

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

CHAPTER VIII.

The malignity and intolerance of Presbyterianism was displayed in its true colors when Mary, having suffered nineteen years captivity, and at the mercy of her enemies, was about to suffer death. Her son, the King of Scotland, begged the ministers to pray for her, but these cruel and relentless pharisees peremptorily refused. To such lengths did they go that one of them, named Cowper, intruded himself into the pulpit of the high church, and when James told him that he might remain there if he would pray for his mother, received an insolent refusal, garnished with the usual blasphemy of his sect. The loyal Guard had to pull down the intruder, and he descended denouncing curses against all those who opposed him. Archbishop Adamson, who belonged to the detested episcopal faction, then preached a sermon, in which he made a good deal of capital for his party by laying considerable stress upon the Christian duty of praying for all men, and so pathetically did he beg God's mercy for the Queen as to leave the congregation in tears. Elizabeth had made a strenuous effort to secure the private assassination of Mary. Complaining of Goulter Paul and others, she said to Secretary Davison, "Even now it might be so done if the blame might be removed from myself. Would you and Walsingham write jointly and sound Sir Amias and Sir Drew Drury upon it." A letter was accordingly sent to the former, recommending the secret assassination of his royal charge, but Mary's goaler drew the line at secret murder, particularly as under such a hypocritical and uncertain mistress as Elizabeth, who would, as the context proves in the case of Davison have thought nothing of committing him to the Tower after he had carried out her commands. Nothing more remained but public execution, and for this Elizabeth duly signed the warrant.

On Tuesday the 7th of February, 1586, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Kent entered the apartment of Mary at Potheringy Castle, where they found her seated as usual at the foot of her bed with her work before her. Beside them read the commission, at the conclusion of which Mary made the Sign of the Cross, and thanked her gracious God that this welcome news had at last come. She assured those present that she looked upon her fate as a signal happiness, and that she had borne with patience and meekness all the sorrows and sorrows endured for His Holy Catholic Church. "That Church for which I have been ready, as I have so often testified, to lay down my life and to shed my blood drop by drop. Alas! I did not think myself worthy of so happy a death as this; but I acknowledge it as a sign of the love of God, and humbly receive it as an earnest of my reception into the number of his servants." Having entreated to have the services of a Catholic priest, this was peremptorily and brutally refused. She spent the night in prayer, and it was noticed that a look of animated joy passed over her features as if she had just heard good news. "Did you remark, Burgoin," she said to her physician, "what that Earl of Kent said in his talk with me, that my life would have been the death, as my death would be the life, of their religion? Oh, how glad am I at that speech! It does me the truth at last, and I pray you remark it. They told me I was to die because I plotted against the Queen; but then arrives this Kent, whom they sent hither to convict me. And what says he? 'That I am to die for my religion.'"

The summons to come forth to die was answered cheerfully by Queen Mary, who desired the Crucifix to be borne before her. Sir Andrew Melvil, one of her old servants, kneeling and shedding tears, exclaimed: "Ah, madam; unhappy me! What man on earth would have the messenger of so important sorrow and heaviness as I shall be when I shall report that my good and gracious Queen and mistress is beheaded in England?" Whereupon Mary, "pouring forth her dying tears," answered, "My good servant, cease to lament; for thou hast cause to joy to join to mourn, for thou shalt thou see Mary Stuart's troubles receive their long expected end and determination. For know, good servant, all the world is but vanity, and subject still to more sorrow than a whole ocean of tears can contain. But pray thee carry this message from me, that I die a true woman to my religion and like a true Queen of Scotland and of France. But God forgive them that have long desired my end and thirsted for my blood as the hart doth for the water brooks."

Having prayed the lords to allow her female servants to be close to her at death, the Earl of Kent ungraciously refused; but after consultation, and her renewed entreaty, six men and women servants were allowed to attend her. Then, without the slightest sign of fear, and with all the intrepidity of her nation and of her ancestors, she stepped up to the scaffold and sat down. During the reading of the commission for her execution, Mary listened attentively with a serene and cheerful countenance. Then Dr. Fletcher, Protestant Dean of Peterborough, persistently addressed her, to whom she said: "Mr. Dean, trouble not yourself nor me, for know that I am settled in the ancient Catholic and Roman religion, and in defence thereof, by God's grace, I mind to spend my blood."

Mr. Dean: Madam, change your opinion, and repent you of your former wickedness. Settle your faith only upon this ground, that in Christ Jesus you hope to be saved.

The Queen: Good Mr. Dean, trouble not yourself any more about this matter, for I was born in this religion, have lived in this religion, and am resolved to die in this religion.

The Earl: Madam, we will pray for your Grace with Mr. Dean, that you may have your mind lightened with the true knowledge of God and His Word.

The Queen: My lords, if you will pray

with me I will, even from my heart, thank you, and think myself greatly favored by you; but to join in prayer with you in your manner, who are not of one religion with me, it were a sin, and I will not.

The Dean then persistently prayed, but the Queen, not regarding him, attended to her own devotions. Then she rose, and again kneeling down prayed in English for Christ's afflicted Church, for her son, and for the Queen's Majesty (Elizabeth). She forgave her enemies from her heart that long sought her blood. This done, she begged the intercession of the saints, and, kissing the Crucifix, blessed herself, and said aloud, "Even as Thy arms, oh Jesus Christ! were extended upon the Cross; so receive me into the arms of mercy." She made herself ready for the block with a "kind of gladness," laid her head upon it, and called aloud, "In te Domine confido; in manus tuas Domine, commendo spiritum meum." With two strokes of the axe her life was severed from the body.

Then said Mr. Dean, "So perished all the Queen's enemies." The goodness and mercy of God permitted Mary to die a martyr for the Catholic Faith, and in this glorious manner she ended, with infinite sorrow, a life of trial, adversity and sorrow. Elizabeth's unchristian and unbecoming early part of her reign in Scotland were expiated by her long imprisonment and cruel death in England. Elizabeth called God to witness, with the most solemn and awful asseverations, that her determined resolution had been all along to send the Queen Mary, who had herself signed the warrant for her execution, to the Queen of Scots, had commanded it to be carried to the Seals, and had forbidden Secretary Davison to communicate with her further on the subject until the deed was done. Now "this upright and able, but most unfortunate man," was tried before the Star Chamber, degraded from his office of secretary, ruined by the infliction of a most severe fine, and never afterwards admitted to the least enjoyment of favor. Elizabeth's gross falsehood and perfidy had, of course, no effect in Europe. The news of Mary's death was received in Scotland with a burst of execrations and threats of revenge. But the icy fingers of the Reformation were round the throat of the unfortunate country, and in its strangled and helpless condition nothing could be done against the real head of the Reformation and ruler of Scotland, Elizabeth. The Ministers were secretly delighted, while Mary's contemptible son, although he at first "swore that so foul an act of tyranny and injustice should not pass unrevenged," soon allowed his own narrow selfishness to stifle every honorable and manly feeling. The enemies of the Catholic Religion had triumphed; but, as the blood of the martyrs is seed, so does the blood of Mary, shed in defence of justice and religion, cry aloud against the false doctrines, the wicked managers, and vile actions of the leaders of the Reformation.

CHAPTER IX.

The Reformation in Scotland was conceived in the iniquity of the nobility, who desired to gratify their own avarice as well as their bitter detestation of the clergy. Its first agents and abettors were wicked, self-seeking men, and no wonder that their aims were greater than the pretence that their struggle was for toleration and for liberty of opinion in matters of faith. In truth, they allowed no one to think differently from themselves; even Protestant episcopacy was banned; and one of the most cruel and unchristian practices erected in the room of the Catholic Church, the Bible could not be, and practically was not, in the hands of the people. Bigotry of an intense nature characterised Presbyterianism, and as soon as the power of the Ministers was established, they interfered in the most arbitrary manner with even the domestic concerns of the laity. Witches, as well as Papists, were diligently hunted down and persecuted. Ignorance and superstition prevailed, and the laws were administered in accordance with the views of the intolerant sect, which by degrees, grasped all real authority in the country. Presbyterianism was a curse to Scotland, and it is worse than nonsense to speak about its giving liberty, freedom of thought, or progress. Exactly the contrary was the case. It was absolutely not until the nineteenth century that the trammels of this hideous usurpation were thrown off. Lord Cockburn tells us that, so late as the year 1794, "there was then no popular representation, no emancipated burghs, no effective rival of the Established Church, no independent press, no free public meetings, and no better trial by jury, even in the most important cases (except high treason), than what was consistent with the circumstances; that the jurors were not sent into court under any impartial rule, and that when in court those who were to try the case were named by the presiding judge. The Scottish representatives were only forty-five, of whom thirty were elected for counties, and fifteen for towns. Both from its price and its nature (being enveloped in feudal and technical absurdities) the elective franchise in counties where alone it existed, was far above the reach of the whole lower class, and of a great majority of the middle, and of many even of the higher rank. There were probably not above 1,500 or 2,000 county electors in all Scotland—a body not too large to be held in Government hands. The return, therefore, of a single opposition member was never to be expected. Of the fifteen town members, Edinburgh returned one. The other fourteen were produced by clusters of four or five unconnected burghs, electing each one delegate, and these four or five delegates electing the representative. Whatever this system may have been originally, it had grown, in reference to the people, into a complete mockery as if it had been invented for their degradation. The people had nothing to do with it. It was all managed by town councils of never more than thirty-three members, and every town council was self-elected, and, consequently, perpetuated its own interests. The election of either the town or the county member was a matter of such utter indifference to the people that they often only knew of it by the ringing of a bell. . . . the farce was generally

performed in an apartment from which, if convenient, the public could be excluded. This is a true picture of the state of the country after more than two centuries of Presbyterian tyranny, and shows what nonsense was introduced by the Reformation having introduced liberty and caused progress. As to science and the arts—architecture was positively proscribed, and barn-like structures took the place of the noble buildings of our Catholic ancestors. Presbyterianism was opposed to music, painting and poetry; education was really not encouraged, and anything that can be boasted of in connection with literature, enlarged views, or progress, was effected, not under the auspices of the reformed religion, but distinctly and completely in spite of it. Thanks be to God, this incubus has, to a great extent, been removed, but it is extraordinary to what a degree it still betrays the country. As an eloquent and learned writer remarks, "Strange and unequal combination! A people in many respects very advanced, and holding upon political questions advanced views, do not all religiously and liberally display a littleness of mind, an illiberality of sentiment, a heat of temper, and a love of persecuting others, which shows that the Protestantism of which they boast has done them no good, and which has been unable to free them from prejudices which, more than any other stock of Europe, and which have turned the very name of the Scotch Kirk into a byword and a reproach among educated men."

The Presbyterian Ministers, neglected by the State, and disowned by the lower orders for support, and by affecting Puritanism, and working upon the fears of the ignorant, erected an ecclesiastical tyranny under which true religion was replaced by Phariseism, dogmatic assumption, and a system of intolerance and persecution directed against those who dared to disobey the orders of the Kirk. Sedition was always countenanced, and, indeed, generally preached, while a detestation of monarchical government was exhibited whenever the Ministers dared. Nothing was so common as to persecute a planter in obtaining a share of Church lands, and this, indeed, may be looked upon as the *font origo* of their opposition to the nobles by whom, under whose orders, and for whose pecuniary benefit, the Reformation had been originally effected. The Ministers, who had no means of harmonising with the nobles, and which had sprung up, and although in the first Book of Discipline, (1560), a regular ascending hierarchy was approved, in the second Book of Discipline, (1578), this was entirely swept away, and was specially declared that all preachers were to be equal in the presence of power. It is not our province, nor our intention to enter into the subject of the bitter contest which existed so long in Scotland between two heresies. Murder, calumny and violence were freely used by the Calvinists; while the Episcopalians, in their turn, were cruelly, justly, and other crimes of terrorism eventually conquered. Each of these sects was entirely false to its pretended principles of toleration and liberty of opinion in matters of faith, and while contending against each other they were not less persecuting and proscribing the Catholic Church.

To show really what the Reformation in Scotland was, it is necessary not only to regard the character and actions of its principal leaders, and their motives for action, but also to look down the streets in their own day, and to see the liberal arts, which were neglected, but despised. No liberty nor progress, but, on the contrary, the narrowest intolerance, the grossest superstition, and the most searching and thorough persecution.

The parish Kirks I mean they see misguide that some for wind and rain therein may hide. But feathers, fith and dung does lie abroad. Where folk should sit to hear the Word of God.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Record of the Fairs. The superiority of Wells, Richardson & Co.'s improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the premiums given by the Agricultural Society, and the fact that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited, is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid, a most important consideration, for lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter Colors offered for sale. It does not color the butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattainable by many others; and being the strongest is the cheapest Color in the market.

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HEALY'S GREAT SPEECH.

IN REPLY TO O'CONNOR POWER.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Mr. T. M. Healy in reply to O'Connor Power's attack on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address:

Mr. Healy (who on rising was warmly cheered by the Irish party) said:—Mr. Speaker, I think, sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. member for Mayo the House will fall into the position of the gentleman who listened to the needy knife-grinder. "A story, God bless you, I have none to tell." (laughter). The hon. gentleman in the course of his speech has been indulging in a species of amusement not uncommon with him in this House (laughter and cheers). I refer to the species of tight-rope dancing wherein he balances himself (oh, oh, and cheers), whereby he balances himself with great poise between the Irish Nationalist on the one hand and the Whig party on the other (laughter and cheers). The speech, sir, with which the hon. gentleman has favored the House is not, however, of the character with which we in Ireland have been accustomed to be favored by him (laughter)—but it is not in the least characterized by the speeches to which this House has been favored by the honorable gentleman. I shall just give one extract from one of his speeches by way of explaining to the House the present position occupied by the hon. member for Mayo, and it will convey to the mind of the hon. member because the words consisted of a condemnation of another hon. gentleman, the hon. member for Tralee: (Laughter and cheers).

"Now, he would not pretend to be sufficiently sagacious in judging men, or to be so good a patient as to let the hateful Coercion Act, I say if that be true low was it that the hon. member for Mayo, upon so recent an occasion as last evening, supported the Government who were the authors of that stringent and hateful Coercion Act (Irish cheers). The hon. member again comes down to this house and charges us with bringing forward matters of comparatively little importance, being the right of free speech and the right of public meeting in Ireland, of which the hon. member says we deprived him (Irish cheers).

I doubt whether the hon. member prizes those rights now as much as when he had more occasion to prize them (Irish cheers), and it was therefore a matter of little importance to him that Irish members should be allowed to address the people of Ireland (Irish cheers).

We deem it our duty to state that the first of the first importance (Irish cheers), and our charge here is not so much that we charge against the Orangemen for their attempts to break up our meetings, but in attempting to do that they were only carrying out their traditional policy of violence, but it is a charge against the Government that they made no attempt to put down these Orangemen (Irish cheers). We never uttered a complaint against the Orangemen for having attempted to break up our meetings, but do complain that the Government would neither put the matter down themselves nor allow us to do it (Irish cheers and Tory counter cheers). We make no complaint that the Orangemen should desire to make a trial of their strength if only the Government will stand aside and let the match be tested (Irish cheers and Tory counter cheers, and Ministerial cries of "oh, oh"). For my part I can say that whether in this House or out of it, I was never particularly afraid of the leaders of the Orange party, or the leaders of the Ministry either in this House or out of it (Irish cheers). And I can only say also that if the Government are afraid to put down these Orangemen or if they are not in league with them, which I strongly suspect they are (Irish cheers), let them stand aside, and at least we shall do something for that country (Irish cheers and Tory counter cheers). But I pass from the hon. member for Mayo. I have, perhaps, given his speech more notice than it deserves (Irish cheers, and Ministerial cries of "oh, oh"). The main point of my charge against the Government is what I have stated, and we shall not be drawn away from that charge by intervention on the part of the member for Mayo (Irish cheers), who, no doubt, thought he would serve a useful purpose for the Government by drawing himself as a red herring across the track of the debate to divert the hunt from the fox (Irish cheers). We are not to be misled by a speech from the hon. gentleman from the main count of our indictment against the Government (Irish cheers).

It is easy to perceive that there is an interior struggle going on, for he has the look of a man who is not sure of his own self, but he is doing right, but cannot succeed, and who is ashamed of himself."

(Laughter.) Then he says: "How the Whigs first act upon him, whether they begin by sending him in to the coming meeting, or whether they come down in the evening to support the Government which look confidential, or whether they begin by staring at him I cannot tell (laughter). The first dangerous symptom is an evident anxiety on the part of the patriot to be alone in the room with them, and his political friend the whip that it was a close thing."

(Laughter.) I trust that the majority of 49 will be considered as a "close thing" with the vote of the hon. member for Mayo, and that he may be considered as the dispensers of the Mammion of iniquity.

From bad he goes to worse, taking courage to himself from the idea nobody knows him in the great wilderness of London. He gets up early and slips down a back way to the Treasury, and all is over."

(Laughter.) I think that after that quotation I may to a great extent leave the hon. gentleman to his own reflections (laughter). But when he contemplates the course of his conduct, and the members of our party, whom he condemns, who influenced in their conduct in Ireland by a desire to oust the leader of the party from his position, I would remind the hon. gentleman the member for Mayo of what his own course in this House has been. Who was the first man in the whole Irish Party to denounce Mr. Isaac Butt as a traitor? Who was the first man to leave the existing party of the hon. gentleman the member for Cork? The hon. member for Mayo (cheers). And, in fact, I may say that not merely his personal but his political life is strewn with the wreck of broken principles (cheers). The hon. gentleman the member for Mayo has taunted me with the fact that in my address to the electors of Monaghan there was not a word about Irish Nationality. At least I did not hoodwink the electors with false pleas about Irish Nationality and then run away from the party with which I was associated (cheers), and endeavor by skillful artifice in this House to carry the favor of English Ministers (cheers). I have not attacked in Ireland what I have not attacked here (cheers). I have not referred in Ireland to the pirate flag of England and then come to this House with some paltry reference about a "local assembly" and "as much self-government as is compatible with the safety of Parliament and the integrity of the British Empire" (hear, and cheers). How do references to a "pirate flag" associate themselves in the minds of hon. gentlemen with the speech we have just heard? He says that my address contained the principles of modern Socialism. What was my address? It was simply a declaration in favor of the Land Act, an amendment of the Land Bill which the hon. gentleman himself on the 14th March, 1883, marched through the lobby to support (cheers), and yet the hon. member for Mayo taunts me with Socialism. (Irish cheers).

He informed us that "we" carried out intimidation in Ireland, and that we taunted others with

intimidation in Ulster. There was intimidation practiced in Ireland at the time to which the hon. member refers, but it was intimidation of a very different character to that practiced in Ulster by the landlords. (Irish cheers). There was a struggle by the unfortunate and miserable peasantry of Ireland to re-assert themselves from the rents which the Prime Minister pronounced to be rack-rents; and if there was intimidation practiced in the struggle it was excusable as compared with the intimidation of the mob of noble lords belonging to Ulster, who, to keep up their rack-rents and their harsh leases, invaded peaceful Nationalist districts, and endeavored to put down peaceful meetings by means of the bludgeon. (Irish cheers). Then we are told that we deprived the hon. member for Mayo of the right of free speech. When did we deprive the hon. member of his speech? (Hear, hear). Does he not know the way to the railway station on the Broadstone? (Irish cheers). Does he not know where the Midland Railway leads to? (Irish cheers and laughter). Does he not know the town of Ballina, or Claremorris, or Irishtown? And when did we ever stand between him and his road to these places? He it was who, at the first Home Rule Conference in 1873—of which I may observe, the member for Dublin County, Mr. King-Harman, was Secretary (laughter)—he it was who came forward and proposed a motion calling on every Irish member to abstain from one year from rendering an account of his stewardship; and I think the failure of the hon. member for Mayo to adhere to that resolution is quite as great as the hon. member for Dublin County (Irish cheers). We are taunted by him, too, that we were the means of passing for Ireland a most stringent and hateful Coercion Act. I say if that be true low was it that the hon. member for Mayo, upon so recent an occasion as last evening, supported the Government who were the authors of that stringent and hateful Coercion Act (Irish cheers). The hon. member again comes down to this house and charges us with bringing forward matters of comparatively little importance, being the right of free speech and the right of public meeting in Ireland, of which the hon. member says we deprived him (Irish cheers).

So far as Ireland is concerned, I have no doubt the Prime Minister is kept as much in the dark about what is going on as if he were not a member of the same Cabinet as Lord Spencer. (Irish cheers).

That chance is there of justice in Ireland with men like him in the management of the administration of the law (Irish cheers). The Clerk of the Peace and Crown is another official closely connected with the administration of the law, and have the Government, I would ask, ever reprimanded the Clerk of the Peace and Crown, who has been summoned a meeting of magistrates to protest against the dismissal of Lord Rosmore? (Irish cheers). Will, I say, the Crown charge the venue from Cavan in the case of Philip Maguire, where it would be in the hands of Orangemen, and will the Government say that they will spare the innumerable offences like Chief Justice Morris? (Irish cheers). Chief Justice Morris tried two cases recently in Dublin, one a trial for conspiracy to murder, another a trial for arson, a graver crime in the eyes of the law, for conspiracy to murder is a misdemeanor and could only be punished by ten years' penal servitude, whereas arson was punishable with penal servitude for life. In one case every single juror of the judge's own religion, forty-nine in all and including one magistrate, were told to stand aside, and his lordship, with no remark with regard to jury packing or other practices, but when it came to Mr. Mathews, publisher of the first Orange placard—how proud the member for Dublin must be of his fellow-associates (Irish cheers and laughter)—but when it came to Mr. Mathews, of the "Tyne Courer"—these men are derisive of men from the ranks of the Orange party when it came to him the Chief Justice, pious Catholic that he is (laughter), when he saw three Protestants challenged said—"Why what does this mean? It is a great shame to be challenging those respectable men (Irish cheers). It is recorded in Mr. Macintosh, the music seller (laughter) what does he know about it?"

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS." Where were the Chief Justice's comments when forty-nine of his co-religionists were ordered aside? "It is a very hard thing," says his lordship in the Orangemen's case "it is a very hard thing that the jurors of Dublin should be troubled with those cases." Yes, it is a very hard thing; but where are these judicial comments when eastern peasants are indicted? (Loud Irish cheers). These fellows who attempt to boast unforgotten families in their homes to enjoy the protection of the judicial ermine, and are driven to commit a crime under the grossest provocation, to have the full measure of punishment, the law permits? Mr. Mathews is recorded to mercy, a recommendation tenderly carried out by the judge (Irish cheers), and mark you the grounds of the recommendation—"The high political excitement prevailing in Ireland at the time" (Irish laughter). Yes, prevailing in Ireland, where there no extenuating circumstances when Kerry peasants got fifteen years' penal servitude because they entered houses and carried away arms? (Irish cheers). The Chief Justice, taking into account "the high political excitement," gave Mr. Mathews twelve months and his associates six months, but ungenerously dated the sentences from the day of committal, so that Mathews, for his murderous attempt on an unfortunate aged family, was allowed off with nine months and his companions with three months. The Chief Secretary appears to be ready to energy the suggestion that the policy of seclusion with regard to Irish matters was being pursued towards the Prime Minister. Have the law officers of the Crown in Ireland informed the Prime Minister of the nature of the offence, the character of the judge's charge in Mathews' and in the previous cases? Nothing of the kind (Irish cheers). If he had I have no doubt his mind would revolt with horror from the idea that the signatory of murder placards and the burner of a house over an evicted family should enjoy the favor of Lord Spencer

first kill your Nationalist and then there will be no meeting (cheers).

That is a maxim, I venture to say, that will be laid close to heart by gentlemen like Lord Rosmore. Up to the present the Nationalists at the meeting, but now they will have no need to assemble for that purpose. All they need do to stop a Nationalist meeting is to cause one beforehand. In the North it has been found practically impossible to get a conviction against an Orangeman (hear, hear). And now I will ask the venue to be changed in the case of Philip Maguire: will the Government dare again to increase the number of judges like Chief Justice Morris, who is very severe on jury packing when an Orangeman is concerned, but who has not a single word to say on the subject when the persons indicted are Nationalists? Philip Maguire was murdered in Cavan by Orangemen, and are the Government going to entrust the cause of a grand jury who are Orangemen; to a high sheriff who is an Orangeman—a person like Mr. Archdale, who, the day after he received the Lord Lieutenant's warrant appointing him High Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh, was not ashamed to say—and I think I can name men who are appointed to judicial functions in Ireland—"I am appointed," he said, "Sheriff. I hope I won't have a great deal to do; but if I ever get a Parnellite at the end of a rope I will give it a very heavy tug at the other end!" (cries of "shame.") Has the Prime Minister had his attention drawn by the law officers of the Crown in Ireland to language such as that? (Irish cheers). Of course not, because the policy of the Irish Government with regard to the Prime Minister is a policy of seclusion (Irish cheers). We are charged with asking questions on the notice paper of the House of Commons. Why do we do it? We do it in order, if possible, to bring the enlightened and generous mind of the Prime Minister to bear upon some of the illegalities that are being committed in Ireland (hear, hear).

KEEPING GLASSBORNE IN THE DARK. So far as Ireland is concerned, I have no doubt the Prime Minister is kept as much in the dark about what is going on as if he were not a member of the same Cabinet as Lord Spencer. (Irish cheers).

That chance is there of justice in Ireland with men like him in the management of the administration of the law (Irish cheers). The Clerk of the Peace and Crown is another official closely connected with the administration of the law, and have the Government, I would ask, ever reprimanded the Clerk of the Peace and Crown, who has been summoned a meeting of magistrates to protest against the dismissal of Lord Rosmore? (Irish cheers). Will, I say, the Crown charge the venue from Cavan in the case of Philip Maguire, where it would be in the hands of Orangemen, and will the Government say that they will spare the innumerable offences like Chief Justice Morris? (Irish cheers). Chief Justice Morris tried two cases recently in Dublin, one a trial for conspiracy to murder, another a trial for arson, a graver crime in the eyes of the law, for conspiracy to murder is a misdemeanor and could only be punished by ten years' penal servitude, whereas arson was punishable with penal servitude for life. In one case every single juror of the judge's own religion, forty-nine in all and including one magistrate, were told to stand aside, and his lordship, with no remark with regard to jury packing or other practices, but when it came to Mr. Mathews, publisher of the first Orange placard—how proud the member for Dublin must be of his fellow-associates (Irish cheers and laughter)—but when it came to Mr. Mathews, of the "Tyne Courer"—these men are derisive of men from the ranks of the Orange party when it came to him the Chief Justice, pious Catholic that he is (laughter), when he saw three Protestants challenged said—"Why what does this mean? It is a great shame to be challenging those respectable men (Irish cheers). It is recorded in Mr. Macintosh, the music seller (laughter) what does he know about it?"

"LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS." Where were the Chief Justice's comments when forty-nine of his co-religionists were ordered aside? "It is a very hard thing," says his lordship in the Orangemen's case "it is a very hard thing that the jurors of Dublin should be troubled with those cases." Yes, it is a very hard thing; but where are these judicial comments when eastern peasants are indicted? (Loud Irish cheers). These fellows who attempt to boast unforgotten families in their homes to enjoy the protection of the judicial ermine, and are driven to commit a crime under the grossest provocation, to have the full measure of punishment, the law permits? Mr. Mathews is recorded to mercy, a recommendation tenderly carried out by the judge (Irish cheers), and mark you the grounds of the recommendation—"The high political excitement prevailing in Ireland at the time" (Irish laughter). Yes, prevailing in Ireland, where there no extenuating circumstances when Kerry peasants got fifteen years' penal servitude because they entered houses and carried away arms? (Irish cheers). The Chief Justice, taking into account "the high political excitement," gave Mr. Mathews twelve months and his associates six months, but ungenerously dated the sentences from the day of committal, so that Mathews, for his murderous attempt on an unfortunate aged family, was allowed off with nine months and his companions with three months. The Chief Secretary appears to be ready to energy the suggestion that the policy of seclusion with regard to Irish matters was being pursued towards the Prime Minister. Have the law officers of the Crown in Ireland informed the Prime Minister of the nature of the offence, the character of the judge's charge in Mathews' and in the previous cases? Nothing of the kind (Irish cheers). If he had I have no doubt his mind would revolt with horror from the idea that the signatory of murder placards and the burner of a house over an evicted family should enjoy the favor of Lord Spencer

organ is careful of the Attorney-General Lord Chief Justice having been "just and atrocious individual in no way from prison at moments out of the sentenced. No know is why they carry out the law the same way as the same. Either Government to his party to be meetings or to why did not the meeting of what answer charge of having men, and will the meeting to assemble of men, led on to we what was meeting, by a commission of OTHER MEMBERS In the years earnest of the sales in Ireland at auction for peace although was in bidding Northcott, that might be into (Irish cheers). taunts of the mis of Dublin? (Irish had assembled in, members of had assembled was addressed the Admiralty, would have had a counter demo if there had not been have been (hear, hear), invited into the matter, but was into a police station cell after having truncheon (Irish gentleman (the that those who Orange meeting men who issued the admitted the right hon. said that he to illegal "Nationalists, sands, and meetings," and suppressed, and all vicinals, where tieman's Government would be an over and in the would rule it temptations to to men whom to be "hot-blooded and yet he also excited and g put it down. than a placard in the country patriotic meet upon the Com the meeting of the rebels, sta Loyalist ho (laughter) who ring dispatch march to the and cheers). of the leaders select the ro The watchwo veiled to the boy. Where was (laughter). I drew up this consultation (Chief of the proclamation with withdrew it? dined that they gentleman— (Irish cheers) sidered the pr

and protection a Castle placement justice can we sentences are a the Privy Coun Every instance Privy Council by rises, the O'Brien (cheers). No, wh condemnation i (Irish cheers); but comes to trial he in the opinion of abiding man, he roast alive a he moment of polit off with nine (Irish cheers) that that sentence We remember the case of Lord (cheers). We re who was convicted May of what he atrocious (Irish imprisonment Government after because of the of his health; a ceptionally treat I make no com being extended would like to k fair play in deal (cheers). Why release Mr. Why was the do case of Mr. Melc Northcott, was treatment? (I I am not surpris Hastings, as the me with an epis the whole case Lord Spencer newspaper. I have no auth beyond the word myself. Mr. W that Earl Spence newspaper. Doubtless also organ is careful of the Attorney-General Lord Chief Justice having been "just and atrocious individual in no way from prison at moments out of the sentenced. No know is why they carry out the law the same way as the same. Either Government to his party to be meetings or to why did not the meeting of what answer charge of having men, and will the meeting to assemble of men, led on to we what was meeting, by a commission of OTHER MEMBERS In the years earnest of the sales in Ireland at auction for peace although was in bidding Northcott, that might be into (Irish cheers). taunts of the mis of Dublin? (Irish had assembled in, members of had assembled was addressed the Admiralty, would have had a counter demo if there had not been have been (hear, hear), invited into the matter, but was into a police station cell after having truncheon (Irish gentleman (the that those who Orange meeting men who issued the admitted the right hon. said that he to illegal "Nationalists, sands, and meetings," and suppressed, and all vicinals, where tieman's Government would be an over and in the would rule it temptations to to men whom to be "hot-blooded and yet he also excited and g put it down. than a placard in the country patriotic meet upon the Com the meeting of the rebels, sta Loyalist ho (laughter) who ring dispatch march to the and cheers). of the leaders select the ro The watchwo veiled to the boy. Where was (laughter). I drew up this consultation (Chief of the proclamation with withdrew it? dined that they gentleman— (Irish cheers) sidered the pr