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FATHER DE SMET.

The Apostle of Montana-Planting the mong the Indians-Great Success of the Jesuit Fathers.

The planting of the early Catholic Misneers almost surpassed the herolem of the early explorers. Beyond the range of civilization and into the baunts of savagery, these dauntless men carried the banner of their religion into an almost unknewn country. While the coast had previously been visited by missionaries it was not until years later that the first attempt was made to evangelize the Indiana of Montana.

THE EIRST DESIRE OF THE INDIANS for spiritual knowledge was the result of a visit of several Iroquois Indiana to a band of Fiatheads in the Builder Valley. The Iroquois told them about the black robes-referring to the priests and asked them to send for them. The Flatheads sent a dele-gation to St. Louis for the parpose of returning with missionaries. They died while on their errand, and several years later another delegation was sent. This was in 1939. Bishop Rosati, an eminent clergymen, and ing the necessity of Christian'zing these appealing Indians he looked about for the right man to lead an expedition amongst them. That man was found in the person of Father De Snet whose name must be forever allied with the great work which has since beau as successfully carried on. Father De Smet was from a distinguished Belgium fam ly. He came to America after the completion of his education and began his work in St. Loais in 1837. Eather Da Smet eagerly undertook the work. Bishop Rosati writes at that time, "at last a third deputation of Indians have arrived at St. Louis after a veyage of three months. It is composed of two Christian Iroquois. These Indians, who talk French edified us by their exemplary conduct, and interested us by their dis-The Fathers of the College have GOUISES. heard their confession, and to-day they ap-preached the Holy Table at my Mass at the Oathedral Church, Afterwards I administered them the sacrament of confirmation and in an allocation after the ceremony, I rejoleed with them at their happiness and gave them the hope to have soon a priest. ev will leave to-morrow for their homes

little shert of a miracle. That is the brief story of the first at :mpt at agricultare in the State of Montana. When the crop was harvested the wheat was pounded inte flour by means of mortars and hammers, Very scon afserward THE LATWERS STARTED THE FIRST GRIST MILL.

THE FATHERS STARTED THE FIRST GRIST MILL. Father De Smet brought two burr stones

istence. Soon after its establishment the planting of other missions began. The next station was named St. Ignatius and was statted in Missoula county on the Flathead reservation in 1854. It is near a little station large. on the Northern Pacific road named in henor of Father Ravalli. Schools were established and the mission was easily it ried on a sub-stantial growth. The visit of the Indian boys to this city at the recent jubiles of

Bisbop Broudel attracted general attention, While attending to their studies they have found time to organize an excellent brase band and they have shown themselves capable of rendering very difficult music. They are bright, in elligent lade, and are quick to graup the m anlog of tudy. Another m s-sion, established la'er, is at S. Nivier, among the Grows on the Big Horo. St. P.ter's mission is hostod among the Black fest at Son River. The mission at St. Labre was start d among the Chey-nues in 1884 nephaw of Pope Gregory XIV., was at that Eighty miles from Glasgow is St. Paul's mil-time located in St. Louis. Easily recogniz- sion among the Assim boines. At each of these stations the work is carried on by capable teachers. Father L. B Palladine, of this city, who is responsible in a large meaquickness of the Indians to fearn is not generally appreciated. Moreover, the In-dians do not fail in the appreciation of ad-vantages. The Father has found to de-basized. The amendments to vantages. The Father has found that the wissest plan is to teach the Indians in schools loosted on their reservation. The boys are allowed to receive visits from their parents on certain days in the week, though they are not allowed to return to their former homes unt 1 their work in the school is completed. The instruction includes the common Eq. lish oranohes and the practical trades. By this means the boy is best ditted for usefulness in s't-r life, and receives in addition the requirements of citizenship, which unfortu-nately are lacking in many citizens.

THE POPE AND SOCIALISM.

And Important Beacript to the Bishops of Germany-United Effort of the Church to Prevent Disorder.

fully to encounter. But such a contingency,

to the new country and placed them in posi-tion for grinding. Afterward a saw mill "The ultimate power resides," continues Mr. Gladstone, "in the hands of those who consti-inter the state of the sta ions in Montana, says the Helena Indepen-dent, is a unique picture in romantic history. In their search for new fields in which to plant the faith the eld Church pic-at St. Mary's has been in continual ex-ter in the instant of the second for new fields in the stant in the instant in the instant of the second for the and this through a double channel, first through the vast extension of our race over the globe, and secondly because the popular energy of our institutions seems to carry wish it more or less of a teaching office for the world at

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Programme for Coming Elections:

TORONTO, May 5.- The official programme of the Equal Righters for the coming elections has been announced. The central council of the Equal Rights Association met on Saturday. Tue leaders were all present, including Principal Caven, Messes, D. Iton McCarthy, John Casen, Messes, D. Iton McCarthy, John Caselton and K Hay, Ottawa; Reverend D. J. Macdonell and others. It was decided to issue a manifesto to the electors of Ontario. Three of the resolutions adopted at the June convention will be included in it, dealing with the questions of church and state, the French language in Ontario, public schools and the separate school system. The statement will also contain references to the abolition of reparate schools and the dual language in Manituba, to the efforts made in behalf of the North-West Territories on the same subjects. The steps advocated towards the abolition of separ-ate achools in Ontario will be stated, and the

THE BEPABATE SCHOOL ACT will be referred to, but the Council will not express an opinion on the sufficiency of the recent legislation for attaining the result simed at. The document will also contain the opinion that the same course of studies (religious teachirs excepted) obtaining in the public schools should prevail in separate schools, and that the same inspector should examine the schools of both systems, and that they be under direct departmental control. As to the position of the asso-ciation in the Provincial elections, it was reciation in the Provincial elections, it was re-solved that the association should stand aloof f om both parties and hold by their own plat-firm. The principles of the association, as ex-plained in the manifesto, will be submitted as a sorved that the association should stard aloof form both parties and hold by their own plat-form. The principles of the association, as ex-plained in the manifesto, will be submitted as a rule to the party nominees and pledges de-manded. The local branches will judge as to the satisfactorinees of the pledges given, and in all cases would reserve the right to run Equal Rights candidates against party candidates with whose pledges they were not satisfied, or if in their opinion it would be better for the in-terests of the Equal Rights movements to run their own men.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

The Longue Pointe Asyum Completely Destroyed.

Many Inmotes Perish-Between Sixty and Seventy Thought to be the Number.

St. Jean de Dieu Hospital, commonly called Longue Pointe Asylum, was utterly destroyed on Tuesday, May 6th. It was one of the largest institutions for the care of the insane in

America, and at the time the fire broke out it contained 1,300 inmates. The task of getting the 1.300 patients out of

the hospital was begun as soon as the fire was discovered-and it was never finished. The Sisters worked heroically, while the male attendants did all in their power. But the scene beggars description. Smoke filled the passages, blinding the rescuers and rescued, and the whole was a scene of wild confusion. Lunatics who had hitherto been regarded as harmless now became almost violent, dancing around in fiendish glee; others wept and refused to move; some were dancirg carried forcibly out only to at once find their way back to their old quarters. But there were others whom the moment of danger made saue and these rendered noble assistance to the Sisters and attendants in guiding the unfortunate beings out into the open air, where they s ond in the drizzling rain and watched the hurning building rapidly becoming a mass of flame with the vacaat gaps of lunacy. The passages were blocked with men and women, not only excited as people of sound minds would be, but mad as well.

From the nuns it was learned that there were

OVER SIXTY NUNS IN THE INSTITUTION and about 100 tertiares or filles des tiers ordre and about 1,300 patients, some 600 of whom were men and the balance women. The Brothers of St. Benoit de Joseph took care of some of the patients, others were accommodated in the schoolhouse, some were taken to the mother house, some to the Deaf and Damb Institute, and some to the old mother house in St. Catherine street. Mr. Robidoux, M.P.P., who is about to be sworn in as Provincial Secretary, was on the ground almost as soon as the firemen, and ordered, on behalf of the Gov erument, beef, pork, butter, bread, and all sorts of provisions and wearing apparel for the

each end, 118 by S6 feet inside. Each of the four wings belonging to shese buildings is 91x33 feet. These buildings had six storeys ready for completed with the same object. All these buildings were of brick with stone foundation or basement. The cofe were covered with galvanized iron. At the back of the principal building, about the centre, was the laundry with a dormitory for thirty beds on the last storey. This spacious building, like the others above mentioned, was of brick with stone foundation.

According to a statement furnished to the Royal commission of 1888 the Sisters of Pro-vidence spent in founding and organizing this institution \$1,142,232, of which sum \$700,-C00 was for the erection of the buildings.

ALL THE BUILDINGS.

with the exception of two sheds and the stables, were entirely consumed and are a dead loss.

The staff was composed as follows :- Sisters, 72; lay sisters, 92; total, 163; of whom three were in the office, two in the parlor, and the wards, kitchen and working departments, watch ing over the patients ; lay keepers (female), 14 keepers, 28 ; night guardians (male), 4 ; nigh guardians (female), 2. Besides those two female keepers, four sisters and lay sisters on an aver-age keep watch each night. In addition to blesse there were employed on the farm and in super-intending the patients' labor, 5; in the industrial lepartments and supervising the patients work ing there, nineteen men, namely, one shoemaker, one blacksmith, two joiners, two engineers, one bak-r, one gardener, one tailor, three cooks, one professor of music and singing, hve stukers, one yardman, 19; two physicians, 2; two chaplains, 2; total 242 The Lady Superior had the control as well as the general direction of the establishment. In the women's hospital, he supervision was done by a nun assisted by two lay subtre or by one lay sister and on-keeper, chosen by the Setters. In the men's hospital, the superintentience was also given to a nun, who was assisted by two keepirs There were two physicians attached to the establishment, one for the women ; one for the

THE SISTERS.

The Sisterhood of the Providence, who owned he building, and under whose management the nstitution has always been, is thought to be the largest of the many large Canadian religion communities, although only established fifsy years ago. Its founder was Madame Gametin, widow of a wealthy Montreal merchant, who endowed the new Sisterhood handsomely. The mother house of the Order was for many years the convent con-nected with St. James' Roman Catholic church on St. Depis street. Lately the headquarters of the order were removed to the largenew convent and asylum on Fullum strets The is the other large city house of the Providence Universal sympathy is felt in the city auns.

CANADIAN T.RAGUE ADVO-CATED.

The Annual Meeting of the Gladatons Branch I. N. L.-Ottawa's Generosity to Jreland-An Important Meet-ing of the Frishmen of the Capital.

The annual general meeting of the Gladatone Branch of the Irish National League was held in St. Patrick's Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 29th. The stage was decorated with exquisite taste, and large portraits of Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Parnell hung on each side, while a portrait of the late Joseph Biggar, with a mourning border, hung in the centre. The st-bendance was large, notwithstanding the un-favorable weather. Barrets's orchestra dis-coursed Irish airs as the audience gathered in. Shortly after eight o'clock the president, Dr. Parnell, and the following members of the Parnell, and the foldwing memoers of the executive and others book seats on the platform, viz: Meears, F. B. Hayes, vice president; M. Bathle, treasurer; J. D. Grace, accretary; J. Bennett, financial secretary; Hon. S-mator Murphy, Montreal, Hop. S-mator Sullivan, Kingston, P. Ba-kerville, ex. M. P. P., D. Dunn, President St. Patrick's Liberary Association. Amount other Weilkhowm, cuizers, who ware President St. Fabrick's Literary Association Among other well-known cuizens who were present were Ald. Heney, ex.Ald. O'Leary, Ald Farrell, John Lyons, J L. Dowlin, M. McGrath, P. Lyous, E P. Stanton, J. B. Lyuch, J P. Bropby, W Kehoe, J. Buckly, D. McGarthy, Dr. Martin, Robert Montgomery, L. Whelan, John Redmond, Jas. Higgins, P. A. Egleson, C. Christian, J. Hughes, M. Kileen, R. A. Starra, M. Brady, and several others. others.

Dr. Parnell, the president, in his opening ad-dress referred to what had been done during the year, and concluded by calling on the secretary. War, and concluded by calling on the scoretary, Mr Grace, who made a brief review of events in connection with the organization since the last annual meeting. Mr. Bennett, the linauci-si secretary, read a lenghty report of all sub-scriptions received during the year and the expenditure. Mr. Battle presented his state-ment and also a review of the amounts collected by the whole organization throughout

America. All the reports were declared and adopted

amid applaure. Hon. Senator Murphy, one of Montreal's most distinguished citizens, was enthusiastically -pplauded as he came forward to peak. He dwelb as some length on the handsome hall and good taste and judgment which the Lergue dis-played by number itself the Gladstone Branch. the reviewed the Irish question since he was in ireland, in the days of the Repeal agitation. He referred to the erection of new Tipperary as one of the most remarkable things in modern times. The names of Parnell, Gladstone O'Brien and Justin McCarthy were warmly applauded. He said Mr Gladstone took the tists step towards giving Home Rule to Ireland when he gave the Franchise to the people of Deaf and Dumb institution on St. Denis street Ireland, Hon. Senator Sullivan was greeted with applause when he stood up. He was delighted to meet what he considered the cream for Sister Therese, the energetic Lady Superior of the Longue Pointe asylum. This lady's family name is Tetu, and she belongs to the Quebec district, where her family is well known She was serirusly ill during the winter Treiand. He would like to express himself as people were as true and generous as ever to Treiand. He would like to express himself as favorable to the establishment of a

and a priest will follow them in the spring, In the spring of 1840

FATHER DE SMET

accompanied by a small party of ladiane, started upon the perilous journey. They travelled until Wyoming territory was orosa-ed and the Green river reached. Here they were mot by a delegation from the main body of the Fl.theads, who had auticipated the arrival of the Father. The journey was con threed until the main body of the Flathead was met in Pleasant Valley. The divide was orossed afterward and finally the first camp In Montana was made on the west bank of the Jefferson river. The first Mass was said in Boulder Valley in 1840. From the fork of Jefferson river Pather De Smet wrote as fol-bub that he has desply reflected on its causes laws to Father Demers-"Your Reverence and true remedies. He declares his promises to will be glad to learn that Mgr. Rosati, Bishop dispesitions, we i reserved to stand by the be more effective, as the times require, all of true oblighten of Ohrist. The few weeks I the means placed in its hands will be put into been the bappleat of my life and gave me firm hope, with the grace of Ged, to see soon revived in these countries so long foresken, the fervor of the first Obristians. Since I am among them I give three, four or five instructions a day. They cannot be tired, they ell come to my lodge at the first ringing of the bell; they are anxious to lose none of my words relating to these instructions of heaverly subjects and if I had the strength to speak to them they would listen to me whole days and nights. I have baptized 200 of their litts obiliren and expect to baptize in a short time 150 adults." Shartly afterward Father Da Smet went to the Gallatin,

DOWN THE VELLOWSTONE

and returned to St Louis alter promising the Indiane to return in the spring and establish a permanent mission. This promise was faithfully kept. In the spring of 1841, Father De Smit returned accompanied by Fathers Nicholas Point and Gregory Mengarini, with Brothers Joseph Specht, William Olassens and Charles Hust. They went to the Bitter Root Villey and established the Mission of St. Mary, the first Catholio mission in Moutana. Brother Classeens is still alive and living in California. Though now S4 years old, he is rebust and strong for a man of his advanced years. The suggess of St. Mary's Mission was very largely due to his efforts. The work among the Flathcade was diligent ly presconted. The Fathers wisely united practical lessons with the lessons of Christianity. They were first taught the value of agriculture. There is an amusing aneodote connected with this. The Fathers teld the Indiana that if cortain white kernels of grain were planted a crop would result. The Flatheads took no stock in the story. The urst orep which was planted in the fall re-sulted in a failure, but in the spring another orep was planted. The Indians thought that if the kernals ware planted in the thought that

ROME, April 30.-The Pope has redeemed the promise which he made at the audience extra ordinary given to a correspondent the wick be-fore last. Ho then said he would at once graptheir own men. ple with social disorder and African slavery. Les XIII has begun this tremendous task by writing a powerful appeal to the German bish ops, urging them to at once begin a crusade in fence of society and civilization against the revolutionary spirit of Socialism. This import ant document is addressed to Archbishop Kremniz, of Cologne, and is made public by the Vatican to night in face of the threatened naiversal labour demonstration of to-morrow. It will be followed by similar Pontifical rescripts to other nations The Pupe declares that he does not ignore the vast gaugers and difficulties with which the social agitation is surrounded, give all the aid in his power to solve the grand compliance with the desire often repeated of in the work of relieving the situation will be number of the Noz Perces, has sent to great the percent that that of civil governments the sent of the Noz Perces, has sent to great the percent that the the to civil governments the percent to the to civil government to civil go the Flatheads, Pend d' Oreilles and a great number of the N z Perces, has sent me to the Rocky Mountains to visit these nations. I have found the first two in the best desiret la "In order that the action of the Church may had the happiness to pass among them have operation, the united force co-aspiring for one able purpose, to lessen the gravity of the evil. Above all thing it is our duty to seek with patience and assiduity to induce peuple to correct their habits and to habituate themselves to conform their public and private life to the dostrine and example of Christ. It would be well if in the questions which are agitating the various classes the precepts of justice and charity are not violated, and that differences which by chance arise might be settled by the which by chance arise might be setuled by the paternal and authoritative intervention of the holy priests. They should endeavor to render the inconvenience of their present life more tolerable to the poor, and the Ohurch should not serve as a fomenter of oupi-dity or extravagance." At this point the Pope praises the industry and piety of the Germans, which work houses for who have opened schools and workhouses for the education of poor children of both sexes in pacific neighborhoods and founded pions con-gregations, which all tend to hold work people o good customs. The Pontiff calls upon the bishops of Germany to co-operate with the pricets and people in the extension of these inatitutions, especially in the industrial and art centres. "If things are done conformable to centres. our desires," says the Pope, "there will be good reason to congratulate the bishops of Germany for providing to their tranquility and for de fending civilization." In conclusion the Pope

exherts the German bishops to prepare the priests to fight slavery and ignorance in Africa.

GLADSTONE ON LABOR.

The Liberal Leader Gives Words of Advice

to the British Workmen.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The London correspon-dent of the World cables as follows: Mr. Gladstone's actuele, written for British workmen in Lloyd's News, had an immense sale to day. Mr. Gladstone says: There may come a time when labor shall be too strong for capital, and orep was planted. The Indians thought shat if the kernels were planted in the ground that was the end of the matter, For days they sat about on the rude fence surround-ing the inclosure to watch for the first signs of the coming crop. When the first green blades appeared above the earth they gave shouts of jey over what they regarded as

RYKERT CONDEMNED.

The Secret of Mis Resignation.

OTTAWA, May 5.-The secret of Mr. Rykert's unexpected resignation of his seat in the House came out this morning, when it became known that the sub committee of the Investigation Committee, appointed to draw up a report, had virtually adopted the report or statement pre Edward Blake This report, signed by Mr. Girouard, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. L. H. Davies and Sir John Thompson, was unani-mously adopted by the whole committee this morning and will be presented to the House this afternoon. The report is a very exhaustive one. It recites all the salient features of the evidence taken before the Committee and gives friends. the most important statements made in the correspondence, which has already been pub lished in the official debates of the House. It then goes on in a logical manner to point out then goes on in a logical manner to point out features in which the evidence taken and the statements made by Mr. Rykert in his correspondence conflict. It shows that Mr. Rykert was guilty of bad faith in respect to the agreement arrived at between himself and Mr. Mc Oartby on behalf of Mr. Laidlaw, and that Mr. Adams

GOT THE LINIT APPLIED FOR

by Mr. Laidlaw. The application of Mr. Mo-Carthy, counsel for Mr. Laidlaw, for a hearing before recommendation for the license was made, on the grounds that a base fraud had been committed, was neglected and treated in a manner calculated to fill him with aporehension that a decision might be reached without his having a hearing on Mr. Laidlaw's behalf. Meanwhile, the license for Adams was granted without the other parties having any opportuni-ty of proving their allegations. The conduct of Ir. Lindsay Russell, Deputy Minister of the Interior, in acting in a partisan manner towards Mr. Rykert is attributed to impaired mental vigor and the strong influence exercised over him by Mr. Rykert. Referring to the money paid by Mr. Sands to Mr. Rykert, the report shows that \$51,600 of the \$200,000 which was paid in cash is accounted for as follows :-Paid Muckle, O P.R. agent, \$5,000 ; surveys, \$5,000 ; Hunter, Winnipeg, broker, who nego-tiated sale, \$20,000 ; Rykert's fees, \$3300, and other expenses which would leave a discrepancy of about \$18,000 unaccounted for. Mr. Rykert's explanation of where this

UNACCOUNTED BALANCE

went to, the report says, is highly unsatisfactory. It also expresses the opinion that the amount paid to C.P.R. agent Muckle was paid as a bribe to induce him to betray the interests of the railway company. Dealing with the statement by Mr. Rykers of his connection with the deal in the House of Commons in May, 1883, in answer to Mr. Charlton's question, the the conclusion that the statements of the member for Lincoln, made in the House, were untrue and designed to mislead the members of the House. In conclusion, the report states that : "In summing up our view of the whole affair, we are of the opinion that, having regard to Mr. Rykert's conduct and representations in

THE LOSS OF LIFE. It is entirely impossible to estimate the num ter of lives lost, and the exact number will not probably be known for some time. The estimates are many and varied, running all the way from twenty five to two hundred. The first is probably somewhat small and the last greatly exaggerated. Dr. Bourque places it at about seventy, and this estimate is probably very

nearly correct It is entirely impossible to give the names in part or in full, owing to the in-mates being so widely scattered. There is no doubt but that they are all women, as the men Bisbers. were all got out, their quarters not being burnt as quickly as the women's. Many of the patients were taken home by their friends, and there is no doubt but that a great many escaped in the confusion, so that it will be some days before a list can be obtained. Many apxious esquiries are being made for absent

THE ASYLUM

consisted of a long continuous building, utterly in is little wonder that when it one tock for it blazed up like a hayrick. The building was put up with apparently the sole purpose of provid-ing ventilation for the inmates, and a shaft was run up to each of the towers for this purpose. There was no way whatever of disconnecting these blocks and when the fismes had run up the ventulating shafts and set the towers on fire

there was absolutely nothing to prevent their spreading to the adjoining buildings. "It was a sickening sight," said one of the firemen, "when we arrived here we caw men and women at the top story sticking their arms and legs out between the tron bars and trying to escape by tearing the bars out, but all to no purpose. Then you could see them half blind purpose. Then you could see them half blind by clouds of smoke, and presently you would see the fiames reaching them and they would be slowly frizzled to death without our being able to render them the least assistance. The worst of it was that a number of carters and others who had friends in the institution had arrived at this time and were witnesses of the whole scene," What the feelings of those were who saw their nearest and dearest relatives roasted to death can be more easily imagined than described.

THE BUILDINGS AND THE STAFF.

The Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu was founded in 1873. The Government being de-nirous of closing the St. Jean d'Iberville asylum and of relieving the Beauport asylum, which was too crowded, came to an understanding with the Sisters of Providence with a view of establishing an asylum for idiots and for the insane. The contract for this purpose was passed on the 4th of October, 1873. The based of the edifice way commenced the fol-lowing year, and on the 16th of July, 1875, this asylum received its first patients. It was built in the centre of a farm two hundred acres in anperficies.

The out-houses, barns, stables, etc., are placed at a suitable distance from and in rear of the establishment. Behind these dependencies again is a garden of fifteen acres There are three other farms belonging to the Bisters of Providence in the visioity of the asylum, one of one hundred and fifty acres and the two others of two hundred acres each. giving for the service of the establishment a seert that at least total amount of land of seven hundred and fifty Oatholics are Irish.

total amount of land of seven hundred and fifty acres, nearly all under cultivation. The asylum proper consisted of five main buildings connected by wings. The centre building measured inside 187 x 56 feat apart from the kitchen, furnaces and launday, which were placed at the back of the establishment. Two other buildings measured 112x40 feet, and the remaining two, which were placed one at

wish inflammation of the lungs, andi it was feared for some time that she was dying. During the last month she has been slowing

recovering, but is stil in a very weak state of health. Sister Therese's two principal assistants | Our contributions were almost lost sight of in the managment of the asylum were Sisters Uharles and Madelsin. The former is a sister of Doctor Goulet, of Joliette, the latter, easter of Dr. Desjardians, of St. Janvier. With the ex-ception of the medical department, the Sisters retained complete control of all the departments of the asylum, even the disp-naing of the necessary medicines being done by trained

THE INSURANCE.

The building was insured for a sum of \$300,000 in the Royal Insurance company. This sum was re-insured in the following companies :-Allas, \$15,000; British Americompanies: -A'188, \$10,000; Brithsh Ameri-ca, \$10,000; Connecticut, 5,000; Caledonian. \$10,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Guardian, \$20,000; Hartford, \$10,000; Imperial, \$10,000; Lancashire, \$10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000; London and Lancashire Co., \$10,000; London Assurance, \$5,000; North Brinah and Mercantile, \$20,000; Northern, Studiud and Descattic, \$20,000; Northern, \$10,000; Phoenix, \$20,000; Queen, \$10,000; Royal Canadian, \$10,000; Royal, \$50,000; Western, \$20,000. Total, \$300,000.

A deputation consisting of Dr. Burgess, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. W. Rutherford and Ald. W. Kennedy drove down to the scene at once and offered to quarter 200 patients at the new Protestant In-same hospital if beds and bedding could be furnished.

The nuns and servants had the utmost difficulty in saving she lunatics from the devouring flames. The nuns would go into a burning ward and beg the patients to follow them out of doors. The patients in some cases would follow then to the stairs and then plunge back among the fames and in trying to rescue them it is believed that more than one nun lost her life. Hou, Mr. Mercier says that as soon as the Government heard of the disaster, two of the ministers, Hons. Messrs. Duhamel and Robiministers, house bissers, bunance and Root doux, repaired to the scene of the fire with a view of rendering assistance. The Government have granted the use of the Exhibition buildings, and will have stoves and furniture placed in them. They will also take measures to see that the violent patients are securely quartered.

Catholics in the British Empire.

According to the British Catholic Directory for 1899 the estimated Catbolio population of the British empire is 9,730,000 It is distributed as follows-Ireland, 3,913,000 ; England and Waler, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,-000, and the colonies and dependencies, 4 130,000. The distribution among the colonies and dependencies is as follows-America (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.,)2 200,000 ; Australasia (Australia, New Zialand, etc.), 580 000 ; Aela (British India, Coylon, etc.), 1,044,000 ; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritius, etc.), 131,000; Europan colonies (Gibraltar, Malta and Goz.), 175,000. There are 25 archiepiscopal sees, 96 episcopal sees, and 20 vicariates and prefectures apostolio. Several writers assert that at least 6,000,000 of the British

CANADIAN LEAGUE WITH HEADQUARTERS AT ΟΊΤΑΨΑ.

when sent to Ireland through the American League. Is went to Ireland safe, but he would live to see Canada recognized separately. He thought, as Irishmen, we shou'd congratulate mustives on the progress the cause was making. He said Mr. Parnell's trials and triumphs were upprecedented in history. He was grateful for the honor done him by the League in asking him to be present, and he bound that it would not be the last time time that he would meet his Ottawa fellow countrymen on such occasions, Hon. Senator Murphy said he was entirely in favor of a Canadian League being established. He was president of the first League in Montreal, and knew that to send direct to Irrland was much more satisfactory, Mr. F. B. Hayes was received with applause. He moved, se-conded by Mr. P. Barkerville, the first resolu-tion as follows: Resolved, — That we avail ourselves of this our

annual meeting, the first opportunity afforded, to declare that as Irish Canadians, we learned with heartfelt forrow the and news of the death of Mr. Joseph B ggar, M.P., one of Ireland's purest patricts, and one whose part in the initia-tion of the Irish National movement in conjunc-tion with Mr. Parnell; will forever enshring his memory in the history of our simes, and com-mend is to the gratitude and affection of the

Irish race. That the intelligence recently cabled of the death of Mr. Mathbew Harris, M.P., bas also been received with deep regret by all lovers of iberty, and especially by Irishmen and friends of Ireland.

That we extend our condolence to the Irish leader upon the lost of his able colleagues, and to the Irish people upon the loss of two of their most fearless and devoted champions.

Mr. Baskerville made a brief speech during which he gave good sound advice to the young Irishmen.

Mr. D. Dunn moved, seconded by Ald. Heney. Mr. D. Dunn moved, seconded by Ald. Heney. That in view of the prevailing opinion that a general election will take place in England in the near future, it behoves us to take steps with a view to assist the Irish National Party in the approaching election asroggle which is destined, we firmly trust, to give the final blow to the enemies of Irish constitutional freedom, and

That we therefore deem it our duty to ask all Irishmen and friends of Ireland in this city and vicinity to combine under the panner of the Irish National League and organize for the im-

Irish National League and organize for and ma-pending struggle, Mr. Dunn, on behalf of the St. Patrick Society, thanked the various speakers for their reference to St. Patrick's hall. He could see no good reason why every Irishman in Ottowa-o uld not be a member of that organization. Ald. John Heney received an ovation when he rose to apeak. He spoke of his travels in Ire-land and naid a high tributs to Senator Murphy rose to apeak. He spoke of his travels in Ire-land and paid a high tribute to Senator Murphy for his temperance principles. The third and last resolutions were moved by Mr. E. F. Stanton, who spoke in feeling terms of Math. Harris, M.P., whom he said represented up to the time of his death the county where he (the speaker) was born. Mr. J. B. Lynch seconded, this motion, which read as follows :-

this motion, which read as follows :-Resolved :-That we heartily congratulate the Irish Home Rule Party on the brightening prospect new opening before them, and in-dicated by the constantly recurring viotories at by-elections in England, such as St. Pancras, Stanford, Stockton on Tees, Carnetvan, and many other constituencies many other constituencies;

That we rejoice at the utter collapse of the Times' Forgeries, conspiracy and congratulate our great leader. Charles Stewart Parcell, on his triumphant vindication before the world. The election of officers was postponed for two

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