

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Is published every Thursday by

The True Witness P. & P. Co.
25 St. Antoine St., Montreal, P. Q.
P. O. BOX 1188SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Canada (City Excepted), United
States and Newfoundland, . . . \$1.00
City and Foreign . . . \$1.50
Terms: Payable in Advance.

NOTICE.

When a change of address is desired the
subscriber should give both the OLD and
the NEW address.SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued
until order to stop is received and all ar-
rearages paid up.Send remittances by Money Order,
P. O. order or registered letter.NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for
publication should reach us not later than
5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.CORRESPONDENCE and items of
local Catholic interest solicited.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1907

Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL,
Archbishop of Montreal.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND

French freemasonry is notorious for its atheistic and anti-religious character and policy, and the present situation in France is but the latest illustration of the power of the lodges. The president of the republic dare not mention the name of God in a public speech, so thoroughly is the State secularized, and the members of the party now in power boast from the tribune of the way in which they have torn men's consciences from their old beliefs and extinguished the lights in heaven. Catholics know the meetings of such utterances, for they have had a sad experience of the close connection between such words and the policy that is being pursued against religion and its adherents. Here in Canada, however, many of our fellow-countrymen have been unable to believe in this connection. It is different in England, where the Anglican Dean of Gloucester preached a striking sermon recently in his cathedral at the annual festival of the provincial grand lodge of the country. After speaking of the satisfaction which such a goodly gathering of his brother freemasons gave him as a witness to the fact that "the cornerstone of English masonry is the belief that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," he went on to express his regret that "one great division of the masonic brotherhood has now ranged itself formally and openly with the declared enemies of Christianity, rendering themselves with no mere agnostics, doubters and inquirers, but with the bitter and remorseless foes of the religion which alone can make a country, as it has done in England, free and great and strong. It is the deliberate conviction of grave and thoughtful men that masonry, a powerful order in France, our well-loved neighbor, is the seat and home of that bitter, relentless infidelity which is working such terrible havoc, which is gravely threatening the peace and well-being of that glorious France, our friend. For a time the trouble which had grown up between the church and the state in France was not much heeded, still less commented upon, in England. Many of us were grieved, but we grieved silently. It was emphatically not our concern. Gradually the veil was lifted, and we saw the feud was based upon greater issues. Separation between Church and state had something sinister behind it, a grim specter of intense hostility to revealed religion, to Christianity in any form."

That this was no mere unsupported rhetoric the dean went on to prove by quoting the words of M. Viviani, which, he said, were so awful that a Celsus or a Julian would scarcely have dared to use them. He recited some of the terms of the anti-religious program already accomplished in France, and quoted the archbishop of Westminster as showing that thoughtful men

ascribed "these grave and awful acts to the influence of the powerful order of the freemasons." From all this it was easy for the preacher to draw a lesson and a warning to his brethren of the craft—to save their order from the leprosy of infidelity. In conclusion he said: "I believe our masonic order has yet to play a great and very noble part. Our order—does it not, brothers?—our order now in England rests upon religion. Never is an English lodge opened without prayer, never closed without asking the Almighty architect to shield us, help us, bless us. In every lodge the chief ornament is the Bible."

McCLURE'S INSULT TO CATHOLICS.

McClure's Magazine, which circulates quite extensively in Canada, has, in its September number a statement made by its staff correspondent George Kennan, who has been in San Francisco for some time for the purpose of obtaining material in connection with an article entitled "The Fight for Reform in San Francisco," which appears in the above publication.

The statement which stamps Kennan as a malicious liar and McClure's Magazine as a publication to be ostracized in every Catholic family, is as follows:

"The Roman Catholics favored Schmitz because he appointed many of their people to office, and gave to their faith and charities money that he obtained by sharing the earnings of prostitutes."

The only concern that the Catholic people need take in the matter is to repudiate the shameless and malicious slander, and the publication that gives it space. Kennan, the man about town, now explains that "A great deal of his data was obtained from a gentleman beside whom he sat out an evening at a banquet, and with whom he had discussed the events which led to the rise and fall of the Schmitz administration." And on this flimsy foundation the Catholic body of San Francisco is grossly insulted.

It is incomprehensible how the editor of McClure's Magazine allowed this insult to reach its columns, and it behooves this editorial gentleman to disown his correspondent's statement and to publicly and quickly apologize for this, the most infamous insult ever offered a great body of American citizens.

Catholics make up a goodly proportion of McClure's readers, and we trust that those here in Canada, as we know those in the United States will, display their common-sense and justice in dealing with this matter, and show that they cannot be insulted with impunity by McClure and Kennan.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Melbourne Age is not generally friendly toward the Irish cause. Writing, however, on Mr. Birrell's Irish Council Bill, it is as outspoken as if it were an Irish-Australian organ. The Age declares that the present position is most disappointing to Australian Liberals. Ireland, says the writer, is the only part of the Empire in which depopulation continues, and he quotes the following significant figures as the most piquant illustration of his statement:

| Year. | Ireland. | Scotland. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1841 | 8,175,124 | 2,620,184 |
| 1861 | 5,798,567 | 3,068,684 |
| 1881 | 5,174,836 | 3,735,573 |
| 1901 | 4,456,546 | 4,471,957 |

England, says the Age, has never given any answer to the indictment contained in those figures, though she had made repeated efforts in her liberal laws to give greater stability to the rural population. Yet, as the returns published a couple of days ago show, the emigration this year still continues. The Age quotes Mr. Gladstone's dictum that "there must be something radically defective in administration when a fertile land declines amidst the progress of all its neighbors." The fact, however, strange to say, never seems in the least to annoy the Craigs or Lonsdales, the Carsons or Atkinsons, or the Ashbournes or Ardlauns, though it is the puzzle and the wonder of the world, and the disgrace of British statesmanship.

DEARER MILK.

The fiat has gone forth that we are to pay from October 1 ten cents per quart for our milk. Why there should exist such a wide discrepancy between the price of this commodity as against that charged in other cities we fail to understand. Then, too, if the stuff that is being left at our doors each morning was really milk one would not have so much reason to grumble at the advances from seven to ten cents. It is time for the public to awaken to the fact that as long as they accept the

dictates of the grafter so long will they have to grind in order to make ends meet. How, in the name of common sense, is the man with limited means going to provide the common necessities of life?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

J. A. Froude, in his fifth lecture, New York, 1872, said:

"Ireland was one of the poorest countries in Europe, yet there was less theft, less cheating, less house-breaking, less robbery of all kinds than in any country of the same size in the civilized world." In the last hundred years Ireland had been almost unknown in Ireland. This absence of vulgar crime and this exceptional delicacy and modesty of character is assuredly something that cannot be overlooked by the observer. And it is something also to be, as is the Irishman, the avowed enemy of infanticide and foeticide. This species of immorality is harbored by many of those to whom an Irishman is a monstrosity and a Catholic Irishman a thing accursed."

Rome, the excellent weekly edited in the Eternal City by "Vox Urbis," in a recent issue said: "If you read the continental papers during these days you may be led to believe that on this fourth anniversary Rome is in an orgasm of excitement over the religious crisis. Nothing could be farther from the truth. There is a wave of anti-clericalism passing over Italy, the Church is undergoing persecution in France, Catholic truth has been betrayed in many countries, but here in Rome, in spite of it all, reigns a magnificent calm. As you sit in the Sistine listening to Perali's great choir singing the sorrowful music of the dead, you know that a few days later you will stand under the great dome while the same choir peals forth the triumphal notes of the Coronation. So it is with Rome herself—she knows that the troubles of to-day will become the triumphs of to-morrow, and she is not at all disturbed."

Alcide Ebray, formerly French consul-general at New York, has issued a long open letter at Paris explaining the causes for his retirement from the diplomatic service. M. Ebray was first appointed by Minister Delcasse as consul-general at New York, but was later transferred as minister to Bogota, which latter post he declined.

In his open letter M. Ebray declares that he abandoned a diplomatic career because he, believing "in the solidarity of interests between France and Catholicism," could not defend the government's unjust attitude toward the Church, "which has prejudiced France in the eyes of the world." He declares that he felt humiliated by the government's policy.

In the death of the Rev. John Allister Macdonald, S.J., the Jesuit order has lost a cultured and distinguished member; and those to whom he ministered a disinterested and valued friend. Father Macdonald, son of Lt.-Col. R. C. Macdonald, a descendant of the last chief of Glengarry, was born in Bermuda. His scientific knowledge made him a power, and his opinion was time without number sought to disentangle knotty classical problems, upon which he was an acknowledged authority. He entered the Jesuit order in 1863 and at the time of his death was in charge of the English-speaking members of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, R. I. P.

With a view of ascertaining the progress of the temperance movement since he inaugurated some time ago, His Grace Archbishop Brochechi has addressed a circular to all the parish priests of his diocese, in which he questions them as to the movement, its progress and results, when the replies reach him he will be able to judge how the work was carried out and what may in the future be looked forward to.

Lord Charles Beresford, the British admiral, so well known to Americans, has given his consent for his daughter's conversion to the Catholic faith. Miss Beresford, who is young, charming, beautiful and very musical, is finishing her education in the Rosemount Convent, near London, and when she makes her debut in society it will be as a member of the Catholic Church.

The Priest's Influence.

No philanthropist has ever wielded the wholesome influence which the humble priest of God every day exercises in his holy ministry. The troubles and cares, the difficulties and temptations, the bright hopes and the heart's love of the young, the sad experience, and disappointment of the aged, are all poured into his ear and heart, and it is for him to apply, like a skillful physician, the proper remedy for every disease and pour out the healing balm into every heart's wounds and sores.

Our Quebec Letter.

(Received too late for last week's issue.)

Quebec, Sept. 8rd.

On Thursday evening last, while the greater number of the citizens of Quebec were eagerly discussing incidents and results of the annual Quebec Turf Club meet, which had been held during the day, dreadful news reached the city which overwhelmed every other topic and petrified with horror the entire populace. And well it might, for a national calamity had occurred at our very doors and the exaggeration with regard to the number of lives lost did not tend to modify the excitement. On the contrary, the first reports conveyed the appalling intelligence that, with the collapse of the Quebec Bridge, over two hundred and fifty souls were hurled into eternity and the entire structure, which was the main pivot upon the prospective completion of which swung Quebec's more recent boom of prosperity, had tumbled into the St. Lawrence, destroying five million dollars' worth of value in its descent and annihilating in a flash a work that occupied in its consummation many bright and clever hands during a period of five years. Subsequent detail, however, toned down the aspect of the disaster as regards its magnitude, but in its vital principles the truth bore out the rumors with all the horror of detail it was possible to conceive. As the gloom of uncertainty cleared away and the facts of the situation became known, it developed that there were some eighty-five men on the structure at the moment of its collapse, and that of this number, ten only, and these by a miraculous intervention of Providence, escaped with their lives.

The scene of the calamity lies a few miles above Quebec, at a point on the river where two natural abutments of rock project themselves out into the stream, forming a gateway about three thousand feet wide. Here it was decided to bridge the St. Lawrence River and the enterprise was inaugurated five years ago. The work on the south shore of the river was begun first at a point about a mile above the hitherto peaceful and happy little village of New Liverpool and a half mile beyond the place were the Chaudiere empties into the St. Lawrence. There, high embankments had been built in order to facilitate delivery of the immense sheets of structural steel manufactured at Phoenixville, into the dock of the bridge, where the traveler a steel arch some 400 feet in height, built to move on temporary tracks would hoist them into position to be riveted. The caissons to support the main piers had been built upon the river bed fifty feet below the surface, granite faced concrete piers had been constructed upon these, 1800 feet apart, the only supports of the cantilever span which was to have been the longest in the world; all the iron work had been built upon the south shore pier, in fact work on the south side had been carried as far as possible, and operations were about to be transferred to the north shore, in order to bring the work there to the same degree of completion before erecting the centre section or suspended span of 600 feet, connecting the north and south cantilever arms and incidentally both shores of the river, when the dreadful mishap occurred. As stated, the work on the south shore had been pushed as far as possible. The whole fabric rested on the main pier, the peaks of the main posts rising a sheer four hundred feet from the base. From the shore pier to the main pier was built five hundred feet of steel lattice work and from the main pier outward there extended a cantilever arm five hundred and sixty-five feet toward the opposite shore. This colossal network of steel was supported on the shore end by the shore pier and the elaborate land approaches, and was believed to be capable of sustaining a far greater weight than that to which it was subjected. Yet, for some still unknown reason, at half past five o'clock, on Thursday last, without a moment's warning, this marvel of modern engineering collapsed utterly and completely with a rapid grinding crash as might an arch of blocks from which the keystone was suddenly been removed. To-day, then, once shapely fabric strewn the shore where it fell and fastened the main pier that stood, gnarled and twisted mass as though it were never more substantial than so much molasses candy that quickly subjected to intense heat, fell and dissolved, stretching part of its length upon the rocks which once it spanned, and the cantilever portion dropped outward, draping the pier in an ugly mesh, which carried into the current beneath, in its relentless embrace, eighty unfortunate souls unshriven.

Where the responsibility for this terrible disaster rests is still unknown. It was stated at first that the seventy-five ton shoes on the pier, the plans for which took a draughtsman six months constant work to make, were defective, but this was subsequently refuted. It would seem, to the uninitiated that the fault lies either in the calculations or the quality of steel used, for the masonry, despite the terrific shock it must have sustained, the rock, seems to remain intact as the rock of ages. Those who are competent to speak of this topic, such as bridge officials and the like, maintain a sphinx-like silence in this respect, and the public, so far, have been obliged to nurse their curiosity. Be the fault where it may, it will soon be known, for the coroner's jury, a body in this case composed of influential citizens, as well as Bridge Company officials and a Government Inspector, comprising some of the brightest minds on the continent, are investigating the matter.

The monetary loss is estimated at about \$2,500,000 and this, it is believed, will be sustained largely by the Phoenixville Bridge Company of Phoenixville, Pa., who are the contractors for the iron superstructure. The bridge is being built for the Canadian Government by the Quebec Bridge Company, organized for the purpose, with Mr. S. N. Parent, as President. The masonry contract in connection with the work is in the hands of Mr. M. P. Davis of Ottawa. Of infinitely more importance than the monetary loss sustained, however, is the heartrending pity of the loss of so many citizens in the flower of young manhood. For every one of the seventy dead must needs from the nature of his work have been young and able-bodied. The majority of those were married and leave wives and children to mourn their loss. Hard by the bridge site, in the little villages of St. Romuald and New Liverpool alone are twenty families bereft of their chief support. Fathoms of anguish on the evening of the disaster, as wives and children of the victims gathered round the ruins which strewn the shore vainly peering into the wreckage in the vain hope that perhaps they might see and release their loved ones from that tangled mass of steel. The tribe of Ojibbawauqua Indians, among whose numbers there are many bridge workers furnished from among their members forty victims to that awful accident. The balance of the victims were principally Americans. Last reports show that there have been fourteen bodies recovered, fifty-eight are still missing, making a total of seventy-two dead. Miraculous are the tales of escape told by the eleven wounded survivors. The most wonderful of which in that told by Mr. Jess, the engineer on the construction locomotive. Mr. Jess reports that it all happened so quickly that there is but little to tell. He was driving his engine out onto the work, and noticing a vibration beneath, he quickly reversed his lever, but before he could realize what was happening his engine was speeding rapidly down the incline and in an instant the locomotive had plunged headlong into the hundreds of feet of water beyond the end of the cantilever arm. How he disentangled himself, rose to the surface and swam ashore is something of a marvel, even to himself, but true it is that he escaped with no further injury than an amputated finger and a bruised rib, while his fireman who was also in the cab is numbered with the missing. Other equally miraculous escapes are reported, escapes which seem all the more wonderful when we witness the terrible mutilation of the victims whose bodies are slowly being recovered.

The mayor is constantly receiving sympathetic communication from all quarters of the globe in the great loss which Quebec has sustained. Among others, cables have been received from King Edward, Lord Minto, Viceroy of India. These, no doubt, are very much appreciated by everyone. As a matter of fact, while this district bears the brunt of the calamity the injury is far more widespread than can readily be appreciated for as many as a half dozen railroad corporations, such as the D. & H., the Canadian Northern, G. T. R., C. P. R., I. C. R., G. T. P., etc., have undertaken extensive building operations, in order to effect an entrance to Quebec city over the new bridge, a happy prospect which, by this sad affair, has at the very least been postponed for years.

An Affecting Scene.

In these columns quite recently we recorded Prince Charles of Loewenstein, Germany's wealthiest and most prominent Catholic nobleman, and his renunciation, at the advanced age of 72 years, of his titles and estates in order to become a humble Dominican lay brother in a convent in Holland. We now learn that on the 23rd ult., the prince left his ancestral castle Kleinheubach, for Holland. At the station, to bid their aged father farewell, were his eldest son, who succeeds to his titles and estates, Prince Alois, with his consort and children, and his second son, Prince John. The final separation was affecting in the extreme. The last service of his faithful body-servant was the placing in the prince's hand of his simple luggage. Then the train bore to a strange country not a prince whose name and fame, and worldly possessions were Catholic household words in the German empire, but a humble Dominican postulant. His solemn reception at Benlo monastery, Holland, as a novice, will take place on the 28th of this month.—Ames I say to you, every one that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or child, or lands for My name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall possess life everlasting.—St. Matthew, xix, 29.—Michigan Catholic.

Tobacco Culture in Ireland.

Tobacco culture was introduced in Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh during the reign of Elizabeth. County Cork can boast of being the first part of the country in which the plant was cultivated. The plant thrived and grew abundantly in the fertile soil of this country for some centuries.

During the reign of Charles II a law was passed prohibiting the culture of tobacco in Ireland. However, in the reign of George III. the act was repealed. But the people had forgotten all about its culture, till some inhabitants of Westford returned from Virginia and restored the culture. This state of things continued till 1870. In this year 1000 acres were under cultivation in Ireland. The industry is now flourishing in County Sligo.

"STERLING"

The Trade Mark
Made on all Products of this Company

The Guarantee of Quality

Canadian and American Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, Prepared Paints, White Lead, Colors, Painters' Supplies, Varnishes.

Canadian Oil Co.

LIMITED;

TORONTO.

Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal

St. John, Halifax.

Dominion Edition of
Payson, Dunton and
Seribner's System of

Penmanship

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Simple in method, practical in plan, perfect classification of letters according to similarity of formation, uniformity and improved style of Capital letters. Clear description of the formation of each letter given separately on the covers, and plainly illustrated by diagrams. Absence of unmeaning words and superior selection of sentences. Perfect and progressive grading. Thorough drill in figures. Frequent review practice. Clear and distinct calling. Careful and natural models. Copies written and full of life. Superior quality of materials used. Special adaptation to School use, being prepared for this purpose by practical teachers daily employed in teaching the subject.

Published by

D. & J. SADLER & CO.

13 Notre Dame St. West

MONTREAL.

Phone Main 3861.

J. J. GARLAND

GRAVEL ROOFING

and all kinds of Cal-

vanized Iron Work.

Damp Proof Flooring a Specialty.

Also Portland Cement Work.

27 & 29 St. James St. Montreal.

Where to Dine in the City.

ST. ELMO RESTAURANT

Corner McGill and RECOLLET

R. Flanagan Proprietor.

Now is the time for a good hot dinner and not only hot but the best of meal in the City. Give us a call lots of room.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

HAVING DESIGNS AND

ENGRAVINGS DONE

SHOULD APPLY TO

LA PRESSE PUB. CO.

PHOTO ENG. DEPT.

EXPERT ILLUSTRATORS.

ENGRavers to the TRUE WITNESS.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB

ALL SAILORS WELCOME

Concert every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent invited. The

finest in the City pay us a visit.

MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday.

Sacred Concert on Sunday evening.

Open week days from 9 a.m.

to 10 p.m.

On Sundays from 1 p.m. to 10

p.m.

St. Peter and Common Sts.

Agents Wanted.

We want agents. We want to

push our circulation. It will make

you popular to work for a paper

everywhere popular and well

liked. We will pay high com-

mission. Write us to-

day. Young men, collegians on

their vacation, young women,

teachers, old gentlemen of leis-

ure and others can do the work

we want done. Write us today.

Address The True Witness,

25 St. Antoine St. Montreal

The Sovereign

Paid Up.

EMILIO J.

RANDOLPH

A. A. ALLAN

HON. D. MCILLAN,

ARCH. CAMPBELL, Esq.

A. H. DYMONT, Esq.

F. G. JENKINS,

General M.

Sav

Interest

Main Office

Uptown Branch

Phone Up 1197

Cor. St. Catherine and G

The True Cr

Information as to its Original

Weight and the Number

Bulk of its Relics.

Often it has been as-
many of the relics of the
are shams; that there are
could be carried by three
men; that a house or a
could be built with them,
unnies innumerable and be
these are circulated among
olics, and are accepted by th
out doubt because they ha
in their childhood. A lea
sionist Father performs a
service, therefore, when in
ing an article on the True
"The Record," of Louisville,
the following brief summary
important and useful item
preserved for future referen1. After the body of Ch
buried the Cross was thro
a cavern on Mount Calvary,
remained buried until found
Helena in 326. The feast
Finding of the Holy Cross,"
commemorates this fact.2. St. Helena built a ma
church over the place wh
Cross was found, and in it s
the greater part of the Cross
as in a silver casket. In
Persians carried it away,
years later Heraclius, Emp
Constantinople, compelled th
pastors to. The feast of "Th
station of the Holy Cross" is
this event on September 14.3. From that time (63
wood of the cross became
fest of veneration, and small
des were eagerly sought for
as precious relics.4. The first authentic acc
death by crucifixion is proba
of Pharaoh's chief baker, me
in Genesis, chapter xl.5. Four kinds of crosses
used as instruments of punis
the Crucifix, or forked sta
the letter Y; the Cruc Decu
oblique cross like the lette
sometimes called St. Andrew
the Cruc Patibula, also call
Cross, because it is like the
P, pronounced in Greek Tau;
the Cruc Immissa, or Latin
This is the ordinary cross, a
usually supposed to be the
which our Savior died.6. The dimensions of the C
Christ were as follows: The
beam was 15 feet long; the
were beam, 7 1-2 feet long;
these beams were 7 1-2 inch
and 6 inches thick.7. The entire Cross cost
about 6-8 cubic feet of woo
448 cubic inches. The wood
used to the Pinus or pine tree8. The entire Cross weighed
300 pounds, but as it traile
ground when our Lord car
the actual weight on his sh
was about 150 pounds.9. Only 291 cubic inches
True Cross are still in exist
would weigh, if brought t
only five pounds and two d
10. The average size of a
the True Cross is about one-e
of an inch long, and as thin
display thread. A common
will yield no less than 1,40
pieces. One cubic inch of wo
produce 32 matches—32 match
1,400 equals 44,800, which
that from one block of wood,
entire bulk is only one cubi
no less than 44,800 relics i
find.11. With the foregoing fig
a basis of calculation, the
Cross, containing 11,448 cu
ches, would produce, no les
608,193,600 relics, enough
each Christian man, wom
child of every denomination,
to still have 56,118,442 r
ing; for there are 447,080,168
times in the world.However, only 291 cubic
of the True Cross still rema
of these 184 cubic inches a
up into twelve large pieces,
in size from 38 cubic inches
6-8 cubic inches. These
pieces are preserved in vari
ties. Only 107 cubic inches,
fore, remain for general distri
Yet according to the calcu
given above in number 10,
4,793,600 relics—exceeding
than enough to account for
relics claimed by Catholics
genuin.