My dear Col. [illegible]

Enclosed you

to intervene with Mr. Treatman, a chief.

I [illegible] a great deal about John Mac.

secretary about [illegible] a

Mrs. Clark

pair of [illegible] hand

with [illegible] a shot

[illegible] you are pretty

[illegible] you are pretty

[illegible] me and [illegible]

[illegible] we are [illegible]

[illegible] Thurland of

Ballyminoyer

[illegible] and [illegible]
Advertisements

Are not in Ireland, 2
A must pay it be
until 8th and
the 75 a year
My thanks that
I will write after
we will answer
you heard about
next year and
this year
A. J. Henry
Yours sincerely,

Eliza

Dear Colonel,

I am sorry you have been ill.

Your letter received with £30 in Lincoln notes returned (unpaid) by way of remittance to your credit here. No payment yet from the Standard Agent, but I expect it every day. Delay was caused by the application made to the Court respecting the claim of the late

E. S.

P.S. Great improvement in your health.
Managers are guaranteed 

Salary £7000 odd! disputed 

by the Liquidator, but 

attorney by the Court about 

a fortnight ago.

I will make further 

enquiry and write you 

again, meanwhile go 

have about £31 here 

to draw against.

I thought you were 

sustaining in the 

Riviera with Inglahstone. 

When you have the date, 

I paid in £40 to your 

account, part of which 

I foresee you will kindly 

let me have back out 

of the Standard Cheque, 

if you please find it 

quite convenient to draw, 

as I am not quite 

prepared to close my little 

stock venture yet. 

Wishing that you are 

well with kindest
Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to hear of your illness. I was extremely pleased to hear from you by your last letter, and I am sure that you are in better health now. I hope to see you soon, in order to give you the necessary certificate of your illness.

I have been very busy with my affairs, and I hope that you have been equally busy. I am always glad to hear from you, and I hope that you will write to me soon.

I am in haste to receive your reply, and I hope that you will write to me very soon.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

30th July 1843
My Dear Father Egan

The very arrival in
Tournai, into the midst of foreign
conspiracy, other two letters from you,
recommend Mr. O'Conor CE—
for a candidate for the office of local
Inspector of Clares Co. Herefore, in accordance with your wishes,
I wrote to Mr. O'Connell of Mr. O'Conor's letter—It has come to
hope your recommendation will
ensure for him the post he
seeks.

Ever my Dear Father Egan
(Truly respectfully)

My Dear Sir Arch.

I regret to say I've
recently heard letters to
on behalf of Mr. O'Conor,
that he may not meet a similar
fate—Mr. O'Conor
is the Engineer of the Ernes
watersworks, and the Architect
of the new college of which
I was president.
to the President of the University
College Dublin

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to submit the enclosed letter, which I will now forward, and I trust will receive favorable consideration.

I am, my dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

To the Right Honble.
The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland

[Signature]
Enrolul Salishead
Co. Selmac Ireland
February 13th 1883

Dear Col. Makon

I beg to remind you of your kind promise with regard to the appointment of Sub. Com.

I am sure others will be appointed and it is only on last week Mr. Smith, Clerk of Frensham

County, Sussex who was appointed. Mr. Nice, clerk of Parks also joined who is Chairman of the District Union. Mr. Robert B. Reerus of

Birchworth C.P. and Mr. John Welby Scott who is Agent to my Lord

May Lord see business, how all
Written to Judge O'Hagen of my leaving some time ago but the appointment did not rest with him it is made by the Lord Lieutenant on the Secretary No person from Wales had been appointed any of in the general Appointments that your application to the Governor would and that it be successful the Black of Wales sent copies by and resolution of our Hereditary council when been acting as Deputy Vice Chairman during the last 20 years was directed some time ago to forward to you testimonial on my behalf with their respect I think I can do for you

[Signature]

[Signature]
13 Feb 1882

My dear Colonel, I have sent to the Liquidators of the "Standard" they can only say that the cheque must come very soon. Meanwhile you have £15 or £16 on your account or cheque for £5 being just paid. - but he quite easy in manner, as in case of any delay
in receipt of the cheque I will take care that your account is kept in funds.
You will remember that I paid you £40 viz.
£30 to pay for the insurance
Notes + £10 to meet two
25 cheques you had given
I hope that you are feeling improved & fit for the coming campaign, with best regards from
my dear friend
Yours sincerely,

Cabinet
The Special Assistant
Mr.
ENNIS RELIEF FUND.

TOWN HALL, ENNIS, FEB. 16, 1883.

Sir,—A Public meeting was convened at the Town Hall on last evening with a view to meet the very deep distress which unhappily prevails so extensively through the town at the present moment. The houses of the poor, as you are probably aware, are in a wretched state owing to the late Floods, and were it not for the benevolence and humanity of some of their more favoured neighbours, from whom they received shelter, many of the aged poor must have perished from exposure to the terrible inclemency of the weather during the past month. To add to their privations, there is little or no employment, and many of them are literally half famished from want of food, fuel and sufficient clothing. While recognising the many claims on your charity, it was deemed a matter of imperative necessity to make an immediate and earnest appeal on behalf of the poor of the town to raise a public fund for procuring them fuel and food, and to alleviate their present unhappy condition generally, and accordingly it was resolved that a Committee be formed for that object, viz,—

THOMAS O'MEEHAN, C.T.C., CHAIRMAN.
P. J. DILLON.
REV. M. CAREY, C.C.
VERY REV. J. A. WHITE, O.S.F.
JOSEPH BLACKWELL.
WILLIAM FROST.
JAMES COSTELLOE, T.C.
PAT MCNERNEY.

A subscription list was then opened when the following contributions were immediately handed in,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thos. O'Meehan, C.T.C.</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Shaw, T.C.</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. D. Fogarty</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. John Scanlon</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. M. Carey</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Rev. J. A. White, O.S.F.</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. J. Dillon, &amp; Co.</td>
<td>3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messrs. Ramlatynne, per Mr. Harris</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank of Ireland, per Mr. Teeling</td>
<td>5 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Costelloe, T.C.</td>
<td>2 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. &amp; D. McInerney</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Considine, T.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>James Kinane, T.C.</td>
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<td>Joseph Blackwell</td>
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<td>John Barrett</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. G. Hickey</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. M. Gilligan, Rey, M.D., J.P.</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>T. Butson, Solicitor</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Rev. M. O'Uilligan</td>
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<td>Messrs. O'Uilligan, Bros.</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Moloney, Jail-street.</td>
<td>1 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Meechan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Greene, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>E. Finnane</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Edwards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. D. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. F. Crowe, Cahiraulla</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Moloney</td>
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<td>Mr. Healy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Kennedy, High-street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Kennedy, Mill-street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Kennedy, Corn Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cleary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael Byrne</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. N. O'Flanagan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. P. J. Dillon do act as Secretary and Treasurer.

Your charitable co-operation is earnestly solicited. Subscriptions will be received by the Chairman, Hon. Sec., Members of the Committee, or any of the local Clergy.

I remain, Sir, your faithful servant,

P. J. DILLON, Sec. & Treasurer.
Sir,

Madame of Espagne

(Mr. de Chacenay’s sister)

appealed to you for the

assistance of gentlemen to

her children. Would

you be so kind as to

inform me if you could give
Our stores information comes on your having occupied the house in the family of the Prince of Wales. I should be very glad to know of the Prince's recent visit here. I am satisfied before returning on any engagement and operations as soon as possible.

Believe me,

Ruby Yours,

Maria, Deborah

I live at 322, Blvd. Paris
Feb. 16. 03.

Madam,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing the date of Monday last, which period I was absent from London. Immediately on my arrival in town, I put my affairs in order and proceeded to Grosvenor Street to acquaint you of my changed situation.

Yours,
[Signature]
1 Patrakan, West
16th July 1804

My dear Mr. [Name],

The cheque for £10. 3/- which accompanied your letter of yesterday is duly placed to your credit.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Signature]
Paris, 1er février 83.

Cher Colonel,

Je viens encore une fois vous dire que je suis revenue de ma couche, comme vous l'avez fait mon mari. Depuis quelque temps, il me serait impossible de vous le faire. Je me sens d'abord douleur que j'ai ouvert, comme aussi la fin de
19th February 1883

My dear Mr. Brightman,

I have no doubt you'll remember the application I sent you some time ago to the Lord Lieutenant, signed by a great number of Chief Men, I have the distinct view of Companions of the Bath Confirmed as one of a recognition of my past public services. Mr. Gladstone before leaving Ireland informed me of this and left with me two letters of which I enclose Copies - as he explained it must be next to impossible to get with the old by the 1st Jan., the income tax having been at town, if you would kindly send an acknowledgment I am

Yours,

H. C.
The subject -- I am at leisure.

Yours, etc.,

Colonel

The Adjutant General

N. P.
I have to ask you to lunch and not to think as I have a most important appointment to keep at six o'clock on that evening. I have asked Mr. Dun to come and meet you so that we might have a long conversation. Nobody but ourselves and a joint. Captain Barker has written to me for

25 Belgrave Park Gardens
Belgrave Park

February 23rd 1883

My Dear Colonel

Will you lunch with Siddles and will a Sunday Best at 3 o'clock? A cut out of a saddle of mutton?
some money — as I know his poor Deuil is very badly ill and looks very tired. Then written to Mr. Hindley then to forward him by post a Cheque for five pounds, like you be good enough on Sunday to fill me and bring with you a Cheque for five pounds drawn to his order and you can post it from our place to us to arrive that it reach him by Monday Morning. Did not old Forster fire Parnell a lace wallowing last night? Yours ever truly

Colonel

L. Carton

The F. Gorman Maken M. P.
23 July 1883

My dear Colonel,

The Standard Bank, they say will not be received by me (it is told) for 10 days or a fortnight, but I am paying in money to keep your account supplied, so pray be quite easy as to your cheques.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

J. M. Lockhart
NOTTING HILL, W.
February 23rd, 1882.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Some time since I felt it necessary to make you acquainted with the speeches, writings, and character of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh.

I pointed out clearly what a grave and serious mistake, to use no stronger term, had been made by the Liberal party in endorsing, at the time of the General Election, the candidature of this man. I gave you from various sources unanswerable testimony concerning the great mischief done by Mr. Bradlaugh's speeches and writings, and indeed from his whole lawless career. Nevertheless the Liberal party refused, and continues to refuse, to withdraw from the false position taken by them. The result has been exactly what might have been expected, viz., confusion, division, and bitterness to all concerned. The House of Commons itself is not strong enough to make wrong right or evil good. The choice of Mr. Bradlaugh was, and is, a disgrace to the Liberal party. The passing of the Affirmation Bill will not settle this question. One of the worst features of this Bill is that it appears in the form of an attempt on the part of the Government to clear Mr. Bradlaugh from the consequences of his scandalous conduct in the past, and seek to make the Legislature an agent to open the lawfully closed doors of the House, in order that the most lawless blasphemers of modern times may enter. To attempt to separate the political from the individual and moral elements of this case is both impossible and undesirable.

When I last visited Northampton a well-known gentleman in that town told me of the frightful havoc caused by Mr. Bradlaugh's disgusting social publications. I loathe the naming of the horrible testimony, but I will not be a party to silence in regard to the man whose circulation of such shameless books as the "Fruits of Philosophy" and "Elements of Social Science," have wrought such degrading and fearful issues. Three distinct cases were mentioned of fathers in Northampton having children by their own daughters, a mother in one case acting as midwife.

Gentlemen, will you lend your influence and give your vote to a measure intended to aid this representative of revolting blasphemy and horrible social licence in entering your Honourable House?
I respectfully submit that it will not meet the case to affirm that the Legislature has nothing to do with moral and social questions. A gentleman who has known Northampton intimately for years says that the increase of a brutalizing licentiousness amongst the young people of that town is simply appalling. Now can these things be wondered at when such abominable literature as that to which I have called attention has been circulated for years, and is even now egging the very foundations of marriage, home, and natural relationship?

The affirmation requires of those who make it that they will "be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law," etc. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his offensive pamphlet, "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick," says that "one object is to submit reasons for the repeal of the Acts of Settlement and Union as far as the succession to the throne is concerned after the abdication or demise of the present Sovereign, and to procure the repeal of the only title under which any Member of the House of Brunswick could claim to succeed the present Sovereign on the throne, to prevent a special entailment which shall for the future exclude the Brunswickers." That there may be no mistake, listen to Mr. Bradlaugh's words: "Do not yet challenge the old and crumbling dynasty to die; you cannot expect it to commit suicide, and your weapons are not strong enough to fight it successfully." (National Reformer, Jan. 26, 1868.) Speaking of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Bradlaugh writes: "We trust that the Prince of Wales may get his trial; if he does, most certainly he will never sit on the Throne of England," (National Reformer, Oct. 20, 1870.) In the year 1871, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales accepted the Presidency of "The Asylum for Idiots," Mr. Bradlaugh in a specially printed leader in the National Reformer of April 23, 1871, writes these grossly insulting words: "We are pleased to see H.R.H. in a station for which the habits of his life and the traditions of his family so thoroughly qualify him."

Now, in the face of these insulting statements which are flung at the public before the public to this day, I ask. How can the House of Commons become a party to submit Mr. Bradlaugh by Affirmation? Is it to be lawful henceforth for a man solemnly, truly, and sincerely to affirm at the door of the House that he will bear faithful allegiance to her Majesty the Queen when he has distinctly stated and written that he intends to act in direct opposition to the Affirmation? Gentlemen, is the name of God to disappear in order that a solemn lie may be affirmed without conscience, hindrance, or velma? I desire to speak with the utmost respect, but the contemplated action of the Legislature is wrong in principle, and even if it were right, most unwise. This is not liberty, but license.

In relation to the Oath it was very properly stated that the House of Commons could not be made a party to its profession. Is the House of Commons to lend itself to be a party to the profession of the Affirmation? Recognised as wrong by the Legislature, if used by Mr. Bradlaugh in relation to God, can his affirmation be accepted when made in relation to her Majesty the Queen?

Given the passing of this Bill, will the Legislature quietly stand by and see Mr. Bradlaugh solemnly, truly, and sincerely promise "that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria" in the face of the following words which are found in Mr. Bradlaugh's pamphlet? He says, "I loathe these small German breast-bestared wanderers, whose only merit is their loving hatred of one another." Gentlemen of the House of Commons, are you really going to legislate to this end? Surely legislation could never be more foully prostituted.

Less than twelve months since, Mr. Bradlaugh was to have given an address in Cobden Hall, near Kenasol Green. He did not appear, but a "lady" came and represented him. In the course of her remarks, she explained Mr. Bradlaugh's intention when he took his seat in Parliament viz., to unite English Radicals, Irish and American Radicals, with Atheists and Diets, with French Freethinkers and Republicans; that these only wanted an able leader, like Mr. Bradlaugh, to humble England. This "lady" instanced the Hyde Park resolutions as an illustration of the superior power of the people when the people began to act, and as being "superior to the so-called majesty of the law, or the Commons, or Lords, or even of the Queen." She was greatly applauded.

And yet in the face of these seditions and lawless proceedings the Legislature is asked to pass an Affirmation Bill to meet Mr. Bradlaugh's case.

If this is not a monstrous misuse of the functions of the Legislature there never was one.

By the fear of God, who is the Supreme Lawgiver, in the interests of home, woman, marriage, law, and national righteousness, I implore you to hesitate before voting on behalf of a measure which, under the circumstances, would be nothing less than a direct insult to Almighty God. It would be hailed as a legislative concession to the leader of atheistic and social lawlessness, and secured, it will be affirmed, at the price of intimidation. These are not the days for the English Legislature to play into the hands of the representatives of lawlessness.

HENRY VARNLEY.
Ballyvanna

Cushenru 7th March 1883

Colonel The O'Gorman Mahon
J.P., D.L. & M.P.

Sir,

I hope you will pardon me for again troubling you, you have so kindly used your influence in behalf of my cousin Bridget Ryan, on a former Occasion.

Now take the liberty of asking you on her account to use all your great influence together appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Classes under the Intermediate examinations you can have her sent to any Town say either Cork or Galway,
You are Brethren, and I am Your Brother, and the object is to treat as kind as a brother could ever be. You are Brethren, and I am Your Brother, and the object is to treat as kind as a brother could ever be.

Superintendents have nothing to do but distribute the papers and see that good order is kept. Should you not wish to ask the Governor to appoint you Can get her appointed by asking Lord Fitzgerald, his address is 98 Portland Place West London. Miss Ryan is thought being my cousin very respectable, her brother is now P. P. of Greenwich, Rotton, he is the Rev. P. J. Ryan St. Joseph East Greenwich London S.E. I am sure he would be most happy to be acquainted with you Colonel. I am not writing to you long enjoy good health.
Generally, and compel the authorities to appoint, if necessary, three additional sub-
- commissions each consisting of 6 members.

If you look into the register or any other statistical almanac, you will find that for
the 32 counties of Ireland there are 60 Chairman of Quarter Sessions. The jurisdiction of each of
these would be quite insufficient to from the areas
on which are the Courts under the law of Ireland,
have plenty of work for the next 3 years, and
assurely the services of the sheriffs of Ireland, who
be fixed within that time. There are only 17 Judges
Courts at present in Ireland, and having they join
Leinster and Munster, a monstrous absurdity. At
this moment there are 7,000 to 9,000 Cases
Pending in Ireland; at least 3000. Additional cases will
be readied for trial within the next 3 years, taking
2 months out of each year for vacation, and thus the
6 members of each case at the value of $2,000.
They must up and free their decisions.

Lucas, March 24, 1833.

I have furnished a good deal of information
to your uncle on the working of this Court in this
County ever since its Commencement. In fact, the
talent of "how not to do it" was never more
effectually practiced by officials than by those
of the Land Courts in putting off and in every way
delaying the working and operation of the Court by
keeping the Courts open for a number since the year
of this Court's Commencement. In the mean
time the district since the year 1830, has been
explained with the ill-treatment of their
-constituents, the farmers of Ireland on the subject,
and begging of them by underhanded tricks in the House,
and by the possible pressure to induce
- or compel the chief Secretary and head Clerk,
- to appoint a worse man. Since those days, they
- appear to have taken no steps in the matter.

If you could get this done, it would prevent
not only the great inconvenience to the
- Government of the administration of the Court in this County,
- which amounts to an absolute mockery of its
- existence. For instance, at the present time, if the
- Court had sitt for only 44 days, and with not one
In the fortnightly fixed up them for that calling but they should be the Cost of going to the club, courses for hearing. Should be heard for that district, before the club meets. Should be allowed to sit anywhere else. By some may it be supposed that all the applications are heard, and decided by the chief. They are empowered to appoint such courses to and from, and direct to them for decision, which cases as they can apply to the courts can hear, no case that is not to be sent to them, but clearly they ought to be heard. The cases that want for trial in each district should be public, for publication here they should be permitted to sit anywhere else, or be allowed to accompany any of them. This would prevent the appearance of any such Cases, which are not heard or of filing Cases which are not heard or perhaps intended to be heard, and prevent the adjournment of their cases, which are frequently adjourned for destruction to the tenants. Members of the committee ought to take this matter in hands for the protection, and service of the Irish tenants.
General Register Office
Dublin, 10th March, 1878

Dear Sir,

May I respectfully request the favour of a reply to my letter of the 10th inst., which solicited your submission to a motion about being brought forward in the House of Commons for an inquiry into the working of the "Playfair scheme."

The "Playfair Committee" authorized this communication referred to details the grievances under

The O'Ferman, Adam

[Signature]
In the High Court of Justice.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

Mr. Justice Kay.

In the matter of "The Companies Acts "1862 and 1867." and

In the matter of "The Standard Bank "of London, Limited."

Pursuant to an Order of Court, dated 16th February, 1883, the Liquidators have the pleasure to enclose herewith a Cheque for £ 37:10:— being a payment of 7/6 per Share upon the Shares held by you in the Standard Bank of London, Limited.

Be good enough to return at once a receipt for the same upon the annexed form.

The Share Certificate is returned herewith.

Henry J. Leslie, F.C.A.
Simeon C. Hadley, Alderman.

Official Liquidators.

4, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

19 March 1883.

To The O'Gorman Mahon
9/0, J. C. Archer Esq.

Mears, Ransom & Bourne Esq.
11 Pall Mall East SW.
THE EMBANKMENT "BLOW HOLES."

It is always disagreeable, but it is sometimes useful, to express an opinion which runs counter to what, for the moment, appears to be the popular view of a matter.

I greatly admire the Thames Embankment, the view looking westward from near Blackfriars Bridge is simply magnificent. The gardens also I have often visited merely for the pleasure of being in them; I am not likely, therefore, to underrate the objections to any defacement of either. I also frequently go to the City by the District Railway, which, notwithstanding all its drawbacks, is the best way of doing so.

With the old habits of a Member of the House, desirous of acquiring all obtainable knowledge of a subject, upon which to form opinion, I decided personally to inspect the erections which are now so strongly assailed; so this afternoon I drove to the end of Blackfriars Bridge and walked along by the River to Westminster Bridge, and this is what I saw:—On approaching the Temple Station I came upon the first "blow-hole;" it seems to me to be a great pity that for any reason it should have been placed there, but the structure, to do the Railway bare justice, has been made neatly: it is apparently 6 feet high, the walls are of cream-coloured brick, are panelled, and ivy is planted against the panels; one could not help thinking that an open grating, level with the surface, would have been much better. There is another and similar structure, just past the station westward, which seems needlessly to have stopped a flight of steps; as, however, there is still room for the latter between it and the end of the station, this inconvenience can easily be remedied. Continuing my walk, I found two more of these structures similar to the others and open to the same objections, viz., that they occupy a portion of the gardens (none too large already), and that they obstruct the view; of course "it goes without saying" that when a train passes below there is a momentary puff of mingled steam and smoke, also afterwards a slight issue which does not rise
more than a foot; foot passengers in the Euston Road will know exactly what I describe, and they, during many years experience, have not found it much of a nuisance.

Close to the Charing Cross Station, however, I came upon a much more offensive erection, a really serious eyesore, consisting of a long building of red brick, within a yard of the railing, and I knocked to make enquiry about it. One said that it belonged to the Electric Lighting Company, another that it belonged to the Metropolitan Board of Works; the only thing I could ascertain with certainty was that it either belonged to the Board or had been erected by their authority. It was by far the most serious disfigurement of the noble embankment in the whole distance. Further west was an opening in the middle of the road, similar to those in Euston Road and the Marylebone Road, which have been there many years.

There can be no doubt that it would be much better (if the trains could be impelled by electricity or by rope traction on the Hallidie principle) that these structures should be closed; but I must say I found them to be very much less objectionable than newspaper descriptions had led me to expect, and I wondered how many of the writers of those descriptions had personally seen the offending apertures.

But, would it be a good thing to summarily destroy them? As stated at the outset, I am a frequent traveller by this Railway, and can testify to the pestiferous fumes in which I often made the journey, enough at the close of a summer’s day to make one almost ill. Yet we must remember that, even with this serious drawback, the greater speed and cheapness at which one travelled was enough to make one give the Railway the preference. Now the ventilators are finished, it is not so, and the journey can be made in comfort. The question is not whether a nuisance shall be created; it already exists, or did exist, in a form much more offensive and affecting a much greater number of people than can be affected by it in its changed and mitigated form.

It is the price we have to pay at present for a very great convenience—the rapid and cheap means of getting from West to East and vice versa.

This afternoon, in my walk through these gardens, there were only two people besides myself, a boy and a man; no doubt this was the result of the wet and gloomy afternoon, but I think we ought to consider that the hundreds, if not thousands, of people travelling below must travel when the weather is wet and gloomy, just as when it is fine.
To summarily close these apertures would be to subject the people to a dreadful inconvenience—to sacrifice the comfort of hundreds to units. One wonders why, in nearly all that has been written, the travellers have been so entirely lost sight of.

I hope, in their interest, that Parliament will not hastily legislate against the ventilators, but give time for reflection and discussion by at least letting the matter stand over for another Session.

I think we must concede that the Railway did not incur an outlay of many thousands of pounds for the mere pleasure of spending the money. From my own experience, I can say that they have spent it for the benefit of the travelling public, and that it was most urgently needed.

I say nothing of the River steamers and their smoke, nor of the fact that the Metropolitan Board of Works itself ventilates the sewers even in the middle of the streets; for two blacks don’t make one white. I merely point out that at present the smoke is there, that it has to be dealt with, and that in my opinion, much as we may regret the necessity for these ventilators, the nuisance is much less, and affects a vastly fewer number of people than before the ventilators were opened.

There is no excuse, however, for the engine-house erected by the Board of Works, for that could have been erected anywhere else, out of sight, just as well; and I think Parliament should at once enact its demolition. It was very surprising to me to find that the worst (by far) offenders against the Embankment should be the Board of Works.

Much has been made of the professional opinions of two “Experts” in this controversy. My experience, as a Member of Parliament (and I dare say it is that of most Members), leads me to attach little value to these opinions. It is pretty certain that if the advocates of the ventilators had applied to them before their opponents had, these experts would have given equally strong evidence on the other side.

The fact, however, that these experts did give their evidence, shows that the decision arrived at by the House on the Bill was not what has been called a fluke, but was a conclusion arrived at after hearing both sides; and it may be found, when reflection has done its work, that the decision was a wise one—that it adopted by much the least of two evils.
However, the place is at the doors of the House itself, and nothing can be easier than for honourable Members to see and judge for themselves, and there are many who will do so. "Plus videas luis oculos quam alienis." I well remember good old Mr. Mellor, the Conservative Member for Stockport, the Honourable Mr. Stanhope, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. J. K. Cross and Sir Michael Hicks Beach were conspicuous examples in my time of this pains-taking enquiry, which made it so pleasant to listen to them whenever they spoke.

I have just one word more to say on the matter, and this as an ex-member of Parliament; I have hitherto spoken as one of the public. It seems to me that it would be a most serious thing to repeal this Act, unless a much stronger case than in my opinion now exists can be shown for it, as it would deal a heavy blow at the security now felt in investing on the security of an Act of Parliament: it would, or so it seems to me, very prejudicially affect the value and shake the stability of a vast mass of securities.

But the chief thing is, that a repeal of the Act under which these ventilators were constructed would, for the advantage of units, re-impose upon hundreds dreadful discomfort from which they have happily just escaped.

I have great faith in Parliament, however, and they will no doubt wisely decide.

Ex-M.P.

Reform Club,
19th March, 1883.
March 20, 1883

Febrary

The visiting Anheuser.

Yesterday I heard

From the Times

which I enclose.

Date of your letter. I have been unable to attend the House except on College.

I went today if I found anything.

A large number of others I am sure will not.

I am well & request all assistance.

The letter of the York Corners.

I am with the

able to say where...
that I learned from them last time of
that consequence of the
bankruptcy of fitters
Ferguson, in which the
husband had been
induced to trust them
property

My best regards to

I am, as always, with

I returned to

France in 1872. I

though it was with some

remorse that I left

the firm.

A couple of years, correspondence...
I. PALL MALL EAST,
LONDON. S.W.

28 March 1873
2 P.M.

My dear Colonel,

Your telegram just received, and by 1st post I enclose to you debit a £5 note, which I hope will reach you safely.

Lamented that you are feeling unwell; shape the trip, and do you much good. With best regards, remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Colonel

[Signature]

[Address]
May I also ask you to be good enough to read the accompanying further statement in reference to the proposed new contract for the Holyhead and Menai Mail Service. It has been prepared with the view of drawing attention to the advantages and conditions of tender issued by the Post Office in February 1882 and to the tender which this Company sent in in accordance with those conditions, from which, together with the information given by the Post Master General to the House of Commons on the 19th inst. it appears that instead of a preference being given to this Company's tender which was in fact accorded with the printed form, it was rejected although it offered to do the Service with larger and more powerful Vessels and for £6,000 per annum less than the tender for the Sea Service sent in by the London and North Western Railway Company.

Attention is also drawn to the payment made to the Railway Company under the present contract, as no information has yet been given as to whether this payment of £30,000 per annum was made to the London and North Western Co. as successors to the Chester and Holyhead Co. is to be continued under the proposed new contract or not.

May I also ask your kind consideration of these important points.

Yours truly,

William Watson

Manager.
The Lodge, Broadford
Cot. Clare, March 31/84

My dear O'Ferrall Mahon

I am much obliged to you for your kind letter. and I am extremely sorry that you injured tasting Blaithin Douglas.

Now you are not enough to call on him. at "The Carlton Club." I have written to him to-day. asked him to communicate with you. I had no idea that he thought of going to France.

I am afraid Mr. Sullivan of Blackrock will be in the sale of the College. though I
Our last letter contained—
as to their views on the
matter — Blucher
Douglas holds in perpetuity
under the college — he has a
large estate in Kerry —
the tenure by which his estate
is held is (like other college
tenants) under various acts
of Parliament — the whole
matter is rather complicated.
But of course he has not in
short printable form a
statement of the circumstances
of the college tenants — I
wish the point is this:
the college authorities
are endeavouring to raise
the rents of their tenants.

While the sub-tenants
are covering the rents of
the occupying tenants —
they the college tenants
are —

Yours sincerely
A.W.C. Neave.
Regrett to the question of Irish Nationality, there is no public question regarding which I hold stronger views than regarding the abominable influence of these Acts.

Sincerely yours,
Alfred W.

14 Abbey Street
Dublin
Mar 31/1883

My dear Sir,

I hope you will be able to support W. Stansfeld's motion regarding the Contagious Diseases Act on Monday, April 20th. That this House disapproves of the compulsory examination of women under the C.
D. Acts. You will excuse me intruding my private opinions about this matter on you; but,