

# THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

**CORRESPONDENT** signing "Observer," writing to "The Missionary" says:—There have been many complaints recently of the losses the Church in the United States has suffered. Look at the other side for a moment. The statistics of the growth of religious denominations published by Dr. Carroll, the expert statistician of the United States census, are exceedingly interesting. They place the Roman Catholic Church at the head of the list with an addition to its communicants of 468,083 during the past year. The second on the list is the Episcopal Church.

Dr. Carroll regards the stated increase in the Roman Catholic Church as "too high." If actual facts were obtainable, he would find that instead of being too high they really understate the truth, and very much so. Archbishop Ireland places the actual membership of the Roman Catholic Church in this country at 14,000,000. He says that the returns given by the Catholic Directory, which places the total at 10,775,000, are very much below the mark. It is a well known fact that a Catholic pastor minimizes the size of his congregation. Many of them give returns only of the people who support the church financially. There are various other conditions that contribute to lessen the aggregate result. The actual growth therefore, instead of being half a million, about, would run up to three-quarters of a million.

There is another interesting fact, and that is the growth of the convert movement. Cardinal Gibbons estimated the number of converts coming into the Church in adult life to be 32,000 a year. This was ten years ago. Since then this movement has grown to unwonted proportions. It has doubled itself in ten years. In many of the larger churches additions of two or three hundred every year by conversion are not unusual.

The Census Bureau Bulletin of January, 1902, makes the population in the Philippines and Porto Rico 7,914,592, which added to Dr. Carroll's figures makes over 17,000,000 Catholics, or over 60 per cent. of the church-going people under the American flag.

The relative strength of the churches is a very attractive study.

## AN EMPLOYER WHO HAD NO STRIKES.

**HE** "Sacred Heart Review" says:—The death recently of Paul J. Sorg, the Democratic millionaire tobaccoist of Ohio, who sat for a little while in Congress, has elicited several anecdotes describing characteristic phases of his character. Mr. Sorg was the richest man in Congress when he was a member. He was proud of the fact that he had made his money all himself, and that in the course of making it, though hiring a great number of workmen, he had kept free from labor troubles. If employers of labor everywhere followed his example, many of the deplorable disturbances which afflict the industries of the country, and which appear to grow more numerous as well as more rancorous, every year would happily be avoided. It is said that Mr. Sorg never reduced wages, he never had a strike, and he knew all his thousand employees by face and name. One of the stories told of him illustrates his kindness of heart. It runs this way:—

"A foreman in his employ once built a little home for himself from the savings of many years, but by a pardonable error in estimating, came out \$800 short of paying for it. He was in a good deal of distress about

this, as he did not like to mortgage his property; and presently he came to Mr. Sorg and told him the whole story.

"I will lend you the money at 6 per cent. interest," said the manufacturer, and the foreman drew and signed a note accordingly.

"When the note fell due he met it, principal and interest, though it cost him and his family some pretty heavy sacrifices. Mr. Sorg figured up the total and took the money, with only a nod to indicate the correctness of the amount. The man went back to his work, but was presently summoned to Mr. Sorg's presence again.

"Now that we have settled that little business of ours," said the latter, leaning back in his chair, "it leaves me with a little ready money in hand to do something that I have had in mind for some time, but only postponed to await the accumulation of the necessary cash. You have done well for us and we appreciate it. As good a workman as you deserves encouragement to keep up his pace. So please take this and start a bank account with it; your family may find it handy to draw on one day, even if you don't have occasion to. You won't last for ever." And he handed a check to his astonished employee for the same amount the man had just paid in."

When Mr. Sorg ran for Congress the A. P. A. opposed him because he was a Catholic, but his rival suffered a most humiliating defeat. The country might readily stand more millionaires in Congress of the kind Paul J. Sorg seems to have been.

## PROFESSIONAL CLASS IN IRELAND.

**NUMBER** of interesting facts concerning the professional population of Ireland have been brought out in the evidence before the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland. There are 1,030 persons called to the Bar; there are 400 practising barristers in Ireland; there are, outside Ireland, who have taken medical degrees and licenses from Ireland, 3,142; there are 1,637 solicitors in Ireland; and you have in addition to that, all their staffs of clerks. From 1841 to 1891, although the population of Ireland has diminished from 8,200,000 to 4,500,000, there was a continual increase up to 1891 of professional persons—40,000, 44,000, 45,000, 49,000, 52,000; and, then, in 1881, the proportionate increase in Ireland was greater than in Scotland, although in Scotland the population has been increasing and not diminishing. In Ireland in 1891 the statistics apparently were framed upon a new basis, including, in the professional classes, teachers and some other persons who were not under that head before; but, comparing 1881 and 1891, there were in Ireland, of the professional classes, in 1881, 198,684; and in 1891, 214,000. In Scotland, in 1891, the professional classes were only 111,000. In Ireland 6 per cent. of the male population were in professions, while in Scotland only 3.3 of the male population were in professions, although in Scotland the revenue per head is considerably larger than in Ireland, and there are more than three times as many people in Scotland enjoying incomes over: say, £200 or £300, as they are in Ireland.

## AN ORGANIST DIED AT HIS INSTRUMENT.

**CHOES** of the music at a Requiem Mass in St. Michael's Church, Jersey church in Jersey City, at a recent service had barely died away when death claimed Leopold De Grandval, the venerable organist of the church. Mr. De Grandval, who taught music to the late Archbishop Corrigan, and who gave instruction in foreign languages as well as in music, was found dead on the organ bench by the sexton, when he started to extinguish the lights before closing the church. Mr. De Grandval's body was bent over the instrument, his right hand resting on the keys and his left clasp a sheet of music which he had evidently reached for as he died. His death is believed to have been due to heart disease. Mr. De Grandval was 84 years old and a bachelor.

## ANOTHER VIEW OF THE COAL STRIKE.

**HE** cost of the great coal strike has been estimated at over five million dollars a week, and it is now in its sixth week, without a single ton of coal having been mined since it began in the great anthracite region. The principal immediate sufferers are the working miners, whose loss is estimated at over a million dollars a week. The companies lose nominally twice as much, but as everybody knows to everybody's sorrow, every penny of this loss will come ultimately out of the pockets of the unfortunate consumer. Two railroad companies, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson, are blamed for having brought on the strike by refusing the paltry increase in the cost of mining of five cents a ton demanded by the workmen. While every necessity of life has advanced heavily, chiefly through the manipulation of Trusts and combinations, the wages of the hard-worked miner remain the same as when times were not "prosperous" and the era of the full dinner pail had not been inaugurated by the political triumph of the Republican party. Lincoln was right, of course, when he said, "You cannot fool all the people all the time," but it is not necessary. All you need is to fool enough of them to give a fair majority on election day, and that is not very hard, when Senator Hanna is able to pose as the friend of Labor.—Boston Pilot.

## THE INTOLERANCE OF THE OPPONENTS OF CATHOLICITY.

**HE** "Portland Oregonian" referring to the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan at the opening session of the Baptist Home Mission Society at St. Paul recently, and to which reference has already been made in these columns, when Dr. Morgan declared that "Archbishop Ireland wields a tremendous power in politics, which he is using for the Romish Church," and further said that "though he could not prove it absolutely," he was morally certain that Mark Hanna bargained with Archbishop Ireland for the turning over to the Republican party of a mass of voters for the consideration of concessions to the Romish Church in the Indian schools; that when objection was made to these concessions the objectors "were told by higher authority that the bargain had been made and must be carried out." The Rev. Dr. Morgan was a good soldier in the Civil War, and was at one time Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is a good man, but a great bigot, and, like all bigots, is a person of excessive credulity. No concessions were ever made to the Catholic Church in the matter of Indian schools that were not fairly earned by the humanity and intelligence of the Indians from the days of Father Marquette down to the present time. The Catholic missionary to the Indian has been more than his priest or a schoolmaster; he has been his physician and his sympathetic friend and that is why the Catholic Church has always made more converts among the Indians and the Asiatics than the Protestant Church.

Just about the time that the Rev. Dr. Morgan made this utterly baseless charge against Archbishop Ireland, a man of Irish parentage, who is a Democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religion, was appointed a judge of the Superior Court in Massachusetts by a Republican Governor of Puritan lineage, who is a member of a Protestant Church. Does the Rev. Dr. Morgan think that the Protestant Governor

of Massachusetts is playing into the hands of the Church of Rome for his personal political advantage by going outside of his party to place a Roman Catholic Democrat on the Massachusetts bench? Does he think President Andrew Jackson, who was a Presbyterian, appointed a Roman Catholic Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in order to obtain political support from the Church of Rome? Does the Rev. Dr. Morgan think that "concessions to the Romish Church in the Indian schools" afforded a more impressive proof of the power of the Romish Church in politics than placing Roman Catholic Taney at the head of the Supreme bench or Roman Catholic Sheridan at the head of the United States army?

Fifty years ago there was a deal of this stupid dread of the political power of the Church of Rome. Massachusetts elected Gov. Gardner on the "Know-Nothing" craze, but it was a short-lived mania, for the leading men of both the great parties boldly denounced it.

As long ago as 1839 Gov. William H. Seward, of New York, because in his first message he recommended the children of Catholics, should be taught by teachers of their own denomination, was charged with intriguing with Archbishop Hughes to undermine the Protestant religion for the purpose of winning over the Catholic vote to the Whig party. Canting preachers and teachers declared he "was a Jesuit and in league with the Pope." The truth was that Gov. Seward had made this recommendation with the strong approval of Rev. Dr. Henry Nott, the Presbyterian president of Union College, and Rev. Dr. Luckey, of the Methodist Church, who knew that at that time the children of foreigners in New York city were deprived of the advantages of our system of public education in consequence of prejudices arising from differences of language and religion, and both of these Protestant preachers agreed with Gov. Seward that the poor children of New York city should be placed within the walls and under the influences of school houses by giving them teachers of their own faith. Nevertheless, Gov. Seward was charged by the bigots of his own party and the demagogues of the Democracy with intriguing with Bishop Hughes for a transfer of a portion of the Irish Catholic vote to the Whigs. This is exactly what the Rev. Dr. Morgan charges was done by Mark Hanna, who is accused of "bargaining with Archbishop Ireland for the turning over to the Republican party of a mass of voters." This sort of talk was stupid enough in 1838; it was silly enough fifty years ago in Massachusetts, and to-day it reads like the utterances of a religious maniac.

## ABOUT THE FRANCISCAN ORDER.

**GOLDEN JUBILEE.**—Father Camillus Wenzel, O.F.M., celebrated his golden jubilee as a member of the Franciscan Order at St. Joseph's Church, Cleveland, last Sunday. He was the celebrant of the solemn High Mass at 10.15 o'clock. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. Father Hugolinus, of St. Louis, the provincial of the Franciscans of the Cleveland province. Many priests assisted at the joyful celebration.

**A YOUNG MONK'S SUCCESS.**—Rev. Father Hartmann, the young Franciscan monk the success of whose oratorio, "St. Francis," at Rome not long ago, led to his being described "the Austrian Perosi," is enjoying the traditionally rare experience of being honored in his own country. He is the hero of the hour at Vienna, his famous composition, which he wrote in his monastery cell, having awakened great praise. The first performance of the oratorio in the composer's native land was given with the monk himself as conductor. The music was sung by the greatest artists of the Vienna opera house before an audience made up of members of the court and the nobility and of many prominent musicians.

The emperor has received the young composer, granted Father Hartmann permission to dedicate his oratorio to him and bestowed upon him the gold medal for art and science. Since its first performance "St. Francis" has been given several times under the patronage of the Grand Duchess Maria Josepha.

## FRESH AIR FOR THE CHILDREN.

**IN** this practical and selfish age when the thoughts of men and women—thousands of them, Catholics and Protestants alike—are centred in all that concerns their own comfort it is refreshing to read the following item, taken from one of our exchanges:—

The fresh-air work among the poor children in the New York tenements will be carried on this summer, as last year, by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, but they now hope to accommodate 125 children for two weeks at a time at Baychester, instead of 100, as heretofore. The cost is but ten dollars for giving this great advantage to four children for a fortnight.

## A FIREPROOF CHURCH.

**NEW** departure in Church building has been made in connection with St. Joseph's Church, Chicago, dedicated the other day.

This structure is the first absolutely fire-proof of Catholic Church in the United States, and is the kind of a building Father Hogan, the distinguished writer on church architecture, had in mind, when he pictured the future church as a building strong and massive, monumental in character as well as artistic, and whose entire structural properties are of steel and one that is in the highest degree fire-proof.

There is not a particle of wood-work anywhere, excepting the furniture. The interior supports are huge angle-and-plate steel columns 65 feet high, which carry the heavy steel trusses, having a clear span of 66 feet. These trusses are framed to form a foundation for the steel beams and angles to which are fastened the hollow fire-proof tile, which receive the flat shingle tile. The lower members of the trusses are so arranged as to receive the steel ceiling ties, which in turn support a beautiful paneled ceiling, the heavy plaster panels being fastened direct to the steel angles by heavy iron bolts.

Another distinct feature of the church is the stone tracery windows, this being the first Catholic Church in the west with stone mullioned windows. The three richly carved doorways and the beautiful rose windows above the same, which are hewn out of solid stone, are considered to be the most beautiful pieces of work in Chicago, without any exception.

The structure is 88 feet wide and 185 feet long. The main walls are four feet thick and the towers and main front walls are six feet thick. Two hundred and sixty piles, 50 feet long, were driven into the ground for the foundation of the towers and main gable wall. The aggregate weight of masonry in these walls is 18,000,000 pounds. Where the side walls adjoin the towers a slip joint has been provided to take up any unequal settlement, and this form of construction has proven entirely successful, as there is not to be found anywhere in the entire structure one single indication of a crack.

Entering the church through a beautiful vestibule lined with white Italian marble, one passes into the main auditorium, a sumptuous and beautifully designed interior. The vastness of this large interior strikes the visitor at a glance. The 1,200 seats are placed between the columns, and gives to every person in the church a clear and distinct view of the entire sanctuary and side altars.

An artistically designed Roman mosaic tile forms the floor to which the pews are attached. The sanctuary ambulatory, sacristies and all adjoining rooms have a similar floor. The large columns, three feet in diameter, which bound the large side aisles, are of scagliola, and resemble in color that rare and almost priceless material, Russian malachite. A strictly fire-proof office has been provided, where the church records will be filed. Two fire-proof vaults are built in the church for valuables.

One of the most novel and unique features of the entire building is a tunnel six feet wide, seven feet deep, in which are placed the steam and gas pipes and the electric conduits. This tunnel serves as a ventilating duct as well, and by this means hot air is forced through the hollow tile underneath the entire floor under the

pews, so that the floor itself is always kept to a certain degree of temperature.

The steam radiators are placed in recesses and all fixtures, such as confessionals and the stations of the cross, are in niches and take up none of the floor space. A beautiful adoration chapel and baptistry have been provided for in the towers.

The gallery contains 300 seats for the congregation and the choir gallery and organ loft.

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## AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

—He is now going about a military garb, under Fortescue, ostensibly to for the army in the North to collect information in England of the projected invasion. Nature seems to bring him a together, and this has means of Gifford, who is low and most useful to utterly unprincipled as. Ballard is living ton now, and I devout in his foolish zeal, he Gifford's advice, and the Scottish Queen a with all his associates murderous scheme."

"Then hitherto there thing in the prisoner's which she incriminates asked.

"Not a single word," replied. "There is the pence transcribed. The dexterity that fell deciphering and imitating is really marvelous heard of Parma's plan of it, as a master of knows something of plot, too, and encourages general terms. But she woman, and does not an expression hostile nor one that could be enable. The thing that most in her is the which she clings to the Amongst the letters ly will find one addressed bishop of Glasgow, in in she makes the stipu if Philip of Spain she England and Scotland should be instructed in religion, 'which!' she thing of this world I affecting a great deal rivation of his soul, the monarch of all Europe. Inatuation, is it not?"

"She said the same t," answered. "She told me on account of her adhe religion that she was exchange the throne fo and she would rather in captivity than give She stands out, beside ognition of her royal privileges attaching to know why."

"She is wise in doi were she to renounce the very next day she vor complicity in Darn and condemned to death."

"Do you seriously be guilt? She told a diff me."

"To tell the truth, I it is not a question c There is no chance that acquitted; she would be pear guilty, and publi against her. However she will never be tried soon as we have got p is in any way implicate against Elizabeth's life will render nugatory as a Queen. We must what news Gifford w day after to-morrow, mission my emissarie the report to-night of a sacre of the Papists."

'CHAPTER XXVIII. night, the eve of St. Paul, when the tremen broke over London, sleep. I rose, accordi ed myself with the pe Stuart's letters. Was shrewd, artful woma thought her? Was not adherence to the Cat which appeared in ever offspring of her most viction? What truly erosity, what heroic conviction produced! curred to my mind: ye shall know them. help contrasting this Burghley, who abjur sacrificed his friends, could thereby promote terests. Or with my ally a man of honor, n ley, bent on enriching public expense, but ye all principles of honor gain his political ends could be greater than she presented to our