

Tried and True.

Lord, may this rugged path Lead me to Thee! This is love, not wrath, Thou tryest me, May my poor sudden heart To Thee still cling, Making each wounding dart Love's offering.

Blessed be Thou, O Lord In all Thy ways; Ever be Thou adored, True be all praise, What, though at Thy command, Sorrow should come, I will but kiss the Hand Guiding me Home.

Thy cross didst weigh thee down— Mine let me bear!— Thine was thy crown— Flowers would I wear? No, Lord, I pray with Thee, "Thy will be done!" Thy love is all to me— Make me Thine own!

ELIZA M. V. BELGER, IN AVE MARIA.

OUR SPECIAL IRISH CORRESPONDENCE.

ITEMISED NEWS FROM THE EMERALD ISLE, COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Dublin, Sept. 22, 1878.

I fear that this the first of my contributions to the CATHOLIC RECORD will reach you too late for publication in the inaugural number as desired, but in that case you will kindly consider that the task assigned to me of collecting news from all points of the island was one which could not be executed on such short notice. And even this, which I have been at great pains to correct to date according to the latest and most authentic information available, is far from being all that I could wish and intend subsequent contributions to be.

Coming to itemization, I find that meagre as my notes seem there is some difficulty in classifying them. Shall I give precedence to the North or South? Well, methinks neither. I will take them as counties, in alphabetical order, so far as my reports extend. From Antrim the only item worth recording is that a Protestant magistrate neglected two prisoners respectively charged with robbing the Pope and King William, the former twenty and the latter ten shillings. There is, therefore, some hope for Antrim yet.

In Clare I am only able to chronicle disaster. At Lahinch a pleasure party composed of two gentlemen and as many ladies, who had embarked in a boat for a pleasure trip, were drowned by a vessel which owing to the death of all concerned cannot be explained, in view of the fact that the sea was calm at the time.

It is also my painful duty to record a casualty in Ennis, viz.—a fire, resulting in the loss of two lives at the time and prospectively two more, who are gravely injured. The fire occurring at night and the unfortunate people being finding no other alternative, jumped from the second story of the burning house, with the result above stated.

My Cork correspondence epitomized is as follows: Three young ladies, daughters of landed gentry of the county, took the final vows binding them to a celibate and religious life two days since.

It may also be mentioned with great rejoicing is mentioned throughout the county over the release of the Fenian prisoners, especially Omeara Condon. From Down, reports of Orange riots have been received, the occasion, or rather excuse, being a Catholic picnic. Many stones were thrown and some few people injured, among them a constable. At the time of the disturbance was Newry.

In Dublin D. O'Shaughnessy has endeavored to expedite his wife's journey to the happy hunting-ground. A table knife was the insufficient weapon employed to this end.

John Lawlor, less fortunate, fell under the wheels of his own wagon, and death was the result of injuries so sustained. To complete the chapter of accidents, an unknown man having a large sum of money on his person, and whose name is conjectured to have been Sheridan, saw fit to commit *felo de se* in Coffey's Hotel, on Bridge street, two days since.

My only item from Fermanagh records the death of the Rev. P. J. Ryan, for many years P.P. of the parish of Derrygonally, in that county. The funeral cortege was unusually large.

Galway's sensation is the arrest of a leading railway official, for several years in charge of the terminal station of the Midland & Great Western Railway, on a charge of conversion of property entrusted to him in the service of the railway. The official, Hamilton by name, had been, previous to this affair, held in high estimation by his neighbors.

Kilkenny reports are meagre, in fact, simply chronicle the visit of a Pittsburg, Pa., priest to his birthplace—i. e. Rev. J. Hickey.

In King's County a married woman's sudden death led to investigation which developed poison as a promoting cause. An analysis of the intestines is being made, but in the meantime the police have made no arrests. From Limerick I learned on the one hand that the Franciscan missionaries are conducting a very successful mission in Fermanagh, and on the other that success has been equally good in another willing instructor in the person of a would-be wife murderer, one Quinn, who is held in the county jail pending the result of injuries inflicted on his spouse with a table-knife in the course of a family quarrel.

The month's mind for the late Bishop of Arlath and Apostolic Delegate of Canada, Mgr. Conway, was celebrated at the Cathedral, at Longford, on the 11th inst. Referring to the obsequies of the lamented prelate a local paper says: "There were priests from nearly every part of Ireland, and there would have been many more had there been a more decided announcement as to the date and time of the obsequies. His own native Diocese of Armagh; his native County of Louth; Dublin, with which he was so intimately connected; Arlath, with which his relationships were necessarily so close and affectionate, all were represented, and all were equally sympathetic in their testimonies of reverence and of sorrow. The procession was closed by their Lordships the Bishop of Galera, the Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland (who lovingly accompanied the corpse of his friend and fellow prelate on their ocean journey from the western world), the Coadjutor-Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, and His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop Designate of Kerry, was present in the choir. When His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop had taken his seat upon the Episcopal Throne, the Office of the Dead was recited. At the conclusion of the Office High Mass was celebrated by his Lordship the Bishop of Galera. When the Mass had ended, the absolutions at the catafalque were pronounced by the Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of St. John's, the Bishop of Galera, the Very Rev. Dean Meagher and the Cardinal Archbishop. The funeral Office took place in the Cathedral of the St. Mel, in Longford, Aug. 20.

On Sept. 5th the town of Milford and neighborhood was thrown into a considerable state of excitement on hearing that the widow Algeo and her two sons, who had been evicted about two years ago by the late Lord Leitrim, had reached Milford from Glasgow, where they have been since the eviction, and took possession of the house formerly occupied by them at Hardin, within a mile of the scene of the

recent murders, and which had only been vacated that morning by John McBride, a bailiff, and caretaker of the place, who had resigned. The entrance was effected by breaking in through one of the back windows. On hearing of the event Captain Dopping, agent to the late Earl of Leitrim, accompanied by a few bailiffs, proceeded to the house and made a formal demand of possession, which was refused. After the eviction Mrs. Algeo obtained about £500 compensation, which, on appeal was reduced to £290 by Judge Battersby.

Of Louth there is little to report this week, save the details of an unfortunate occurrence, resulting in the death of a child, the particulars of which are briefly, that during a recent intense deluge of rain two old thatched cabins fell in at Corry's Hill, Drogheda. It was found that one little girl of six years old, the daughter of the owner, Teresa Gaffrey, had been buried in the ruins. Subsequent search being made amongst the debris, she was taken out dead, having been smothered by the falling roof.

In Mayo the chief topic of interest just now is the prospective election to Parliament of a brother of Mr. Stuart Parnell, the well-known Home Rule member for Meath, the political views of the gentleman being identical.

In Meath, at Culmullen, a new chapel has just been opened with imposing ceremonies conducted by the Most Rev. Dr. McNaught, Bishop of the Diocese, in the presence of a large congregation. The new sacred edifice is one of the handsomest of its style in Ireland, and reflects great credit on those who by their exertions succeeded in all but completing it within the last three years. The style of architecture is Gothic, and the site of the church is on the bend of a road within a mile or two of the village of Dunshinglin, in close proximity to the old parish church.

At the late Roscommon races a dispute occurred between two parties who, chancing to meet subsequently in the suburbs at about midnight, became involved in a row, the result of which was the sustaining of such injuries by one Edward Brady that he has since died from the wounds he received. A young man named Dominic Larkin, who vainly endeavored to save Brady, is lying in the county infirmary in a dangerous state, from a fracture of the head. Four men have been arrested.

Through a friendly correspondent in Tipperary I learn that a strong temperance movement is on foot there. It appears that on the 1st of September, the third Sunday of the mission at Killoscully, in the Archdiocese of Cashel and Emly, Father Smith, of the Order of Franciscans, preached a most effective sermon. The chapel was filled to repletion, and numbers had to remain outside. There were two temperance bands in attendance, which, in the evening, played a series of popular airs, beginning with "God Save Ireland," "Bold Tipperary," and "Garryowen." Every public house in the parish was closed. The young and old of the united parishes of Killoscully and Ballinahinch had rallied around the unfurled banner of temperance, and Sunday closing has been anticipated in these parishes.

The religions of Waterford have to lament the death of Sister Mary Dymphna Raphael Power, aged twenty-three years, who died recently in Goresbridge Convent. The Sister was daughter of Mr. James Power, Broad street, Waterford.

At a recent meeting of the Council, the Town Clerk read a letter from Mgr. Kirby, stating that he had presented to Pope Leo the address and congratulatory of the Council on his accession to the Pontifical throne. His Holiness expressed his deep gratitude, and his appreciation of the attachment of the Catholic municipality of Waterford to the Holy See, and he sent them his Apostolic benediction.

In Wicklow, Matthew Graham was returned to Quarter Sessions for stabbing Charles Doyle, at Anuncura, on the last fair day of Aughrim. The blade passed through the muscular part of the right fore arm, penetrating the skin on both sides. Charles Doyle, a young man, apparently of the farming class, was, in turn, sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an aggravated assault upon a man named Cavanagh.

I shall endeavor in future letters to give the Record a fuller and more comprehensive summary of Irish news, and in the present instance trust to the indulgence of yourself and readers in view of the short notice upon which this letter was written. J. R. O'M.

The Metropolis of the British Empire, the largest city the world ever saw, covers, within fifteen miles radius of Charing-cross, nearly 700 square miles, says the *Leisure Hour*, and numbers within these boundaries 4,000,000 inhabitants. It contains more Jews than the whole of Palestine, more Catholics than Rome itself, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotchmen than Edinburgh. The population of London increases every day on its waters 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors. Upwards of 120 persons are added to the population daily, or 40,000 yearly, a birth taking place every five minutes, and a death every eight minutes. On an average, 28 miles of streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year. In its postal districts there is a yearly delivery of 238,000 letters, and 38,000 newspapers. The number of Londoners is increasing by 100,000 annually, increasing by many thousands every year. More than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed in London, or at least brought to light there. There are as many beershops and gin-palaces as would, if their fronts were placed side by side, reach from Park-cross to Park-end, a distance of 73 miles, and 38,000 drunkards are annually brought before the magistrates. The shops open on Sundays would form streets 60 miles long. It is estimated that there are above a million of the people who are practically heathen, wholly neglecting the ordinances of religion. At least 900 additional churches and chapels would be required for the wants of the people.

THE POLICY OF Pius THE NINTH AND THAT OF Leo THE THIRTEENTH.—Amongst the numerous journals which have commented upon the negotiations at Kissingen, there are some which affect to discover a contradiction between the policy of Pius IX. and that pursued by his present Holiness Leo XIII. The excellent *Irish Catholic*, after giving a history of the German Kulturkampf from its origin up to the time of the attempts made by Hoedel and Nobiling—which resulted from it—goes on to say:—"In order to discover anything contradictory between the conduct of the present Pope and that of Pius IX., one must be either dreaming or lying. If Leo XIII. had been Pope in May, 1872, he would have done what Pius IX. did; and Pius IX., if he were now alive, would have sent Mgr. Aloisi Masella to Kissingen, just as the reigning Pontiff has done. When iniquitous laws are passed in any country the Pope first warns them he admonishes, and lastly, he thunders forth condemnation. When, however, the government has a desire to amend their ways, the Pope holds out his hands to meet and help them. But the policy of the Pope is, and must always be, one and the same—it is the policy of one who is Father as well as Judge."

Among the recent converts to our Holy Faith are:—Captain Dugmore, of the 64th Regiment, British army, received into the Church by the Rev. Father at St. Mary's, at Kildare, on the 6th of August, Feast of the Transfiguration of our Lord, and Mrs. Bland and family, of Missouri. Mrs. Bland is the wife of Congressman Bland, so well known as the framer of the Silver Bill that bears his name. Among those confirmed on Sunday, August 11th, by his Grace the Archbishop of Glasgow, Scotland, were *twenty-two converts* who had been received into the Church during the last three years. This beginning augurs well for the return of Scottish people to the Faith of their fathers—the faith of all their historic heroes.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

INTERESTING SUMMARY OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—TRADE QUESTION.—CONTINUATION OF THE STRIFE BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Manchester, England, 15th Sept., 1878.

The fierce gales we have experienced the last few days indicate but too plainly the fine weather we have enjoyed so long is giving way to changeable winter. And what a winter it will be to thousands in this neighborhood! Already the streets are thronged with people idling about, and whose faces and clothes bear the unmistakable marks of poverty. The recent strikes at Lumley and Preston, and the still more recent closing of cotton mills in the immediate neighborhood show at what a low ebb trade is with us. Things are deplorable, although it has been found necessary to run the mills only three or four days a week. This helps the crisis but little, and many of the mill owners have given up business altogether. The operators had a hard struggle against a reduction in their wages of 5 and 10 per cent, yet the result is even yet a loss both to employers and employed. To stop the machinery altogether, it is admitted now, would involve serious loss to mill owners, but though it may be said that the concession in wages made by the operatives reduces the masters' losses, it does not entirely save him; hence the gloomy anticipation we have for the future. All sorts of theories are advanced in a remedial sense. Cease over production, say some, and then prices will improve, while others contend that it is the lessened demand which is the root of all the evil. Cotton goods have been at the lowest possible prices, yet there is no demand for them, and this is owing, without doubt, to the depressed resources of all commercial countries, and in some measures to the war which recently afflicted Europe. There is one thing which our work-people will not admit, and that is that we have lost our hold on many of the foreign markets. They still cherish the idea, but which is thoroughly erroneous, that England need feel no rivalry in the cotton industry. It is a fact that during the past 10 years immense sums have been taken by the United States and the continent of Europe to manufacture for themselves, and not only for themselves but even to cater in markets which we thought exclusively our own. When will our eyes be opened? One of the causes of our present troubles is the reaction consequent on the inflation in our trade, which has recovered until long periods of prosperity have proved that the depression was one only incidental to commerce.

The wonderful growth in wealth of this city during the last half century is very remarkable. The old narrow winding business streets have been gradually disappearing, and good, famously paved thoroughfares have been forced to give way. Amongst the principal streets have been put away grand rooms with immense plate glass windows. And for the warehouses or stores, palaces would be the more correct word to use. If any of your readers remember old Manchester a wonderful transformation would meet their eyes if they were to retrace the old streets of the city. I am singularly struck at the cotton trade will again, in time, recover, and I am led to this belief by a reference to this industry for the last 50 years. During this period the operatives have gone through many similar crises. Have suffered decreases in their earnings to the tune of 10 per cent. Have also seen their mills closed altogether, and have been forced to give way. Amongst the most recent are Messrs. James Brown, Son & Co., Kershaw, Sidebottom & Co., and Potters & Marton. While others have been working to largely cover expenses. These are warehouses and stores not dependent at all on cotton fabrics but as general warehouses providing for the requirements of the trade. The cotton trade will again, in time, recover, and I am led to this belief by a reference to this industry for the last 50 years. During this period the operatives have gone through many similar crises. Have suffered decreases in their earnings to the tune of 10 per cent. Have also seen their mills closed altogether, and have been forced to give way. Amongst the most recent are Messrs. James Brown, Son & Co., Kershaw, Sidebottom & Co., and Potters & Marton. While others have been working to largely cover expenses. These are warehouses and stores not dependent at all on cotton fabrics but as general warehouses providing for the requirements of the trade.

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PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

Excellent Advice of Lord Dufferin to Protestant Irishmen.

Representatives of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Toronto presented an address to the Governor-General on Wednesday, 24th ult. His Excellency replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Few things could have given me greater pleasure than to receive such an address as that with which you have presented me. I recollect the friendly reception you gave me on my first arrival, and I rejoice at the opportunity of bidding you farewell. I am well aware of the useful nature of the task you have set yourselves, and of the broad and liberal spirit in which you execute it; and it is therefore to you, and through you to the rest of our Irish fellow-countrymen in Canada, that I feel irresistibly impelled to convey one last and earnest entreaty. No one can have watched the recent course of events without having observed, almost with feelings of terror, the unaccountable exacerbation and re-credence of those party feuds and religious animosities from which for many a long day we have been comparatively free. Now, gentlemen, this is a most serious matter. (Hear, hear.) Its import cannot be exaggerated; and I would beseech you and every Canadian in the land who exercises any influence amid the circle of his acquaintance—nay every Canadian woman, whether wife, sister or daughter, to strain every nerve, to exert every faculty they possess, to still and conciliate the passions, and to enable "root of bitterness" from amongst us. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have had a terrible experience in these matters. I have seen one of the greatest and most prosperous towns of Ireland—the city of Belfast—helplessly given over for an entire week into the hands of two contending religious factions. I have seen the streets and houses of the dead bodies of young men in the prime of life lying stark and cold upon the hospital floor; the delicate faces of innocent women writhing in agony upon hospital beds; and every one of these struck down by an unknown quarrel, towards whom they felt no animosity, and to whom, probably, he who executed them in the intercourse of ordinary life, they would have desired to show every kindness and good-will. (Hear, hear.) But where these tragedies occurred, senseless and wicked as were the occasions which produced them, there had long existed between the contending parties traditions of animosity and ill-will and the memory of ancient grievances. But what can be more Cain-like, more heinous, than to import into this country—unjustified as it is by any evil record of civil strife—a stainless Paradise fresh and bright from the hands of its Maker, where all have been freely admitted upon equal terms—the bloodthirsty strife and brutal quarrels of the Old World. (Hear, hear.) Divided as you are into various powerful communities, none of which are entitled to claim pre-eminence or ascendancy over the other, but each of which reckons amongst its adherents enormous masses of the population, what hope can you have except in mutual forbearance and a generous liberality of sentiment? (Hear, hear.) Why, your very existence depends upon the disappearance of the ancient feuds. Be wise, therefore, in time, I say, which is still time, for it is the property of these hateful quarrels to feed on their own excesses. If once engendered they widen their bloody circuit from year to year till they engulf the entire community in internecine strife. Unhappily, it is not by legislation or statutory restrictions, or even by the interposition of the armed Executive, that the evil can be effectually and radically remedied. Such alternatives—even when successful at the time—I am not alluding to anything that has taken place in Canada, but to my Irish experiences—are apt to leave a sense of injustice and of a partial administration of the law ranking in the minds of one or other of the parties, but surely, when reinforced by such obvious considerations of self-interest as those I have indicated, the public opinion of the community at large ought to be sufficient to repress the evil. Believe me, if you desire to avert an impending calamity it is the duty of every human being amongst you—Protestant and Catholic—Orange-men and Union-men—to consider with regard to all these matters what is the real duty they owe to God, their country and each other. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I have done. I trust that nothing I have said has wounded the susceptibilities of any of those who have listened to me. God knows I have had but one thought in addressing these observations to you, and that is to make the most of this exceptional occasion, and to take the utmost advantage of the good will with which I know you regard me, in order to effect an object upon which your own happiness and that of future generations so greatly depend.

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