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OTTAWA, ONT.
TO
GROSSE ISLE, P.Q.



SOUVENIR OF DEDICATION
OF A. O. H. MONUMENT
ON AUGUST 15TH, 1909

Arch. no. 36367

CR 1936-508

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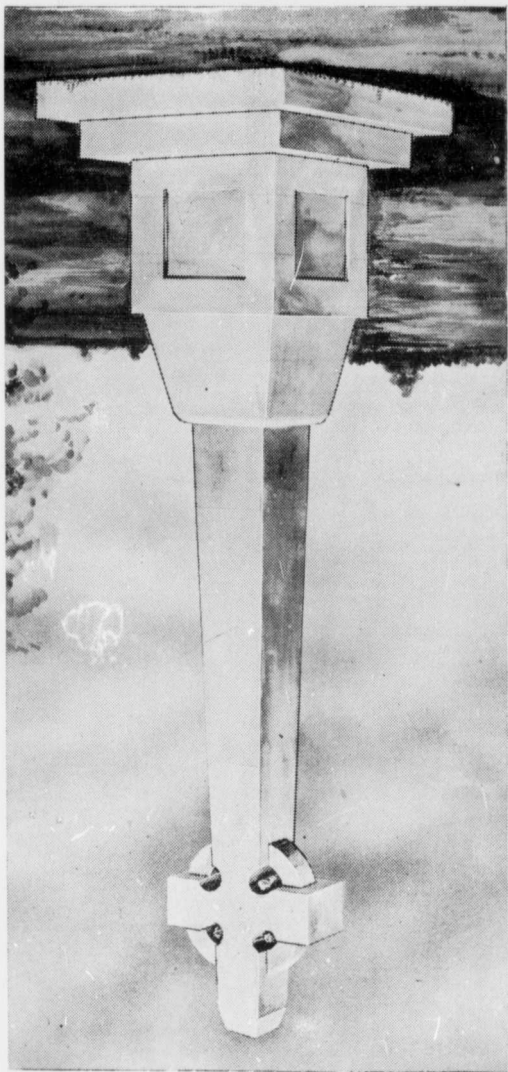
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A. O. H. MONUMENT DEDICATED AT GROSSE ISLE, P.Q.
AUGUST 15TH, 1900



Grosse Isle

Dedication of the Monument Commemorative of the Irish Exiles, Victims of the Fever.

BY J. K. FORAN, LIT. DR.

HISTORY tells of many terrible experiences, when vast numbers of people have been subjected to untold sufferings, and to fearful catastrophe. The exit of Israel from the House of Bondage, marked by all the miseries that were showered upon the fugitives from the Nile to the Red Sea; the march of the Ten Thousand Greeks, as told by Xenophon; the flight of the Tartar Tribe, as recounted, in his own glowing and lurid style, by DeQuincey; the memorable *Anabasis* and *Katabisis* of Napoleon and his army, between the frozen banks of Danube and the flames of the Kremlin at Moscow; all these are pages in the history of the world that awaken the soul to a sense of horror and of pity, of dread and of terror. But none of these pictures, no matter how faithfully painted, can approach in impressiveness that of the exodus of Irish Exiles in the years 1847 and 1848.

They fled from famine and pestilence at home to meet death in the holds of the fever-ships on the ocean or along the wharves and in the rough sheds on the quays of Quebec and Montreal. And thousands of them never reached these cities; they died and were disposed of at sea or else they perished, amidst sufferings that no tongue can ever describe, on the bleak shores of a lone island in the great Gulf of St. Lawrence. Grosse Isle became the grave of scores upon scores of those unfortunate victims, and there they were huddled into a common grave, to commingle their ashes in one vast heap of confusion and to be buried

“Un-knelled, un-coffined and unknown.”

The Famine of 1847 in Ireland

When a great and all-embracing disaster falls upon a people and sweeps the country the sufferings, miseries, tortures and sentiments of the survivors generally find expression in the language of poets and orators of the race. Thus is the story handed down from generation to generation until it becomes a sacred tradition for the children of the future. Harken to the poetic voice of the Irish bards.

“Oh, Erin, thou desolate mother, the heart in thy bosom is sore,

And wringing thy hands in despair thou dost roam 'round thy plague-stricken shore;

Thy children are dying or flying, thy great ones are laid in the dust
And those who survive are divided, and those who control are unjust.”

Or again, when the poet sees the desolation around him and feels that he has lived unnumbered years in a short space of time:

“‘I must be very old’, I keep repeating o’er and o’er;

And yet on the old Bible page, where my good father wrote my age,
My years are twenty-four.

What, twenty-four? Life’s sunniest time, life’s early age of gold,

When hearts are warm and souls are bright,

And spirits are bathed in fresh delight,

Ah, no, my heart is cold, I feel I must be very old,

An old, old man.

"And yet, does not the good God give each his allotted span?
 Some more, some less, yet still enough to let bright flowers and green grass
 grow upon the grave of man?
But I have seen Death strike so fast
That grave-yards could not hold,
Though torn into one yawning grave
The remnant of the young, the brave,
The bright-eyed and the bold.
 Ah, no, my heart is growing cold.
 I must be very, very old,
 An old, old man."

Thomas Francis Meagher, in one of his impassionate appeals, in one of his fervid outbursts of oratory, referring to the famine that had fallen upon Ireland, cried out: "From the winter of 1846 to the summer of 1848 the wing of an avenging angel swept your sky and soil; the fruits died as that shadow passed, and men, who had nurtured them into life, saw in the withered leaves they, too, must die—or, if they would live, must betake themselves to the dreary pathway of exile."

A blight fell upon the potato crop, the product of the earth rotted in the field, the people were starving in city and in country place, the impurities from the soil contaminated the atmosphere, fever spread its deadly wings over the hovel and the mansion alike, by the wayside the dying and the dead were as the victims of war on the matted hill-side after a battle, the spectres of disease, starvation and death walked abroad over the land laying low all who came in their path. Young and old alike, the matron and the maid, the infant at the sickly mother's breast and the old man tottering to the tomb, the sturdy plough-boy from the fields and the healthy hunter from the hill slope; none were exempt, none escaped.

Yes, some did escape; scores and hundreds and then thousands flocked to the sea shore and with longing eyes watched for the white sails of the vessels that would waft them away from the Island of Death to any place beyond the great ocean. And the ships were too few in number, multiply them as best their owners could, to accommodate the host of exiles that awaited them. And when a ship did come so many were they that sought passage that they had to be herded in the hold, amidst foul surroundings, impure air, an atmosphere rendered many degrees more deadly on account of the natural sickness that the occasion and circumstances created. Thus imprisoned between reeking wooden walls, tossed and heaved about by the billows of the Atlantic, they sickened still more, they grew feeble daily, they died, they were cast over-board. So much so was it, that, from Cape Clear to Anticosti, along the line of the Atlantic Cable of after years, the bones of the Irish victims must form an almost unbroken chain, binding the land of their love and of their sorrows to the mouth of the great Gulf that holds the grave of their hopes and of their dreams on the rugged sides of Grosse Isle.

The Island Hecatomb

Flying from the shadow of death that hovered over the Isle of Saints, undergoing the unutterable tortures of the trans-Atlantic voyage, the exiles beheld looming up before them, the forbidding rock over which the mists of disease hovered and around which were twined the cypress-harbingers of their terrible fate. How truly did McGee experience the emotions that must have throbbed in each of those thousands of hearts when he sang:

"Like cloud on cloud o'er the azure sky,
 When winter storms are loud and high,
 Their dark ships shadow the ocean's face;
 God, of the Ancient Celtic Race."

The news of their coming had preceded them; the authorities of the country had established a quarantine; and from the ships they were landed, pell-mell, suffering, dying, dead. On Grosse Isle they found relief from the noxious air of the vessels and the crushed and crowded spaces of the infected holds. But the fresh air came to them too late; instead of instilling new life into the worn and emaciated forms it only fanned the cheeks whereon the hectic glow of death had painted its ominous flush. A few, perhaps, more sturdy than others, with stronger constitutions and with a vitality that had been gathered from years of living in the invigorating air of their native land, were able to resist and to act as nurses and undertakers for beings the dearest to them on earth. But the sadness of it all outstrips the wings of imagination and defies the pen of the most graphic writer. Ship after ship came to its moorings, and each in turn unloaded its cargo of suffering humanity. Medical aid there was comparatively none, nor would it have been of much use. The dead were interred together in one great heap and over them the only requiem was the combined wail of the orphan, the widowed, the childless parent and the mighty accompaniment of the great waves as they lashed in fury the basalt sides of the island Heeatomb.

It would almost seem as if Providence had forsaken these children of an olden, faithful and long-suffering race. The star of their Hope, dimmed so long by the clouds of misfortune, went out completely from their sky. It would be in vain for any writer to seek to draw a picture of those scenes. The imagination cannot conceive them, nor could fancy, in its wildest flights, conjure them up before us.

The Good Samaritans

If the news of the coming of those thousands of fever-stricken people had reached the ears of the authorities, whose duty it was to protect the country against the invading plague, equally did the same news fall upon the ears of others whose mission in life is to perform acts of mercy. We read, with a glow of enthusiasm and a throbbing of pride, the accounts of the Damiens and others who have gone into the hot-beds of incurable disease and have, for the sake of the immortal souls of their fellow-beings, sacrificed their lives and even courted that fate which their occupation rendered inevitable. But there are thousands of such like heroic spirits in the world to-day and there have been thousands of them in all ages—but their deeds are not written on the page of human history; the Recording Angel alone has kept the account in his annals.

From the pulpits of Quebec and Montreal, Three Rivers and Sorel, and of all the parishes afterwards that line the St. Lawrence, appeals were sent forth. As in time of national peril the cry for volunteers goes up from every city, town and mart, so in the hour of such a disaster the voice of sympathy and religious fervor was heard to ring throughout the length and the breadth of the land.

The members of the hierarchy and of the clergy gave the example, and that example was nobly followed by the different sections of their flocks. Down to Grosse Isle, down to the fever-sheds in the cities, down to the shores of the St. Lawrence, wherever a ship was moored, wherever there were victims to be alleviated or buried, rushed pastors and flocks. It was then that the spirit of the olden crusaders, the spirit of the generous self-sacrificing Franc, the spirit that raised France to the dignity of the mother of Chivalry, was personified in the Taschereaus, the Casaults, the Bourgets and their co-workers in the field of Christian charity.

Did they recall the days when Irish valor and Irish sympathy nerved the arms that drove the bayonets through the ranks of the Cumberland's battalions on the field at Fontenoy? Or did they think of the services rendered by remnants

of the old Irish Brigade on the plains of Abraham, in the days of de Lévis? Possibly so; but that was not the sole reason that inspired their action. Fellow-beings were suffering, dying, without medical aid, without the consolations of religion; children were being flung upon the world without parents to care for or protect them; the cry of misfortune made the echoes leap up from the rocks along the St. Lawrence, and these valiant soldiers of the Church Militant could not allow those echoes to die away unheeded.

Not only did they act as physicians and nurses, as priests and consolers, but they and their faithful French Canadians opened wide their arms to receive the unfortunates, their doors to house the homeless, their hearts to adopt the orphans. And to-day, after sixty years have elapsed, all through the Province of Quebec, in different walks of life, are to be found children of those stricken exiles, or children of those children, who are French Canadians in all but name and blood. Some of them have reached very high positions in the different walks of life; not a few have left honorable "foot-prints on the sands of time." The writer of this brief and imperfect sketch had occasion once to ask the French Canadian poet, James Donnelly, how it came that he preferred to write in French and not in English. His answer was this: "Gratitude, my friend, just gratitude; all I have, all I ever possessed, my education, my advancement, I owe to the French Canadians who rescued so many from the abyss that yawned under their feet in 1847, and, if I can leave anything worth mentioning to posterity, I mean to leave it to French Canadian literature." That sentiment glows brightly in every true Irish Canadian heart, and if ever there should arise any petty differences between the children of these two races, let us turn our eyes to Grosse Isle, evoke the memories of that terrible period and with the hand of gratitude bury forever the divisions that arise.

A Commemorative Monument

For generations Grosse Isle has been an object of special interest to the travellers up and down the St. Lawrence; its story is told to the passengers on trans-Atlantic steamers as they approach their destination in Canada. Many have expressed, at different times, the suitability of a monument to the thousands of dead whose ashes consecrate the soil of that island. The idea took root in the minds of some men of practical and energetic character and, as a result, about fifteen years ago the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America launched a suggestion. Year in and year out the matter was discussed at general and at special meetings of the Order; finally the Hon. Matthew Cummings, the executive head of that patriotic body, came to Canada, visited Grosse Isle, selected a spot suitable for a striking memorial, and the money, some five thousand dollars, was voted at the National convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A., last year.

The contract was given out by tender; the winning party was Fallon Brothers of Cornwall. Their contract called for the largest piece of granite that could be procured for the money. As a result they will have placed in position, on 31st day of July, 1909, a Celtic Cross, forty-eight feet in height, sixteen feet base, erected on Telegraph Hill, the highest point of the island. The cross will face down the St. Lawrence and will be seen from a great distance from the decks of all incoming vessels. The dedication, unveiling and final establishment of this magnificent memorial will take place, in the presence of many thousands of people on Sunday, the 15th August next.

The monument will be unveiled by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate in Canada, Mgr. Sbarretti, assisted by the Hierarchy of Canada. "Lady Day", that olden and honored festival so dear to the Irish heart, that feast day which

dates back to the Druid's Beal-fires, that St. Patrick seized upon and transformed into a celebration of the glories of the Mother of God; "Lady Day", 1909, will witness thousands of Irishmen and Irish women, headed by the highest dignitaries of Church and State, assembled at the foot of that gigantic Celtic Cross, over the ashes of the unnumbered victims of the dread fever, joining in solemn prayer for the repose of their souls and for the happiness of the land of their forefathers.

As the years roll onward, like the waters of St. Lawrence, to the ocean that awaits them, travellers from Ireland will come in numbers to our shores. As they ascend the river, their gaze may possibly linger upon the spaces over which they have sailed and their hearts may long, in loneliness, for the Island of their birth; but when the great monumental cross on Grosse Isle towers up before them, their spirits will be wafted back to the verdant hills and flower bestrewn valleys of Erin, to the shrines near which stand other and similar crosses, and their memories will conjure up the story of victims that rest upon the new-world island and under the shadow of the imposing granite block that marks their common grave.

A prayer of gratitude will go up, even as the incense of the morning mists rolling higher and higher, towards the blue vault beyond which the souls of the dead are enjoying the glories of the Crown that is the reward promised to all who bear the Cross. And there will mingle therewith another element of gratefulness, the objects of which will be the noble people who rescued and succored the unfortunate victims in the dark day of their awful affliction.

No more fittingly could this humble and hurried sketch be closed than with the emphatic lines that McGee addressed to the monument builders of the South, when they erected a memorial over the remains of Richard Dalton Williams:

"God bless the brave; not yet the Race
Could coldly pass their burial place."

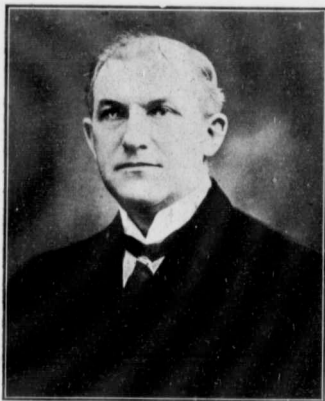




HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST REVEREND DONATUS SBARRETTI, D.D.
ARCHBISHOP OF EPHESUS

Delegate apostolic to Canada; born at Mantefranco, Archdiocese of Spoleto province of Umbria, Italy, 12th November, 1856; ordained priest 12th April, 1879; professor of Ethics and Minutante of the Propaganda for American affairs; auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at Washington, U. S., January, 1893; bishop of Havana, Cuba, 14th February, 1900; Titular Archbishop of Ephesus, 1901; Apostolic Delegate to Canada, 26th November, 1902. Residence, Ottawa, Ont.

He will unveil the A. O. H. monument at Grosse Isle, Province Quebec, on 15th August, 1909.



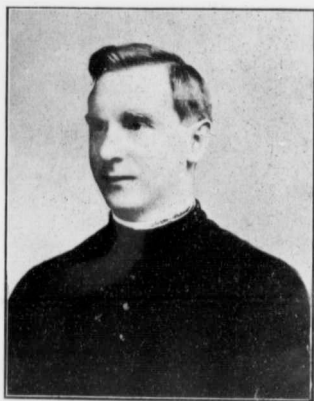
HON. CHARLES MURPHY
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA

Hon. Charles Murphy is a native of Ottawa, where he was born December 8th, 1863. He is the son of the late James Murphy, of Birr, King's County, Ireland and Mary Conway of Limerick, Ireland. His father was a prominent and well known contractor, who built, among other important public works, the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

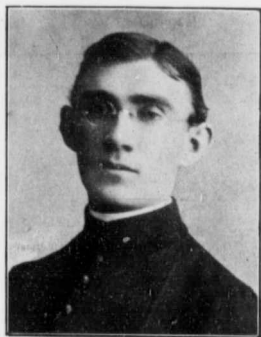
Mr. Murphy received his preliminary education at the Chrisitan Brothers' Academy and at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, afterward graduating with the degree of B.A. from the Ottawa University in 1886, where in his final year, in 1886, he won the Papal Medal presented by His Holiness Leo XIII for the most original thesis in philosophy. While at the university Mr. Murphy's activities were many and varied. To his efforts were mainly due the establishment of the Debating Society and the winning of the championship, held by the varsity football team, and the organization of the University Athletic Association, of which he was elected first President.

His early training and talents as a debater and speaker have so developed that today the Hon. Charles Murphy has few equals and no peers as a public speaker—an orator of whom all Canada is proud. Having chosen law as his profession, Mr. Murphy became articled to Mr. A. F. McIntyre, K.C., and upon the completion of his studies at the Law School he was admitted to the bar at Osgood Hall, Toronto. Returning to Ottawa, he immediately entered upon his legal career, and within a few years he succeeded in building up a fine general practice. In addition to his private clientele he is also solicitor for a number of leading companies and manufacturing firms, and he has for several years acted as honorary solicitor for the Children's Aid Society.

Mr. Murphy was elected to Parliament from Russell County in 1908, holds the portfolio of Secretary of State for Canada and is the recognized representative of the Irish Catholic population of Canada in the Dominion government. Besides his membership in various clubs and fraternal societies, Mr. Murphy is an honorary life member of the Catholic Summer School of America, a member of Branch No. 28, C.M.B.A., of Ottawa, and a Past County President of the A. O. H., Carleton County, Ontario.



REV. J. H. SHERRY, O.M.I., D.D.
COUNTY CHAPLAIN OF THE A.O.H. AND DIRECTOR OF PILGRIMAGE.



REV. D. FINNEGAN, O.M.I.
CHAPLAIN DIVISION NO. 2, A.O.H.



REV. P. J. HAMMERSLEY, O.M.I.
CHAPLAIN DIVISION NO. 3, A.O.H.

Committee of Management of Pilgrimage to Ste-Ad de Beaupre and Excursion to Grosse Isle, P.Q.

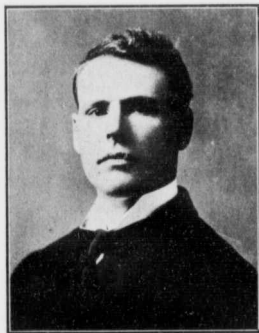
August 14th-15th, 1909



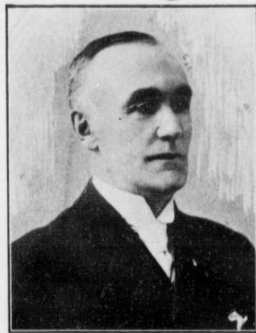
MR. J. G. KILT,
COUNTY PRESIDENT A. O. H. AND CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE



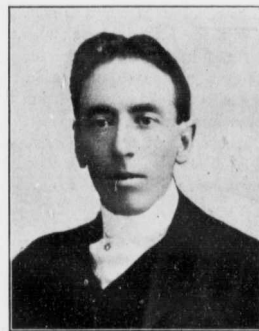
MR. W. G. TEAFFE
SECRETARY OF PILGRIMAGE AND EXCURSION COMMITTEE



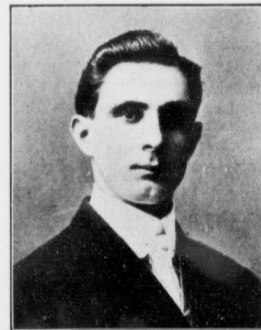
MR. A. J. TOBIN
REPRESENTING DIVISION NO. 1, A. O. H.



MR. J. HANLON
REPRESENTING DIVISION NO. 2, A. O. H.



MR. H. O'BRIEN
REPRESENTING DIVISION NO. 3, A. O. H.



MR. V. JOYCE
REPRESENTING DIVISION NO. 4, A. O. H.

Comprehensive History of "The Ancient Order of Hibernians".

By W. S. T.

THE "Ancient Order of Hibernians" is an Irish Catholic, National organization, formed for the mutual benefit and welfare of its members and has for its motto, "Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity."

It originated in Ireland, in the year 1565, during the time when the iniquitous Penal Code was in force, when the English Government made it a crime to assist at the Divine Worship of Holy Mass, and a price was put on the head of a priest. It was then a noble band of men united together to protect the priest, the "Soggarth Aroon", and give warning to the worshippers when the minions of the law were at hand, eager to hunt them from their mountain caves, the only places where our forefathers could do homage to their Creator in safety. Such was the beginning of the A.O.H. To-day it is just as ready to stand for Faith, Church and Fatherland.

In time it grew and formed into a society but, sad to say, when the evil day came on and the Irish Exiles had to flee from their native home, like hunted animals, the society was scattered and its members went broadcast. It would seem as if the hand of Providence guided them, for they found a refuge in the United States, and becoming settled there formed the nucleus of the grand organization which is in existence to-day, doing missionary work on spiritual, fraternal and beneficial lines. It was organized on a strong, permanent basis in America in the year 1836.

To-day it is found in all parts of the United States, in six Provinces in Canada, and lately, through the exertions of its able National President, Hon. Matthew Cummings of Boston, Mass., has been affiliated with the A.O.H. of Ireland. It is growing, prospering, enjoying chartered rights, and in some localities has an insurance system in vogue for the benefit of its members. Its Constitution and Board of Management are the equals of any organization extant, and being the oldest National Body in existence should attract some notice, and be of some interest, especially to those of Irish birth or lineage. Its total membership in America including the United States and Canada, is close to 200,000 and on its Board of Directors is the first Irish Canadian ever elected there, Charles J. Foy, Barrister of Perth, Ont.

In Canada.

The Order was established in Canada in Woodstock, Carleton Co., N.B., on 6th Dec. 1886.

It has six Provincial Boards—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, P. E. Island and Quebec; 29 County Boards and about 70 Divisions, which meet in bi-ennial convention to regulate business, revise laws, etc.

In Ontario.

It was organized in this Province in Toronto, in the year, 1890, and its first Provincial Convention was held in Hamilton in 1890.

Its present officers are: Provincial President, Frank J. Walsh, Toronto; Provincial Vice-President, James McLaughlin, Ottawa; Provincial Secretary, Wm. E. O'Meara, residing in Ottawa but attached to Pembroke Division; Provincial Treasurer, Ed. J. McQuaid, Kingston; Provincial Chaplain, Rev. John Harkins, Almonte; Insurance Secretary-Treasurer, Allan J. Tobin, Ottawa.

In Carleton County.

The Order commenced business here in 1895 when No. 1 Division was formed with the following officers: President, Thomas O'Reilly; Vice-President, John Kilgannon; Recording-Secretary, Thos. Troy; Financial Secretary, James E. O'Reilly; Treasurer, Pat J. Powers. Since then the presidents were, in rotation: John Kilgannon; M. H. Fagan; John J. Hallinan; P. S. Dodd; John Butler; James Buckley; M. H. O'Connor; Ralph Slattery, and its present officers are: President, Allan J. Tobin; Vice-President, L. F. DesLauriers; Recording-Secretary James O'Brien; Financial-Secretary, David Halpin and Treasurer, Maurice Scully.

Division No. 2 was formed in 1897, with the following officers in charge: President, J. G. Kilt; Vice-President, Samuel Cross; Recording-Secretary, F. P. Lewis; Financial Secretary, Alexander Hunter; Treasurer, W. J. Keenahan. Since then the presidents were, in rotation: S. Cross; J. P. A. Hawley; James Bennett; John Hanlon; James McLaughlin; Matthew J. Birdwhistle, and its present officers are: President, Wm. J. Kane; Vice-President, Thomas P. Murphy; Recording-Secretary, L. R. Keogh; Financial-Secretary, W. G. Teaffe; Treasurer, John Hanlon; Chaplain, Rev. D. Finnegan, O.M.I.

No. 3 Division was formed in 1905 with the following officers: President, J. J. Smith; Vice-President, Henry O'Brien; Recording-Secretary, J. Hutchingame; Financial-Secretary, G. A. T. Crowle; Treasurer, John O'Brien. The Second President was Wm. J. Cantwell who still holds the office, and is assisted by Vice-President, D. P. Birt; Recording-Secretary, G. A. T. Crowle; Financial-Secretary, Charles Ryan; Treasurer, Henry O'Brien, and Chaplain, Rev. P. Hammersley, O.M.I.

Division No. 4 was formed in 1905 with the following officers: President; Walter Cain; Vice-President, Philip Harris; Recording-Secretary, Geo. O'Connor, Financial-Secretary, Wm. Burke, and Treasurer, V. Joyce. The Second President was Wm. Burke, and its present officers are: President, Victor Joyce; Vice-President, J. Mahoney; Recording-Secretary, Walter Cain; Financial-Secretary, Geo. O'Connor; Treasurer, A. F. Purcell, Chaplain, Rev. Geo. Fitzgerald.

These four Divisions form the County Board of Carleton; the 1st County President of which was, in 1895, Michael Quinn and following him in rotation, came: Charles Murphy, now Secretary of State for Canada; S. Cross; M. J. O'Farrell;

James Bennett; Dr. A. Freeland; Hon. Senator John Costigan, and the present incumbent, J. G. Kilt who is ably assisted by County Vice-President, W. J. Kane; Recording-Secretary, D. P. Birt; Financial-Secretary, G. A. T. Crowle; Treasurer, L. F. DesLauriers, and County Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Sherry, O.M.I., D.D.

Ladies' Auxiliary, A.O.H.

A Ladies' Auxiliary is in connection with this Order, very strong in the United States, and doing business in four Provinces of Canada: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, with a regular Constitution and Board of Management on similar lines of the male organization. It is of most valuable assistance to the A.O.H., and has a total membership of very close on 60,000, with Miss Anna C. Malia of Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., as National President.

In Canada it has four Provincial Boards; 13 County Boards; and about 16 Divisions.

In Ontario its present Provincial officers are: Vice-President, Mrs. Catherine Keenan, Sault Ste. Marie, now presiding officer owing to the recent death of the Provincial President, Mrs. Mary Welsh of Ottawa; Recording-Secretary, Miss Edith Chambers, Ottawa; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Cassidy, Ottawa; Chaplain, Rev. John Harkins, Almonte and Insurance Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Anastasia King, St. Thomas.

In County Carleton its officers are: County President, Miss M. A. O'Connor; Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. McBride; Recording-Secretary, Miss C. Gallagher; Financial-Secretary and Treasurer, Miss M. McPherson; Chaplain, Rev. Canon J. Sloan, all of Ottawa.

The County Board consists of three Divisions, as follows: No. 1, President, Mrs. M. A. McBride; Vice-President, Miss Stella McDonough; Recording-Secretary, Miss C. Gallagher; Financial-Secretary, Mrs. Sheahan; Treasurer, Miss E. Cassidy, all of Ottawa; No. 2, President, Miss M. O'Connor; Vice-President, Miss Addie O'Connor; Recording-Secretary, Miss E. Chambers; Financial-Secretary Miss M. McPherson; Treasurer, Miss Mary Brankin, all of Ottawa; No. 3, President, Mrs. T. Kennedy; Vice-President, Mrs. L. F. DesLauriers; Recording-Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Cantwell; Financial-Secretary, Miss G. Driscoll; Treasurer, Miss K. Murphy, all of Ottawa.

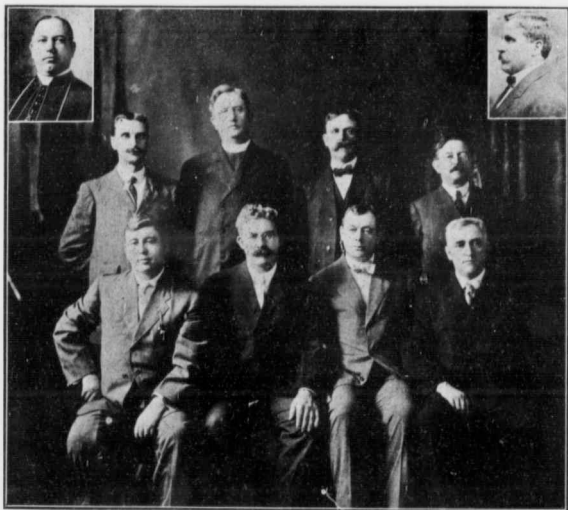
Cadet Corps.

Cadet Corps are being formed in various places and serve to instill into the youthful mind the love of our race, its traditions and history, and which become graduating schools towards the larger society.

Military Corps.

In the United States and in New Brunswick and Quebec Provinces of Canada, military corps are in operation, to help the physical nature of the aspirants and to help keep alive the martial spirit of the celt, more or less dominant in the breasts of all sons of the Gael.

National Board of A. O. H. of America



NATIONAL OFFICERS

Mt. Rev. Wm. H. O'Connell, D. D., Chaplain
Chas. J. Foy, N.D. Rev. John D. Kennedy, N.D. John D. O'Meara, N. D. Maj. E. T. McCrystal, N.D.
Jas. T. McGinnis, N.S. Matthew Cummings, N. P. John F. Quinn, N. T. Jas. T. Regan, N.V.P. P. T. Moran, N.D.

Ceremonies at Grosse Isle on Sunday, August 15th, 1909

At the Cemetery

Low Mass. Solemn Libera, His Grace, Monsignor Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, officiating, assisted by Hierarchy and clergy, and in the presence of the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Sbarretti.

Sermon, Rev. A. E. McGuire, Provincial Chaplain A. O. H. of Quebec

Solemn Benediction, Archbishop O'Connell of Boston, Mass., National Chaplain of A. O. H. being the celebrant.

At Monument Site

Brother C. J. Foy, National Director A.O.H. for Canada, will preside and introduce the speakers.

Unveiling and Blessing of the Monument by His Excellency Monsignor Sbarretti, Papal Delegate to Canada.

Address by Matthew Cummings, National President; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick Chief Justice of Canada; Rev. Father John D. Kennedy, National Director, A. O. H.; Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State for Canada; Rev. Father Hanley, C.S.S.R., rector of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, and County Chaplain, A. O. H.; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, Province of Quebec; Maj. Edward T. McCrystal, National Director, A. O. H. (the last two gentlemen speaking in French and Gaelic, respectively

The speeches will be followed by Papal Benediction by His Excellency Monsignor Sbarretti, after which "God Save Ireland," by the choir and band, will bring the exercises to a close.

The Hibernian Cadets of Quebec will form a guard of honor for the Blessed Sacrament while being brought from the chapel to the altar and return. The Hibernian Knights of Montreal will form a guard of honor at the altar, giving the salute at benediction, and will also form a guard of honor with the cadets at the unveiling ceremonies.



MR. W. W. CORY

Mr. W. W. Cory, who has been the permanent Head of the Department of the Interior since January, 1905, has been a Westerner almost all his life, his family having moved to Manitoba in the seventies. He received his education in the common school of the District of Gladstone, where the family homestead was situated, and later on at St. John's College. After securing his degrees he studied law and completed his articles while employed in the Attorney-General's office in Winnipeg. He remained in the Provincial Civil Service until 1900, when he resigned to accept a position under the Department of the Interior. He was first placed in charge of the patenting of railway lands, but was subsequently appointed Inspector of Yukon offices, and in 1904 was raised to the position of Assistant Commissioner of Dominion Lands, which post he retained until he was appointed Deputy Minister. Mr. Cory is a comparatively young man, having been born in 1865 at Strathroy, Ontario.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Application for patent should be made at the end of three years, before the local Agent, Sub-Agent or officer appointed for such purpose.

N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the regulations above briefly stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroads and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Western Canada, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice, and assistance, in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the lands, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Western Canada.

All letters of inquiry addressed to THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA, receive prompt attention.

PLENTY OF ROOM WITH STEADY
EMPLOYMENT ASSURED

FOR

FARMERS,
FARM LABOURERS &
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Canada's front door is wide open for these classes. Millions of acres of the finest agricultural land now open to settlement and thousands of applications unfilled, for farm labourers and domestics.

UNEQUALLED OPPORTUNITIES FOR
WILLING WORKERS

A free farm of 160 acres is offered to every male over 18 years of age.

Full particulars may be had on application to

W. D. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Immigration,

OTTAWA, CANADA

NOTE.—Persons of classes other than Farmers, Farm Labourers, Intending Farmers and Domestic Servants are advised to get definite assurance of employment before emigrating to Canada. No effort is made by the Canadian Government to secure others than Agriculturists—actual or intending—and domestics, and the Immigration Department assumes no responsibility and uses no effort to secure other employment than farm work and domestic service.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ITS RAIL AND WATER LINES TOGETHER WILL TOTAL 15,134 MILES

IN 1907 IT CARRIED 20,305,275 TONS OF FREIGHT AND
13,854,883 PASSENGERS.

Many people fail to appreciate the commanding position that the Grand Trunk Railway System occupies among the great Railway Systems of the North American Continent. It is the Pioneer railway of Canada and one of the earliest built and operated on this side of the Atlantic.

From a financial standpoint, the Grand Trunk Railway System is the largest organization in Canada, and one of the greatest in the British Empire—the total capitalization of the Grand Trunk and its subsidiary lines being \$353,268,487. Including the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the total capital at June 30th, 1908, was the enormous sum of \$447,898,932 for the entire Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific System of Railways.

The present total mileage of the Grand Trunk, including its subsidiary lines, is 5,300 miles, with a double track mileage of 1,035, which makes it not only the longest double track railway in Canada, but the longest continuous double track railway under one management in the world.

GREAT RAIL AND WATER SYSTEM.

Including the mileage of the Grand Trunk Pacific main line now under construction and contemplated—3,560 miles of which 2,240 miles are under contract, also 5,000 miles of branch lines—the total length of the entire System of Railways will eventually amount to 13,895 miles.

In addition to the rail mileage the Grand Trunk operates steamer lines on the Great Lakes, between Midland, Depot Harbor, and Fort William, Milwaukee and Chicago. It also owns and operates large car ferry steamers on Lake Ontario, between Cobourg and Charlotte (60 miles) and on Lake Michigan between Milwaukee and Grand Haven (distance 80 miles), the total mileage of lake lines being 1,239 miles. Adding the lake line mileage to the rail mileage above, gives a grand total 15,134 miles of rail and water lines.

GRAND TRUNK'S ENORMOUS BUSINESS.

With regard to the amount of business handled: The Grand Trunk also stands in the forefront. During the year 1907, on the entire Grand Trunk System, the number of tons of freight handled amounted to 20,305,275 tons, while the number of passengers handled was 13,854,883. According to the official reports for 1907, the Grand Trunk takes rank among the ten largest Systems on the North American Continent, based on the business handled (freight tonnage and passengers), while on its lines in Canada only it handled 2,000,000 tons of freight and 2,100,000 passengers more than the railway doing the next largest business; also, according to the Government reports, it handled 27 per cent. of the total freight hauled, and 33 per cent. of all the passengers carried by all the railways in Canada.

