316 July 1.7

THE IRISH LEADER PUTS ENG LAND IN THE DOCK.

MASTERLY ONSLAUGHT ON THE ORIMES ACT.

PARNELL'S SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE AUTOURATS IN IRREAND. entring and the state of

are In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb.

to the address, as follows :-"That the manner in which the exceptional Tegislation known as the Crimes Act has been and is exercised by the officials of the Crown in Ireland is tyrannical and unjust; that gross license of oppression is granted to persons and classes bitterly hos-tile to the mass of the Irish people; that constitutional agitation is despotically impeded and persecuted; that justice is admin. istered in a most partial and prejudicial spirit, and that the confidence of the people the contents, and said it had been inserted in constitutions of the juries who tried a tional in the application of the law, is destroyed by his absence and without his knowledge. The number of murder cases in Dublin recently. a system of jury packing, which has already bench retired and the chairman announced led to many iniquitous sentences and the that they were unanimously in favor of sendexecution of innocent persons, while it is ing the case for trial before the judge of the practically impossible to obtain justice or assizes. This action seems to have been protection for the masses of the people from the present administrators of the law, and that unless the Irish Executive abandon unconstitutional and tyrannical courses, and depend upon the constitutional administration of the ordinary law, the result may be prejudicial in an extreme degree to the cause of peace and order in Ireland."

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell in rising to move his amendment to the address, in reply to the Queen's speech, was cheered by the Irish members.

The Irish Government and the Government generally lost a very great opportunity after the assassinations in the Phonix Park of restoring peace and order in Ireland by the only means by which it will ever be possible to and that is by the aid and sympathy of the people in that work (hear, hear.) I wonder whether the Chief Secretary, and those who are responsible for the Government of Ireland, ever consider what they are going to do when the Crimes' Act expires; whether they propose to renew that Act, or, perhaps, to replace it, with something of a still more drastic character (hear, hear); or whether they proposed to do without it. If they contem. plate being able to do without it at the end and order on the expiration of

lowed (hear, hear), which shows that the police are not fitted to exercise the powers with
which the act has entrusted them. There
stude the Irish people that they are not were numerous cases in which persons have fit to be entrusted with the trial of cases of a Certainly the administration of the Irish Govbeen arrested under the Curiew clause, or as political nature (hear, hear, and Irish cheers). enment in Ireland at present is universally strangers, or on suspicion of intending crimi- I say there are noble exceptions For innal offence, but who were discharged because stance, Mr. Justice Harrison. He is a fair they had been able to give a satisfactory so- judge. He tried grave cases the other day, count of themselves, though in many in-stances they had been kept in prison, some-der cases and other, important cases, and no-be noticed that the Assassination Seclety—if stances they had been kept in prison, some-times all night, and sometimes for a week or a fortnight, being remanded without the op-trials (hear, hear). Contrast the attitude of a fortnight, being remanded without the option of ball. After going through the cases of arrest up till the end of last year, Mr. both of them political judges, or the late to the present there are only two in which convictions were obtained in the case of personal stressed under the provisions of the state of o

&c., (hear, hear, from the Irish members) made a great mistake in prosecuting Mr. taken by the resident magistrates, and not by the local unpaid justices, because we find that they drew up the following memorial:—

"We, the undersigned justices of the peace assembled at Tuam, having heard the case of the Queen vs. Kelly, although there was no other course open but to send the case forward, yet desire to state strongly our opinion that the defendant's statement is true."

We now come to the case of the Mayor of

Wexford, editor of a newspaper, who was prosecuted for publishing a report of a meeting of the Ladies' Land League, and in which the Crown Solicitor, Mr. McMahon, said-"We have nothing to do with the effect of the article; it was their intention to intimidate them." We find that a number of reporters. and Mr. McPhilpin, an editor of a newsrestore peace permanently in that country, paper, were prosecuted for attending a proclaimed meeting, and the Freeman in its report, stated that not only were the gentlemen convicted, but they were marched through the town of Mullingar in prison garb. We now come to the suppression of meetings, including the suppression of the meetings of their constituents which his bon. friends the members for Sligo (Mr. Sexton) and Roscommon (Dr. Commins) intended to address. The Chief Secretary made a very remarkable statement of three years, I think it would be much better in connection with this matter, in which he if they had not tried it at all thear, said that if he know that the member for If they be an extraction of the control was a second color with the colo Because their chances of en- Sligo intended to address the meetings, they listing the Irish people on the side of would not have been proclaimed. That statement carried condemnation with it (hear, that act, in view of the irritation which its hear). The only meeting called to daily administration is exciting throughout hear an address from the member for Ros-

Crimes' Act. On the 5th of January four case, and who, I see, is to be entrusted with young lads were charged with being the trial of murder cases to be shortly pro-out of their homes a little after nine, ceeded with in Ireland. Contrast, I say, the conduct of those judges with the conduct of After a quarter of an hours consultation the Judge Coleridge, who tried Walsh, who was magistrates announced that, considering the tried for supplying arms to persons in Ireobstacter of the night on which they were land, and was convicted of treason (hear, out—it was:Et Stephen's night—they had a hear). Contrast the way in which Judge doubt whether they were out for any unlawful Rarrison and Ohief Justice Coleridge summed purpose (hear, hear, from the Irish members). up with the way in which Mr. Justice O'Brien They gave them the benefit of the doubt and and Mr. Justice Lawson were in the habit of discharged them (a laugh)... I think I have summing up. I can tell the House that these given proof of how: the Curfew clause has things make a deep impression on the Irish been used and abused because it is evident people (bear, hear). They have an earnest they have not arrested men who were cut for longing for fair play - they desire nothe purpose of committing orime, but men thing but fair play; but when they see juries who were out for legitimate purposes, against packed in the way described, and the whom no harm could be proved when the judges jumping about on the Bench and dewhom no harm could be proved when the judges jumping about on the Second to the speech of the noble marking themselves the effect of the speech of the noble marking 27th, Mr. Parnell moved his amendment to the powers given to the speech of intimidation section of the Act. The first suit is to destroy all sympathy of the people prosecution which took place under this section against a Pressman was that against Mr. deavour to shield criminals (hear, hear). The Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald. worst traditions of Ireland are associated with He published a letter in his paper which had this question of jury-packing and this questbeen written by somebody else. Mr. Burke tion of the conduct of judges, and I regret to said he thought the officer of the Crown had say, that during the administration of this it is because they believe that having suc-Orimes' Act there have been more scandals Kelly. The defendant, he understood, was than have ever occurred in the same time be- in Ireland, it is no longer necessary for Eng-sorry for having inserted the letter, repudiated forc. I have here a table showing the land to pay any attention to the unconstitu-It |represents seven trials, viz., two trials for arson, four trials arising out of the Lough Mask murders, and the trial of Patrick Delany for an attempt on the life of Judge Lawson. The number of jutors who took part in those seven trials, out of a panel of Crown, not content with the enormous power they possess of selecting entirely Protestant juries, and juries from a particular class, have made a further selection from amongst that try all these seven cases (hear, hear). Fortyseven of these fifty-rix were Protestants, and nine were Catholics. Now, the proportion of Catholics to Protestants on that jury panel of 200 is just the other way (hear, hear). The just proportion on this particular panel is represented by four and a half Catholics to one Protestant. The proportion of four and a Ostbolics to ten Protestants, instead of fortyseven Protestants to nine Catholics (Home Rule cheers). In fact, the proper order of things was reversed. In one trial the Crown Solicitor ordered thirteen Catholics in succession to stand aside, and eventually there were on the jury 3 Catholics and 9 Protestants. The jury disagreed, and on the second trial the jury which convicted the prisoner coneleted of eleven Protestants and one Catholic. the one Catholic being James Talbot Power, distiller. For the trial of Patrick Higgins 106 jurors answered. Twenty Protestants were challenged for the prisoner and twenty-six Catholics were ordered to stand acide by the Crown. The jury disagreed, and the second jury which tried Higgins consisted of eleven Protestants and one Whig Catholic, the same Mr. James Talbot Power whose services

> -of the people of the country in his favor. ernment in Ireland at present is universally

> detested by everybody (hear, hear). I defy

you to continue the government of Ireland

unless you do obtain the sympathy of the

22.4

until then that there was an unhappy and lamentable recurrence of the attempts I feel convinced that by the passing of the Orimes Act, by the way in which the Irish Govern ment have administered it, conciliation has been postponed for many a long day and many a long year. You may perhaps keep the country quiet, and anybody can govern in a state of siege, but the problem will again come up. What are we to do to reconcile Ireland to England?" You will have to find some answer to the question. During the 700 years in which your rule has existed, you admit you are not any nearer the end than you were at the beginning. We are told we are to have no more remedial legislation for Ireland because of the alleged discovery of an Assassination Society in Dublin-that is practically (cheers). It is not the effect of the speech of the hon. member for Leeds (Mr. H. Glad. store). I should say it was not because the Government thought that they were contending with any grave orime in Ireland, but ceeded in putting down crime and agitation wants of Ireland. We have been taught by history that whenever we obey the law we receive no attention to our wants; but that when a great agitation arises which shakes the toundation of society, threatens revolution or civil war, we may expect that undivided attention of the House of Commons to the affairs of Ireland. 200, was flity-six, that is to say, that the If you are going to wait until you have more peace and order in Ireland, I fear the youngest among us will not see the resumption of remedial legislation for Ireland. (Home Bule cheers). You may say that we are only class, and they selected fifty-six out of 200 to 5,000,000 in number; but we have many millions of our countrymen scattered over the world who sympathize with Ireland, who are as willing to make as great a sacrifice as any of those at home, and who have ability and means superior to those in Ireland itself. We have a greater Ireland beyond the seas, and in the sympathy and attention, and interest which are now being half to one would have represented forty-five | paid by the Irlsh millions of America to the progress of affairs in Ireland, we have a certain guarantee of ultimate success (cheers).

No Guesswork Turns Out Well

[Philadelphia Correspondence.]
The ditterence between positive knowledge and blind experimenting is nowhere more quickly exhibited than in the treatment of stock. Thousands of horses, more or less valuable, are annually lost to their owners and to extended aid good service because of guesswork in endeavoring to cure their aliments. If a man wants to build a barn, the very best material is his choice, and it must be worked in; but if the same man has a sick horse, anything is good enough for the animal. At least this is so in too many cases. There is no guesswork tolerated in any business, pursuit, or project that is worth following; and why guessing should be allowed in the medication and treatment of stock is something we cannot divine. However, there is a limit to all things, and there must be to this. So we thought, mentally in reviewing the experience of some of our

"Why are you in such a hurry to get home?" oue Frenchman asked another who had recently arrived in New York and had already bought a ticket for the return trip. Ah, my friend, I return that I may become a member of the Cabinet." Indeed! What hope have you of that?" "They will have tried every other Frenchman by the time I get to Paris, and I must burry to get my

"BEST OF ALL." Dr. B. V. PIBROE, Buffalo, N.Y .: Dear Sir, My family has used your "Favorite Prescription" and it has done all that is proclaimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for female complaint. I recommend it to all my customers.

G.S. WATERMAN, Druggist, Baltimore, Md.

The grand old man across the way-that is to say, M. Victor Hugo-has just been banqueted with both good viands and fine compliments. He was the "King of literature," the "Mont Blanc" of postry, the "venerated master," Chatcaubrland's "sublime enfant," and M. About's "sublime-viellard." And for all these belies asperges Victor Hugo had nothing to offer in return but his "emotion," and he offered it.

"Don't you think we ought to separate our husbands?" said a lady to her friend. "Do you not see how excited they have become? They are beginning to call each other 'ox' and 'ass,' and all sorts of disagreeable things." "Oh, no!" was the calm reply. "Let them go on; they have known each other for more than twenty years and ought to know what they are talking about."

A PRIEST ON SENATOR TABOR'S WEDDING.

MILWAUKEE, March 18—The following card from the priest who married Miss McCourt and W. H. Doe adds another bit to the interesting story of she Tabor marriage:

w. h. De adds another of to the interesting story of she Tabor marriage:

To the Public:

It becomes my painful duty to inform the public that the late marriage in Washington, D. C., between Senator Tabor of Colorado and Miss Elizabeth B. McCourt, formerly of this city, Father Cappelle officiating, is in nowles sanctioned by the Church, and is declared illicit, as Miss McCourt was married by me in St. Peter's Church, June 27, 1877, to Mr. William H. Doe, the latter being still alive. The Catholic Church always maintained with the greatest firmness that the bond of matrimony is indissoluble. Jesus Christ Himself gives this all-important command when speaking about marriage, St. Matthew, nineteenth chapter and sixth verse. "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The same words we find also in St. Mark, the tenth chapter and ninth verse. If Father Cappelle were aware of the impediment in this marriage, and nevertheless performed the ceremony, he would be suspended

ipsofacto. He states, however, that he was innocent of that fact. We were shocked to learn
that Catholics were even present at the marriage and never informed the officiating clergyman that Miss McCourt had a husband living.
In this respect they committed agrievous fault
in remaining silent when they should have
made known the impediment to the marriage,
something each Catholic is obliged in conscienc to do. scienc to do.

Rev. James O'Malley, pastor of St. Peter's OBHKOSH, March 18.



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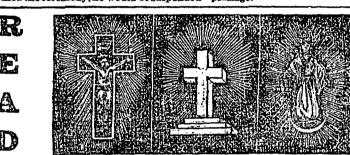
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From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Februars 16, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell & Co., proprietors of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness, where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then of either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scene was so novel and reverential. Ipon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the larkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

 $We\,$ also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters:

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N.J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.

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desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any articles of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

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