THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ROSCOMMON'S GRAND CHURCH.

The magnificent church in Roscommon, which is intended to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Gilooly, the foundation of which was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, Bishop of Elphin, on St. Patrick's Day, 1897, is steadily approaching completion. It will be a rare architectural ornament and ecclesiastical treasure in the native parish of the deceased prelate, in which he had took such a deep interest; and as he was one of the greatest church builders of his time, this form of memorial must be regarded as the most appropriate that could be erected in his honor. It will also thus afford the Catholics of Roscommon every possible facility for divine worship under the most satisfactory conditions. The obvious objections to the old parish church, which stands in the centre of the public market place, and had been previously used as a courthouse, being entirely removed. Owing to the depopulation of the surrounding country and the injurious effects of economic causes it became necessary for the clergy to make an appeal to their friends outside the diocese in order to raise the necessary funds. The mission of the Right Rev. Monsignor M'Loughlin, P.P., to America, the generous response of the priests and people, the proceeds of the Tir-na-Nog fetes, to which the Mother Superior and the Sisters in the convent rendered such valuable assistance, and the subsequent mission of Rev. Fathers Cummins and Gearty amongst the exiled Irish abroad have happily all proved highly successful.

THE BUILDING.

The length of the new building is 164 feet, the width across the transepts 102 feet, and the width across the nave and aisles 66 feet. The height from floor to ridge is 73 feet, though it looks considerably higher as it is situated on an eminence. The church is divided into nave, two aisles, two transepts, baptistry, porches, tower, two sacristies, chancel, and two side chapels, with organ-loft, gallery, and St. Vincent de Paul room. It is intended to light the church by electricity and heat it by steam, and underneath the sacristy there will be a heating and lighting chamber. It is proposed to utilise the exhaust steam power of the engine for working the dynamos, and to use the steam for heating purposes when lighting is not required. The tower will rise to a height of 103 feet, as at present arranged, the committee anticipating that their generous friends will not fail to supply the funds for building the additional 22 feet required to complete it. The walls are built of pitch-faced masonry, all the material having been quarried at Tromane.

THE WINDOWS.

The windows and doorways are of silicious limestone, taken from the county Tyrone. Round the apse there are 11 windows, each 18 feet wide and 5 feet wide, all having double lights, with cusped tracery-head. The aisles are lighted by 8 windows. There are 16 windows in the clerestory. Conspicuous in the transept gables are 2 windows, 16 feet in diameter, surrounded by handsome lancet triplets, framed by buttresses, vertical lines and pinnacles, and capped by barge and cross. The largest window in the church is the window which is intended as a special memorial to the late Dr. Gillooly, placed in the gospel transept. It will be filled with Gothic tracery, beautifully cusped and carved, and glazed like the one which the departed prelate presented to the handsome Church of St. Patrick's, Maynooth. There will be some beautiful work in glass and ceramic mosaic under this window, divided into parts, corresponding with the ones in the window, and continued as one scene to the ground. The windows in the side chapels, are all of three lights with elaborate flamboyant tracery. In the transepts recesses have been provided for confessionals, which have been extensively ornamented and decorated.

THE MAIN ENTRANCE.

The utmost artistic taste and skill has been bestowed upon the main entrance, which fronts Abbey street. There will also be two side entrances. The framework of the doors, which have been greatly admired for their material and workmanship, is composed of solid stone jambs, recessed with polished red and grey granite columns, with carved caps and bases of sandstone, the double recesses and tympana being of the same material. The centre tympanum will be carved, the centre piece indicating the dedication of the church—"The Church of Ireland to the Sacred Heart." The carving will be the same over the side doors, differing only in subjects. These doors will be all hooded with carved and crocketed pediments and fluted finials. The largest, and probably the finest, group of all will be in solid stone ashlar. This, with the heads of the windows will be broken by a beautifully carved arcading, based and capped with carved hood the entire length of the front, and reaching to the ground. Immediately over the centre doorway there is a large rose window, 27ft in diameter, the gift of the Bishops of Ireland, and their contribution to the memorial. The panels, of chaste design, represent the actual number of patron saints of the dioceses of Ireland, each containing an admirable representation of the patron saint surrounding our Saviour in majesty in the great octafoyle. The circular panels round this window are filled with glass mosaic. The principal one represents the Holy Ghost descending, with Alpha and Omega at the foot, and surrounding the whole of the doorway, figures of the Archangels Gabriel and Raphael being placed in sculptured niches. All this scheme, so far as the doorways are concerned, will be hooded by an enormous limestone ridge, composed of four distinct sections, recessed five feet behind the face of the work, moulded, champered, and supported by carved caps, pillars, and bosses. The gablet at this end of the church will be supported by four carved columns, with heavy hooded barge, apex, and cross. An octagonal turret is placed on the limestone right of the main entrance, containing the circular stairs which give access to the organ loft, choir practice room, and St. Vincent de Paul room. The ridge timber is capped by an ornamental iron cresting, and near the axis of the apse is placed a beautifully formed statue of St. Michael.

BEAUTIFUL CHANCEL.

The greatest architectural triumph of the church is the chancel arch. It is 55 feet from floor to roof, with a span of 27 feet, supported by a cluster of granite pillars, beautifully polished and finished, each being 30ft in height. This arch, as well as those of the side chapels, will be filled with a handsome rude screen of art metal work, the Crucifixion being the central figure of the design, which is carried out in the most finished style in scroll, in brass and iron hammered work. All the windows are intended to depict the principal scenes in the life of our Blessed Lord from the Annunciation to the Crucifixion. The glass in the eleven apex windows will represent the apparition of the Sacred Heart and other scenes taken from the Old Testament. The principal windows in the transepts will be decorated with emblems of the Passion and Heavenly Hierarchies respectively. The pavements in the passages, porches, and sacristy will be of marble terrazo, while the chancel and chancel steps will be marble and ceramic mosaic, of symbolic design. The Stations of the Cross are recessed into the wall in relievo, and framed with marble, harmonising in tint with the other decorated parts of the interior. The walls will all be finished with white Keen's cement mouldings, with carved statutory under the windows and bosses and corbels. The ceilings will be grained with richly carved bases at each inter-section.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., addressed his constituents in South Tyrone at a meeting in Clogher. His address of a lengthy character, was almost entirely devoted to the explanation of a scheme of land purchase for Ireland. He looked upon it that the land question would have to be opened afresh, a fact for which not tenants but landlords were responsible. He assumed, for the purpose of discussion, that his scheme would involve a sum of £120,000,000. During the past thirty years the Government had advanced to the English municipalities for public purposes, five times this sum and he failed to see why this same principle should not be applied to Ireland. He also could not understand why the Irish County Councils should not each guarantee the advance for its own county. The State would thus have the security of lands and rates and there was no reason why either should lose anything. Proceeding he outlined a system of classification on Irish lines with a view to fixing the purchase price. As purchasing tenant he would derive immense benefits from the acquirement of land. He thought he was entitled to make some little sacrifice. Again, on the other hand, where the principle of compulsion was applied to a man's property the state was to consider it when fixing the price. The first-class he would leave to the land commission to decide. The second he would value at seventeen years' purchase, asking the tenant to add one year's purchase, and the State add another year's purchase. On a similar basis two years purchase should be added to the remaining classes. The British Parliament and also the British public would require, in his opinion, conversion to such a scheme. In concluding, Mr. Russell pointed out that he spoke for himself alone.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

During the present century 4,500,000 people of Irish birth emigrated to the United States. The close of the century finds more people of Irish parentage in the United States than in Ireland. Ireland has sent more colonists to North America during the nineteenth century than all Europe in 300 years. Three-fifths of the Irish immigrants and their descendants reside in the New England States. In 1880 28 per cent. of the Irish were laborers; in 1890 but 19 per cent. Both the Irish and the Germans are leaving the liquor business. In 1880 the German saloonkeepers numbered 21,000, in 1890 19,200; the Irish in 1880 were 8,500; in 1890, 7,500.

THE IRISH PILGRIMAGE.

The arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Irish pilgrimage to Rome are now in a very advanced stage and are rapidly approaching completion.

The pilgrimage has the character and proportions of a body most thoroughly representative of Irish Catholic feeling and sympathy and is also representative of the clergy and laity of the various dioceses and districts in the country. The main body of the pilgrims, the number of whom has been limited to two hundred, as already announced, started on the pilgrimage 1st October, leaving for London from Westland. The journey will then proceed by way of *Brussels*, Lucerne, Milan, and Florence, to Rome. Stopping in Rome nine full days, from Wednesday, 24th of October, to Thursday, November 1st, the pilgrims will leave Rome for Genoa on Friday, the 2nd November. The following day will be spent in Genoa, and the journey thence will be from Aix-les-Bains to Paris, where two days will be spent, after which the Irish pilgrims will return to Dublin, arriving home on Friday, November 9. At various points on route the pilgrims will be welcomed by eminent ecclesiastics and civil dignitaries. On their arrival in Rome they will be welcomed by His Eminence Cardinal Logue, who will preside the pilgrimage further. The party was accompanied by several Bishops. The arrangements for the journey are of the most perfect character.

IRISH PROSELYTISING.

We have often denounced in these columns the infamous system of miniscule bribery and at no too long ago, manned in this country by the various proselytising organisations which find their chief means of support in the credulity of wealthy English dupes. Foremost among the bodies to which we refer stands the Society for Irish Church Missions. This association was founded in 1849 by an ex-military captain, the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, who found in its working a profitable means of employment until his death. There is no doubt that the occurrence of the great famine of 1846-47 opened to the Society for Irish Church Missions a specially favourable opportunity and one which the ample funds placed at its disposal enabled it to avail to the very uttermost. We happen to have before us the latest published report of this organisation which contains an interesting and instructive account of the long and cruel campaign which it has waged against the Faith of Ireland. It is needless to tell those who are at all acquainted with the actual facts of the case that the Society for Irish Church Missions has made absolutely no impression on the Catholicity of Ireland. Our country is to-day as fervently attached to the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church as it was before the Rev. Mr. Dallas saw in effort to "convert" its starving peasantry the means of adding to his meagre stipend as a superannuated drum thumper. It probably goes without the saying that the report of the Society to which we have already referred describes its working in eulogistic language and endeavors to hide in high-sounding phrases the fact that its methods of operations have been, from the very beginning, those of bribery and corruption. It was started with a fund of £10,000, raised by certain English Protestant zealots. We are told that "Dallas had been led to fix upon the Connemara district as the most needy and unenlightened part of the country, where, in the deepest darkness, the Lamp of Truth should be first uplifted, little thinking that soon its people in their poverty and their darkness would fall the most ready victims to the terrible ravages of famine, which were so soon to visit them. It is difficult to estimate all the effect on missionary work of the famine and its accompaniments. But the peoples minds were powerfully struck, in their distress, not only by the generous liberality of the English people in sending succour." The starving cottiers of Connemara were poor, indeed, and their store of "book-learning" small, but there never was a single moment in which the vast majority did not regard with scorn and contempt the machinations of the Soupers. — Irish Catholic.

COLERAINE.

A woman named Bridget M'Govern, was murdered at Eagry, Bushmills, and a pedlar named William Woods is self-accused of the crime. The prisoner is a returned convict, having ten years ago been sentenced for killing a woman at Claudy, Derry. At a magisterial inquiry this evening, before Mr. Steen, Serg. Walker deposed to the arrest when the prisoner said he killed the woman, both being drunk at the time. There was blood on his trousers. On going to Eagry witness found the woman dead on a bed in the kitchen. She was lying partly on her left side, and almost naked, save a little strip of a night dress on her shoulders and across her breast. There was blood over her face, breast and neck, and a large wound across her throat, extending almost from ear to ear. There was also a large wound on the inside portion of her left arm. There was a quantity of blood on the bed. Two half crowns were lying in the blood. A man's overcoat lay underneath the body, and there was a large brown muffler sticking in the wound in the throat. Witness returned to Bushmills and arrested the prisoner on the charge of murder. The prisoner made no statement.

NENAGH.

At Nenagh Petty Sessions, County Inspector Allman-Smith, R.I.C., mentioned to the bench that Sir Thomas Brady, representative in Ireland of the Humane Society, had forwarded to him the bronze medal of the society with testimonial on vellum, presented to Master Alister H. M'Leod, son of Mr. A. H. M'Leod, National Bank, Nenagh, for his gallantry in rescuing a gentleman who was drowning in the sea at Kilkee some time ago. He (County Inspector Smith) was in Kilkee at the time, and he could personally corroborate the newspaper accounts of Master M'Leod's bravery. He would ask the chairman of the bench to present the medal to Master M'Leod. The chairman (Captain Hill Poe) said it gave him great pleasure to do so. To earn such a coveted distinction at the tender age of 13 years was a great credit, and he hoped Master M'Leod would live long in health and prosperity to wear it. Captain Hill Poe then pinned the medal on Master M'Leod's breast, and the latter having suitably returned thanks, an interesting ceremony terminated.

DUNLEER.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Peter Morgan, of the firm of Morgan, Woods & Campbell, which took place at his residence, Dunleer. Mr. Morgan was only 48 years of age, but in January last he fell a victim to a fatal illness, which was born ever since with Christain fortitude and resignation. Of remarkably fine physique, the person is one well known figure in Dunleer, and his kind of good nature was measured in a like proportion for enormous funeral cortege that attended his remains to their last resting place was the best testimony to the respect in which he was held. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss.

WOODFORD.

His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, solemnly inaugurated the foundation of the new convent and schools of the Sisters of Mercy at Woodford. Those coming to dwell and labor amongst them has caused such lively joy to its people. The site upon which the convent buildings are to be erected is a strikingly picturesque one. The plans for the structures have been prepared by Mr. Byrne, the well-known architect, and the work of erection will be forthwith taken in hands and pushed on with as possible speed.

ATHLONE

In the neighborhood of Athlone, many historical relics of the famous Williamite siege have been found from time to time, among them cannon balls, bullets, swords, gold coins, and gold and silver ornaments. While excavating within a business establishment in Church street, about six feet below the street surface was found another interesting relic of the siege—a cannon shot used by the Irish army under Col. Grace or St. Ruth. All the cannon balls found around here are about eight or ten inches in diameter, and were those used by the heavy siege guns of the Williamite army. But the present find is interesting from the fact that it is a sample of the balls used by the Irish army, and may have been made in France. It is six inches in diameter, weighs 5lb., with holes all around the circumference, where short spikes were fixed. Two balls were connected by a chain 18 inches long. Those who have been at the Crimean war saw similar balls used by the Russians. The marks where the chain was fastened can be distinctly seen, also the holes were the spikes were fixed. Church street, of to-day was the theatre of the Williamite operations. A battery was planted on the old town wall, the north gate entrance to the town being at the head of Church street.

SILVERMINES.

The priesthood of Ireland, and more especially the diocese of Killaloe, have sustained a severe loss in the death of Rev. Michael D. Lenehan, P.P., which occurred at his residence, Parochial House, Silvermines, county Tipperary, after a short illness. The late Rev. Lenehan, was a typical specimen of the Irish "sogarth," and his disease at a comparatively early age will be heard of with regret not only in his native diocese of Killaloe, but throughout the whole South of Ireland. A native of Scariff, county Clare, he was ordained at Maynooth nearly thirty years ago and in the early years of his missionary career he held the curacies, among others, of Monsea, in North Tipperary, and of Dunkerr, Carrigaholt, and Ballincarry, in West Clare. Father Lenehan was about four years ago appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. M'Redmond to the pastoral charge of Silvermines parish, vacant by the transfer of Rev. Father John M'Mahon, P.P., to Clarecastle. An additional element of sadness is added to his death by the fact that it was only one short week since his brother Dr. Patrick Lenehan, (England), who was on a visit to him at the Parochial House, Silvermines, died there rather suddenly.

GAELIC RECOGNITION.

The decision of the Catholic Hierarchy to issue as a bi-lingual document the pastoral to be addressed by them to the Irish people, as a result of their deliberations at the recent solemn Synod held at Maynooth, may be described as no less than an epoch-making event. The action of the Bishops embodies the formal recognition by the Church of the language as an integral part of the national life. This departure shows how enlightened and truly national is the spirit animating the highest ecclesiastical authorities in the land. It is to be hoped now that all the clergy throughout the country will follow the example so nobly set by the Episcopate.

DUMBARTON.

The Rev. John Linster, priest in charge of St. Patrick's Mission, Dumbarton, will shortly commence the erection of a new church on a piece of ground in Strathleven place. Convenient to the new church will be the presbytery, wherein are housed Fr. Linster and his curates, the Catholic school, and the League of the Cross Hall—all most useful institutions for the carrying on of the work of the parish. The style of the new church is to be early English the treatment being of a simple character with a view to economy. There will be very little tracery or carving. The outside walls will be entirely of stone. In the interior the walls are to be partly of dressed stone and partly plastered, while the walls of the sanctuary are to be left plain for future decoration. The ceiling will be of octagonal form, and will be covered with pannelled pitchpine, an arrangement which is sure to make good effect. Round the aisles there will be run a pitchpine dado. There will be three altars, a choir gallery, and four confessionals, the latter being erected along one side of the church only. A porch on the side opposite to that on which the confessionals will be situated will give entrance to and exit from the church, in addition to the main door in the front. Two vestries will be built at the back of the sanctuary. It is proposed to light the structure throughout with electricity, and beneath one of the vestries there will be a vault in which the electric engine will be accommodated. Hot water is to be used for heating. The entrance will be tiled, otherwise good wood blocks will be used throughout. The church is to have seating accommodation for 1,000 worshippers.

EDMONTON.

A case illustrating the necessity of Catholics having a representative on Boards of Guardians and other municipal bodies occurred says the Universe, at the last meeting of the Edmonton Board of Guardians. The School Management Committee reported to the Board that they visited the Poor-law Schools, when they had before them the report of the superintendent referring to two Catholic children named Maher and Jones. The regulations governing such children state that on attaining the age of 12 years they are allowed to choose the creed in which they would like to be brought up. When the question was put to Maher and Jones they elected to be brought up as Protestants, and the School Management Committee recommended to the Board—which is composed entirely of non-Catholics—that the course should be adopted. The Board, of course, resolved accordingly, and we suppose these poor Catholic children will now lose their most precious heritage. The Act which allows children of such tender years to alter their religion. In spite of the fact that their parents were Catholics, is an absurd one, and we often hear of children doing so because they have a false notion that they will be better treated in a Protestant school. No Catholic child would desire to change its faith unless through some motive, and if there was a Catholic representative on the Board he would inquire into the cause.

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