

in bandages as though he suffered from some grievous wound or... On questioning him he said he had just been cured. His was that he had come from the purpose of asking the... months the maimed foot touched the floor, being a acute erysipelas, that a few before he had been cured; had a crutch on entering the... but on leaving it he had left behind him. This was his statement. On asking who he knew he was being cured unable to express himself, light came into his eyes and to illumine his face. Seeing ability to express an answer, I said to him, "you can't you know, don't you?" He smiled his acquiescence; next was seen walking up the of the Church, the once sick in the long discarded

eller to Beaupre. The water is taken away in bottles brought for the purpose. The memorial Church, built on the site of one of the older churches, is another object worthy of a visit. Here are several large paintings in oil, to each of which some historical tale is attached. One of these is a painting by Lebrun, given by the Marquis of Tracy, in 1666, in fulfillment of a promise to Ste. Anne on being delivered from shipwreck. The principal relics are a part of the finger and wrist bones of the dear saint; there is also a fragment of rock from the room in which she lived at Jerusalem. To enumerate all the treasures of Ste. Anne's and to describe them would take a small volume. Among them, however, is a superb chasuble given by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., father of New France. Amongst the many sacred vessels is a ciborium which has been used for a century in the parish. Here the practise so beautifully described by Drummond in his "Little Cure" is constant practise; when the priest goes on a sick call he is vested in surplice and stole and preceded by a server ringing a bell and carrying a light goes to the home of the sick one. The inmates of the houses on the way come to the door and kneel for a moment to adore the passing Saviour, and to say a prayer for the one in agony. A large store is attached to the Church, where articles of devotion and souvenirs of many and pretty are to be had at reasonable rates. These are always blessed for the pilgrims. All along the street, too, are little booths at which are seated old men or young girls displaying their wares, which are very similar to those in the store of the Church.

NOTES BY THE WAY.—At Grand High Mass on Sunday, a "Salve Regina," by Buck, was sung by Mrs. M. P. Whelan, wife of Judge Whelan, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Whelan has a splendid contralto voice, which displays the perfection of training and great native talent. She sang with true religious feeling and expression, and despite the fact that no rehearsal was possible before the Mass the effect was very impressive. The chance that brought Mrs. Whelan to Beaupre on the feast of its patron saint was a most fortunate one. The close of the Mass was marked by the singing of a hymn to Ste. Anne by Mons. Amedee Roy. The rich voice of this gentleman was a triumph ending to the music of the Mass. He sang with feeling and triumph ending to the music of the Mass. He sang with feeling and triumph ending to the music of the Mass. He sang with feeling and triumph ending to the music of the Mass.

Sale at the Franciscan Convent.—Coming down from the Plains of Abraham one comes upon a convent and church, at the door of which hangs a sign telling in French and in English that visitors are permitted to enter. The convent turned out to be that of the Franciscans, and from a side porch emerged a Sister, who invited the visitors to come in and see the work of the nuns then on exhibition. The charge was only ten cents. Going in one was confronted by a pretty scene. A large apartment, the white ceiling of which was interlaced with dainty green vines and the walls almost hidden by dainty creations made by the deft fingers of the members of the community, was presented. The windows were darkened, and Chinese lanterns lighted up the pretty apartment. Several Sisters in their beautiful white habit were waiting on the buyers, who—at that moment at least—were not many. The articles for sale embraced lace, embroidery, paintings, pictures and photos, and many useful articles of leather, rugs, cushions, tapestries, besides a collection of books. It was explained to us that the sale would last until October, and that the proceeds would go to their missions abroad.

Of special interest is the monument lately erected to Bishop Bourget at Montreal. It is of colossal proportions and striking appearance. A rectangular column supported on an immense pedestal is crowned by an heroic figure of the late prelate. On the sides are expansive and flowing figures of Religion and Charity, and on either of two faces copper plates showing the Bishop, saying goodbye to and blessing the Papal Zouaves on their departure for Italy, and the presentation to the Bishop and Chapter of the plans for the great Church which he built. The figures on these plates are finely executed, and taken from life are said to be easily recognizable by those familiar with the ones they represent.

Travelling by the Grand Tunk Railway from Toronto to Point Levis, one is impressed as thousands have been before by the charming scenery along the route. In the Quebec Province, especially is the way diversified; the noble St. Lawrence sweeping in majestic length through a land where the hills at one moment rise to the dignity of mountains, and then decrease until their feet touch and lose themselves in the fertile valleys below. The thickly wooded forest, which here and there separates the green and growing field or ripened grain; the little cots leaning on the hillside and embowered in the luxuriant foliage; the thriving town or growing hamlet which rise at intervals; the great Victoria Bridge and the historic interest that the country possesses renders it one of the most interesting and fascinating of the American continent affords. The courtesy of the officials, too, is something that adds much to the pleasure of the traveller or tourist; this is particularly noticeable after entering the country where any amount of confusion might take place were the employees of the road not always on the alert; we refer, of course, to the region where the dual languages are used sometimes together more often apart, and it is necessary to evince great care and take endless pains to make things clear to those who are travelling. The train officials called out the names of the different stations in French and in English, and in clear and distinct tones; no undertone or poor enunciation. Again at particular points they entered the cars before starting, and announced the destination, asking if all there were for that point. Questions asked by many nervous and anxious women were courteously and intelligently replied to, and the road for all was made smooth. To travel on a line possessing such employees is certainly a pleasure.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal may well feel proud of their Church. It is without doubt, one of the finest in Montreal, the city of churches. Were it not that this issue contains so much descriptive matter, it would be a pleasure to describe in detail this edifice, which in the completeness of its Gothic architecture and artistic appointments is a very thing of beauty, restful and pleasurable to the senses. We cannot, however, omit a mention of a most striking figure of Saint Patrick, that we understand has been lately added to the Church. The figure is in wax, arranged in the full canonicals of a Bishop, and lies in a crypt below the altar of St. Joseph. The life-like figure in its gorgeous garb of green and gold—mitre, crozier and ring all in evidence, appears to almost breathe and when lighted from behind by electricity the effect is most telling. The mourning decorations for the Pope were still covering the walls, and pillars, and were certainly the finest of the kind we have ever seen. A catafalque draped and with the Pope's insignia stood in the middle aisle. Black and yellow were the prevailing colors, and under waves of these the walls and pillars were almost hidden; appropriate scrolls expressing grief for the one for whom Christendom mourns, outlined the sanctuary and organ loft; with these suitable designs and emblems, amongst which the shamrock was conspicuous, were embossed in yellow on the sombre background. Immense scarfs in the same Papal colors stretched from the corners of the nave to the centre of the vast dome where they met at a point and culminated in a crown. The effect was artistic, striking and most effective. Through the kindness of Rev. Doctor Luke Callaghan, the electric lighting was turned on, and we saw the Church to advantage.

St. Patrick's enjoys the somewhat unique privilege of being attended by priests, all of whom are native to the city of Montreal. These gentlemen are: Rev. Martin Callaghan, P. P., Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, Rev. P. Heffernan, and Rev. J. Killoran. By the evidences that the Church displays of the people's interest in their beautiful edifice, they undoubtedly appreciate their privileges.

M. L. HART.

Industrial Schools In Europe.

The Industrial Schools of Germany is the subject of an interesting report to the State Department by Ernest L. Harris, commercial agent at Eisenstock. According to this report there are 287 industrial schools in Saxony. The population of the

kingdom is 4,202,216, or one industrial school to every 14,641 people. The schools are divided into the following classes:—

Advanced industrial schools, special industrial schools, industrial schools for drawing and painting, industrial schools for women, girls and children, industrial primary or combination schools.

There are twelve advanced industrial schools in Saxony, located in the following cities: Chemnitz, Plauen, Hainichen, Dresden, Mittweida, Zwickau, Leipzig, Limbach, Bautzen.

The following curriculum of the advanced industrial school in Chemnitz not only speaks for itself, but is a fair example by which to judge the others. It is divided into five distinct minor schools, known as the industrial academy, architecture, machine construction, dyeing and industrial drawing departments. The industrial academy furnishes four courses, namely, for mechanics, chemists, architects and electricians. The conditions of admission demand of the student sufficient education to be in possession of the certificate which entitles him to one year's service in the army. In addition to this he must show evidence that he has passed two years in some factory, acquiring practical knowledge of the branch in which he desires theoretically to perfect himself in the industrial school.

There are about 150 special industrial schools in Saxony which are training young men to become expert workmen in the standard trades and industries.

There are 32 industrial schools for drawing and painting in Saxony, namely, three for painters in Dresden and 29 for industrial drawers, etc., in different cities in Saxony. Eighteen are connected with as many public schools throughout the country. The industrial drawing school in Eisenstock enjoys a good reputation. The sample exhibits of the school are exceptionally fine. The most exquisite designs in handmade lace curtains and bead and silk trimmings in ancient and modern fashions are so tastefully arranged that they cannot fail in making a deep impression upon the apprentices, who see them almost daily.

There are 21 industrial schools for women, girls and children in Saxony, namely, nineteen for industrial education in general and two for lacemaking.

There are 44 industrial primary or continuation schools in Saxony. They are intended to give boys and girls who have completed the public school course a chance to prepare themselves in a general way for some trade or particular branch of industry without the express intention of following the same.

In 1882 there were only 22 industrial schools in Saxony; to-day there are 287. This increase, says Mr. Harris, tells its own story.

It is interesting to note that, in connection with the present school conflict in England, that country is closely watching the development of technical education in Germany. Recently, Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the Board of Directors appointed to carry out the plan of building a technical school in London similar to that in Berlin-Charlottenburg, gave prominence to the fact that ambitious young Englishmen desirous of obtaining a good technical education were obliged to attend the technical universities in America and Germany. English industries suffered greatly in the past and were still suffering from the neglect to provide means for such training. This outline will serve to show, says Mr. Harris, that great interest is taken in industrial education and the time is not far distant when the whole empire will be thickly dotted with schools all equally as efficient as those in Saxony.

The industrial schools in Germany, taking the empire as a whole, cover the following trades and industries: Weaving, finishing, cabinetmaking, basket making, metal, zinc, jewelry, lace, mechanics, porcelain, engravers, printing, blacksmiths, architects, shipbuilding, spinning, wood carving, masonry, paper, bronze, goldsmith, ivory carving, dress trimmings, brushes, shoemakers, iron, fisheries, dyeing, sculpturing, clock making, sugar, tin, glass, silk, curtains, potters, straw weaving, musical instruments, machine technology, carpenters and painters.

C.P.R. SHOPS.

The new C.P.R. shops in the East End will, it is stated, when completed, be in a position to turn out 82 passenger cars at one time.

We are all alike in birth, and like in life, and like in death. Naked we enter this world, crying and weeping, and after a short period of time we must return to the dust, whence we are taken.

The King And Ireland.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The visit of King Edward VII. and his Queen to Ireland seems to have been productive of the very best feelings, while it is a certainty that the political outcome of such a movement, carried on as it has been, cannot fail to be the forerunner of better conditions in the near future. It was remarked with what tact the King sought, by his every act and word, to efface all idea of any religious distinctions being made. When he visited Maynooth he took special care to examine the address that was presented to him by the Catholic clergy, and in his answer to have them understand that he was sincerely, and in a practical manner, interested in their cause. In fact, his reply was open to no other interpretation.

Moreover, the visit differed entirely from any ever made by former sovereigns, or by the one he made himself when a young lad, as Prince of Wales, he accompanied his mother to Ireland. It looked more like the journey of a business man seeking for positive and correct information regarding a country in whose future his mind was made up to have a strong interest. Since his advent to the throne, Edward VII. has given tangible evidence that he is not satisfied to reign alone, but that he wants to have a say in the affairs of the Empire. Apart then from his position of isolation as a constitutional ruler, he has had forty years of experience in the broad field of diplomacy, and decidedly he has proven that he possesses the qualities of a statesman—and one of the first order. And in no instance has he given better evidence of this than on the occasion of his visit to Ireland. He wisely selected those sections of the country wherein he could learn the most concerning the people, their needs and their differences. From Derry to Cork and from Dublin to Connemarra he has seen Ireland and her people in all conditions, and he needs no reports from more or less interested people to acquaint him with the requirements of the country and the various sentiments of the people. As an evidence of this we have the proclamation issued on the 1st August, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, in acknowledgment of his reception in Ireland, which reads thus:

"I desire on leaving Ireland to express to my Irish people how deeply I have been touched by the kindness and good will they have shown to the Queen and myself. Our experience on previous visits had indeed prepared us for a traditional welcome of a warm-hearted race, but our expectations have been exceeded. Wherever we have gone, in town or country, tokens of loyalty and affection, proffered by every section of the community, have made an enduring impression upon our hearts. For a country so attractive and its people so gifted, we cherish the warmest regard, and it is, therefore, with supreme satisfaction that I have so often during our stay, heard the hope expressed that a brighter day is dawning upon Ireland. I shall eagerly await the fulfilment of this hope. Its realization will, under Divine Providence, depend upon the steady development of self-reliance and co-operation, upon letter and more practical education, upon the growth of industrial and commercial enterprise and upon that increase of mutual respect which the responsibility of my Irish people now enjoy in the public administration of their local affairs, is well fitted to teach. It is my earnest prayer that those and other means of national well being may multiply from year to year in Ireland and that the blessings of peace, contentment and prosperity may be abundantly vouchsafed to her.

(Signed) "EDWARD R. & J." "August 1, 1903."

There is a genuine ring in that address to a long-suffering and long misunderstood as well as misgoverned people. The allusion to the control of their local affairs in government cannot but strike a significant note. We know full well that the King cannot of his own initiative create a Parliament for Ireland, nor accord her Home Rule. That is the business of the Parliament of Great Britain. But we see the government of the Empire in full swing in that direction, and we know now what

to expect from royalty the hour that a Home Rule Bill comes before the crown for sanction. Already is that important part of the difficulty overcome.

If O'Connell could only arise for a day to behold what is taking place, he would be astounded, but the happiness he would feel would compensate more than amply for all the sufferings and sacrifices of a life dedicated to the emancipation of his race. It was never dreamed of in 1829, before the Bill of Catholic Emancipation was introduced, that a day could ever dawn when the King of England would stand under the roof of Maynooth, surrounded by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, and acknowledge the needs they had for greater educational facilities, and promise to aid them in their cause. Times have truly altered.

The Temperance Cause

LIQUOR AS A STIMULANT.—Liquor as a rule is of no physical or mental benefit, says the "Catholic Universe," of Cleveland. There is much medical and military and industrial testimony bearing out this fact. The latest evidence comes from Germany and it is given by Count Von Haeseler, until lately commander of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

This evidence is quoted in the "Record-Herald": "The count is not one of those who believe that strong drink is necessary to make a good soldier, nor does he believe that alcoholic stimulation increases the powers of endurance or the fighting quality in soldiers. On the contrary, Count Von Haeseler, after twenty-five years of total abstinence in the army, protest strongly against the use of liquor by soldiers. He says:

"The soldier who abstains altogether is the best man. He can accomplish more, can march better and is a better soldier than the man who drinks even moderately. Mentally and physically he is better. * * * Strong drink tires and only increases thirst. For soldiers, water, coffee, and above all tea."

The testimony of this officer, who has behind him the record of long and active service in the German army, should be worth something in the discussion of a question of this kind. There is little doubt that the consensus of expert military opinion in Europe and America will affirm the correctness of his judgment. To say that a sense of weariness and thirst follows indulgence in alcoholic stimulants is merely stating a physiological fact. Excessive stimulation means a physical and mental reaction, in which the powers are at a low ebb.

In the case of the soldier it would seem to the "noncombatant" that a sober, clear-headed, well-balanced fighter is worth more in the long run than the soldier crazed into reckless daring or frenzied madness by temporary alcoholic stimulation. The men who work in foundries or rolling mills testify that the workmen who think it necessary to drink between heats and oftener are completely fagged out while the total abstainers by their side are ready and alert. They have not stimulated themselves to death and their native strength and energy remain. The total abstainer can outdo at heavy work "the man who rushes the growler."

Why, then, do men spend money for that which instead of benefitting them proves to be a detriment? Because they labor under the hallucination transmitted down the line, that liquor, beer, etc., impart vigor and true stimulation.

That which sufficed to impart an apparent stimulation for one month will not suffice for the second month. The doses are increased with the effect that the number of alcoholic victims are multiplied.

The drinking of liquor by workmen or others for the purposes of stimulation is both senseless and detrimental. If men will not join temperance societies, they ought to be total abstainers at all events. Common sense and scientific data point to that as the only safe way. The strength and encouragement that comes from union point to the advantages of a temperance society.

REJECTED IMMIGRANTS.

Eighty-five out of the 403 cases examined during July by the medical board of the United States Immigration Department in Montreal, were rejected as being disqualified to enter the United States on account of disease.

The soul cannot give herself entirely to God without the aid of prayer.—St. Catherine.

Pius IX. And Leo XIII.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

In one of the leading French reviews, M. A. Leory-Beaujeu, of the French Institute, gives us a most admirable pen picture of the two last Popes, the contrasts in which are admirable and delicate. We purpose, for the benefit of our readers, especially at this time of great transitions in the Church, translating some extracts of this admirable article. It is too lengthy to reproduce in full, but a considerable portion of it will bear repetition.

"It is my impression that, in all the long series of Popes, there are few whose actions have been more powerful and more beneficent than those of Leo XIII. In order to form an estimate of them it suffices to compare his twenty-five years of pontificate with the thirty years of Pius IX.'s reign. Pius IX. and Leo XIII. both were great Popes, not to say great men; but how very different. Between them all seems to contrast. The opposition of appearance between the fat face, nobly regular features of Pius IX. and the thin, bony, ascetic figure of Leo XIII. may be found with them in every sense, in their persons as in their actions, in their minds as in their characters. It is a great happiness for the Church and for society, that after a Pope who was ardent, impetuous, vehement at times and all sensibility, like Pius IX., his successor should have been a meditative, calm, thoughtful Pope like Leo XIII. It is easy to understand that in the succession of two such Popes the Catholics of the world can see the finger of Providence.

"And as a matter of fact, that which, in the eyes of humanity, with its limited vision, seemed to have been irremediably compromised by one Pope, was reestablished by the other. To restore to the world the ascendancy of the Church, which appeared to have been generally destroyed, Leo XIII. required only about ten years.

"Pius IX., the Pope of the Council, had left the Church, or the Holy See, fortified within and weakened without, Leo XIII. was back for the Apostolic See, the prestige which it had lost with the governments and the peoples. For this purpose, he made use of the capital of authority, which, with the definition of Papal infallibility, his predecessor had left him; but that Papal authority, greater than ever as it was over the clergy and the faithful, was used by Leo XIII. in a new direction. The use that he made of that power had not been foreseen by Pius IX., and if the Sovereign Pontiffs of the last two or three centuries were to come forth from their tombs, they would be astounded at the work accomplished.

"What use did this aged Pope, on whose shoulders fell the mantle of succession to Pius IX., make of that Papal authority? He employed it to bring the Church into touch with modern civilization, once settled at the helm of the barque of Peter, Leo XIII. moved it around slowly till he had all his bearings, and then fearlessly steered for a new shore; regardless of the fags beyond or the shoals at hand, without being checked by the fears of a portion of his crew, the aged pilot turned his prow in the direction of Democracy and faced the harbor of Republicanism.

"* * * What can be done with the Church by a Pope, what can be produced in the course of time by the Apostolic See, none dare attempt to predict. In this sense the Pontificate of Leo XIII. is most remarkable, for it allows us to foresee and build for the future just as much as it permits us to understand the present. When we contemplate the impetus given to the Church during the last four or five years of the nonagenarian Pontiff's reign, we are involuntarily inclined to ask where, in the long course of ages, will end the initiative of a mighty Pontiff—a Hildebrand or an Innocent III? * * *

"Pius IX. had left the Roman See despoiled of its temporal crown and crowned with the halo of infallibility, at war with near all the States and powers of the world. Leo XIII. wished to reconcile the Church with the Powers at the same time as with modern society; and amongst the powers, behind thrones and monarchies, he beheld the queen of a new age, Democracy. He loyally extended his hand to her. He talked to her on a subject dear to her heart, about labor and the workman, and he proved to her that the Church was not against the Republic, nor liberty, nor popular ideas—as long as the priesthood of God was free."