

Industrial School.

The work of a zealous prelate is not confined to the administration of the sacraments or to the preaching of the word of God. The great corporal works of mercy, and more especially the provision for the outcast and the orphans, will always mark the works and lives of our zealous bishops and saintly pastors in every position. To come to particulars—one of the greatest objects of zeal and charity which attracted our venerable Archbishop's care since his arrival in Toronto was his anxiety concerning young boys. Their parents had either died, or, with unnatural feelings, had abandoned them, or from poverty had failed to provide for them. The case fell upon some one. The State undertook to do something and agreed to the establishment of Industrial Schools, but the details were left to the benevolence of sects which were certainly not Catholic in teaching or sympathy.

According to the law all children under thirteen years of age, unprovided for by parents, were liable to be sent to such schools. An Institution of this kind was established some few years ago at Mimico, where several of our Catholic boys were placed by order of various magistrates. As might be expected, children surrounded by such circumstances could not but be in very great danger of losing their faith. And no one, upon whom the responsibility rests, could without an effort permit such a state of affairs to continue. Archbishop Walsh, as the head of the Diocese, and as natural guardian of the spiritual orphan, continually felt that these children needed to be withdrawn from such occasion—in fact that a Catholic Industrial School should be established. The first difficulty was the selection of a proper place; and this difficulty has been very lately removed his Grace having purchased for this purpose what is known as the Blantyre estate, which consists of 25 acres of land just north of Victoria Park, fronting on the Kingston road. It is five miles east from the centre of the city. On the grounds there is a dwelling of immense proportions, built by the late Peter Patterson. It is said the building cost \$80,000. The interior woodwork is especially noticeable for its beauty and design. A large sum of money was also spent in the ornamentation of the grounds and gardens. A few years ago the estate was purchased by Mr. J. F. McLaughlin, grain merchant, who has used the property as a summer residence. The situation is a most delightful one for the purpose to which the farm will be devoted. No better selection could be made, overlooking, as it does, Lake Ontario, and situated in the clear, healthy air of Scarborough Heights.

His Grace is moving as promptly as prudence will allow in the carrying out of this very important work, which will be the only Catholic Industrial School in Ontario. That it commends itself to our co-religionists from one end of the Province to the other goes without saying; and while municipal and government aid cannot be wanting, still no worthier object can present itself to our benevolent people—

for the grants it will receive will certainly not be sufficient to cover necessary expenses in the way of teachers, &c., much less to restore the capital expended.

We have all heard of the good work that has been done for homeless boys by such charitable souls as Father Drumgoole in New York, and many have experienced the blessings which Providence showers on those who aid such undertakings. Every Catholic who takes an interest in the salvation of souls and the growth of the Church in this country, every father of a family who has brought up his children in the faith, should give what he can, be it little or much, to aid in preserving that faith to those homeless lads. And it more especially commends itself to those whom God has blessed with wealth. This is an opportunity for some of our wealthy Catholics to establish a new foundation which will be a monument to their zeal, honor and charity. The prayers of the orphans will be offered up for their benefactors as a perpetual remembrance, and they whose cry of distress can move heaven to vengeance will surely be heard when they pray a blessing on those who have befriended them. Who will stand by our Archbishop as father of the fatherless? Who will save our boys?

The cost of maintaining such an institution may best be gathered from the following report:

A delegation of the Industrial School Association, consisting of Ex-Mayor Howland, Beverley Jones, Vicar-General McCann, M. O'Connor, Mrs. W. T. Aikens, Miss Wilkes and Miss Massey, waited on the Attorney-General and presented a petition shewing that by recent legislation the custody of all boys committed under 18 has been thrown upon the Association, unless the boys are sent to the jail or the Central Prison. The Association have now in their school 178 boys and 23 girls. The cost of maintenance for the boys in 1892 was \$2.92 per boy per week, derived from the following sources:

The municipality from which the boy comes.....	\$2.00
Toronto Sch. of Board.....	30
Government Grant.....	42
	\$2.72

Leaving a deficit of 20 cents per boy per week.

The Association request that the Government grant to the Association, 10 cents per diem per boy to enable them to do the work effectually which has been laid upon them.

The Government promised to give the matter their most serious consideration.

Prince Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck celebrated, on the 1st instant, his seventy-eighth birthday. His countrymen were exceptionally enthusiastic in their display of esteem and honor. There seems to be a feeling of unrest in Germany and a longing against that growing absolutism which began with the labor reform and culminated in the army bill. Another reason is that Bismarck's advanced age and failing health led many to believe it would be their last opportunity to show their admiration for the Man of Iron. And lastly, a spirit of opposition on account of the prohibition forbidding a torch-light procession. It was passing strange that no congratulatory message was sent from the Emperor.

Thus we have a man at Bismarck's age abandoned by those for whom he sacrificed all, for whom he would have enchained the consciences of his countrymen, and for whom he did drive into exile the noblest patriots any country could possess, its religious. And all this to build up a united Germany, which to-day is very

far from being able to stand a heavy shock, while Bismarck himself is left alone to contemplate the difference between the celebration of his seventy-eighth birthday and Leo's eighty-third birthday, around whom a firmly united world met and rejoiced.

The Emperor of Germany sent Leo XIII. a valuable present upon the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. Not a word did he send his grandfather's old Chancellor what a contrast!

O! how wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on prince's favours.

Well Deserved Honor.

It is the custom of Notre Dame University, Indiana, to present a medal every year to a layman who has distinguished himself in the cause of religion and country. This year Mr. Patrick Donahoe of the *Pilot*, the veteran Catholic Editor, was selected, and the presentation took place at Boston on St. Patrick's Day. The Very Rev. Dr. Byrne, V.G., made the presentation, while the University was represented by its Vice-President, the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C.S.C.

Dr. Byrne, alluding to the *Pilot*, addressed Mr. Donahoe thus:

"In 1836 you founded the *Pilot*, which again in your hands lives and flourishes and is still conducted with that intuition of the best aspirations of your fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens for which it has been noted from the beginning. The *Pilot*, though a pioneer in the field it ventured on, has always proved a true guide even in the most perplexing times when human sagacity might be pardoned for making some errors. On all the great questions of religion, patriotism and social reform the *Pilot* has always taken the right departure, and steered the true course. In giving to the late John Boyle O'Reilly a fair field and a free hand in the *Pilot* to manifest his genius, guide his countrymen and influence the course of events, you did more for the cause of Ireland than any other man living in America. For this alone you deserve not only a Latture medal, but the highest honors that your countrymen can confer upon you. For this alone your name should be held in benediction, and you should enjoy our eternal gratitude. Your publishing house placed in our hands many books that were a real help to religion and patriotism. Your liberality and enterprising spirit encouraged the few gleams of literary talent that from time to time showed themselves in our ranks. The magazine you founded in your days of adversity, though now in other hands, and reaching out with vigorous and well-directed efforts for wider recognition, is still proud to bear your honored name. May both be perpetual!"

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER extends to Mr. Donahoe its sincere congratulations upon his well deserved honors.

The Sultan's Gift.

Amongst the gifts to the Holy Father is one of special interest from the Sultan of Turkey, consisting of the marble inscription of Abercius. It was placed on the tomb of Abercius, Bishop of Hieropolis in Phrygia. It was discovered in 1862 by Mr. Ramsay, an English traveller, and is now destined for the Lateran Museum. Up to the time of its discovery it had been employed as building material. St. Abercius lived in the second century of the Christian era, and in the *Acta* which he wrote he mentions this inscription. The Patriarch of Cilicia, in presenting it, thus speaks of its value and history: "In fact this is a most valuable document, which may be said in a certain way to date from the later years of St. John the Evangelist, and in which Abercius, Bishop of Hieropolis, after a journey to Rome, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia and Armenia, attests the universal union of the Disciples' faith

in the Immaculate Shepherd and participation in the food offered by this same heavenly faith, bread and wine, which are the great heavenly *Lithys* (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour), drawn from the source of the true Virgin; it also lauds and extols in magnificent allegorical phrases the grandeur, the splendor and the superiority of the Holy Roman Church."

The inscription is in Greek. Abercius declares in his epitaph that he had visited Rome, "the queen city," and that afterwards he had passed through Syria. He adds: "The faith accompanied me everywhere. This it is which put before me everywhere, as nourishment, the fish from its source—fish always signifying Christ and by a secondary meaning the Blessed Eucharist—the great and pure fish, taken by the chaste Virgin, who has given it to be eaten by its friends, with bread and delicious wine." "Whosoever comprehends these words is a believer, and let him pray for me."

This secret and symbolical language is the very same as is used in the Catacombs, where the fish was always employed to represent our Blessed Lord because the letters of the Greek word for fish, *Ichthys*, are the first letters of the following words, Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour. The Virgin who distributed this mystic should be a symbol of the Church.

Thus we have the East and the West bringing in the second century the strongest and most harmonious testimony to the truth of the Eucharistic dogma. Certainly the Sultan could not have chosen a present more suitable to offer the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church.

Editorial Notes.

We are very much pleased to see that our friend, Mr. O'Hagan of Waterdown, is on the Board of Associate Examiners for Teachers, &c., this year. Mr. O'Hagan's literary excellence as well as his position of head master of Waterdown High School well entitles him to the confidence thus placed in him.

Donahoe's Magazine for April opens up with a very interesting article on Easter Music, which is further enhanced by a good photogravure of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. George Parsons, Lathrop contributes the next article on "The Catholic Summer School." As the writer remarks, this is a movement which made itself, and which carried people with it. The idea originated in a Catholic Reading Circle Review. In 1892 the Summer School held its first session, at which fifty-two lectures were given upon subjects religious, philosophical, historical, social and literary. The question then arose whether it would not be better to have a fixed place, and after many claims had been advanced and the subject had been fully discussed, a beautiful site was chosen amongst the Adirondack mountains of New York. The object of the School is to bring to all who desire it an opportunity of hearing lectures or pursuing lives of study in various branches. Here, it is claimed, in the leisure of a summer vacation, "any one may listen to the best thought of the world, condensed and presented simply by unselfish masters of study." The meeting this year is to take place some time in the latter part of July and extend into August.