

the occasion was Gounod's "Messe Solennelle de Sainte Cecile," rendered by fifty trained voices, accompanied by an orchestra and organ.

A NEW AND NOVEL FEATURE

In the music was furnished by the Franciscan Fathers, a select choir of whom rendered several numbers. The church was decorated on a grand scale for the occasion. The sanctuary was almost filled with rare plants and flowers, illuminated globes and rich colors. Large banners were suspended from the high ceiling, and the pilasters and columns were fairly covered with bunting. Two thrones, on the epistle and gospel sides, were decorated with colors appropriate to the dignitaries who occupied them. Bannerettes with fitting inscriptions and illustrations were suspended between the columns.

Archbishop Ryan in the course of his sermon reviewed the life of Archbishop Kenrick in all its phases, religious, business and charitable, and spoke of his great sanctity and fortitude. After the pontifical mass all the visiting archbishops and priests were driven to the Lindell hotel, where a banquet was tendered Archbishop Kenrick and his guests.

Archbishop Kenrick was seated at the head of the table, Cardinal Gibbons on his right and Archbishop Elder on his left. After the menu was finished, Vicar-General Brady read an address from the clergy of the diocese to Kenrick, who made a short response.

Rev. Goller delivered an address of welcome to the cardinal and visiting clergy.

CARDINAL GIBBONS

responding to the toast, "Our Holy Father Leo XIII," said in part, after eulogizing the Pope: "The Catholic religion is adapted to all times and places, and finds herself at home under every government. Nowhere is the benign authority of the Pontiff more respected and honored than in the United States. Our devotedness toward him is not less strong because less noisy in its demonstration. In his encyclical on Christian marriage he proclaims a truth which ought to be heeded by the American people. If Christian civilization is to be saved and perpetuated, the sanctity and indissolubility of Christian marriage must be recognized by the masses. In all his public utterances the Pope proves that he is abreast of the times and in sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of humanity."

The cardinal closed with an expression of thanks to the Pope for the message sent in remembrance of the jubilee and with a brilliant eulogy on Archbishop Kenrick, after which he presented the latter with the Pope's gift—a portrait of his Holiness in a handsome gilt frame.

A number of other toasts were responded to by eminent prelates.

One of the largest processions ever seen in this country took place tonight. Thirty thousand torch-bearing men turned out to do honor to Archbishop Kenrick. Fifty-two parishes of the city and many visiting delegations marched past the arch-episcopal residence, each parish saluting as it passed. There were hundreds of transparencies bearing eulogistic phrases. Each parish was accompanied by a band, and the whole effect was something gorgeous.

Governor Francis and the city officials led the procession, riding in carriages. It took the procession an hour and a half to pass a given point.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO. in their trade report for the week ending Nov. 21, 1891, state though much has happened to shake confidence, yet confidence is not shaken. The bank failure in Boston and the Berlin finance troubles had scarcely any effect on American markets except that buyers were made to hesitate somewhat.

Receipts of wheat at Western centres continue at the rate of more than a million bushels daily, and exports are also large, but the price has declined 2½ cents on sales of 28,000,000 bushels. The speculation in corn is yielding, the price being eight cents lower for spot, while pork products are substantially unchanged, and oats half a cent higher.

The money markets of the country are well supplied for legitimate needs, but some points report speculative money tight. Rates on call in New York have declined from 4 to 3½ per cent., and the treasury has paid out during the week \$3,000,000 more than it has taken in. Exports of merchandise from New York in three weeks of November have been \$25,261,719 in value, against \$18,548,287 last year, while imports for November thus far are about 18 per cent. smaller than a year ago.

Business failures for the week as reported to Dun & Co. were in the United States 252, and in Canada 33. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 247 for the United States and 27 in the Dominion of Canada.

THE DECAY OF HOME-LIFE.

[Lippincott's]

"Don't tell me that a house which is given over to the servants half the time, father, mother, children, all going separate ways, and always on the rush, a house with gas fires and unopened books, a house in which there is no evening lamp, no morning prayer, no time for music, for talk, for all the occupations and interests and pleasures that link each to each day by day, year by year, in natural plety,—don't tell me that that is a home! I am not sure that most of us want one we have survived home, perhaps, and prefer a thousand roosts to one nest. The decay of homelife, in our cities at least, is the most striking of all the changes that I observe after a long absence from my own country. We were once the most domestic of all the nations—dreadfully so, foreigners said; but that can no longer be made a ground of complaint. I am not complaining. My own idea is to march with the times and look facts in the face. I am for making our houses as plain as possible, containing only the ordinary conveniences provided at trifling cost. Let us furnish our streets and public places of every kind sumptuously, I say—Fifth Avenue or Broadway enclosed in glass from November to May, adorned with bric-a-brac, pictures, easy-chairs, comfortable sofas, meals to be served *a la carte*;

from May to November, awnings, ices, cane furniture, palm-leaf fans,—in short, modern comforts, where we moderns most need them, and that is emphatically abroad and not at home. As an asylum for poor relations, for the temporary screening of intending absconding bank-cashiers, for the insane, cases of infectious disease, and a few similar purposes, a private house may still be a useful thing to have in the family; but that is all. Let us improve all our public places and conveniences,—have drawing-room street-cars, for instance, with buffet attachment, every seat a distinct easy chair, a Corot opposite instead of Epps's cocoa, grateful and comforting, a library of select fiction, cut flowers, good stained glass—no more straw, draughts, banging doors, squeezing and pushing and trampling,—discomfort, in short. I am in them on an average two hours daily, and I will give the 'Corot' to the first one set up on these lines. He is my favorite artist, and I shall see a great deal more of him there than where he now hangs—in my wife's Louis Quinze boudoir; so that I shall not be a selfish brute, but a public benefactor. Our shops, our restaurants, our theatres, our waiting rooms are all susceptible of vast improvement, and the benevolent millionaire, instead of building public libraries which are used by five hundred people in the course of the year—fifty of them students, the remainder idlers, loungers and cranks—can make five hundred thousand—millions, in fact, of his fellow-citizens rise up and call him a good fellow and a sensible man, by taking this hint."

COLONEL FELLOWS.

"Newspapers, as a rule, do not give the judiciary and its adjuncts the respect to which they are entitled, and without which our social conditions are liable to resolve into chaos. If a judge or a district attorney is guilty of a wrong act, a newspaper performs its highest duty in exposing the culprit; but to mutter mysterious accusations against him without proof is sapping the foundations of the social structure.

"I would like to talk from a personal experience in order to illustrate my argument. I was elected District Attorney of the city of New York as a result of a nomination by a certain political organization. Immediately those who controlled the members of rival organizations in the same party or those of opposite political faith attacked me vituperatively, and a portion of the newspaper press opened its columns to this abuse without making any inquiry as to the truthfulness of the charges. I was not selected for this fusillade on account of any personal animosities against me, but simply because I was the nominee of a political association which was the real object of attack. Yet under our political conditions it is absolutely necessary, in order to be elected to a public office, to be made the nominee of some organization. Nor did these attacks end when I was placed in office. I was elected under circumstances which it might have been thought would have served as a rebuke to my assailants. The good people of New York showed their resentment towards the treatment of which I was made a victim by