tranch No. 4, London.
the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every
o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block,
Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F.
cording Secretary.

an be used for Local, District or neil Conventions. Every Branch cure one previous to the *L John a. Orders already been received 40 Branches, Furnished in a hand-nined Leatherette Case. Price *L TANSEY, Manufacturer of As-Supplies, 14 1 rummond Street, P. Q.

TECHER WAN ED IN ELORA te school for the rest of the year. begin after summer holidays. For the sale to the Secretary of the sgb-3. EACHER WANTED.

D TEACHER FOR SCHOOL on No. 6, Township of Mara, Male holding second or third class certif-bly, stating salary, to Colln Stitu , Rathburn P. O., Ont. 824-2.

ARKET REPORTS.

Aug. 9.—Wheat 85 to 90c. Oats \$1.08
Beef \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt. Lamb,
lb. by the carcass. Spring chickens
pair. Ducks, 60 to 90c. a pair. Butlic. a lb. for best roll, and 20 a lb. for
and crock. Eggs 1/c. a doz. New
0 to 90c. a bushel. Black raspberries
uart. Black currants 14c. a quart.
Aug. 9.—Flour — Straight roller,
2.8c; extra, 2.50 to 82.60. Wheat—
5; spring. 58; red. winter. 55;
r wheat on the northern. 75\(\frac{1}{2}\) c; peas,
barley, No. 1, 43 to 45c; feed, 40 to 43;
corn. 52c. test Live Stock Markets.

o, Aug. 3.—Export Cattle—Prices were this and buyers were scarce, diffi-ng found in making sales. The top \$3,75 per cwt., while many failed to

were plentiful, the supply being heavy emand, and prices being weaker. One lambs, averaging 70 lb, was sold for h; another lot of 18, averaging 74 lbs, 82.65 each; on one lot of 39 lambs, averabs, as low as \$2.30 was bid, and a f 61 cuils was sold for less than \$2 a

sale: (dill.) but with improving pros-rnext week. Fifteen cars; common to and Lambs—Fifteen cars; common to dull and slow, better qualities slightly on improved reports from eastern Good to fancey lambs, \$3.15 to \$3.75, \$3.35 to \$3.59; fair to good mixed sheep,

Buffalo, N. Y., Augusta.—Cattle—Three sale: dull, but with improving pros-

Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1894.

NO. 826.

A FITTING TRIBUTE.

Ireland's Children Honor Their Dead.

A Perpetual Memorial to the Victims of the Irish Famine in the Year 1817.—A Beautiful Statue of Carrara Marble — Erected Over the Mound Where 1,400 of the Unfortunate Fever Hunted Exiles Lie Sleeping the Sleep of Peace—The Statue and Pedestal a Gift from Archbishop Cleary—The Archbishop's Eloquent Address—Closing of the Ceremony by Offering Prayers for the Repose of the Souls of the Victims.

Last Monday evening another event was entered in the pages of the history of the Kingston General Hospital—the unveiling of the handsome statue presented to the Board of Governors by Archbishop Cleary in commemoration of the Irish immigrants who perished from the deadly ship fever in 1847.8. Long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, crowds of citizens of every denomination were seen making their way towards the General Hospital way towards the General Hospital grounds. By 7 o'clock Stewart street was black with people. Every point of vantage was crowded to its utmost capacity. It is estimated that nearly 2,500 people were in attendance.

On Saturday night the Board of Governors hed held a special meeting at

ernors had held a special meeting, at which Principal Grant was appointed

to receive the statue.

Precisely at 7 o'clock the Archbishop of Kingston drove up to the General Hospital in his splendid equipage. He was accompanied by Monsignor Farrelly, V. G., and Archdeacon Kelly. On alighting from his carriage, he was received by Dr. Kilburn, medical superintendent, and conducted to the top of the historic mound, where he was welcomed by Mr. Edwin Chown, President of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital, and Principal Grant and several other members, the staff of the General Hospital, who insisted on His Grace taking the central chair as the seat of honor before the assemblage. The vast crowd exhibassemblage. The vast crowd exhibited signs of interest and amusement at the little courtesies and pleasantries that were exchanged between the Rev. Principal of Queen's and the Arch bishop of Kingston. It looked to the casual observer as if no difference of opinion had ever existed between them, they smiled so graciously on each other. Funny remarks were heard on every side among the people, and the Ca holic ladies looked serenely

The priests of the Archdiocese arrived a few minutes later, and took their places around their Archbishop. His Grace was arrayed in purple robes, the priests in black cassock and ber-On the platform were many distinguished citizens of all creeds among whom we noticed Dr. Herald, Mayor; Mr. Chown, the newly-appointed Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Hospital; Dr. K. N. Fenwick, Dr. Kilburn, Medical Superintendent, Rev. A. Saunders and other protestant clergymen. The Archbishop commenced the ceremony by the blessing of the statue of the Angel of the Resurrection and the large Irish cross that covered the face of the previous year it began to be styled a previous year it began to be styled a city. Father Dollard' tabulated registers that died between January ic citizens that died between January 1 and June 30 in 1847; whereas in the pedestal. After recital of the prayers 1 and June 30 in 1847; whereas in the of the Roman Ritual, he sprinkled the statue and the cross with holy water, and then, a cushion being laid for him, he knelt down on both knees and reverently kissed the foot of the cross. The priests followed in single file, beginning with the Vicar-General, the Archdeacon and the Deans, and each one did what the Archbishop had done, genuflecting on both knees and devoutly kissing the foot of the cross. This pious proceeding, expressive of the faith of the Catholic Church in the sacred sign of redemption, excited much interest among the large crowd and evidently was edifying to all, even to the unbelievers. The Archbishop then delivered the following address:

The Archbishop's Address. "About thirty years ago my friend, Mr. John Francis Maguire, member of Parliament for my native borough of Dungarvan, add subsequently for Cork city, made a tour through the United States and Canada, to examine the condition of the exiled Irish that had settled in these countries. spent some days in Kingston and paid a visit of sympathy to this spot whereon we now stand, once the scene of unspeakable woe. God alone and the recording angel have kept account of the excruciating pains of body and sorrow of soul, of the tears and agonizing groans of the famine striken, fever-hunted children of Ireland that expired here, in their last breath mingling ejaculatory prayer of sub-mission to the Divine will with Christlike cries to Heaven for forgiveness to those who had most cruelly ill-treated them. In a book published afterwards, Mr. Maguire severely notices the fact that 'neither rail, nor fence, nor stone, nor cross, nor inscription is here to tell that 1,900 of a Christian people slept beneath the turf of this

gigantic grave.' RESOLVED TO ERECT A MONUMENT. On reading this a few years ago, I resolved within myself that, so soon as my diocesan obligations should allow me a respite from labor, I would erect a monument here to my afflicted com-There is a melancholy pleasure in the work of this evening. It soothes a work of this evening. It soothes a tricken strangers, as I am credibly thorny feeling in my Irish heart, and will, I doubt not, afford comfort to my clerk, Mr. Michael Flanagan, who was control has need up St. Andrew's church has need up St. Andrew's church has need up St. Andrew's ward for children, The put in charge of the children and a situation obtained for the man.

Called away a respectable person was great creat indeed.

LIST OF THE CLERGY PRESENT.

Right Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, V. G., Belle, informed by our most worthy city informed by our mos patriots and wipe out the reproach so vividly chronicled by Mr. Maguire.

fellow-citizens of Kingston, irrespective of creed or race, and to Irishmen all over Canada and elsewhere. The inscription carved upon the pedestal of this monument has been prepared with becoming deference to the senti-ments of the Protestant governors, lay and clerical, of this hospital, and, as it stands now, is approved by them. It commemorates in simplest language the sad event of which it is to be a perpetual memorial. It omits designedly all reference to the causes that brought about the Irish famine of 1847 and the extermination of the hardy and industrious farmers of Ireland from their ancestral homesteads

HARD TIMES IN IRELAND IN 1847. Those were indeed awful times in Ireland. Week after week, hundreds of families—men, women and children, the robust and the sick—were ejected from their peaceful dwellings, and ruthlessly cast upon the roadside, without roof or shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and without food or adequate clothing, or provision of any kind for nature's necessities. Famine succeeded hunger and exposure, and fever succeeded famine; and despair at length enforced the fatal decision to accept the land agents' proposal of pay-ment of a few pounds of passage-money for every family that consented to cross the Atlantic Ocean in the floating hearse. This historical reference is omitted from the monumental inscription, because it would help to keep alive for all time these painful recollections, which we who witnessed the shocking scene of misery can never forget, but which, it is hoped, will gradually fade from memory when the good feeling recently awak-ened and already developed into vigorous activity among the British people towards their Irish brethren shall have overturned forever the execrable system of misrule hitherto imposed on Ireland by a greedy, heartless alien aristocracy, whom nobody now-a days will undertake to defend. In the dawn of the coming era of peace and permanent friendship between the two nations we bury the hatchet. May the muchafflicted dead rest in peace!

THE VICTIMS ARE COUNTED. The number who died of the ship-fever in Kingston in 1847-8 is variously estimated, exact registers not having been kept for a good part of that laborious and distressing time regarding the Protestant victims. Good Father Dollard, however, has left behind him a most carefully kept diary of the Catholics who succumbed to the pestilence and were buried by him religiously, giving the name and surname of each, the age and the date of death, and the parish or county in Ireland from which the emigrant had come. Kingston was then a comparatively small place. It was only in the previous year it began to be styled a city. Father Dollard' tabulated registively. Father Dollard' tabulated registant the charity of Christ." only 53 Catholics, styled 'last year's immigrants', to have died of the dread had set in, and the record of disease. Accordingly, after making the closest approximate calculation warranted by the existing Protestant records, we have inscribed on this mon

ument the total number of the victims of the plague, Catholics and Protestants, "about 1,400." THE GOOD SAMARITANS OF KINGSTON With thankfulness to the Heavenly Father, 'from whom are all holy desires, righteous counsels and just works,' we commemorate on this monument 'the assiduous attention and compassionate offices of the good citizens of Kingston' towards the sick and dying immigrants, who were thrown suddenly and in alarming numbers upon the streets of this city. In a single day a forwarder named Grier, landed 1,800 of them upon his wharf, now called Gunn's wharf. The sight of their diseased and helpless condition sickened the souls of the bravest. Many were seized with panic and fled to distant places. But, thank God! there were many, very many, among the Irish of Kingston who received their poor, hopeless fellow countrymen into their homes and cared for them tenderly. Their charity, alas! was the occasion of the spread of the contagion through the city, and hence the large number, 141, of the 'Catholic residents' who died of the fever in the second half of the year 1847. There were also in sufficient number courageous and kind-hearted gentlemen, of Irish birth most of them, who occupied civic posi-tions or stood high in social estimation, and were ready to risk their lives in fulfilment of the sublime duty of relig-

ion set before us by the Church in the

municipal council of the city of Kings-

then, as now, the first officer of the city, and who at the same time was a Secretary to the Municipal Board of Health. It will not be invidious to a mention a few who distinguished themselves in the work of charity by their expected father of Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario to-day. He was a most in timate and valued friend of the Right Rev. and Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who seek it is and and valued friend of the Right Rev. and Hon. Alexander Macdonell, who seek it is always exhibited the kindliest feeling towards his Catholic fellow-citizens, and in the day of direful distress he stood gallantly by the side of his poor Irish compatriots, on whom the hand on a filliction had been laid heavily. With him were associated in every effort of seller Alderman James Baker, a ferill city, and who at the same time was a most in control to the same time who distinguished them seed to the most of the causes of the immigration of the causes of the immigration. In the pamphlet to which I have are not yet may be received more of his time than may we received more of his intent and may be received more of his beautiful and we received more of his beautiful and the day of direful distress he first Bishop of Kingston, who appointed him executor of his last will.

**Eas always exhibited the kindliest feeling towards his Catholic fellow-citizens, and in the day of direful distress he stood gallantly by the side of his poor Irish compatriots, on whom the hand of a filliction had been laid heavily. With him were associated in every effort of seller Alderman James Baker, a ferrill city and the dead, work over the dying and the dead work of the limit of the in punishment of God's visitation upon the land by the blight of the potato crop. relief Alderman James Baker, a fervent Catholic and most worthy citizen, father of Mrs. James Davis, who still resides amongst us and is respected by all; also Alderman Robert Anglin, a thorough Protestant Irishman, universally esteemed by Catholics as well as Protestants, and united in close friendship with the venerable Bishop Phelan. Alderman Anglin's brothers

and sons are still to the fore in this city, enjoying the respect of all who knew them. Mr. William Ford and knew them. Mr. William Ford and Mr. James Meagher have left after them likewise a tradition of zeal and activity in alleviating the pains and sorrows of the afflicted exiles in 1847. All praise is given to the medical profession in this city for the courageous services rendered by its members dur-ing the pestilence of 1847.

BISHOP PHELAN AND HIS TWO ASSIST ANT PRIESTS.

To none, however, is the tribute of grateful remembrance and public honor more fully due than to the largehearted and self-sacrificing Bishop | Phelan and his two assistants, Father | Dollard and young Father Patrick | Neylon. On them the chief burden of | the care of the sick, dying and dead naturally fell; because the victims of the plague were for the most part Catholics; and the more helpless the sick, the more of time and care and watchful solicitude was demanded of the priest in attendance upon them for the beneficial administration of the last rites of religion. Therefore did they devote themselves to the dangers and fatigues of the fever-sheds day and night without any regard to their own safety. The immense number of those poor people whom they shrived and anointed and buried with the funeral rites of the Catholic Church— 1.183—besides those who recovered from the pestilence after reception of the last sacraments, tells, of itself, the measure of the labor they underwent during that half year of indescribable horror. The Bishop and Father Dollard survived it; but the young priest,

The Archbishop, addressing Principle Grant, said: "To you, sir, as representative of the Board of Government of the control of second half of that year he buried 1,182 Catholics, of which number 989 1 immigrants, and 141 residents, were 'immigrants' and 141 'residents' were victims of the plague. The mortality became gradually reduced after winter became gradually reduced after winter stitution and this city, with full constitution and the city, with full constitution and the city, with full constitution and the city with full constitution and the city, with full constitution and the city with the ci fidence that ye future generations in memory of th terrible sufferings of my exiled com-patriots, and of the Christian kindness and heroic charity of the good citizens of Kingston in the alleviation human distress in the year 1847.

Principal Grant then stepped to the front and spoke as follows:

Principal Grant's Address. "Archbishop, Venerable Fathers d Brethern, Fellow-citizens: On Saturday night the Board of Governors of the hospital asked me to receive this gift on its behalf, as our President had recently resigned. I accept it in their name with thanks. hardly add that gifts are always received with pleasure. The Bible says that it is better to give than to receive, but average men like the governors of the hospital are not all educated up to that point, as doubtless you gentlemen are; for does not your calling indicate that you have given yourselves to what you believe to be the cause of God and man? We, as governors of the hospital, are content to receive. We are thus in the position of the good young woman whose father reminding her that while she that married did well she that married not did better, demurely responded

that, she was content to do well. "We, too, gentlemen, are content to receive; and if you look around you will see that we have done the receiving builness with all our might. The east wing was received from the late John Watkins. Many rich men have died in Kingston since, who are forgotten, but the name of John Watkins will live longer than our lime with the force of the state of the s stone building. The other wing we received from the estate of the late William Nickle. The new Maternity building—the best that I have seen in Canada for gyneæcological operations parable of the good Samaritan, recited in yesterday's Mass. The names of the most prominent of those high-minded, unselfish men are familiar to most of you. The members of the -comes from the estate of the late little children. St. Andrew's church has fitted up St. Andrew's church has fitted up St. Andrew's ward for children, The put in charge of the children and a Michael Doran.

which we are now commemorating, to this it has been not a Protestant but the general hospital, and, therefore has received gifts from all churchesfrom the Anglo-Catholic, the Scottish Catholic, the Canadian Catholic and the Roman Catholic. It is general, has universal humanity in its spirit, its patients and its government. It thus represents the Catholic or Universal Church in the best sense of the word. Forty-seven years ago the Women's Benevolent Society gave it up to the poor immigrants from Ire-

and, simply because their necessities were greatest. As regards its government, the same door by which I entered is open to everyone. You have to pay only \$100 and agree to give \$4 to pay only \$100 and agree to give \$4 is a year as proofs that you are interested in suffering humanity to be entitled to take a seat at the Board of Governors. I invite the Archbishop to qualify. I invite, too, every other man who wishes to respect the example of his chief pastor to come and do likewise. You can surely pay and do likewise. You can surely pay him no better compliment than by doing as he does. We need the money to complete the equipment of the new building and to pay for some things that we ordered in faith, perhaps in faith that this occasion would bring us

Permit me a few words regarding

in a rich harvest.

the melancholy circumstances in the history of Kingston that this mound and gift recall. We look back upon them not so much with mourning as with a pardonable civic pride that in a day of sore trial Kingston did her duty. What a time that was, when thousands of immigrants, most of them poverty-stricken or typhus-stricken, were streaming to the west through this central part of Canada. John Carruthers testified on oath that on one day in June eleven hundred were landed on Greer's wharf, near his store. What a burden was thrown on the Board of Health and the corporaselves equal to the strain. They obtained the use of the hospital. They built sheds on Emily street, on King street and on the Common. They employed two doctors, who gave their whole time to the work. Others gave their services free of charge. Prominent among those I may mention the large-hearted Dr. Steward. Of course, he got into a newspaper war over it, for the good doctor could not put even an hospital in order as quietly as other men. But we have forgotten the warfare and remember only the large-hearted service, especially his giving up, three devices are serviced by in the self-man and constraints and bright the merits of the ments of the constraints of the ments of the pestilential suffering and Christian submission patient suffering and c tion and citizens! They proved them-selves equal to the strain. They ob vice, especially his giving up, three days in succession from five in the morning until midnight, to unpleasant and dangerous personal work in getting the hospital in order and classify ing the diseased. I learn from a pamphlet that Mr. Flanagan sent me to day that four members of the Board of Health, namely, Mayor Kirkpatrick, R. Anglin, J. Baker and A. B. Hawke, were indicted at the Autumn Assizes for putting up the sheds and main taining a nuisance to the danger of the health of the citizens. They were found guilty, too, but as the object was to get them to remove the sheds farther away from the homes of the citizens before another season, no action wa taken on the verdict. It was felt that they, although disregarding the letter of the law, had kept its spirit, for the object of law is to preserve life, prop-erty, health and the public safety. They did what Nelson did on the eve of the battle: Told that the Admiral was flying a signal of recall to him, he put the telescopes to his blind eye. Looking earnestly through it, he re

marked, "I see no signal," sailed on and gained the victory.

Let us not forget that all the immigrants were not Irish. Some came from Scotland where evictions also took Some came place, as they do for different causes, at different times, in every country. Only yesterday, one lady, a member of St. Andrew's Church, told me some incidents in connection with the time that gave me a vivid picture of the scenes and showed how private citizens of all nationalities worked. For instance, observing one man in particu lar, because, as she naively remarked, he was better-looking than most, she asked why he appeared in such distress? He guided her to where his wife was dying, surrounded by four little children. Everything was done The Sunday-school of for the poor woman, and when she was

At the trial Mr. Justice John, promptly rebuked these ghouls. Let me read his words to you: 'He was sorry to hear a great deal said at the Bar about an Irish feeling which was His Grace, the Archbishop of Kingston, He was attended by the priests of his diocese, Bar about an Irish feeling which was excited by this prosecution. He was sorry to hear that any such a feeling existed in Canada. We were all Canadians—if not by birth, at least by denizenship. He had lived many years, and had, or ought to have, as much experience as most men of the ways of thinking and habits of the Canadian people; and he knew that much experience as most men of the ways of thinking and habits of the Canadian people; and he knew that there existed no necessity for drawing any distinction. We are all British subjects, and entitled to the same privileges as other British subjects. That is a word that we should never forget. We are all Canadians, and enjoy the rights and privileges of British subjects. One flag flies over us all. On its broad field the cross of St. George, the cross of St. Andrew and the cross of St. Patrick are blended together into one. Let no one seek to divide us in heart. We need the united efforts of all good men to make a beautiful, prosperous, happy, and truly religious city and nation. God's blessing be on every man who seeks to unite us in brotherhood, and His dissipatore on any—if any there be—who would divide an in order to consuler. The sorrowful history of that mound has been told for nearly fifty years from taker to son, till there are few from tather to son, till the dead in m unite us in brotherhood, and His displeasure on any—if any there be—who would divide us in order to conquer."

At the conclusion of Dr. Grant's address, Mr. Edwin Chown was introduced as the Chairman of the Board was the Chairman of the Board was a few appropriate remarks. duced as the Chairman of the Board and made a few appropriate remarks.

The ceremony was brought to a close by the Archbishop calling on all the people to unite with him and the clergy in reciting the De Profundis for the souls of the poor Irish victims of plague buried beneath this mound.

All voices inited in the prayer, fer-All voices joined in the prayer, fervently responding to the Archbishop deaths—a total of 1,186 Catholic victims in alternate verses. After the final of famine and fever. For 1848 St.

prayer, His Grace sang out in clear and beautiful tones "Requiescat in pace," to which the clergy responded by singing the "Amen."

of famine and fever. For 1848 St. George's Cathedral records show three hundred and fifteen deaths, while St. Andrew's church registrar must have had the sad duty of recording an equally large number. Over 400 bodies were taken to the R. C. burial

to His body will through the merits of His Divine Son, Christ Jesus Our Lord. Amen.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT,

The monument — plinth, pedestal and the statue—stands nearly twelve teet high above the summit of the mound. The monument of the mound the was sculpture nection with moderately outside the summit of the mound. The form of the sent the summit of the mound to towards the entombed dead, with an experience of the sent the less children of Adosume the summer of the sent divides of the sent div literally reeked with pestilence. All CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.