THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE STATE TRIALS AT DUBLIN.

It was raining in a quiet earnest kind of way As we got to the Four Courts I passed about six couple of dragoons, with an officer at their head -no unusual sight on the high road to the royal barracks. As we turned up beside the building I observed perhaps a dozen street boys of the usual unmistakabl kind lolling against the wall. They started forward as keenly as if I were one of the Judges at least, and, after a disappointed scrutiny, resumed their interrupted avocation of supporting the wall.

Arrived at the gate entrance, we found it locked; so I dismissed mycharioteer and walked around to the Hall of the Four Courts. I passed some workmen shuffling off with their straw baskets of tools. Not another creature was visible, though it was now ten o'clock. In the the Crown office there were only Mr. Goodman, the courteous Master, and Mr. Campbell, the deputy sheriff. I sat down near the fire to pass the time. The pois of flowers had been renewed. A fresh white primula and a lovely cluster of maldenhair decorated the writing table. The room was exceedingly comfortable. The helmeted silhouettes of the squad of police defiled before the dark front windows. I heard a scatter of flying feet as a street Arab, venturesome and skittish as a spairow, was warned off the steps outside. "Hurrah for Parnell !" he squeaked shrilly, when within a step or two of the gate. No one answered, and the little ragged figure vanished in the rain and mist of the QUAYS.

One or two belated correspondents entered and claimed their tickets. They had been travelling all night, one from Liverpool and one from London. The correspondent of the Rlustrated News was already busy sketching the interior of the court. I could see him at work from my place under the bench as soon as I possessed myself of it. The court room was full half an hour before the judges' entry. Most of the Irish members crowded into the gallery. Heading them all, right above the clock, was the gigantic form of the O'Gorman Mahon, his great shoulders and massive head standing out conspicuously. On his right was Mr. Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, and just below him A. M. Sullivan, the brother of one of the traversers, and also a member of Parliament. Mr. Davitt's vivid countenance appeared to the right, close to Dr. Kenny, and to the member for Westmeath, the third Sullivan; near by were Mr. Kelly. Mr. Corbet, Mr. Smith wick, M. P. for Kilkenny; Mr. Molloy, Sir Joseph McKenna, and others. The Irish phalanx were crowded together shoulder to shoulder in every sense of the word.

"Where are the jurymen ?" ask d the Sheriff who had taken his seat below the bench and exactly beside me. "There, somewhere," was the reply of the barrister addressed, pointing to the passace by the wall of the court where, among burly policemen, bewigged juniors, and messengers with brief bags some worthy Dublin citizens might be discerned, hot, nervous looking and evidently auxious for the adjournment hinted at so uumistakably by the Times.

"They cannot all be there," said the Sherifi. leaning bi- hand on the ballot box and looking eagerly down the row of faces.

"They can't get in," said some one else "There are far too many people in court." "I protest," began Mr. Dilion, "against per

sons being refused admittance to this court. It is now ten minutes to eleven. The court having been previously packed ---- " "Sh! sh! silence!" ran all around.

"The court isn't packed, Mr. Dillon, and no one is refused admittance." and with this double contradiction away ran the sub-sheriff, Mr. Campbell How he contrived it no one knew : but some people pres intly passed out of sight and some others came into view, and the portly Mr. Ditlon was contented and sat down.

Now appeared to us a footman, carrying a good-siz d basket and a huge brief bag. "Macdonough !" was breathed in the air all around ;

going to be abandoned at the last moment. Then the speaker continued :

A curious misconstruction appears to have arisen with respect to the judgment I delivered some time ago upon a motion to postpone the trial of this case. That application was one to the discretion of the Court. It appeared to me that the state of this country afforded a conclusive reason against the granting of the postponment. I so stated in that judgment, and I gave a description of the disorder which prevailed based upon matters of which I had had judicial knowledge. I am not aware that I stated anything but the simple truth. In my opinion, as Chief Magistrate, entrusted by the Crown with the preservation of peace in this country, it was my duly to speak the truth and the whole truth York Sun. upon that subject, and I adhere to everything

that I then stated. But it has been objected that I used language which imported that I considered the traversers guilty of the charges contained in the information laid against them in this case. It occurred to myself that I might have used terms capable of such a construction, and I immediately corrected what I had said. adding : "I mean these are the charges and accusations which the traversers will have to answer, and if they can satisfy the jury of their innocence, let them be acquitted." When a speaker delivering an uppremeditated address corrects himself, if by inadvertence he has used expressions which did not convey what he intended, and in the same breath explains his real meaning, it is only just, it is certainly usual to accept his explanation. However, the language of mine has occasioned a very considerable excitement, and has been bitterly complained of. It is imporant in a case like the present that those engaged in the administration of instice should be free from the slightest shadow or expression of bias or prejudice. I trust it is scarcely necessary for me to state that I am not conscious of favor in this case as between the Crown and the traversers.

At this point the Chief Justice's voice was almost inaudible, whether from emotion or passion it was impossible to judge.

I feel that I should deal with the entire case with that impartiality which is the first duly of a judge. Still, it has suggested itself to me that in the present trial, considering the critical state of this country, it is most important to remove every element that might tend to disturb the calm and dispassionate consideration of the case. Nor is it desirable that it should be open to those upon tueir tria) on serious charges even to suggest that the Judge, whose duty it would be to bring the facts and evidence in the case efore the jury, had already exhibited any bias against them. Upon the whole, after anxious consideration, and with the concurrence of some whose opinions I nighly value. I have come to the conclusion that the due administration of justice will be promoted by my not taking part in the case. My presence is not by any means necessary. The interest of the public will not suffer, for I have the satisfaction of feeling that the case will be in the hands of Judges who, in every judicial characteristic, have no superiors. I may also observe that this trial appears not unlikely to extend any part if not the whole of the next sitting. Released from taking part in this trial I shall be free to adjudicate on the cases which will come before the Court on the civil side during the next session. The general snitors would have just ground to complain if the hearing of causes and matters in which they are interested should be suspended during the proceedings of this trial. This evil will be avoided by the course which I intend taking. I trust my incerity will not be doubted when I say that I have been induced to take this course by a sincere wish to promote the due administration of justice, uninfluenced either by public Invective or secret menace. These every one concerned with the administration of the law in these unhappy times must be prepared to encounter. I have experienced an ample share

of both. I only hope that the issue of the present trial will be consistent with truth and justice. Therefore I shall not make any further observations, but retire. The last part of the Chief Justice's speech was completely inaudible. The voice being husky and choked, his lordship had evidently much pains to restrain himself, and his withdrawal was a relief to all present. It was the best thing he could have done under the circumstances. for the condemnation of his own party rendered almost any other course now unpleasant personally to him. He had saved the situation, but might have done it more gracefully. I do not believe that any English Judge should have alluded to the threatening letters he might have received, or have stooped to notice the newspager articles in which his extraordinary charge was animadverted upon. Mr. Dockrell's name was the first called. He was permitted to be exempt on the ground of deafness, a certificate from Dr. Fitzge:ald having satisfied the Court. When the Judge said. "You may leave the box." the juror next to Mr. Dockrell pulled his sleeve and motioned to him to go down. This apparently escaped the watchful eye of Lord Randolph Churchill, who was or the bench, and who, when the judge had censed speaking, at once proclaimed, loud enough to be heard. "The fellow could hear well enough when he was told to leave the box." The Wasp of Woodstock, as he is called at London, spent the greater part of the day on the bench, and testified his keen disgust as the process of selecting the jurors proceeded, and Catholic after Catholic was allowed to pass unchallenged by the Crown, Mr. Macdonough showed great talent and dexterity in arguing the pointraised by the Crown, which was that, as it was impossible for both parties to challenge six men of the eighteen who were present, the court mus, be adjourned and the full panel of iwenty-two summoned on heavy flues. Although a precedent was quoted the Judges allowed the point to Mr. Macdonough, who thus scored a victory in more senses than one, for the failure of the statute in this particular point seals the doom of the "old jury system." Of the twelve men finally selected, eight are Catholics, and one, Mr. Arthur Webb, is a Quaker and seemed some odd sort of fitness in his so taking Radical. I was told before leaving the court that one of the remaining three is a man of very Liberal principles. Adjournment was had for luncheon at lo'clock, and immediately after it the trial began with the reading of the indictment by a junior named Ross. Mr. Parnell had gone out to lunch, and in the middle of the second count the voice of the barrister-he is a nephew of Alfred Webb, who with Isaac Butt founded the Home Rule movement, and who with one vigorous letter dissolved it on discovering the insincerity of his chief, was utterly drowned by the overwhelming storm of cheering which poured in by doors, windows, and ventilators into the court. Every aperture by which air could pass carried in the tumultuous hurrah for Parnell. The wild bust of voices came with a chily, ironical sound upon the monotonous drawl of the lawyer as he meandered through his "did unlawfully conspire and agree to solicit large numbers of tenanis, namely, those mentioned in the first count, to combine and conspire in breach of their said contracts to refuse and not to pay their lawful rents." Hip, hip, hurrah ! hurrah ! I lost the rest of what he was saying. The jury were watching the young tribune's progress back to his seat. Biggar way exchanging some remarks with John Dillon, and the sound of the cheers died away in the court, though they seemed to echo from time to time on the river beyond its walls. This incident, trifling as it was, is

All Ireland stands united like one man. The power of England and the feudal system in this

country is broken and scattered forever. And in the face of all this, the Government drags out this weary trial, and croaks this absurd indictment, the sound of which, at the moment, made me think of Mrs. Partington's broom eplashing away the Atlantic water.

Nearly thirty thousand soldiers have been drafted into the country What for? The Land League laughs at the useless expanse. If there were not a red coat in the country it would not make a particle of difference. Nor can there be the remotest pretext for employing military force, unless the Government meditates an Irish St. Bartholomew, and massacres the tenant farmers in their sleep.-Correspondent New

TRUTH AND SOBERNESS.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness aid dlgestion and stimulate the whole system? Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harm-

less. See "Truths" in another column.

THE FASHIONS.

Diamond flies and ruby tortoises are among the attractive new pieces of jewellery. Armure and serge dresses in tiny plaids

are tashionable in very dark or neutral tints. which are generally brightened by touches of scarlet or gold.

A large bow, of very wide satin ribbon, is now worn on the left side, just below the belt. up by your trousers on a spiked fence, you This gives a pretty finish to many simple toilets.

A favorite way of dressing the neck in the street is to wind round and round it a black lace scarf, and to fasten it at the left aide with a silver brooch.

Furs, especially colored, are preferred to those of natural hues, even by people of wealth, who can gratily every wish. Fashion rules the taste of all alike.

Pure white as a dress fabric is choolete. All white fabrics used for dresses are ivory tinted. The most elegant are satin or brocade. trimmed with lace and embroidery.

Broad velvet sashes are worn, tied at the left side in a careless knot. They are gaily mamma." (Applause). lined, and finished on the ends by shirring and tassels ; sometimes one end is left plain.

matching the star sapphire, trimmed at the us was goin' to have a dressin' down with a top with Irish point embroidery, and plum | bed cord, and so I waited to hear him howl." colors with he dings of beaded net and feather work.

One of the most striking novelties among furs is a deep collar without pendant ends, to find a man who has just died who wasn't which are either to be left as they are, or by an arrangement of cord may be drawn up to him. form a muff.

The balayeuse has increased in elegance, and is now composed of a full width of lace massed in plaits, which take the forms of fans and have the reversed points set up underneath the hem.

Some of the half long sleeves devoted to evening toilets are pleated perpendicularly a man of stern and unbending temper. and terminate at the elbow, where they are finished with a cuff covered with white lace and slightly bouffant.

Beaded trimmings are not so much in demand as last Winter, because they have boare popular, but these are not rightly known as beaded trimmings.

Among the new lamp shades are some of delicate silvery color, which have the effect of water when the light is burning, and upon them are little fish and sea anemones that seem to move as the light flickers.

All combinations in two fabrics are in fashthe skirt with three perpendicular plaits of **RUPTURE!** plain cashmere, then three similar plaits of

WIT AND HUMOR.

A man born at sea cannot be proud of his native land. The man who works with a will-The pro-

bate judge. Why is a door like a coloured women ? Because it is an egress.

All reports to the contrary, the ice crop for 1881 has not yet been damaged by frost.

Boycott is more than \$30,000 out, but what is that to a man who has became a verb? It is a little singular that no is new in Ger-

man and that nono in Italian is nine in Engliah .

The man who don't know his own mind should be introduced as soon as it is big enough.

If a young man is in a great hurry to settle down he should locate himself on swamplands, where the mud is soft.

The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes. And who has not seen more than one window blind!

A man "out West" was offered a plate of macaroni soup, but declined it, declaring that the couldn't play off any boiled pide stems on him.

A gentleman was wondering why there are so many bad reputations, when a friend said : It is probably because every man has to make his own."

A medical writer says: "Does position affect sleep?" Well, rather : if you're hung won't sleep very soundly.

A young lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished the following Sunday to see him come into church wearing it as a cravat.

It has often been remarked that children will ask questions which even the wisest are puzzied to answer. "Mamma," exclaimed Charley, "how big was I when you was a little girl?"

Nautical husband (jokingly). "Oh, I'm the mainstay of the family." Wife. "Yes, and the *jib-hoom*, and the—and the—"Small boy (from experience). "And the spanker too,

"Why were you late this morning?" said the teacher rather sharply. "Well, sir, you Among dressy gloves there are blue shades | see I heard that a little fellow next door to

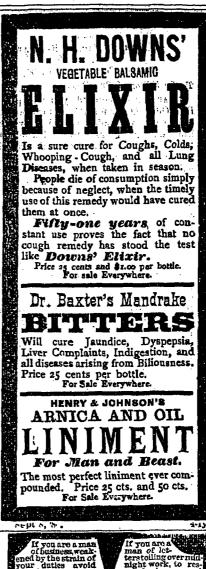
> It is about as hard to find a girl whose marriage is announced in the newspapers who isn't "beautiful and accomplished," as it is "honored" and respected by all who knew

A statesman's sarcastic brevity is adduced as an example of laconic epistles. He wrote a lady whose husband had died suddenly: "Ab, madame ?" and then, on hearing of her wedding soon after, he wrote, "Oh, madame?" Judge Thacher, who succeeded Mr. Quincy on the municipal bench of Boston was One of his prisoners, in addressing the court previous to sentence, used the words "also" and likewise " in a way which implied a difference of meaning. "Do you know of any difference of prisoner, between the words 'also' come common. Fringes and passementaries and 'likewise '?" asked the judge. "Yes, your honour," replied the criminal, " Judke

Quincy, your predecessor, was patient, kind, courteous and gentlemaney. You are a judge slso, but not likewise."

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and sure enough the veteran lawyer came upon the scene, his gloves on as usual, and the white pocket handkerchief partially visible at the breast of his coat. He seated himself at the middle of the table, facing the bench and the seat below it, and the traverseis' seat below that again. At his right sat Mr. Law, the Attorney-General, flanked by Denis Canfield Dixon. Behind them were Messra, Porter, Con Molloy, and others. Mr. Macdonough had on his left Mr. Walser, Mr. McLaughlin, and Mr. Nolau, and the remaining counsel for the defence brought up the rear. Behind them crowded the junior members of the bar, whose various methods of wearing their wigs afforded a curious study.

A rustle at my back and the simultaneous uncovering and rising of the court officials and barristers presently announced the advent of the Judges. Hardly were they seated when the crowdet the sides gave way, and the traversers entered. First came John Dillon and Mr. Boyton. They seated themselves at the right. The other traversers followed at once. Mr. Nally and Mr. Harris taking their places close besid, the two first named. Then came J. D. Sullivan and Mr. Egan; after them Messrs. Brennan, Sexton. and Matthew Harris. Last of all came Charles Stewart Parneli. He walked quietly around the table, passed by his companions, and sat down between Mr. Sexton and Mr. Brennan. A buzz ran all around the court. So loud and undistinguishable was the confused hoarse murmur that the voices of the Sheriff and crier were lost. The traversers are at the bar, and the Judges are seated on the bench. The panel is in readiness to answer to the Sheriff's summons and the State trials of 1889. the last. I prophesy, that ever will be held in Ireland, have begun in earnest.

Mr. Macdonough, the leader for the defence, rose and stood impressively for a moment, his eyes fixed upon the Judges. What he was about to say I know not, for it never was said. He would have been the first to speak, and there precedence of the rest. Seventy-two years have whitened the old lawyer's head, but his brain is as keen and vivid, and his dialectic skill only the riper for time. Curious memories must have crowded before his mind's e e, at that moment, of the Etate trials in which he held a brief for C'Connell, and of the men who were "with him" then - Colman O'Loghlen and Whiteside, dead, both of them ; O'Hagan is Loid Chancellor; Fitzgibbon, a retired Master in Chancery : his oldest son (the "fittle son to whom he alloded in a famous speech during the trial) is now a Chief Justice of Appeal. The four Judges of that day, Pennefather, Barton, Crampton, and Perrin, have all long ago appeared belore the Judge of Judges ; not a barrister of those with him now but might be his son, easily, in point of age.

A sudden cry of silence, and the rising of the Lord Chief Justice cut short Mr. Macdonough. The chief justice had a paper in his hand, and for the instant that elapsed before his voice made itself heard, the excitement was intense. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, who had entered court leaning on Parnell's arm, half rose from his place beside the table and leaned forward breathlessly. The lawyers, if physiognomical expression be any index, were taken completely by surprise,

"Before this trial is entered upon," began the Chief Justice, "I wish to say a few words," There was a perfectly audible sigh of relief here on the part of the Crown lawyers. The trials were not | completed such as the world never before seen, I thrown into the fortress.

plain satin, and so on for the whole skirt. Dressy ulsters of drab and ecru cloth have hoods lined with red or scarlet satin, the

seams being corded with the same, and the cutis and pockets corresponding. Copper buttons with hound's heads are used for fastenirgs. The key note of fashion is still habits or

coats, those of the marquises of the Seventeenth Century, that is scarlet embroidered with gold. Others are of dark colored cloth with collar and cuffs of gold embroidered velvet.

Furniture tidies are things of fine art at the present time. They are of silk, satin, plush and lace, and enriched with band painted designs, embroideries of chenille and tinsel, and trimmed with ribbons, laces, balls and tassels.

Feathers take the lead for both hat and bonnet decoration, ostrich feathers naturally taking the lead. On evening bonnets flowers are used, such as the old fashioned gillyflowers, marigolds, daffodils, cowslips, sweet peas and chrysanthemum.

Opera cloaks made of pinch and velvet, in white and delicate colors, have frequently a muff to match-the muff being of the reticule shape, and beautifully garnished with satin ribbon, chenille fringe and lace smothering a bouquet of artificial flowers and roses.

For house dresses light colors are much used, especially in cream, tan and old gold shades, and in those of pale blue or of red cashmeres, which are now worn by blondes and brunettes alike, while the lavender and mauve wools are confined to blondes.

The flower corsage pockets are extremely pretty they are composed of small flowers of several kinds, or of rose buds of a single kind arranged in the shape of a tiny satchel, with handles of the flexible stoms, braided, which also border or serve as a frame for the flowers.

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Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Lisburn, Ireland, has received several cases of arms and ammunition for distribution among Orangemen, who drill nightly in Orange Hall.

News from General Skobeleff states that the Turcomans made another assault on the Russian works, and captured a redoubt, which, however, was recaptured and the Turcomans driven back on Geok Teppe. The Russian siege works at that place are rapidly approachtypical of the whole. A revolution has been ing completion, shells having already been



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