand College in material extent and educational scope. It will accommodate five hundred orphan boys, to whom, besides a book education some manual training will be given.

It is not improbable that Miss Drexel may devote her life to the welfare of Indians, orphans or needy colored children. Nothing definite, however, has yet been decided on this point. She has given unhesitatingly to the work of Christianizing the Indians. One check which she gave was for \$150,000. The period of probation before Miss Drexel can make her final vows is three years. Meantime she is free to return to the world and has the direction of all her individual affairs and the control of her fortune.

A Grand Dinner.

The annual banquet given by the lady patronesses of the Nazareth Institution shall take place in the hall of the asylum on Wednesday, November 20th, at 7 p. m. It is needless to say that the expenses incurred to support the establishment are very heavy and having no revenue, and but few resources, it trusts entirely to the public generosity for its maintenance and progress. The majority of the children belong to the poor class whose parents cannot contribute to their support; hence the great cause of embarrassment. It is to increase the funds and give extension to this work that the committee of charitable ladies of Nazareth organized this annual dinner, and they now extend a cordial invitation to the benevolent public whom they hope shall prove as generous this year as in seasons gone by.

Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the society, held in the hall, 223 McGill street, Thursday night, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months: President, Mr. A. Jones; first vice-president, Mr. Thomas McAnulty; second vice-president, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; secretary, Mr. Joe. McConn; assistant secretary, Mr. Joe. Kennedy; treasurer, Mr. P. Corbett; collecting treasurer, Mr. John Davis; assistant treasurer, Mr. O'Brien; grand marshal, Mr. John Dwyer; assistant marshals, Messrs. John McGrath and Patrick McGowan. The auditor's report showed a fair increase of funds collected during the last six months. A considerable sum was paid out for orphan's dues and widows' benefit, and a balance of \$2,500.

St. Anthony's C.Y.M.S.

St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's society held the first meeting of their literary academy at the hall, 329 St. Antoine street, Thursday evening. The business done was the election of Rev. Father Donnelly as moderator, Mr. John Roach, as president, and Mr. W. H. Whyte, as secretary. A few of the members gave recitations, readings, and essays, with great success, and after the meeting was over several songs were given.

A case of clerical intolerance is reported from the seat of the Earl of Feversham in Helmsley, North Yorkshire. The Catholics there contemplated building a church and had all but obtained the signature of his lordship to a deed granting a site for the purpose, when the Rev. C. N. Gray, somewhat hurriedly returned from a holiday tour on the continent, and having prevailed upon Lord Feversham to delay appending his signature to the deed, is now busily engaged in securing signatures to a request to his lordship begging him not to grant the Catholics the facilities which they seek to secure by the leading representatives of the Catholics, and further developments are awaited with lively interest.

The Chapel of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., will be adorned with seventeen stained glass windows executed in the Royal Bavarian Institute at Munich. Five will be in the sanctuary representing "the Sermon on the Mount," "the Last Supper," "the Resurrection," "the Ascension," "the Pentecost," and "Christ Giving the Keys to St. Peter." The subjects of the side windows are: "Our Lady of Lourdes," "St. Peter," "St. John the Baptist," "St. Leo Magus," "St. Thomas Aquinas," "St. Joseph," "St. Paul," "St. John the Evangelist," "St. Augustine," "St. Francis de Sales" and "St. Vincent de Paul."

A GREAT SCHEME.

The British Government Propose

To Buy UP ALL THE LAND OF IRELAND

And Sell it to the Tenants.

(New York Tribune Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Rumors have long prevailed that the Government would tackle the Irish Land question next session. They are confirmed in to-day's Standard. It is the dual ownership of land in Ireland which gives rise to so much of recent trouble. The Legislature created it, and the Legislature is to be asked to terminate it. The Cabinet will, without delay, say the Tory organ, attempt the problem of releasing both from a connection hateful to them and mischievous to the State. There is no doubt, though the Standard does not say so, that the Cabinet, or some of the Cabinet, has for some time past been engaged in this problem. The question is, how to make the tenant the undivided master of his holding, while affording reasonable compensation to the present nominal owner, without imposing on the English taxpayer an unendurable and dangerous liability. This is what Mr. Gladstone, in 1885, tried. He failed disastrously. Nothing did more to wreck Home Rule than the coupling it with Land Purchase. Mr. Gladstone declared the two measures to be inseparable, and then threw over Land Purchase to lighten the ship when the storm grew heavy, but too late. Mr. Chamberlain has since launched a scheme of his own, but could not get it seriously considered. Lord Randolph Churchill proposed another, so late as last August, in Birmingham, but that, too, fell flat.

NO EXPERIMENT COULD BE MORE INTERESTING, NONE MORE HAZARDOUS.

The Ministry can hardly avoid staking its existence on such a measure, and the measure will undoubtedly pledge British credit in order to compensate landlords who are to be bought out. This will be no more extension of the Ashbourne Act, but a bill covering the whole soil of Ireland, perhaps even compulsory upon landlords to sell wherever tenants are willing to buy. The nation at large is to stand security, says the inspired scribbler who this morning makes this momentous disclosure. Nothing could be more excellent. The stake the Government play for is enormous; nothing less, in their belief, than the extinction of the Home Rule and the Home Rule party by the pacification of Irish tenants. There is a distinct school which believes that land, not Parliament, is what the Irish people really want. The Government has joined that school. If they will add to their programme such a measure of Catholic [university] endowment as shall satisfy the Irish bishops they will come before Parliament next February with the largest Irish programme yet framed. Mr. Gladstone's not expected. The Standard says nothing on this point, and nothing has lately been heard from any quarter, but Mr. Balfour's hint at the end of last session was not idly thrown out. The scheme which he had in mind, whatever it was, will not be lightly dropped. Local government in some shape must sooner or later be added. Supposing, however, that Ministers put both land purchase and Catholic endowment forward together, they will array against themselves two of the strongest opponents known to the British mind: hatred of taxation, or of increased liabilities—and hatred of the Pope. They know perfectly well what they have to face, but the die is cast and they are going to face it. They might have still and lived out their Parliamentary life for three sluggish years. They prefer to risk all, even the allegiance of one section of their own party. One of their shrewdest supporters said the other day that if they attempt constructive legislation they are lost. But constructive legislation of the gravest and most difficult kind is now to be attempted.

The Government Defeats

ST. JOHN, Nfld., November 1.—The elections to the Legislature of the island took place yesterday. Contrary to expectation the Opposition under the leadership of Sir William Whitson made a very strong stand. Two members of the Government, Hon. Mr. Penelon, colonial secretary, and Hon. Mr. Penny, surveyor-general, have been defeated. It will be Saturday before full returns are in. In the meantime the outlook for the Government is doubtful. Mention of suffrage and the ballot were in force for the first time. Should it turn out that Sir Robert Thorburn's cabinet is defeated, it will mean that the Bait act, which was secured with much difficulty, will be repealed. It was the main issue before the electors, Sir Robert Thorburn advocating its maintenance and enforcement, and Sir William Whitson desiring its modification and allowing the French fishermen to fish all they want in the island ports. The sectarian issue was not raised to any extent. HALIFAX, N.S., November 7.—Regarding the general election in Newfoundland cablegrams to the Halifax Herald indicate that the Government has been badly beaten. Returns so far received show that Colonial Secretary Penelon and Surveyor-General Penny are defeated.

Bishops Coffer of Winona, McGoldrick of Duluth and Shanley of Jamestown, three of the five bishops appointed by the Pope for the new dioceses recently created in the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, will be consecrated at the St. Paul cathedral on Nov. 30th. Archbishop Ireland is expected to be present. The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., of the Paulist Fathers, New York, will preach the consecration sermon. Archbishop Ireland has received a letter from bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, informing him that Dr. Zardetti was consecrated on Oct. 25th, at the shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat, Switzerland, Mons. Rev. Archbishop Cozzani, of Portland, Ore., being the consecrator. Bishop Zardetti left immediately for home, and will stop on his way at Baltimore to participate in the centenary celebration.