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NOTHING GOOD BE SAID

the fair fame of friend or
now of disgrace shall fall,
blame, or proof of thus
nothing good be said.

that no fellow-being yet
so low but love may lift
ad:
neek of shame with tears
g, nothing good be said.

s heart may vainly turn
of sympathy; no soul so
weaken strong and glori-
ing good be said.

change, by the thorny
the cross on which the
bled,
own soul's hope of fair
g, nothing good be said.

Whitcomb Riley.

French Basilica Threatened.

the end of 1906, the pre-
Seine placed the basilica
ed Heart at Montmartre
stration. At that time
rdinal Richard, Arch-
s, appealed from this
the Council of State.
came up again recently,
y for the archbishop in-
the church was erected
subscriptions from all
ance, and reminded the
the belfry did not come
aw of sequestration, and
a million francs to

on of the court was de-
me time, but it looks as
re was not to escape the
any other of the churches

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Celtic Cross to Tell of Sad Irish Chapter.

(Continued from Page 1.)

posing celebration? They, too, wish
the rising generation to remember
the noble lesson of Christian forti-
tude bequeathed them by the pio-
neers of Ireland's exodus to this
country.

Let me, therefore, in a few words,
explain to you the symbolism of
your monument, of this great sign
you have erected ad futuram rei me-
moria to perpetuate the memory of
a notable event on the brow of this
hill that commands a glorious view
of the mighty St. Lawrence.

A BLESSED SIGN.

It is the cross, the instrument of
our redemption, whose sign blessed
the dying pilgrims, anointed their
senses in extreme unction, absolved
them for the last time, and hal-
lowed the graves wherein they will be
laid for eternal rest; it is the im-
age of the cross which they will be-
hold in the Heavens when, at the
end of time, the Redeemer will come
to call to their everlasting reward
"those that have slept," as says the
Holy Scripture, those who are in
this cemetery.

It is the Celtic Cross, the cross of
Ireland, of Patrick, of Columbkille,
the cross for which your martyrs
suffered, bled and died. It is a
cross of granite, indestructible as
the faith of which it is the emblem.
This cross is planted on the soil
of French Canada, on the banks of
the river discovered by the immor-
tal Jacques Cartier. This fact
should remind you that history re-
peats itself. As, in days gone by,
France, the then most Christian na-
tion, befriended and honored the
saints and sages of Ireland, and en-
listed in her glorious armies many
of the valiant sons of your Catholic
nation—some of whose descendants
brought fame to Canada—likewise,
when dire necessity drove your fore-
fathers from the land of their birth
it was on the shores of the French-
speaking province that numbers of
them were welcomed and harbored
and treated as brothers in Christ,
and members of the same household.

THE HEROIC PRIESTS.

It behooves me not to repeat here
a familiar page of annals, nor to re-
mind you of the heroic charity of
those priests who, at the bidding
of the Archbishop of Quebec, Mr.
Joseph Signay, hastened to the as-
sistance of the fever-stricken im-
migrants. Of that missionary band
the majority were of French-Canadi-
an nationality. Eagerly they
joined the Irish conferees under the
zealous direction of Father Fernand
McGauran, of beloved memory. The
archives of my house reveal the
most touching proofs of their de-
votedness, and of their cheerfulness
in the performance of their trying
duties.

"I can assure you, my Lord,"
writes Father McGauran, "that I ne-
ver, in all my life, experienced such
consolation. The blessings of the
sick and dying soothe all my pains."
My venerable predecessor on the
See of Quebec, Cardinal Taschereau,
in a youthful priest, writes in the
same strain: "My only regret," he
says, "is for not having come here
sooner, and my only dread is to
have to leave this island."

A TOKEN OF GRATITUDE.

Are not such declarations a wor-
thy echo of the words of the Apos-
tle: Superabundo gaudis in omni
tribulatione nostra. I exceedingly
abound with joy in all our tribula-
tion.

History has recorded the names
of those of our priests who, in those
heroic times, paid with their lives
the privilege of their sacred calling,
and gave to their afflicted brethren
evidence of a "love greater than
which no man hath."

This cross will bear their names
down to posterity, graven, as Holy
Writ says, "as with an instrument
on flintstone." Let it, therefore,
stand aloft as a token of your gra-
titude towards the missionaries who
at their life's peril fortified the souls
of your forefathers on the threshold
of eternity. Let it shine forth as
the grateful tribute of those 600
orphans, most of whom were wel-
comed to the homes of our French-
Canadian province and treated—
say the least—with the same affec-
tion as those of their own blood,
and who became later the flower
and pride of their adoptive country.

Let the cross stand as the symbol
of that union that should ever bind
together those who are of one bap-
tism of faith, because they are all
sons of one Father, God, of one Mo-

ther, the Holy Catholic Church, re-
deemed by the same precious blood
of our Lord and Saviour Jesus
Christ.

DEDICATION.

When Mr. Begin had concluded
the people proceeded from the cem-
etry, where the Mass had been sol-
emnized. In the afternoon, the vi-
sitors went to Telegraph Hill, where
the monument had been erected.
Here the dedication ceremonies took
place. These were presided over by
Mr. Charles J. Foy, National Direc-
tor for Canada of the A.O.H. Mr.
Foy addressed the gathering. He
first thanked those who had aided
in the work. He then reviewed the
wonderful history of the Irish people
and in conclusion said:

"And, of all other men, both as
Irishmen, as Canadians, as Ameri-
cans, you and I together are bound
to show the whole world that Irish-
men have been in ages past what
they intend to be in ages to come
—a Nation and a Church that has
never allowed a stain of dishonor or
perfidy to be placed upon her na-
tional banner or on her national al-
tar—a Nation and a Church that, in
spite of its hard fate and her mis-
fortune, can still look the world in
the face and say, although

"We've bowed beneath the chasten-
ing rod,
We've had our griefs and pains,
But with them all we still, thank
God,
The blood is in our veins.
The ancient blood that knows no
fear,
The stamp is on us set,
And so however foes may jeer,
We're Irish yet—We're Irish yet."

A WORD TO IRISHMEN.

In sobriety, in industry, in manly
self-respect, in honest pride of every-
thing that an honest man ought to
be proud of—in all these and in re-
spect for the laws of our respective
country—lies the secret of your hon-
or and mine and of our national ex-
istence. Let Irishmen in Canada, in
the United States, in the whole
world, be faithful, be Catholic, be
practical, be temperate, be indus-
trious, be obedient to the law, be
respectful to the flags under which
we live, fight for them, if needs be,
die for them—be all this and the
day will come, with the blessing of
God, upon you and me when the ex-
iles and we, the sons and daughters
of the Exile of Erin, will live to see
the hope and aspirations of those
dear departed fulfilled, and we will
see a glorious, a free and an unfet-
tered Ireland.

The official unveiling of the mon-
ument then took place. His Excellen-
cy Mr. Sbarretti, Apostolate Dele-
gate, performing the ceremony. After
the veil which had hidden the main
inscription on the monument had
been drawn aside, His Excellency de-
livered a brief but eloquent address,
in which he extolled the virtues and
the faith of the Irish race.

Mr. Matthew Cummings, National
President of the A. O. H., then
spoke. He told the tragic story of
"Black '47," and continued:
"We of the Irish race owe a debt
of gratitude to the French priests
and people of Canada for the kind-
ness, hospitality, and friendship
shown at that trying period to those
of our race who came among them.
They nursed the sick and buried
the dead, at the great risk of catch-
ing the malignant fever themselves.
They cared for the little Irish or-
phans that were sometimes found
playing with the bodies of their
dead parents. They brought them
up in the faith of their fathers, edu-
cated them, and some of those or-
phans afterward became leading men
in business, and in professions."

KINDRED RACES.

The French and Irish are kindred
races and the friendship that exists
between them is historic and of long
standing. When the Irish priests and
schoolmasters were banished as fel-
lows by English law, France received
them and cared for them. When it
was a crime to educate young men
for the priesthood in Ireland, France
established the Irish college in Pa-
ris, educated young Irishmen, or-
dained them to the priesthood and
sent them back to their native coun-
try to keep the Catholic faith in the
hearts of the people. The Irish sol-
diers after the Treaty of Limerick
who refused to fight under the ban-
ner of William of Orange were re-
ceived with open arms citizens of
that country at once, and were given
higher wages than the regular
soldiers of France. The Irish were
never ingrates and on every battle-

field from Dunkirk to Fontenoy they
proved their appreciation and loyal-
ty to France, and so we can say
to-day to the French people of Can-
ada that the scattered and exiled
Irish race has not forgotten the
kindly assistance and support given
by them to our dying kindred dur-
ing the famine years of '47 and '48.

FROM A MOTHER'S LIPS

I have heard the story of the fa-
mine from my mother's lips, the sad-
dening and maddening story, people
dying by dozens on the road side,
while the proselytizer traveled
among them offering food and cloth-
ing to all who would deny their
faith, but English statistics prove
that not more than one in ten thou-
sand denied their faith, but on the
contrary died martyrs, having refus-
ed food and clothing to be had at
the expense of denying their religion.
For sixty-two years this grave con-
taining the remains of twelve thou-
sand of our race and blood has re-
mained unmarked and practically
unheard for.

In the year 1900 your good Fa-
ther Maguire and the other delegates
from Quebec who attended the Na-
tional Convention of the Ancient
Order of Hibernians at Boston
brought the matter to the attention
of the Convention and asked to have
a suitable Celtic cross erected here
at this grave.

At that time our organization was
not in a position to accede to their
request, but at the last National
Convention, be it said to the credit
and honor of the Ancient Order of
Hibernians in America, it was vot-
ed unanimously to appropriate \$5000
to be expended by the National of-
ficers for that purpose. To-day we
are here assembled to unveil and
dedicate this magnificent Celtic cross
to the memory of those poor Irish
immigrants who were hunted like
wild beasts from their native land
and who died victims of pestilence
and fever on this bleak island, far
from the land they loved, far from



HON. CHAS. MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

friends and relatives, their only
comfort, their religion, and the
sight of the brave and saintly Ca-
tholic priest bringing the last Sa-
craments of the Church to them. We
are told their resignation to the
will of God in their suffering and
misery was remarkable, extraordi-
nary, and most edifying.

THE BEST TRADITION.

In the erection of this monument
our organization has lived up to its
best traditions. It has fulfilled a
duty it owed to the memory of those
poor exiles who died here seeking
shelter from the misery that was
forced upon them. By this act we
demonstrate to the world that here
in America we have not forgotten
our kindred who died the victims of
a Government made famine sixty-
two years ago.

That terrible famine scattered the
Irish people to every corner of the
earth. Lady Wilde wrote at that
time:

A million, a decade, what does it
mean?
A nation dying of inner decay,
A churchyard silence where life hath
been
The base of the pyramid crumbling
away
A drift of men gone over the sea,
Adrift of the dead where men
should be.

A million, a decade of human wrecks
Corpses dying in fever sheds,
Corpses huddled on floundering
decks
Shrouled dead on their rocky beds
Nerve and muscle, heart and brain,
Lost to Ireland and lost in vain.

POOR OLD IRELAND.

Here are the fever sheds where those
poor people died and you are
now looking at the rocks that the
gifted poet mentioned in her sad
verses. The flower of Irish man-
hood and womanhood were forced
to leave their native land to seek a
living on foreign shores, and from
1860 up to the present day a half
million a decade have sailed from
Ireland. The first five months of
the present year nearly twenty thou-
sand young men and women emi-
grated from the old land. Poor old
Ireland is sad and lonely, almost
every family is scattered and sepa-
rated, but wherever the people go
they carry with them the faith of
their ancestors, and respect accord-
ing to veneration for the Catholic
priesthood. Whenever you find a
dozen Irish families you will find a
Catholic Church with its cross
pointing heavenward symbolic of
man's redemption.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Hon. Charles Murphy was given
an ovation upon rising to speak.
He said he wished to premise his re-

marks by reading a message which
he had received, and which was as
follows: "Vancouver, B.C., Aug.
13, 1909.—Hon. Charles Murphy,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.—Our
grandmother, Mrs. Graham, county
of Louth or Antrim, was one of the
Grosse Isle victims. Ten dollars
for flowers to place on the monu-
ment to victims. James Harrison
Brownlee, Arthur Graham Brownlee,
Mrs. Stanton." While those people
were, like many others who found
death at this place, not of our re-
ligion, yet like Robert Emmett,
Charles Stewart Parnell and others,
they yielded not one jot in their
admiration and love for the Irish
home land. The present occasion
was one of pathetic and historic in-
terest—pathetic in that it recalls a
terrible incident, and historic in
that it not only bridges the past
with the present, but also marks a
new era in Irish history. Hon. Mr.
Murphy made a brief but eloquent
reference to the famine which result-
ed in the starving people crowding into
ships rank with malignant germs.
He pictured with striking phrase the
horrors of the plague-smitten ships
and the sufferings of the emigrants,
those who survived the ocean voy-
age only to die on the shores of
Grosse Isle by the thousands.

FRENCH-CANADIAN SYMPATHY.

The sympathies of the French-Can-
adians, who out of their great
charity adopted the greater part of
the orphans of Grosse Isle, created
a bond of friendship which can ne-
ver cease. Mr. Murphy then refer-
red to the work of the clergy and
said that while no special monu-
ment or tablet told the world of
their brave deeds, their memory is
enshrined in the hearts of the Irish
throughout the world. The A.O.H.
had earned the gratitude of the Irish
race for the erection of this Celtic
cross. He had had the pleasure of
being associated with the Canadian
Government in the erection of this
monument, and he wished to be as-
sociated in another movement. Clergy
of all denominations had laid
down their lives in ministering to
the wants of the fever victims. Was
not another duty laid upon the Irish
race? He suggested that the A.O.
H. take charge of the erection of
another monument to the Catholic
and Protestant clergy, who had laid
down their lives. He said that if
such a movement was inaugurated,
he would ask to be allowed to be
associated with it by a gift of \$100.
The present monument would im-
press in many ways, one of the
greatest of which would be that the
stranger who sailed up the St. Law-
rence would realize that this is a
land of liberty and a land of brother-
hood.

CHIEF JUSTICE PAYS TRIBUTE.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Jus-
tice of the Supreme Court of Can-
ada, said he had come to express
his testimony of honor to the mem-
ory of those who had died within
a few feet of where they stood. Se-
condly, to show forth his faith in
the communion of souls, and thirdly
to testify his recognition of the
great work of the A.O.H., who had
saved the Irish race from a lasting
disgrace. He paid a high tribute to
the Catholic and Protestant clergy
who labored among the fever vic-
tims, names which will ever receive
all honor, and which include the
names of so many French-Canadian
martyrs. An Irishman never for-
gets and their names are engraved
on something more durable than a
granite shaft or a marble tablet. He
would like to add to those already
mentioned, the names of the Sisters
of Charity of Montreal, who died
to the score. He thanked the Apos-
tolic Delegate and the Lieutenant-
Governor of Irishmen to remain true
to that faith that helped those un-
fortunate to die and cheered the
survivors to live—to that faith
which had come down through the
centuries and which to-day shone as
bright from the top of Vatican Hill
as it did from the Hill of Golgotha.
Ireland had not been persecut-
ed in vain and its people, though
scattered throughout the world
have ever pointed to the steeple
which points to heaven.

Mr. Joseph Turcotte, M.P. for Que-
bec County, made an eloquent speech
in French. He spoke of the remem-
brance of the Irish race in deciding
that the present celebration would
not be complete without a French
speaker. In appropriate terms he
referred to the relations between the
two races.

AT THE MONUMENT.

A number of handsome wreaths
were placed on the monument during
the course of the ceremony, includ-
ing one from the A.O.H., one from
the Provincial Government, one
from St. Jean Baptiste Society of
Quebec, one from the St. Jean Ba-
ptiste Society of Montreal and one
from the Brownlee family of Vancou-
ver.

The proceedings at the monument
closed with the singing of "God
Save Ireland," led by Mr. Lawrence
Fitzhenry and accompanied by the
band. The Hibernian Knights and
Cadets again acted as a guard of
honor around the monument.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument stands on Telegraph
Hill, the highest point on Grosse
Isle. It is constructed of grey gra-
nite and is 48 feet high, surmounted
by a Celtic cross. The cross faces
the St. Lawrence, and can be seen
from a great distance from the
decks of all steamers proceeding up
and down the river. It is a most
imposing and impressive structure,
and, while a fitting commemoration
of the sad and terrible events of
which the island was at one time
a witness, it reflects the greatest
credit upon the Ancient Order of
Hibernians, through whose patriotic

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tents, the CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA ranks with the best of
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effort it has been raised.

THE COMMITTEE.

The arrangements for the erection
of the monument was carried out by
a joint committee of the National
Board and the local organization in
Quebec, and which was composed as
follows:

National Board—Mr. Matthew
Cummings, National President; Rev.
J. J. Kennedy, National Director
and Mr. C. J. Foy, National Direc-
tor for Canada.
Local Committee—Father Maguire,
J. Gallagher, D. Coveney, T. J.
Murphy, P. Ward, P. W. Brown,
T. Egan, Jos. Shields, J. W. M.
Wallace, Jas. Donovan, E. A. Bat-
terton, R. Timmons, D. McGlory, J.
E. Walsh, Jos. Ahern, J. Arkinson,
J. W. McDermott, Wm. Murphy, J.
J. Boyce, W. Delany, J. Brown, R.
H. Hartley, M. Labbe, G. Mulcair,
P. Hanrahan, J. A. Collier, E. Rey-
nolds, P. Hogan, P. Kirwin.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENT.

1st Inscription.—Sacred to the
memory of thousands of emigrants,
who, to preserve the faith, suffered
hunger and exile, in 1847-48, and
stricken with fever, ended here their
sorrowful pilgrimage.

Erected by the Ancient Order of
Hibernians in America and dedicated
Feast of the Assumption, 1909.

2nd Inscription.—Thousands of the
children of the God were lost on
this island while fleeing from for-
eign tyrannical laws and an artificial
famine in the years 1847-48.
God Bless Them.

This stone was erected to their
memory and in honor of them by the
Gael of America.
God Save Ireland.

French Inscription.—"A la pieuse
memoire de milliers d'Irlandais qui,
pour garder la foi, souffrirent la
faim et l'exil, et victimes de typhus,
finissent ici leur douloureux pelerin-
age, consolees et fortifiees par la
petite Canadienne.

Ceux qui sement dans les larmes
moissonneront dans la joie.—Ps.
xcv, 8.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

Friends who voluntarily minister-

YOUR DANGER BE- GINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES.