

The Catholic Record.

VOL. 8. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1885. NO. 367

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FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE TRAVELLER TO HIS HEART.
Dost lose thy course, heart? The way is long,
The tangle deep;
Ere on the mountain height thou canst breathe free,
The path most steep.

Behind thee lies the music of sweet birds
That sing in spring;
Above thee soon shall cleave the unshadowed air
The eagle's wing.

With each step fainter grows the voice of loneliness,
Art thou athirst?
By the clear springs that shine on Alpine slopes
Their life is nursed.

Seem unto thee the great woods sadly allep
With loneliness,
Above the tree-line shall their voices die
No more oppress.

Art tired, poor heart? and findst it hard to breathe,
The rare, strong air?
It feeds the frailest flowers of the heights
And keeps them fair.

Do the grey mists that sweep the barren peaks
Thy warm blood chill?
In heaven the sun, above the wind-blown wreath,
Is shining still.

Beat softly, heart: not swiftly to the east,
The shadows creep;
Patience not less than strong desire, shall win
What great heights keep.

Take courage, heart: the night will come at last,
And thou canst rest—
Soft is the pillow of the moss that lies
On high hills' breast.

And when morn comes it shall be earth no more,
Softly shall shine
The Paradise thy tears so long have dimmed
Its glory thine.

—Catholic World.

CARDINAL MCLOSKEY.
THE FUNERAL RITES PERFORMED OVER THE DISTINGUISHED PRELATE.

New York, Oct. 15.—The funeral of Cardinal McCloskey took place this morning at 9.30, and the waiting throng invited to enter. As the hour for beginning the service was reached the crush without the Cathedral became greater. The streets for several squares in every direction were blocked with carriages and masses of people. There were many distinguished persons turned away from the doors because they had no tickets. On the outside tickets were offered for sale at 85 cents. These were quickly purchased. The scene within the Cathedral was grand and impressive. The dead body of the Cardinal had, during the night, been placed in a mahogany coffin. Heavy drapery of purple velvet, bordered with bullion fringe, hung about the coffin. The doors, extending the entire length of the coffin, ornamented its sides. A golden crozier, the symbol of a Bishop's authority, rested by the side of the Cardinal. The body had been placed so that the head was raised above the level of the coffin, and was easily seen from below. Thirty wax candles threw a soft mellow light over the tier. 5,000 persons were gathered within the walls of the cathedral at ten o'clock. While the waiting was awaiting the opening of the solemn requiem services the Papal Zouaves marched down the centre aisle and took up positions about the catafalque. A moment later the doors of the sacristy were flung open and a long procession of white-robed priests and acolytes filed down the steps to the seats directly in front of the high altar. The priests chanted.

Then came the singing of Psalm xiv. It was not, however, till the priests came to the Miserere that the full richness and beauty of the well-trained voices of the choir were brought out. In all probability nothing like the singing of white-robed priests and boys has ever been heard in this city. While the office for the dead was being chanted, Father Anacleto, a Neapolitan Friar, assisted by Rev. Father G. J. O'Connell, passed around the catafalque singing a censer, from which perfumed incense arose. When the chanting came to an end the priests resumed their seats at a short period of waiting followed. The great organ pealed forth a voluntary, and the lights shone brightly on the altar. The high dignitaries' procession. Then came the Bishops in their sombre vestments, and finally the Monsignors and the Archbishops. When all were ready the choir chanted the requiem mass. This choir numbered over 100 voices. Archbishop Corrigan was the celebrant of the pontifical mass, Monsignor Farley was assistant priest, Father McDonnell, deacon, and Father McGowan, subdeacon. Fathers McDonnell, Kelly, Slattery, and Mulhern, of the Cathedral household, were masters of ceremonies.

THE SERMON WAS PREACHED by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The text of the sermon was Luke xiv. 26. "The Lord exalted with him and gave him the priest- hood of the nation and made him blessed

in glory, and he girded him about with the glorious girdle and clothed him with a robe of glory and crowned him with majestic attire. He chose him out of all men living to offer sacrifice to God for a memorial to make reconciliation for His people, and He gave power to His Commandments in the covenants of His judgments, that he should teach Jacob His testimonies, and give light to Israel in His land."

"These words, spoken originally of Aaron," said the speaker, "may be fittingly applied to the great high priest whose mortal remains now lie before you. He was also chosen out of all men living to fill the highest ecclesiastical position in this nation, that he might teach Jacob His law. The glorious ornaments of a pontiff to which the sacred text referred, had a twofold signification—they symbolized in the eyes of the people

and authority to the Pontiff himself, and they represented the interior ornaments of virtue with which he should be adorned, and without which the most precious ornaments lose their lustre. These scarlet robes of the Cardinal remind you of the exalted dignity to which he was raised; they reminded himself of the garment of innocence worn by the Divine Master and crucified by His precious blood, and that he should be ready if necessary to lay down his life for the faith."

The Archbishop then briefly sketched the Cardinal's life, and touched upon a few salient features in his long and eventful career. At the conclusion of his sermon the "five absolutions" were pronounced by Archbishops Gibbons, Williams, Ryan, Corrigan, and Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn, respectively. When the absolutions were pronounced the remains of the dead Cardinal were borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers, preceded by two acolytes, carrying long lighted tapers, followed by twelve little acolytes, in purple soutanes and white surplices, the archbishops, bishops, and clergy, through the sacristy to the vault beneath the altar, which was then hermetically sealed and placed in the catacomb directly under the altar. Many very prominent public men were present. Bishop O'Mahoney, representing Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and the Bishops of Montreal and Hamilton took part in the ceremonies.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S TRIBUTE.
In the churches of Philadelphia prayers were asked for the repose of the soul of the deceased Cardinal, and at the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul his memory was especially honored with a discourse from the Archbishop, who spoke at the late Mass, with his characteristic eloquence of the life and character of the late Archbishop of New York. Archbishop Ryan took his text from the Gospel according to St. John, v. 46: "Go, thy son liveth." He said: "Before the instruction I shall ask your prayers for the repose of the soul of His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey. It is a remarkable thing that the first impulse with a Catholic is to pray for a man's soul, no matter what may be his position—Pope, Cardinal, priest or layman, not to praise but to pray. This prince of the Church merits your prayers. Fidelity to his office during the many years of his episcopacy was the characteristic of Cardinal McCloskey. It may be said of him that he was grand in virtue, modest in his looks, gentle in his manner, graceful in his speech. He was a most graceful pulpit orator. I remember him when, at the opening of the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore, he delivered the first sermon of the Council. He had received a telegram, before mounting the pulpit, announcing the destruction by fire of his magnificent cathedral. But he did not flinch, and amid Bishops and Archbishops he spoke those telling words that opened the great Council. He built the most glorious cathedral monument on the continent. The late Charles O'Connor told me that he had never met a more prudent and thoughtful man in his long career than Cardinal McCloskey. His leading virtue was prudence. In concluding the Archbishop said that could the dead Cardinal speak from his grave he would ask for prayer and not for praise."

BISHOP MARTY AT MUNSTER.
HE TELLS THE GERMANS OF THE MISSIONS IN THE FAR WEST.

There are so many subjects of the highest interest that were discussed by the general meeting of German Catholics held at Munster in Westphalia, in the first half of the last month, that it would be impossible for us to afford room for giving even a digest of the proceedings, which occupy page after page in our German contemporaries. But one paper read by Mr. Marty, Bishop of Dakota, was of such paramount interest even to Catholics outside of Germany that it is our duty to refer to it in a few words. Mr. Marty is a Swiss by descent, and for forty years past he has been at the head of a large department of the missionary work done by the Church in the great West. On the part played by the Germans and the Irish in this work, he speaks as follows:

"Two nations are especially adapted by their character and their traditions to act as harbingers of Catholicity in those new countries. They are the Irish, that nation of missionaries and martyrs, and the Germans, who are greatly admired and respected by the Americans on account of their character and their deep religious convictions. The Germans know how to build up something permanent. At first they were met by the Irish with a certain

amount of distrust; but ever since the Germans were subjected at home to persecution for conscience' sake, this distrust has entirely disappeared."

Monsignor Marty then gives a statistical account of the Catholic Church in the United States, and points out the immense stride made there within the last few years. He goes at some length into the question of the relations between people of different creeds in America, and shows that across the Atlantic there never was and never will be any scope for a no-Popery movement, such as has been seen in various countries of Europe in our own time. All the German Catholic journals speak of Monsignor Marty's as the *piece de resistance* of the meeting.

DIocese OF KINGSTON.
SPIRITUAL RETREAT OF PRIESTS OF THE DIocese OF KINGSTON—ORDER OF THE DAY.

On Monday afternoon the Catholic clergy assembled from all parts of the Diocese of Kingston to assist at a Theological Conference and a course of spiritual exercises, commonly called a Retreat, in St. Mary's Cathedral. The Conference commenced at five o'clock, and continued till seven, under the presidency of His Lordship, the Bishop. At 7.30 o'clock all moved in procession to the Cathedral for the public devotions prescribed for the month of October. The Bishop presided in full pontificals and bearing his crozier, on whom the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly attended as assistant priest, Rev. P. A. Twomey as deacon, and Rev. Thomas Kelly as sub-deacon. The scene at their entrance into the sanctuary was unusually splendid. The altar was decorated in the most elegant fashion by the Sisters of the House of Providence with flowers and lights innumerable. Further brilliancy was added by the gasaliers of the sanctuary and the wax tapers borne in the hands of all the clergy. The Cathedral was filled to the very doors by a devout congregation. The Devotions of October, presided by Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., have been regularly attended by large assemblages of the faithful every evening for the past fortnight; and for this evidence of piety and obedience and the spirit of prayer our Most Rev. Bishop eulogized them and expressed in the warmest terms his satisfaction in his address last Sunday evening at the conclusion of Vespers. The Bishop, on the same occasion, expressed a wish that as many as possible of the faithful laity should come to the church every evening of this week of clerical Retreat, to unite with the pastors of the Diocese in public prayer to God through the merits and mediation of Our Lord Jesus Christ exposed in the Blessed Sacrament and the intercession of His Virgin Mother, Our Lady of the Rosary, for a special blessing upon the minds and hearts of the clergy and special fruitfulness of grace upon their prayer and meditation, and self-examination in these days of silent intercourse with the great King and Shepherd of souls. He pointed out that these annual exercises, directed to the awakening and invigorating of the sacerdotal spirit in the souls of the clergy, have for their object not merely the personal sanctification of each and every priest, but also, and indeed principally, the sanctification of the people whose souls are committed to their care for cultivation of faith and growth in Christian virtue. Therefore it was that on Monday evening, and last evening also, we witnessed the edifying spectacle of our spacious Cathedral crowded in every part by the Catholics of this city, who prayed aloud and fervently, with hearts in hand in union with the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese for the success of this Retreat, and abundant blessing upon the priests themselves, and through them upon the whole people of the Diocese of Kingston.

All the following clergymen were in Retreat, and all are accommodated with rooms in the Palace:
Rev. Mr. Farrelly, V. G.
Rev. A. McNeill, M. Macdonald
" E. P. Roche " M. Mackey
" John Meade " J. S. O'Connor
" J. J. McCarthy " John Brennan
" J. Masterson " M. Stanton
" C. H. Gauthier " John Twomey
" C. B. Murray " M. O'Donohue
" Thomas Davis " T. J. Spratt
" C. McWilliams " P. de Saunhac
" J. H. McDonagh " C. J. Duffus
" Geo. Corbett " P. A. Twomey
" W. Fox " J. T. Hogan
" E. J. Walsh " G. Cicolari
" T. Fitzpatrick " M. Leahy
" M. C. O'Brien " J. Connolly
" P. Hartigan " W. McDonnell
" W. E. Walsh " M. J. Spratt
" Dennis Twomey " John Kelly
" Thos. McCarthy " Jos. McGrath
" J. Kelly " John O'Gorman

Five other clergymen have been appointed to remain at given points of the Diocese, whence they may readily proceed to attend upon the sick in the contiguous missions, as necessity may demand. The meditations and conferences are delivered by the Rev. Father Walsh, S. J., of Boston.—*Kingston Freeman*, Oct. 14.

PARNELL TALKS.
Standing Between Two Archbishops.

WHAT HE EXPECTS FROM AMERICA.
By Cable to The Pilot.

Kildare, Oct. 11.—I came hither to day partly to witness and report a scene likely to become historical. Mr. Parnell, Archbishop Croke, Bishops Duggan and Lynch, and the heads of various religious orders gathered near the shrine of St. Bridget to give positive evidence to the Irish people of the new alliance between their religious and political leaders. The occasion was the final consecration of the church of Dr. Kavanagh. The parish priest is an old personal friend of Mr. Parnell, and the bishops imagined the idea of bringing all together. Archbishops Walsh and Croke arrived last night and were received with torchlight processions, illuminations and fireworks. In replying to an address Archbishop Walsh took the opportunity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenantcy. The Archbishop's speech was a remarkable one.

MR. PARNELL'S ARRIVAL.
Mr. Parnell had left Dublin this morning. He also was received at the station by a large assemblage with bands and banners, and was conducted to the parochial house, where the archbishops and bishops, surrounded by the clergy, received him. Archbishop Croke then delivered a powerful address in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The address moved deeply the large congregation, which had assembled from a wide area. Mr. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service; but on his conclusion he was shown through the church.

His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on the seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great, the people observed a decorous silence. Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the convent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. After lunch Mr. Parnell repaired to a platform erected outside the church to receive addresses from local bodies. He replied in a speech of extraordinary vigor. He began by recalling his arrest, four years ago, and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priests and people against British misrule.

"In these four years you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism," he exclaimed; "and the question which he declared to be the absorbing topic, the root of all other questions, is that the landlords are standing upon the brink of the precipice and are doing their best to get pushed over while endeavoring to get blood out of a stone. During the last year the land has not earned the judicial rents. Irish landlords are about to enter into a conspiracy to exact judicial rents, which are more sacred than any others. He said:—

"We never have compromised our position by accepting the Land Act of 1881 or judicial rents. Nor have we given away the right of the people to turn on judicial rents if they should be unable to pay them. The Land Act will be amended in the very near future, either by an English or an Irish parliament, so as to bring about further reduction of the judicial rents of at least 30 or 40 per cent. The new democratic English Parliament will not be at all so tender of the rights of landlords as the last one was. Even supposing that the settlement of the question is to be left to them, which I do not think it will, it will be settled; and I do not suppose that the new democratic Parliament elected by household suffrage in England will continue to go on paying 12,000 Irish policemen for the purpose of extracting rack rents for Irish landlords. Would it not be wise for Irish landlords to recognize the situation in time to see that if they are not reasonable they will be thrown overboard altogether?"

Turning to tenants he showed them how dangerous it would be to give a high price for land under the existing economic conditions. He explained how much more heavily taxation would fall on them as proprietors than it does as tenants.

This remarkable address was concluded with an earnest appeal to the people to avoid outrages and violence. But he claimed for tenants the same privilege of boycotting obnoxious persons as is possessed by English workmen when combined against an unjust employer in a strike.

THE CORK COUNTY CONVENTION.
Cork, Oct. 12.—Mr. Parnell arrived at the Cork Convention to-day from Kildare shortly after midday, accompanied by Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon and O'Kelly. He was received by the Mayor and a multitude of citizens. On his way through the city he was the object of an enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Parnell held a preliminary conference at the Victoria Hotel with the leading representatives, when the long list of candidates was discussed, and it was decided to leave the choice to the free action of the convention, outside of the men who were recommended by the Parliamentary party. They were Mr. Leamy and Dr. Kenny. Mr. Parnell's fellow-prisoner at Kilmalnam, and both names were warmly received by the conference.

The convention was held in the assembly rooms, about 800 lay and clerical delegates being present. On Mr. Parnell's entrance the delegates rose and gave him *Cead mille failte*. The business began with a short speech from Mr. Parnell, urging the importance of unity and of the

selection of the best men, without regard to local feeling. The delegates listened with evident sympathy. The nominations then began. Each candidate presented signed a pledge to vote and act with the Irish party. Most of the names were adopted by acclamation. Toward the close of the proceedings there seemed to be the prospect of a struggle between the local men for the remaining seats, but the evident sense of the assembly was so clearly manifested in each case that the whole seven nominations were made without a single division. Messrs. Leamy, Kenny, Lane, Hooper, Tanner, Flynn and Gillooly were the candidates elected. Then Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien made short addresses congratulating Cork. The result secured the unity of the Parliamentary party, as owing to the size of the county and the number of aspirants for parliamentary honor, it was feared that divisions in the Nationalist ranks would reveal themselves.

Tipperary is still ahead, but the combined influence of Archbishop Croke and Mr. Parnell will probably suffice to procure a recurrence of the revolt, which created so much excitement in the beginning of the year.

Mr. Parnell and his friends are jubilant over the result of the day's proceedings. The men selected are all regarded by the Nationalists as valuable additions to the fighting strength of the Parliamentary party, and it is felt that the moral effect of the unanimous selections in Cork will be felt in all the coming conventions throughout Ireland.

The event was celebrated in the evening by a grand parade of the city bands and a torchlight demonstration, in which some 20,000 men took part. Mr. Parnell addressed the crowd from a window of the hotel, amid a wild scene of enthusiasm. After the meeting, Mr. Parnell, accompanied by several Irish members, set out for Dublin. An immense crowd accompanied him to the railway station with bands playing and flaring torches. The surging crowd filled the streets from side to side, and swept through the city like a huge wave, presenting an imposing sight. At the station every point of vantage was occupied by a mass of humanity, cheering the Irish leaders.

MR. PARNELL ON THE COMING ELECTIONS.
A correspondent interviewed Mr. Parnell on the elections, as follows:—
Correspondent—Do you expect to have many contests in the general election?
Mr. Parnell—No; with the exception of one division in Dublin, and some 10 divisions in Ulster, the Nationalists have such an overwhelming majority that, once the candidates are adopted by the county conventions, neither Whig nor Tory could hope to carry a single seat against the men supported by the National League. There are, however, some dozen divisions in Ulster where the Orange Tories are so strong that we could not hope to carry our candidates. These seats we shall abandon, to be fought for between the Whig and Tory factions. We shall concentrate our efforts upon the winning of a dozen doubtful seats in Ulster, and we hope in nearly every one to succeed in electing the Nationalist candidates.

Correspondent—Why do you refuse to give the guarantee asked by certain English statesmen that legislative independence would not be used to bring about a separation?
Mr. Parnell—I refuse to give the guarantee because I have none of any value to give. If I were to offer guarantees I should be told that they were worthless. I can reason only by analogy, and point to what has happened in our time in the relations of other States placed in similar circumstances to England and Ireland. I cannot guarantee absolutely what will happen. If the claims are conceded, I have no mandate from the people of Ireland to dictate a course of action to those who may succeed us. When the Irish Parliament has been finally conceded, England will have a guarantee against separation in the presence of her army, navy and military, and in occupation of fortresses and other strong places in the country. But she will have far better guarantees, in my opinion, in the knowledge of the Irish people that it is in their power, by constitutional means, to make the laws which they are called on to obey just and equitable.

Correspondent—Do you consider the protection of Irish industries vitally necessary to their success?
Mr. Parnell—I think that there are several industries well-calculated, under the surrounding circumstances, to succeed, if they are protected from English competition for a season. Mr. Parnell then proceeded to show what industries ought to be protected.

Correspondent—Do you expect that the adherence of the Irish Bishops to your programme will increase the political power of the Nationalist organization?
Mr. Parnell—It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the adherence of the hierarchy and the clergy to our cause. The step which has now been taken by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland practically unites and consolidates the Nationalist movement for the first time. That the Parliamentary conduct of the education question in all its departments should be confided to our care a few months since was an omen of great import. But this was followed by the election of Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin, and the formal identification of the bishops and the priesthood with our movement. The Irish clergy have accepted the places we have requested them to assume in the constitution of which are our history these conventions which are our history these bodies have been formally attended by the clergy in the different counties, act-

ing as delegates ex-officio. This affords us a guarantee that the candidates elected will be the united choice of priests and people, and will represent impartially all the great interests of the country.

Correspondent—Do you rely on the continuance of help from the Irish in America?
Mr. Parnell—I not only expect the continuance of help, but I look forward to a very largely increased interest being taken by the people of America in our new movement than has been shown during the past few years. Numerous indications of the increase of interest have already reached me. Large meetings have been held in different parts of the Union, and considerable sums have been subscribed spontaneously. The revival has not come a moment too soon, for during the past few years the financial condition of the movement has been a source of anxiety to me. The necessity of large expenditures is daily increasing, and without help from America it will be almost impossible for us to maintain our position. I trust, therefore, that no further doubts may exist in the minds of the American people as to the need of immediate and large supplies for carrying on the electoral campaign here. We are fighting two great English parties, each possessed of great financial resources. We are fast getting into another contest with landlordism, owing to the terrible agricultural depression which besets the farmers. Funds, then, are urgently needed. I am glad to see that our people beyond the Atlantic are beginning to appreciate this with their usual generosity in sending help.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
LETTER FROM MONTREAL.
PROCESSION OF THE HOLY ROSARY.
On Sunday, Oct. 11th, at three o'clock, a procession in honor of the Holy Rosary started from the church of Notre Dame by way of Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets to the church of Our Lady of Good Help. Over five thousand persons took part in the procession together with Rev. Fathers Sentenne, Hamon, Rousselot, Sorin, Lenoir, Dubuc, Lefebvre, Lavallee and Lonergan and His Lordship Mgr. Fabre in his episcopal robes.

THE STATE OF THE MOST BLESSED VIRGIN.
The statue of the most blessed Virgin, which was carried in the procession by four Children of Mary, is the one which was carried in a similar procession during the cholera epidemic thirty years ago.

After Vespers the procession reformed and proceeded along St. Paul and St. Sulpice streets to Notre Dame Church where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was held, Mgr. Fabre officiating.

UNION ST. JOSEPH.
On Wednesday, 14th inst., Mass was celebrated at St. James' Church, St. Denis street, for the abatement of the small-pox epidemic. Rev. Father Russell, P. P., officiated. Over one hundred and fifty members of L'Union St. Joseph were present, most of whom received Holy Communion.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.
The authorities of Laval University have purchased a magnificent site on the corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets. The lot is about 600 feet by 675 feet and will cost about \$80,000. The buildings to be erected will cost nearly \$500,000, and will be an ornament to our city.

THE BAR OF MONTREAL.
At 8.30 on Friday, Oct. 16th, a special High Mass was celebrated in the Church of Notre Dame, at the instance of the Catholic members of the Bar, for the suppression of the small-pox epidemic. Mgr. Fabre officiated and was assisted by Rev. Father Maroux, vice-rector of Laval University and Rev. Abbe Leclair.

Among those present were Hon. Messrs. Justice Papineau, Jette, Taschereau, Mathieu, Lonergan, and Mousset. Police Magistrate Denoyer and Recorder Du Montigny, Hon. Senator Trudel, Hon. H. Mercier and a number of other members of the Bar, besides a large congregation of citizens.

Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Seminary, preached a sermon on the efficacy of prayer.

MISSION AT ST. ANN'S.
The ladies of St. Anne's parish have had the benefit of a mission during the week preceding Sunday, 18th inst. The following were the exercises. First Mass at 5 a. m., followed by a short instruction, which was over at 6 a. m. Second Mass at 8.30 a. m., followed by the same instruction of the early mass. Rosary at 7.30 p. m. followed by an instruction and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Fathers Henning and Walsh, C. S. S. R., conducted the exercises.

The mission for the men of St. Ann's parish is now going on.

A report has reached the British foreign office that Austria is preparing to dispatch 60,000 troops to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo, Italy, on Thursday morning. The disturbance caused a three-story house to fall, burying its occupants. Eight corpses have been recovered.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Paisley, England, said that notwithstanding denials there was some kind of compact between the Parnellites and Conservatives.

Catholic missions are about to be permanently established among the Indians of Alaska, Archbishop Seghers being now on his way to that region with two missionary priests.

Ex-Governor Talbot is said to have hired the first pew in St. Andrew's Church, Billerica, Mass., after it was built, for the use of his domestic.

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