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IN STATUARY HALL.

THE STATUE OF PERE MARQUETTE PLACED THERE AND READY TO BE UNVEILED.

A. P. A. Leaders Raise Objections.

The statue of Pere Marquette which the state of Wisconsin is to place in Statuary hall in the capitol at Washington, has arrived in that city and on Thursday of last week was unboxed and put in place. The location of the statue is an admirable one on the west side of the hall fronting one of the mammoth pillars and between the bronze statue of Gen. Phil Kearney and the beautiful marble statue of Abraham Lincoln by Vinnie Ream Hoxie. The next statue in the same line with the Wisconsin statue of Marquette is that of Gen. Fields, the soldier and statesman. On the front of the pedestal is an inscription in bronze relief letters: "Wisconsin's Tribute to James Marquette, S. J., who with Louis Joliet discovered the Mississippi River at Prarie du Chien, Wisconsin, June 17, 1673."

The honor of originating the idea of placing a statue of Pere Marquette in Statuary Hall belongs to General Harrison C. Hobart of Milwaukee, who first advocated it. Gen. George E. Ginty, a member of the State Legislature in 1887, introduced a bill into that assembly, which was approved April 15th of that year, whereby the Governor of Wisconsin was authorized and directed "to have placed in the National House of Representatives a statue of Pere Marquette, the faithful missionary whose work among the Indians and whose explorations within the borders of the State in the early days are recognized all over the civilized world." The same bill provided for an appropriation from the State treasury adequate to carry out the purposes of the act.

The bitter debates which the Bennett Law caused in Wisconsin excited religious prejudices in the State to such an extent that the eligibility of Marquette to a place in Statuary Hall was called into question; but that question was speedily decided by special legislation at Madison, whereby Pere Marquette was declared a citizen of Wisconsin. Then the State resolutions were sent to Washington, where they were presented to Congress, September 28, 1888, by Senator John L. Mitchell. The next step was to select a design for the statue, and this was a matter of no little difficulty, for the reason that no portraits of the Jesuit explorer were available. The commission charged with the preparation of the statue asked for models, and no less than fourteen artists submitted designs. The members of the commission met at Madison, October 16, 1894, and accepted, after due examination of all the models submitted, the design of Signor Gaetano Trentanove, a young Florentine sculptor, whose exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair had been so generally and highly praised. This design represents the Jesuit missionary standing in repose, with his breviary in his hand, the face bearded, calm and dignified, and the form clad in the habit of his order, with the crucifix showing at the cincture that bands the cassock at the waist. His design once accepted, Signor Trentanove went to work on his statue, and one who saw it as it grew under his plastic touch said that it would prove his *chef d'oeuvre* and be the equal, if not the superior, of any statue in the national gallery of heroes. The statue was wrought in Florence, Italy, whence it was sent, on completion, to Washington, where it is now about to be unveiled and placed in position, almost nine years after its erection was provided for by the Wisconsin Legislature.

James Marquette, the Jesuit thus honored, was born in France, at Laon, in 1637, and when he was in his 17th year he joined the Society of Jesus. Twelve years afterwards he came to Canada as a missionary, where he was welcomed by Mother Mary of the Incarnation among others. He wanted to go to New York to take the place of those of his order who had fallen martyrs there, but fate willed it otherwise and he was sent to the west. His first halt was at Sault Ste. Marie, where he built a church, and ministered to the Indians whom he con[illegible] these converts he heard of the Mississippi, which he longed to see and explore. At last permission came to him from Gov. Frontenac of Quebec to do so, and on May 17, 1673, he started with a small party on his voyage of discovery. Coasting the shores of Lake Michigan, he entered the Menominee River, then pushed on to Green Bay, launched the canoes on the Wisconsin and sailed out on the broad breast of the Father of Waters, down which he went as far as the Arkansas; when satisfied that the river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, he turned north again to report his discoveries, and to die beside a small stream flowing into lake Michigan in 1675, his last words being an invocation of the names of Jesus and Mary.

Marquette was but 38 years of age when he passed to the reward of his apostolic labors. Of him Parkman says that "he was of the brotherhood of the early Canadian missionaries and the true counterpart of Garnier or Jogues"; while of him and his companions in the exploration of the Mississippi, the lamented Dr. Gilmary Shea wrote: "They had borne the cross of Christendom and the arms of France down the Mississippi almost to its mouth; they had won the friendship of unknown tribes; they had learned the topography of the great valley and mapped out the river, its tributaries, its towns and tribes; they knew its resources. They began their triumphal voyage home, rich in good done and valuable information acquired, grand and peaceful conquerors of the Mississippi, noble Marquette and noble Joliet." It was of him that the Protestant Bancroft predicted that "the people of the West will build his monument;" a prediction that, verified before this by the statues erected to his memory, will receive a new fulfillment when Wisconsin unveils at Washington Signor Trentanove's fine representation of the intrepid and illustrious Jesuit missionary.

St. Patrick's Day at Albany.

Albany, March 3.

Senators and members of the Assembly interested in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day have arranged for a banquet at the Hotel Kenmore on March 17th. Invitations have been issued to state officials and members of the legislature and many prominent men from various parts of the state. Among the invited guests are United States Senators David B. Hill and Edward Murphy, Jr., Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Ex-Congressman Charles Tracy, of Albany; Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn; ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor, of Binghamton; Bishop Burke, of Albany; John C. Sheehan, of New York, and William Purcell, of Rochester.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

Gavel For the St. Louis Convention From His Log Cabin.

Lincoln's memory will not be allowed to wane at the Republican national convention. Every time the chairman raps for order he will bring down on his table a gavel made from a log hewn by the immortal statesman president. When Lincoln lived at New Salem, Ills., in 1832, he built a log cabin for a house. He was clerking in a store at the time, but worked out of hours to raise the house. It is from one of the logs in this house the gavel is being made. One end of it will be mounted with silver and engraved as follows:

"Made by W. H. Bartells, Carthage, Ills., from a log of the cabin built by Abraham Lincoln, 1832, at New Salem, Ills."

The inscription on the gold mounted end of the mallet will read: "National Republican convention, held at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, nominating —— —— for president."

Making Gratifying Growth.

The report of President Irvine of Wellesley college for 1894-5 has just been issued.

The registry of the college shows 780 students entered for 1894-5 against 706 for the previous year. They represent 36 states, the District of Columbia, Canada and four foreign countries.

The report notes the opening of Fiske Cottage in 1894, of the new chemistry laboratory in February, 1895, and of the emergency ward last October; also the introduction of electric lights into the two halls, the three larger cottages, the art building and the grounds. An appeal is made for more dormitories to accommodate the rapidly increasing number of students, who are now compelled to lodge in the village during their freshman year. The pressing need of a new chapel is emphasized.

[illegible]

APB. KENDRICK D[illegible]D

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE V[illegible]ERABLE PRELATE AT S[illegible]OUIS.

[illegible] Rev. Peter Rich[illegible]d Kendrick, the [illegible]erable [illegible]shop of the dioc[illegible]ed suddenly at the [illegible] residence at 1:30 o'clo[illegible]day. The archbishop was ta[illegible] suddenly ill in the forenoon, and Dr. Gregory was summoned. The latter was at the bedside of the dying prelate in less than half an hour, and soon ascertained that but a few hours of life remained.

Archbishop Kain was notified, and together with the members of the household and the archbishop's faithful nurse, assembled around the bedside and the rights of extreme unction were administered. Archbishop Kendrick was conscious throughout and apparently in no pain. He seemed to recognize those about his bedside, and occasionally opened his eyes and looked about the room. Towards noon the dying man's breathing became more fitful and irregular. A crucifix was placed in his hands, and repeated the prayers of the church as chanted by one of the Jesuit fathers who had been summoned. Shortly after 12 o'clock the archbishop sank into an unconscious state, and it was plainly evident that the end was near.

At 1:30 the archbishop drew a long sigh, and his soul passed away as calmly and as serenely as though he was dropping into sleep.

No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but telegrams have been sent to Archbishop Satolli at Denver, and it is expected he will come here immediately and officiate at the funeral.

Peter Richard Kendrick was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 18, 1806. He first studied in the Dublin city schools; subsequently had a private tutor and finally entered the celebrated college of Maynooth, near Dublin. In May, 1832, he was ordained priest, and came to Philadelphia in 1833, and was appointed vicar-general of that diocese. Subsequently he was stationed at Pittsburg, and he led for a time, the life of a missionary in Western Pennsylvania. On November 30, 1841, at Philadelphia, he was consecrated as coadjutor to the bishop of St. Louis, with the right of succession. On Bishop Rosatti's death in 1843, Bishop Kendrick became actual bishop of St. Louis, and in 1847 St. Louis was erected into an archdiocese and Bishop Kendrick became its first archbishop. The celebration of his golden jubilee occurred on November 30, 1891, and was characterized by such brilliant and imposing religious ceremonies as were never before witnessed on the American continent. Owing to his advanced years the venerable prelate had of late been unable to properly administer the affairs of the diocese, and many unsuccessful attempts were made to induce him to consent that a coadjutor be appointed. In 1891 Bishop John L. Kain, of Wheeling, W. Va., was appointed to that office. On September 5, 1895, Bishop Kendrick withdrew from the administration of affairs, and since which time he had lived the life of a recluse in the magnificent residence on Lindell boulevard, presented to him by the Catholics of St. Louis on the occasion of his golden jubilee. Archbishop Kain sent telegrams to all the distinguished churchmen in America, apprising them of the death of Archbishop Kendrick, and asking their presence at the funeral, which is set for Tuesday next, from the Cathedral. The remains will lie in state at the Cathedral Sunday and Monday. Cardinal Satolli, now in Denver, will participate in the funeral ceremony. The archbishop will be buried in the lot adjoining that where General Sheridan is buried.

INDIANA'S BIG UNIVERSITY.

Several Institutions of Learning Join Forces For Broader Results.

The University of Indianapolis was organized the other day by representatives of Butler (Literary) college, the Medical college of Indiana, the Indiana Dental college and the Indiana Law school.

These were federated into a university plan, in furtherance of which legislative action authorizing closer union will be asked. Other departments are to be added, and all branches of learning are contemplated.

A great school on a broad[illegible] ground [illegible] will [illegible]

ROBERT EMMET.

A SHORT SKETCH OF THIS NOBLE IRISHMAN.

Oh! breathe not his name; let it sleep in the shade,
Where cold and unhonored, his relics are laid;
Sad, silent and dark be the tears that we shed,
As the night dew that falls on the grass o'er his head.

But the night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps;
And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

—Moore.

On March 4, Irishmen throughout the world celebrated the anniversary of the birth of that celebrated Irishman, Robert Emmet.

Whoever has been in Dublin has seen Clasnevin cemetery, that vast mausoleum of Irish patriots and poets. Just inside the stone and iron gates the lofty shaft of O'Connell's monument rises from the midst of a thicket of old slabs and Celtic crosses. Mangan lies here, Griffin there, Anne Devlin, the faithful servant of Emmet, beside a path worn smooth. The unfading laurel, holly and box make all the place green, and the druid yew sets a thousand lustrous violet berries like sentinels on the outposts to guard the last sleep of the silent dead.

In the older Protestant part of the cemetery the graves are not so [illegible] and one wonders why there should be a bend in the graveled walk between the vault and the chapel. A giant birch tree throws its shade for fifty feet overhangs the bend under which lie the remains of Robert Emmet. Nothing marks the spot. The descendants of the patriot may not erect a monument, sink a tablet in the walk, remove the boxes, or in any way be permitted to [illegible] grave of their beloved and illustrious dead. No grass has ever grown over the bend that was [illegible] pike after the execution; [illegible] less body lies beneath a gravel [illegible] and is trodden under [illegible] fugly, by thousands who [illegible] a pilgrimage to his tomb.

In 1793, the [illegible] Robert Emmet [illegible] ity College, Dublin. He was only [illegible] but he was acquainted with [illegible] Tone, Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Grattan, Curran, and Charlemont, and his brother, Thomas Addis, was [illegible] leader in the [illegible] Thomas Moore was [illegible] and there [illegible] in the college [illegible]

In any place but Dublin [illegible] attention would [illegible] these ebullitions of youth [illegible] ity in the clubs [illegible] tyism in Ireland, and [illegible] punishment visited [illegible] liberal opinions who [illegible] ored threshold. [illegible] quashed lad. [illegible] this time: "I [illegible] since that [illegible] tity, or what [illegible] ity in Irish eloquence [illegible] tun. It attracted [illegible] the fellows, and one of [illegible] the Historical Society [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] met and neutralizing [illegible] arguments."

This is remarkable for one so young. In '98 the chancellor held an inquisition at the college to discover to what extent the students sympathized with the united Irishmen. Emmet resisted [illegible] and requested that his name be dropped from the college books. Soon after there came an order for his arrest. He went to the continent where he remained for five years. It was here that he learned that Napoleon intended to invade England in 1803, and resolved that there must be a simultaneous uprising in Ireland.

Then came the insurrection, of which every one knows the story. Everything went wrong; it failed. Painted in living colors on the hearts of Irishmen for all time to come is the figure of the young enthusiast as he dashed out of the depot in Marshalsea lane on the evening of July 23, 1803. He wore a uniform that has become historical—a green coat with white facings, white [illegible] top boots and a cocked hat with feathers. Emmet fled to [illegible] and then to the mountains. [illegible]

[illegible] but he was taken on the [illegible] August. The trial was short and sharp. When it was over, and his lawyer would have risen to speak, Emmet said: "Pray do not attempt to defend me, it is in vain." Then he made his own remarkable [illegible] [illegible] published report," says [illegible] attorney, "gives any adequate idea of the effect of its delivery. [illegible] but impassioned, he spoke in a clear, loud tone, so that those outside the open windows heard every syllable. Every gesture was finished, every sentence perfectly rounded. He arraigned the judge and jury in scathing terms. In conclusion he said:

"I am going to my cold and silent grave. My lamp of life is nearly extinguished. My race is run. The grave opens to receive me and I sink into its bosom. I have but one request to make at my departure from this world, it is the charity of its silence. Let no man write my epitaph, for as no man who now knows my motives dare vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them [illegible] I have done."

[illegible]