



HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

OPENING OF THE MONTH OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Institution, Its Chapel, Class-rooms, Museums and Surroundings.—The Sisters of the Holy Names.

As a rule when reports of scenes that take place in our educational institutions are made, and the institutions, themselves, are described, it is after the writers have visited them upon the occasion of a public demonstration, when all that they possess of attractive is unfolded for the admiration of the visitors.

At half past four in the afternoon, all the pupils, with their ordinary chapel costume, a white veil, filed down the stairs and into the most sacred part of the edifice. The chapel is a gem; small, even to small now for the increasing number of pupils; neat, elegant, and artistic.

The sisters are of the order of the Holy Names. On the gold ring, token of their wedlock with Christ, are the initials "J. M. J." Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

The first part of the house visited was the music room, where a dozen pianos were all going at once, and a confusion of harmony most delightful and bewildering greeted the ear.

On one tiny bed was the little one's doll; neatly dressed, and calmly reclining on the pillow, awaiting the return of its young mistress.

From the roof of the convent a magnificent panorama spreads out before us. To the north, the green fields and the purple back of Mount Royal; to the west, the city and its hundred spires; to the south, the great St. Lawrence, with its vessels and steamers plying up and down; the Victoria bridge; St. Helen's Island; Belvid, and the gorgeous church of Longueuil, as it were, at its foot; to the east, the great flood rolling seaward.

And (dare we tell?), beneath us the cloistered precincts of the Carmelite monastery, where, (were we only to have a glimpse, despite stone walls, of those holy and devoted recluses, as they move about in their silence and prayerfulness of a life shut out from the great world.

And we must hurry on; the museum is well supplied and is a very important factor in the admirable course of instruction for which the house is famous.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

Two Amendments Offered—A Two Hours Discussion on Monday Afternoon.

Mr. Devlin moved the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of this House of Commons of Canada the time has arrived when a grant of home rule should be made to Ireland, and the House expresses the hope that at the approaching general election in the United Kingdom a majority will be returned to Parliament pledged to enact a measure which, while safeguarding the unity and interests of the British Empire, will satisfy the legitimate and national aspirations of the Irish people by granting to them a Parliament with jurisdiction over all matters of a local character.

Mr. Devlin said that while he himself had been adversely criticised the resolution itself almost unanimously met with favourable comment. He referred to the speech which Mr. Clarke Wallace made at the Grand Orange Lodge at Montreal, which was adverse to home rule.

Mr. Tisdale called attention to the recent action which the House had taken in regard to this question. He showed that in 1881, 1886 and again in 1887 the Canadian Parliament had passed resolutions in favor of home rule.

Mr. Wallace was at a loss to know why this resolution was introduced at the present time. After the opinion already expressed by the British Government in answer to a similar resolution the Canadian Parliament should not again intrude itself on the British Parliament.

Mr. Curran desired to speak on the amendment which was proposed by Col. Tisdale and the remarks which had been made by the hon. gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Wallace). The mover of the amendment said he had no right to inter-

ferre in such matters. The late Sir John Macdonald held a very different view. Indeed no resolution could have passed the House without his assent. The resolution might be altered in regard to the latter part of it. The charge that home rule meant separation was only used as a bugaboo to frighten those who had no sense. Very recently Mr. McCarthy made a speech at Derry, in which he said that the people of Ireland would never give up their desire for home rule. He (Mr. McCarthy) at that time also pointed out the great advantages which were derived from home rule in the colonies. In this question of separation Mr. McCarthy also showed that the granting of home rule would have exactly a different effect, as was shown by Canada, who at one time was in rebellion, but once they got the full management of their own affairs there were no more loyal people in the world. This he (Mr. Curran) said was a fitting answer to Mr. Wallace for the charges he levelled against those who were in favor of home rule.

A CRY FROM ALL THE COUNTRY.

When Mr. Costigan introduced his resolution it was in demand to a cry which came from all over the country. That resolution contained a request besides the granting of home rule. It asked that those who were languishing in prison might be liberated. Another resolution was brought in and was passed after being amended by the Minister of Inland Revenue. Again Ireland was threatened with a coercion act, and in answer to requests which came from all over Canada, from Halifax to Victoria, he (Mr. Curran) introduced a home rule resolution in the House. Resolutions were passed at a public meeting in Montreal asking him to do so. The resolution which he introduced in the House went as far as any of them. There was no significance in the resolution passed by the Orange Grand Lodge against home rule. It was to be expected that opposition should come from such a quarter. When home rule did come, and it was sure to come if the people of Ireland were true to themselves, he hoped that the Protestant minority in Ireland would be just as safe, as the Protestant minority were in Quebec to-day. He might not think with the member for Ottawa, that the present was the opportune moment for bringing forward this resolution but he was not now going back on home rule and he would vote for it.

We will give a full report of this speech next week.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy then moved the following amendment:— That all after the word "and" in the motion be struck out and the following be substituted in lieu thereof: "That this House is of opinion that it ought not to interfere in questions not within its jurisdiction save only in matters of an exceptional and extraordinary character; that the question of home rule in Ireland, being one in which the great political parties in Great Britain and Ireland are divided, is a matter in which it would be inadvisable for this House to take sides; that regard being had to the peace and prosperity which now exist in Ireland owing to the wise and firm administration of the law, beneficial changes which have been made in the agrarian laws and the material aid which has been afforded to the impoverished portions of that kingdom, this House has reason to doubt the wisdom of the course adopted by it in the years 1882 and 1886 in offering to advise the Imperial Parliament as to the course it should take with reference to Ireland and in expressing an opinion as to the wisdom of the policy in favor of home rule for that portion of the United Kingdom."

MR. COSTIGAN'S POSITION.

Mr. Costigan said that he moved the resolution of 1882 in response to requests which came from all over Canada. He regretted that the resolution had been moved at the present time, for the reason that it would not get the support that it rightly deserved, and enemies of home rule would be able to say that the feeling in Canada was not so strong as it had been in 1882 and 1886. While he regretted this, he would vote for the proposition, which he sincerely trusted would not be voted down. He had sufficient confidence in the House to believe that the resolution would not be defeated. He was surprised to hear the member for West York speak of the majority in Ulster rebelling if home rule was passed. Why, the majority of the people of Ulster voted in favor of home rule. He was as strong a supporter of home rule to-day as ever. Wherever he went he spoke as a home ruler.

Mr. Fraser did not like the sneaky amendment of Mr. Tisdale, but he did like the manly way that Mr. McCarthy put his amendment, although it was wrong.

It being six o'clock the speaker left the chair.

A return of the number of eviction notices filed in the High Court of Justice and County Courts in Ireland under section 7 of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1887, during the quarter ending March 31, has been presented to Parliament. Only 32 notices have been filed in the Queen's Bench Division and 11 in the Exchequer Division, but in the various county courts throughout the country no less than 1,244 notices have been filed during the quarter under the particular section mentioned. Mayo heads the list with 320 notices, Cavan coming next with 98; then follow Longford, 83; Galway, 76; Donegal, 59; Roscommon, 53; Cork, 52; Monaghan, 45; Tipperary, 40.

Three hundred houses in a suburb of Kovno, Russia, near the German border, have been destroyed by fire.

THE FORESTERS' PARADE.

GRAND PROCESSION OF LOCAL COURTS.

Delegates to the Convention Arrive from the United States—Reception at the City Hall.

The greatest demonstration witnessed in Montreal for years was that of Monday evening, on the occasion of the reception tendered by the Montreal courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters to the delegates from the United States to the convention to be held in this city commencing last evening. The demonstration was a surprise to the most sanguine, and the immense turnout of the order in Montreal is an evidence of the strength of the Foresters in this city, which must result in a rapid increase in its membership.

Twenty-four courts, numbering in all 2,400 members, were in line when the grand marshals formed the procession at the Champ de Mars, and four bands supplied lively music for marching. The trains bringing in the Americans were two hours late, and this proved very satisfactory in one respect, as the various local courts were late in arriving at the Champ de Mars, and Chief Marshals Loye and Parier were in a quandary when 9 o'clock was heard striking in the distance and some of the courts had not yet put in an appearance. At last the members showed up on the scene, and, the line being formed, a start was made for the Bonaventure station.

The order of the procession as they left the Champ de Mars was as follows:

- Cordon of police under Sergeant Reed. Dominion, American and Union Jack flags. Band. Maisonveuve court, 285. St. Lawrence court, 263. Holland court, 261. St. Francis' court, 166. St. Jule court, 250. Band. St. Joseph court, 218. De Missionveuve court, 237. St. Jean Baptiste court, 222. Hochelaga court, 214. Notre Dame court, 198. St. James court, 185. Band. St. Gabriel court, 185. St. Charles court, 167. De Brebeuf court, 166. St. Mary's court, 164. Ste. Cunegonde court, 162. St. Augustin court, 151. St. Anne's court, 149. St. Rose court, 133. Band. Sacre Coeur court, 129. St. Anthony's court, 121. Mount Royal court, 121. St. Patrick's court, 115. St. Elizabeth court, 105. De Salaberry Guard and bugle band. Invited guests. Cordon of police.

The route from the Champ de Mars was along St. James street to the Bonaventure depot, and here the courts lined up along the street.

The report regarding the delay of the train was erroneous, as the first special of eight cars had already arrived, and the delegates were in waiting in the long room. It was with much difficulty that the officers of the court could make their way to the entrance, where, despite the efforts of the sergeant and numerous policemen in charge, the crowd was jammed solid and refused to budge.

Meanwhile the second and third trains came rushing into the station and disgorged some 800 persons, making the total number of arrivals about 1,100, of which 598 were regularly appointed delegates and the remainder their wives or friends and relations. The visitors were easily distinguished as the majority of them held American flags and had small slips in their hats marked Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Chicago, Kankakee, St. Louis or such places as they hailed from.

The delegation from Montreal, viz., Messrs. Davis, Renaud, Lefebvre, Laurin and Ritchot, who met the visitors at Toronto, prepared for the reading of the address of welcome at the depot by Mayor McShane and as soon as all had arrived Montreal's chief magistrate read the following:

To the High Officers and Delegates of the Catholic Order of Foresters: GENTLEMEN.—In the name of our people I welcome you to Montreal, and I must thank you sincerely for having selected our good city last year wherein to hold, during the few days that will follow, this year's annual session. Your order, gentlemen, has only been in existence for a short time, and has already acquired a wonderful development. The seed which you have sown not long since in the great and admirable American Republic has sprung into a tree of colossal proportions, and it is beneath its branches, which extend far into our dear old Canada, and now come to labor towards the consolidation of our grand and noble undertaking, so full of good results for all who take part in it, and especially for the laboring classes of our community. There are 22,000 Catholic Foresters in your order, all of whom are true and noble citizens. Such a membership is certainly praiseworthy, and I hope it will continue to increase, as I have no doubt it will, because it is in the interest of the public good that good men should unite in vast numbers, as you are doing, for the advancement of truth. I sincerely trust that you will enjoy yourselves while in our midst, and that you will find your return to your city a pleasant and lasting remembrance, and again, on behalf of the citizens of Montreal, I give you a warm greeting.

Then the four thousand persons started to march in procession; their destination being the City Hall, and the following route was taken:—Windsor street to Peel to St. Catherine; along St. Catherine to St. Lawrence, down to Notre Dame to the City Hall.

All along the route the sidewalks and streets were lined with people; windows and doors were crowded, and every available place of vantage jammed with an anxious crowd of spectators. On reaching the City Hall the various courts drew up in line and allowed the

visitors to pass into the council chamber where Ald. Nolan the acting mayor, was seated on the dais, and beside him Mr. Cahill, of Chicago, the high ranger of the order. As soon as the strangers and as many Montrealers as could get into the chamber and galleries had settled down Mr. Ritchot, the chairman of the reception committee, introduced the American visitors to the Acting Mayor, who welcomed them officially; and then, removing his heavy gold collar, read the following address of welcome on behalf of the order in Montreal:

To the High Chief Ranger of the High Court, Foresters, and Visiting Members of the Catholic Order of Foresters:

BROTHERS.—With unfeigned pleasure and legitimate pride we learned that Montreal had been chosen upon as the meeting place for the annual meeting of the Order of Foresters. We deem this choice a grateful tribute to the importance of our city and a worthy recognition of the untiring efforts of those whose task it has been to secure for our fellow-citizens the benefit of our order. We account it then a high privilege to extend a hearty greeting and bid you welcome to our fair city, and to the ever-rushing tide of industrial activity, yet find time for more generous and unselfish purposes. We witness the establishment of self-praising associations, which were Christian charity and mutual beneficence find their sphere of action. Your country is the birth place and cradle of our order. There again in the front ranks of the provinces of our own broad Dominion, and are here to-day standing hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, for the advancement of our common interests, offering thereby an abundant tribute to the cosmopolitan character of our association. You come to us as brothers, as brothers we extend a fraternal greeting. We open our hearts and our homes and trust you may feel that the proverbial hospitality of our common ancestors has not been lost of its old-time warmth and benevolence. It is the duty of all of us to extend to you, as to our fellow-citizens, the common mother whom we revere, kneeling before the same altar, worshipping according to the tenets of our faith, and united by the strongest of all ties, we bid you welcome to the most Catholic city of the continent.

Ville Marie, founded by the valiant de Maisonneuve and his gallant companions, has developed in the course of 250 years into the present-day metropolis. But while rising to the dignity of a metropolis, in commerce, arts and industry, it has retained in their broadest scope the purest and most liberal and untrammelled freedom of worship, which are best calculated to secure the happiness of a people. Our educational system whereby our youth are assured the highest and thorough scientific training, while safeguarding the integrity of their religious convictions, is one that might well recommend itself to the governing authorities of other countries. An additional and onerous burden is placed upon the shoulders of the Catholic who would rear his child in the faith of his fathers. Such a burden is not only a positive one, which our co-religionists occupy in Montreal, a position for which we may feel grateful towards Divine Providence, since it has trained our children in the most harmonious and friendly relations of all classes of our citizens. Such was the soil into which was cast some three years ago the seed of the organization of the Catholic Foresters, to be nurtured in a soil peculiarly adapted to receive and develop the principles, upon which is based the Catholic Order of Foresters.

The 7th of June, 1889, witnessed the initial step in the history of the order here, and soon even the hopes of the most sanguine were surpassed. It is needless to say that the history of that period of our nation, as our present members amply evince the warmth with which Catholic Foresters are pleased to be associated with the order, and the nucleus of an association, evidently destined to wield an immense influence for good. They discerned the realization of many a prayer of our forefathers, and they had not a moment. Court after court sprang into existence like the mythical legends of Caesar, and soon the Order of Foresters, with its noble and distinguished factor in our midst, a power to be treated with.

We flatter ourselves we have been faithful to the traditions of the order, and we would be welcomed not only by the 8,000 brother Foresters of Montreal, but also by our fellow citizens at large, upon whom we have always endeavored to impress the conviction that the standard of our order was that of true manhood and staunch loyalty to our country, our families and our faith. Our present gentlemen, will serve to strengthen this contention and the effect of this general assembly will be to extend still more widely.

We trust the blessings of our society, such are the vows we fondly form, while reiterating once more the expression of our fraternal welcome. Yours fraternally, MONTREAL CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS. Montreal, June 8, 1892.

This was followed by an address by Mr. Ritchot on behalf of the French members, which referred particularly to the progress of the order here, its growth in the States, and concluding by tendering a hearty *bienvenue* to the strangers.

Several other speeches were made, when it was announced that at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening High Mass would be celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, in the Church of Notre Dame, when the Foresters would attend in a body.

AT NOTRE DAME.

On Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, the members of the different courts met at the *Cabinet de Lecture* and thence proceeded to Notre Dame Church, where High Mass was chanted by Rev. Cure Bergeron, His Grace Archbishop Fabre presiding. Rev. Father Tesnier, preached the sermon. The sanctuary and altar were beautifully decorated, and the different national banners adorned the sacred edifice. The Mass was grand and the music was of a high order. In the afternoon the visitors held a meeting in the *Cabinet de Lecture*, and in the evening the first session was held. The Convention is still in progress.

The Sunbeam.

Like a ray of summer comes the June Sunbeam to illumine and gladden many householders. This number is, if anything, an improvement upon the splendid numbers of this year. It is interesting, instructive and highly amusing. Its pages contain matter calculated to elevate the youthful mind and to inspire the young heart with devotion towards, and love for all that is most noble, pure and venerable in religion. It is a real little catechism couched in most attractive forms. No child should be without THE SUNBEAM, it gladdens every reader, sheds light upon the household, and makes children good, obedient and happy.

FIRE AND FLOOD.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE DEAD.

Oil Tanks Burst While Floods Sweep Houses Away and Fire Adds Terror to the Scenes of Destruction.

A Despatch from Pittsburg, P.A., dated last Sunday tells of a disaster caused by fire and water, that is only eclipsed by the flood at Johnstown three years ago.

It is safe to say that not less than 150 lives have been lost. Nearly 100 bodies have already been recovered and many people are still missing. The number may far exceed 150, but this is regarded as a conjecture estimate. The property loss will reach far into the millions. At Titusville the loss is estimated at \$1,500,000; Oil city, \$1,500,000; Corry, \$50,000; Meadville, \$150,000; and surrounding country probably \$1,000,000 more.

The Oil City despatch says:

At 11.45 o'clock this morning the city and country for miles around was startled by two explosions, occurring almost simultaneously. Oil creek was a raging torrent and in Centre street a crowd of people stood watching the muddy waters rolling by. Oil was perceptible floating on the water, and several gentlemen were discussing the danger should the oil catch fire. Hardly were the words uttered when, about 200 yards up the stream, a mass of flame was seen to shoot heavenward. "Run, run," yelled a hundred voices and the people turned like stamped cattle and started for the hills. Hardly had they started when a terrific explosion rent the air and the entire creek and for hundreds of feet on each side seemed one mass of flame and smoke. In an instant the flames swept madly over the entire upper part of the city, which is flooded by the oily waters of the creek. Men, women and children who were moving from their houses were caught by the deadly flames and if not burned to death were drowned in the raging torrent. Seven bodies have been taken from the flood and are lying on the railway track unrecognized.

People are panic-stricken all over town, and all the afternoon parents were looking for their lost children. It is almost impossible to find words to describe the awful calamity, and at this time no one has any idea of the number of lives that have been lost. For miles up the creek on both sides everything is in ruins and hundreds of families have been rendered homeless. The fire came so suddenly that very little property has been saved along this stream and the sky for miles around is still black with the smoke from burning dwellings and oil tanks. When the two explosions occurred this morning people were knocked down by the force of the shocks and every window for two squares along Centre street was broken, falling glass adding to the danger, several people being slightly cut.

The loss of property is estimated at from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The serious cases are:—Louis Hazen Fritz, handsly burned, cannot recover; five children unknown, badly burned, and two will die; Mrs. Lyons, missing, supposed lost; Mrs. Hawks and daughter burned, and will probably recover.

Reporter Sam Yeager, of Rousseville, reported saving about 25 lives floating down the creek. He used his boat during the height of the flood and great praise is due him.

The Titusville correspondent writes: When morning broke hundreds of people looked out of the windows or stood on the roofs of the houses waiting for a helping hand and trembling for their fate. Strong and brave men by means of boats and ropes succeeded in reaching and saving those who had a secure position till help arrived or until the waters began to recede.

The following are the dead as far as obtained:—John Quinn, mail carrier, and wife and two children; Jacob Bergenhammer and wife and nine children; Mrs. Mary Haynes and four children, three daughters and one son; Mrs. McKenzie, John McFadden and sister, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Mr. Coppie, Fred. Reid, butcher, wife and children; John O'Mara and wife, Mrs. Casperson, two Veigle boys and four more bodies unknown.

The following appeal for aid has been issued:—

Our suffering and destitution is terrible. Great loss of life and destruction of property, a large portion of our manufacturing interests wiped out by flood and fire, hundreds of families homeless and destitute. In the absence of our mayor we appeal to the generous public for help in this our time of distress.

- WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, President of Select Council. W. B. BENEDETTI, President Common Council. JOSEPH W. WATKINS, President School Board. H. O. BLISS, Editor Herald. JOSEPH Z. RAY, Editor Sunbeam. J. A. CALDWELL, J. O. MCKINNEY, J. J. McCREA.

The Holy Father has given instructions to have the pavilion in the Vatican gardens built by Pius IV. set in order. He intends to occupy it for some days during the hot season. It is surrounded by a leafy wood, where Leo XIII. like to take his promenades.