

him altogether is the question which the men of Ireland are asking each other.

In Ireland and in England it is well known that Captain O'Shea is a most disreputable, conscienceless and immoral person. It is well known that Mrs. O'Shea could have obtained a divorce from him ten years ago had she so desired. Why she did not do so if she, entertained an affection for Mr. Parnell, is one part of the mystery. O'Shea is the son of an Irish attorney who made an immense fortune by trickery, intrigue, and political work of the most infamous character. O'Shea was educated in one of the highest of the Roman Catholic colleges, and subsequently entered the British army as an officer of rank.

While in the army he made the acquaintance of his future wife; through her brother, Captain Wood. O'Shea had many characteristics pleasing to the romantic and dashing young woman of the period; for such Miss Kitty Wood undoubtedly was. He succeeded in winning her heart and finally married her, though her family was heartily opposed to the union. But Miss Wood, having inherited a large fortune in her own right, was independent of her family and married the "gallant" Captain O'Shea.

In a few years O'Shea squandered his patrimony in riotous living, left the army, and became what in English sporting circles is termed a "blackleg," and "welcher." His conduct became abominable. He consorted openly with disreputable women, lived on his wife's estate, and became a byword for baseness of all kinds. He still maintained his connection with the Catholic Church, and, either to reclaim him or to wean him from bad associations, the Irish priests had him elected a member of Parliament for the County of Clare, in Ireland. It was at this period that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell, and that Mr. Parnell became acquainted with Mrs. O'Shea, who was a leader, at the time, in Dublin society. O'Shea at the first opportunity betrayed his country and his constituents, and it was said openly sold himself to English politicians.

Of course Clare repudiated O'Shea, though the Irish priests still upheld him. It was said that Mrs. O'Shea also renounced him and was taking steps towards a separation. Then Mr. Parnell took up O'Shea and actually had him returned to Parliament for Galway, in opposition to the whole Irish

party. Then it was supposed that Mrs. O'Shea's influence over Parnell caused the latter to espouse the cause of O'Shea. Time alone will reveal the mystery behind this unfortunate business, and whether O'Shea was cognizant of the relations between his wife and Parnell will also come out.

What is most astonishing of all, Ireland furnishes a parallel for the Parnell case.

In 1169, Ireland was divided into several provinces, each governed by a powerful chief, and all governed by an "ard-riagh," or high king. O'Rourke was Chief of Leitrim, and MacMurroch was Chief of Leinster. The latter paid a visit of friendship to the former, but the result was that Mrs. O'Rourke eloped with MacMurroch, the Leinster chief. This was occasion for war. The high king Roderick O'Connor took up the cause of O'Rourke, and the false woman was recaptured and placed in a convent. His clansmen renounced MacMurroch and he had to fly to England. He visited Henry II. and implored aid to regain his province. Henry received, in 1155, a bull from Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspere), empowering him to make a conquest of Ireland. This presented a favorable opportunity for the English king, and he gave the Irish chief license to recruit in England for the war in Ireland. This MacMurroch did, and the first English invader appeared in Ireland about 1171. This expedition was under the sanction of the Roman Church, for Bishop Barry of Wales accompanied it and blessed it, and wrote a book on Ireland, saying the Irish were not in accord with Rome. However, the MacMurroch expedition met with hearty opposition and could not effect much.

In 1172 Henry in person appeared in Waterford in command of a strong force. He proceeded direct to Cashel, where a synod of Irish prelates was in session. To this assemblage Henry presented the bull of Adrian. A paragraph from this bull will show the nature of the whole. Here it is:

"Adrian, bishop and servant of the servants of God, to his most dear son in Christ, the illustrious King of England, greeting, health and apostolic benediction.

"It is not, indeed, to be doubted, that the kingdom of Ireland, and every island upon which Christ, the sun of justice hath shone, and which has received the principles of the Christian faith, belong of right to St. Peter and to the holy Roman Church, which thy majesty likewise admits, from whence we

the more fully implant in them the seed of faith, that seed which is acceptable to God, and to which we, after a minute investigation, consider that a conformity should be required by us the more rigidly. Thou, dearest son in Christ, hast likewise signified to us that for the purpose of subjecting the people of Ireland to laws, and eradicating vice from among them, thou art desirous of entering that island; and also of paying for each house an annual tribute of one penny to St. Peter; and of preserving the privileges of its churches pure and undefiled. We therefore, with approving and favorable views, commend thy pious and laudable desire, and to aid thy undertaking, we give to thy petition our grateful and willing consent, that thou enter that island and that its people may receive thee with honor and revere thee as their lord."

This makes interesting reading today. It plainly shows that in Ireland the first Protestantism was established. It shows that Rome is Ireland's curse.

#### IMPORTANT RULING BY JUDGE BLACKBURN.

A most important case came up before Judge Blackburn Tuesday, and that the decision was a surprise feebly expresses it. The case was that of the United States vs. Andrew Callaghan, charged with adultery, and when Judge Blackburn ordered his acquittal many were the adverse opinions expressed.

The defendant was arraigned and defended by J. W. White, Prosecuting Attorney Evans representing the Government. The following jury was empaneled: Edward Sewell, John W. Allen, B. L. Bybee, B. A. Bybee, Aaron DeWitt, Mark Fletcher, George Stetson, Andrew Rose, Thomas Fryer, Charles McCornie, Thomas Frazier and B. C. Walton.

The following witnesses were examined for the prosecution, from whom the facts in the case were obtained: Clinton Brouson, Ella Manfull, Ellie Manfull and D. Tracey.

Six years ago, the defendant, who is not a Mormon, took up his abode in a one-roomed cabin or shanty, situated at George Creek, Box Elder County. Shortly after his removal there he was joined by a woman named Ella Manfull, and four small children, whose husband and father had recently died. Previous to this Callaghan had married a lady, said to be very respectable and of an extraordinary good disposition, now living near the Idaho line, and deliberately abandoned her, thus throwing her upon her personal resources for a livelihood.

The Manfull woman and her little flock took up a residence in the Callaghan house and there continued to reside until very recently. The defendant also lived in the same room as the woman, it will be remembered that there was but one apartment in the cabin, and slept upon a bed near that of Mrs. Manfull, except that the one occupied by Callaghan was usually found on the floor. The man and woman usually retired together and