

Notes From American Centres.

A private despatch from Rome, dated May 4th, to the "Monitor" of San Francisco, relates how Rev. Father Yorke, of that city, was received by Leo XIII. As Father Yorke is a prominent journalist, the honors and favors extended to him by the Pope may be considered as an indication of the Holy Father's sentiments towards all Catholic journalists in the New World. So interesting is the interview that we will give it in full:—

"What can I do for you?" said the Pope, fondling the hand of Father Yorke.

"Bless me, Holy Father; bless myself, my mother, my family and friends."

"Then you are a journalist?"

"Yes, Holy Father, I did what I could for the defense of the Church and the rights of the Sovereign Pontiff."

The Pope put inquiries which showed his close and warm appreciation of the work of Father Yorke on the Pacific Coast, and elicited the answer: "Yes, I spoke to an audience of fifty thousand." The Pope threw up his hands, having loosened hold of the priest's hand for the first and only time during the audience.

"You must wield an immense influence," said the Pope as he marvelled at the large audience of one Catholic journalist. He proceeded to enlarge upon the power of the Catholic press. This done, he said to Father Yorke, "Are there many Protestant newspapers in California?"

"No, Holy Father, the newspapers are for the greater part merely secular and neutral. There are only a few Protestant papers, weekly ones. Dogmatic Protestantism is not strong in California."

"How did the Catholics help your work?"

"They helped with great devotion, Holy Father, and I may take the opportunity of saying that there are no more loyal children of the See of Peter than the Catholics of America."

"How are the Protestants disposed towards the Church?"

"Holy Father, all love the Pope of great encyclicals."

"When you reach home," said Leo, "bless your friends and helpers in my name. Tell them that the Holy Father is deeply interested in your work, and that he showed great interest in it when he spoke to you and that he encouraged you with all his heart. More than that, tell them that he encouraged you and with you all those who helped you and forwarded your great work, and that in giving his paternal blessing to you he sent it also through you to each and all of them. Tell them this, all this. Be sure you tell them this, that the Pope blessed you and blessed them also."

Father Yorke then excused himself and received the formal act of blessing. During the audience the Pope had to sit motionless. He had displayed no emotion in his body except at the mention of the audience of fifty thousand, when, impressed with the immensity of this influence for good, he gesticulated with his hands and arms, throwing them up in the air, and wide apart. His health seemed to have in no way changed for the worse since his illness, and he gave the impression of a non-agenarian with a length of life in promise before him.

Here is an item of news that will interest our friends of the Gaelic Association, and at the same time will constitute an additional evidence of the deep and practical interest as well as sympathy that the members of the Redemptorist Order have in and for the Irish Catholics, in both the United States and Canada:—

"At a meeting given recently in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Boston by a band of Redemptorist Fathers from New York, the Irish speaking portion of the congregation had the pleasure of listening to the sermons and instructions in their native tongue. Fully 500 members of the congregation took advantage of the welcome opportunity to attend the services conducted in the language in which the precepts of their holy fathers were taught them in childhood."

that the present rate of increase keeps up. His estimate of our coming population is as follows:—

1900.....	77,472,000
1910.....	94,673,000
1920.....	114,416,000
1930.....	136,887,000
1940.....	162,268,000
1950.....	170,740,000
1960.....	222,067,000
1970.....	257,688,000
1980.....	296,814,000
1990.....	339,193,000
2000.....	385,860,000
2100.....	1,112,867,000
2500.....	11,856,302,000
2900.....	40,852,273,000

"These figures," says Dr. Pritchett, "are suggestive, to say the least. They show that within a hundred years the population of this country will amount to 350,000,000; and within a thousand years, if the present rate of growth continues, this number will have swelled to nearly 41,000,000,000. How great a change in the conditions of living this growth of population would imply it is, perhaps, impossible for us to realize."

It seems to us that Dr. Pritchett has merely calculated the possible, or probable increase, without taking into consideration the ever augmenting proportion of decrease. If there were no such thing as death; if there were no increase in the number of accidents if there were to be no wars, no plagues, no moral or physical declining; in a word if the population had merely to "increase and multiply" possibly there might be some sense in this long range of calculation. Just imagine! Here is Canada with about 5,000,000 of a population; on the same principle in one hundred years hence we would have about 27,000,000, and in a thousand years we would have a population of over 3,200,000,000. Let us set out and count the stars, it will be a much easier undertaking than to attempt to imagine this country containing over three billion people. All of Europe in 2,000 years did not show the quarter of such an increase.

Hon. T. M. Mulry, of New York, was one of the Catholics who attended the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held last May at Cincinnati. His report on "The Care of Neglected and Dependent Children" is a most highly instructive paper. However, as the greater portion of it has more of a local application than otherwise, we will merely quote a few paragraphs that might find universal application in all lands—Canada included. Mr. Mulry said:—

"There will always be found children who are not suitable for placing out, because of conditions surrounding them, such as parents living, need of discipline, or the presence of some deformity, and for these the care of the institution will be a necessity. On the other hand some children are kept too long in the institution because there is no one to claim them. This class would be fit subjects for adoption and if the proper homes in good families of their own religious faith were found, the earlier they were placed in such families, the better would it be for the children, as it would ensure a much better motive for giving them a home."

"The improvement made in industrial training of the children during the past few years has been of great benefit to the inmates, and has resulted in sending large numbers of them out in the world well equipped for the battle of life."

"One great drawback to the placing out system in the past was the disregard of the religious beliefs of those placed, which resulted in children being placed in homes of different religion to that in which they were baptized."

"This naturally prevented the unanimous support so essential to the permanent success of every movement, but the difficulty has been overcome in most instances by providing that children be placed in homes of their own religious faith."

"In order to be successful, the placing out system needs the most careful supervision, and those interested in the work realize how prone to selfishness people are, and that many wish the children only for the work they can obtain from them."

We will not quote any further for the good reason that some of Mr. Mulry's remarks, which follow the foregoing, are of a sufficiently interesting nature to suggest editorial comment and their application to conditions in our own country; consequently, we purpose giving them greater prominence in another form in a subsequent issue.

The Abbey of Our Lady of La Trappe, Gethsemane, Kentucky, is one of the most widely-known and important monasteries on this continent. Last week Mgr. Martinelli, the Apostolic delegate to America, pontificated at the High Mass on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the monastery. The Gethsemane abbey was founded

in 1849 by four French Cistercians, who came across the ocean from the famous French abbey of La Meillerie, and laid, on a small scale, the foundations of the present flourishing Abbey in Kentucky. At present the Gethsemane abbey shelters a community of about seventy members, and the priests of the abbey conduct an excellent college in connection with the monastery. The head of the community is the mitred abbot, Right Rev. Edmund M. Obrecht, who was invested with his high office by Bishop McCloskey after his election by the monks had been approved at

Rome. This abbey is a famous place of retreat for priests and laymen, and the hospitality of the good Trappists is known far and wide. The majority of the present inmates of the La Trappe are German-Americans, but there are French-Americans and Irish Americans and representatives of other nationalities in the silent, meditative brotherhood.

The longevity of the Irish people has become proverbial. Every now and then we read of some one of the older generation passing away at ninety, and even in some cases at a hundred.

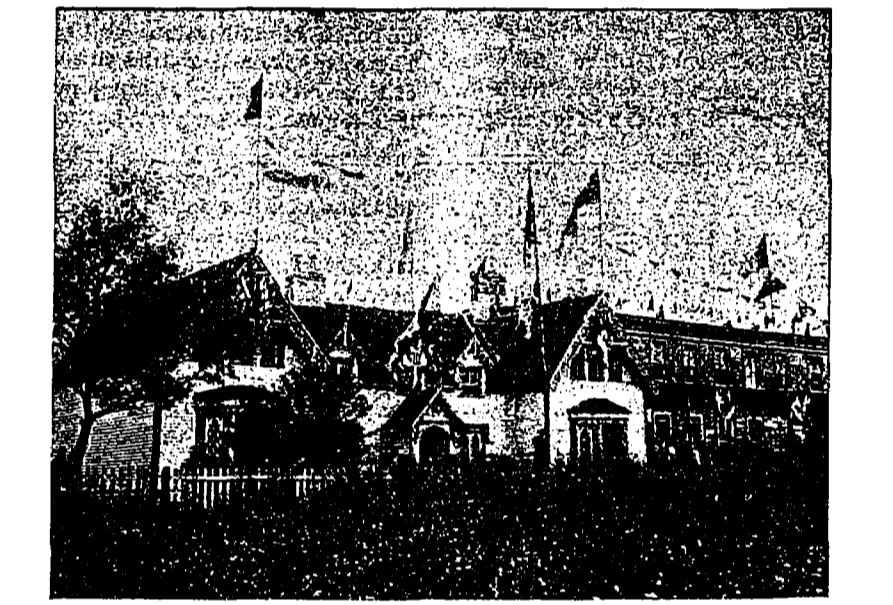
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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

By R. J. LOUIS OUDRIEY.

Since the opening of the Industrial School at Mount Cashel, one by one, the most distressing cases have been admitted, and at present there are 50 poor orphan boys sheltered within its walls. Before another twelve months have elapsed the good Brothers in charge expect to be able to receive every destitute Catholic orphan in Newfoundland. From the funds collected in St. John's and the outports most of the necessary buildings have been erected, but the heavy expenditures at starting and a large expenditure had to be made for furnishing the various departments. The Government gives \$30.00 annually, for the support of each orphan, but, of course, this is entirely inadequate for their maintenance, clothing and education. No doubt the boys can do much for themselves, but still a large margin must remain to be provided for. Some thoughtful friend suggested that a regular col-

lection of ten cents, monthly, from a number of persons would be the simplest, the least burdensome, and the most successful of meeting this deficit. To encourage this good work a society called "The Catholic Orphans' Society" was formed to which their Lordships the Bishops of the Colony and about forty priests have each most kindly promised to offer the Holy Sacrifice, monthly, for the benefactors of this institution. So that besides the motives of pure charity involved in this small donation, of ten cents monthly, the person contributing will have the great blessing of a daily Mass offered specially for their intentions. In this connection it may be well to state that large sums of money are regularly sent out of the Colony, in aid of various objects in many parts of the world. This has led to the foundation of the Catholic Orphans' Aid Society. The Rev. Brother Slattery having suggested, to their Lordships the Bishops, the lines upon which the organization should be conducted. As the following letters will show it received the sanction of their Lordships.



THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

that as long as I live, and am able, I shall offer up, once every month, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the Institution and all its benefactors. And I feel certain that all the clergy of the diocese will do likewise.

Wishing you, then, and all connected with the institution, every blessing and success, I remain, sincerely, in Xto.

M. F. HOWLEY,
Bishop of St. John's, Nfld.
St. John's October 17th, 1898.

To Rev. Bro. Slattery, Superior
Boys' Industrial School, Mount Cashel.
Harbor Grace,
Dec. 3rd, 1898.

Dear Brother Slattery.—I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th Nov. only this morning. I most heartily approve of your organized scheme for aiding the Industrial School. Immediately, on receipt of your circular I

shall lose no time in forwarding it to every priest in my diocese.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. MACDONALD,
Rev. Brother J. L. Slattery, Mount Cashel, St. John's.

St. George's, Nfld.,
November 22nd, 1898.

Dear Brother Slattery.—I have long delayed an answer to your letter—partly because I have been absent and partly because I wished to say definitely what we could do. I promise the twelve Masses to be said for the benefit of the persons forming the Society you are organizing in aid of your Industrial Home, and I cordi-



REV. BRO. SLATTERY.

ally approve of the formation of such Society. A good deal of money goes out of the Colony to New York and other places for similar purposes. I have already begun to divert this current in your direction, and in return I beg to ask that when you organize branches of your society in this Vicariate the collectors may be directed to hand the amounts collected to their respective pastors for transmission to you. I shall inform the priests of this arrangement.

Sincerely, yours in Christ,
N. McNEIL.

At present nearly 200 circles, each circle having ten members, are formed and a very handsome sum will be realized each year by this charitable enterprise. The elements of several trade industries have been already commenced. Nearly all the boys are trained to farm work. Some are at

baking and cooking, others at shoe-making, tailoring, and knitting, others again are at the net making and other industries connected with fishing. It is not intended to turn out finished tradesmen or compete with regular trade work. The idea is to give each poor boy such a knowledge of a trade as will fit him to enter it as a skilled apprentice. Here under the guidance of the noble and self-sacrificing Christian Brothers will the sons of Terra Nova be looked after with a paternal care, thus following the wise saying of one of the doctors of the Church: "When we make the poor share with us the blessings in life we are doing a work of real charity." Here too, instead of pauperizing and demoralizing them by indiscriminate relief, they are educated and trained to be self-reliant and self-supporting, able to take their place with their fellow-man, either at home or abroad, to fight life's battle honestly, virtuously and industriously to the end. This Institution is a God-send to dear old Terra Nova, and may the day-star of its hopes shine brightly and its success be crowned a hundred fold. I must thank the "True Witness" for the publication of these articles, as it is the first Catholic newspaper to whom a full account of the latest monument of Catholicity at Terra Nova was sent.

"THE WORK OF A MODERN CITY."

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We now have a music commission, consisting of five persons professionally connected with music, and ten thousand dollars has been appropriated for its use during the current year. Last summer a municipal band was organized to give the out-of-door concerts, and their musical character was greatly improved.

Just read this:—

"During the last few months Boston has been successfully executing the plan of free evening lectures for adults which has for some years been in such successful operation in New York under its Board of Education. With us, this work has been placed in the hands of a special committee, of which the librarian of our Public Library is a member, and our contribution to the former establishment of the municipal lecture idea is likely to take the form of showing that it can be most advantageously connected with the work of a public library."

"Logically, I believe that the work of adult education by means of lectures belongs rather with the public library system, which is also intended primarily for adults, than with the education of the young under the school authorities; moreover, the library and lecture course admirably supplement each other, and as a practical matter can well be carried on together. We have made a beginning this year by giving about one hundred lectures, at a total expense of less than three thousand dollars. Many of these were upon subjects which should considerably enlarge the knowledge of those who attend them in relation to the work of their own municipal government, and thereby tend to promote good citizenship."

But we will quote no more. Imagine our City Fathers establishing a public lecture hall and paying lecturers to give free education to the citizens! What a study have we here suggested! What reflections we might make! What a difference our municipal management could produce in the happiness, prosperity, and well being of our citizens!

THE CLOSING DAYS OF SCHOOL AT HAND.

The closing days of our schools for the summer vacation are drawing near at hand. So quickly have the months of the scholastic year drifted on, that it is only now that both pupils and teachers realize that vacation will soon commence. Towards the close of the scholastic year the time is a very busy one, both for pupils and teachers. Examinations both written and oral are the order of the day. The year's work has to be summed up, and the good and faithful pupils will receive the reward of their labors. Bright pictures arise before the pupils of delightful summer days when they will have laid aside all books flavoring of the school-room, when they will have no rules to keep, but are at liberty to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. Then they have no compositions to write, no exercises—none of the many duties which comprise the class work to perform. In a word, they are free from every task, and all they see before them is happiness—happiness in every sense of the word. But how are they to gain it? All year they have moved in a little world of their own—

the class room world—differing in many respects from the world outside.

The happy little circle of each class must be dissolved, and each must bid "Farewell" to the loved class-room, the books, and above all to the teachers and companions. In many cases the separation is final. In others, just for vacation. But all must say "Farewell," and it is especially hard for those who say it forever.

The "True Witness" wishes those who are entering on their career in life every success and blessing in their undertakings, and a happy and healthful vacation.

Here are a few of the dates fixed for closing exercises:—

- Archbishop's Academy, June 23, in Karn Hall.
- St. Laurent College, June 20.
- Loyola College, June 27.
- St. Mary's College, June 23.
- Mount St. Louis College, June 23.
- St. Patrick's Boys' School, June 23.
- St. Ann's Boys' School, June 23.
- Sacred Heart Convent, June 23.
- St. Patrick's Academy, June 23.

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

Comptroller Coier, of Greater New York, announced to-day that a bond sale will take place on July 5, at 2 p. m., to provide funds for many public improvements which have been authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Sinking-Fund Commission. In the bond list is \$500,000 for the New York Public Library, and more than \$4,000,000 for school-houses and sites. The total amount of the bonds to be sold is \$10,025,000, and the interest is 3½ per cent.

A despatch from Sardis, Miss., says that Simon Brooks, colored, was lynched by a mob of 500 negroes near that place on Monday, having been taken from jail sometime between midnight and dawn.

The Sultan of the Sulus has, according to reports, declared war against the United States.

New York State has nearly \$100,000,000 invested in real and personal property devoted to charitable uses. Publicly and privately it expends more than \$20,000,000 a year in the support of inmates of institutions for the maintenance and relief of unfortunate who are not criminals.

More than one-fifth of this great sum goes for salaries alone, and, and roughly speaking it costs \$25 to distribute \$75 in charitable work under present methods.

New York City appropriates \$5,000,000 a year for charity, of which \$2,000,000 is given to institutions not under city control.

For more than forty years Alexander Dewitt lived in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and practically upon the bounty of his friends. A week ago he died, at the age of ninety years, and his will, which has just been filed in the office of Surrogate Dorland, of Dutchess County, shows that he leaves an estate of \$10,000 of the best securities to be had.

A despatch to the New York Herald from Catskill, N. Y., says:—Up in the Catskill Mountains, where the caterpillars have been very destructive to maple and apple trees, a novel and effective way to fight the pests has been discovered.

A woman blowing a horn under a maple tree was surprised to see the caterpillars fall to the ground by the hundreds and continue to do so at each succeeding blast. She told her story and the noise cure was immediately adopted by her neighbors. Horns and drums and conch shells were brought into play. Caterpillars by the bushel dropped to the earth and were gathered up and destroyed.

On Sunday last in Newark, the corner of the new Sacred Heart Cathedral was laid. The estimated cost of the sacred edifice, it is said, will be \$1,000,000.

The General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is now making arrangements to occupy considerable space at the International Exposition at Paris next year. This will be the first time in history of organized labor that the big labor organizations of America have taken part in an International exposition in Europe.

The increase of the Third Order of St. Francis in Glasgow especially, and throughout Scotland generally, has been something phenomenal during the past few years, and statistics to hand show that Glasgow holds a first, if not the first, place for numbers of membership.

All Catholic Households in the Irish Parishes of Montreal should send a representative to the Irish Catholic Pilgrimage.