PARNELLISM AND CRIME.

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SECOND EDITION.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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1887.
PARLYISM AND CRIME.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AT WORK.

(THE TIMES, APRIL 12, 1887.)

The declared object of the Parnellites for some months past has been to trample upon the law. Where the League is powerful, it substitutes its own code and its own procedure for those ordained by Parliament. Where the League is weak, it is satisfied to create a "social class." The purpose of this policy has been fully and frankly avowed by prominent members of the League. In December Mr. John Redmond explained that Mr. Gladstone had prophesied that England's choice lay between Home Rule and coercion. England had rejected Home Rule, and the League was bound in common loyalty and honour to see that the Tory Government did not "give the lie direct to the prophecy of Mr. Gladstone" by maintaining social order. "We have achieved," said the Chicago emissary, "this victory—that we have been able to force the Government to give up the ordinary law and to fall back once more on coercion." (Speech at Glenbrain, county Wexford, Freeman's Journal, December 6.) Six weeks later Mr. William O'Hara stated that, as Parliament had rejected Mr. Parnell's Bill, the business of the League was to show that "the Irish people have the strength and the courage to stand legislation for themselves, in spite of the Government and Parliament, and, so, to convince the British people that there is only one way out of all this miserable and eternal heartburnings (sic) of this Irish struggle, and that is to make the Irish people form in and in a regular way what I claim they are already in substance and in fact, the owners of their own homes and the masters of their own destiny and the rulers of their own land." (Speech at the Central League, Freeman's Journal, January 19.) In its immediate objects the conspiracy has been largely successful. Over extensive districts in the west, south-west, and south-east of Ireland the law has ceased to exist; in many of them the "unwritten code" of the League reigns supreme. The agents of the American conspiracy have fulfilled Mr. Gladstone's prophecy in the letter. They have deliberately "forced the Government to fall back on coercion."

We propose to examine the means by which these triumphs have been won, and are quite content to let "the British people" decide whether the right place for those who habitually employ them is the Irish Cabinet or the dock. Ample materials for the investigation may be found in the evidence taken before Lord Cowper's Commission, and in the collection of National League resolutions lately published by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union.

Although the number of outrages is higher now than in any year under the ordinary law since 1845, with the solitary exception of the unfortunate "force is no remedy" period in 1889, outrages are no longer the primary weapon of the conspirators. Boycotting has long been the immediate penalty for offences against the popular code. The nature of that terrible instrument of oppression and its indelible and necessary connexion with murder have been familiar to the public since Mr. Gladstone's celebrated exposition in the debate on the Crimes Act of 1882. Boycotting he described as "combined intimidation made use of for the purpose of destroying the private liberty of choice by the fear of ruin and starvation," and "the sanction," he added, "of boycotting is murder." The system has undergone no change since Mr. Gladstone grappled with it by making the law against murder a reality. The people, say the Commissioners, are "afraid of boycotting, which depends for its success on the probability of outrage, than they are of the judgments of the Courts of justice. The unwritten law in some districts is supreme." These statements, as we shall see, are established by abundant testimony. Nevertheless, the Commissioners expressly say that "they could have taken a much larger amount of evidence to prove the existence of severe boycotting in very many districts," had they desired to do so. The local distribution of the "unwritten law" has been roughly indicated by the Chief Secretary. Among the mixed popula-

PRICE ONE PENNY.
FARMING AND CRIME.

(Haughton, 831.) General Buller had jurisdiction over Kent, Clare, and parts of Cork. In his district he has no trouble, and in the rest of the county there has been no trouble. The present state of affairs is that there is little or no legislation; that the speeches of Mr. Dillon and others have been heard, but not acted on; and that the people are not troubled.

In Mr. Parnell's own newspaper, The Nation, conclusively demonstrates that upon his death the taxes on land, and all other forms of taxation, are increased; and the People's Party have a card number of members for any person not producing his card of membership. To avoid this, the landowners and farmers are forced to pay the rates, and the amount of taxation is increased.

In March, the Strookstown branch (county Roscommon) resolved that twelve of the town's members are not members of the National League for the year, and that the names of all persons enrolled in that town will be published in the National League and are not members of the National League for the year.

The poor who are driven by a combination of circumstances and fear may not be able to escape the ratepayer's tax, but they will pay their share of the ratepayee's tax.

In Galway, Mr. Francis Joyce thinks the combination of circumstances is more powerful than in any other part of the country. The Poor Rate has been raised to 3d. instead of 1d., and the amount of taxation is increased.

The law is obsolete, there is no doubt at all about it, and the law is not in force in any part of the country. The object of these lists is clear from the fact that the law is not in force, and the farmers who have not joined the lists are not liable to be trampled on by the League, and are not subject to the penalties.

On February 18, the soil改良ist Association was established in Galway, and the object of this Association is to reform the system of farming in the country.
The National League at Work.

In 1878, and got into litigation with the vendor. They got judgment from the Master of Cork. He had to sell his supplies from Cork and even from Liverpool, he had to drive as far as to get his horse shoe, he can hire his horse, and by his reputation is not operated by "the League police." Mr. Collier has four island farms. They are stocked with several hundred sheep. He has bought the farm of Mr. Collier. For two years in succession a considerable number of his cows had died on these islands for want of care. Last year the desire of the neighboring branch of the League, took the possession of one of Mr. Collier's farms, and that it agreed that a reeve of the Crown, was to be "usefully helpless," in his part of the country (18). The Government has taken and disposed of the Government's money. The cattle have been mutilated and his hay scattered; he cannot get his horses shoe or his cattle sold; he cannot send his children to school or to mass, and one of them was since taken up and badly beaten in the village solely because he was the son of a "grabber" (19, 574-83).

From Wicklow we have the case of Benjamin Horan. His original injury, by his own showing, appears to have been the result of being a tenant in subordination to the Master of the Rolls. Thereupon his farm buildings and improvements were forced. He was ordered to pay 3,000 pounds by the Government, by taking an eviction farm as his new home. He is boycotted; six policemen protect him; he cannot get his horses shoe or his corn ground except by travelling great distances; his pigs have been put out of a fair 15 miles off; he can buy only where he is unknown; he has sold nothing in fair or market these two years; he cannot even get a feed for his horses on the road; his family is almost in want of food only for a lady that sold us provisions when we could not get them for any money.

Above all else, we who will work with him sometimes for a week, but when they go to mass on the Sunday they are warmer. Mr. Richards gives no assistance. A "Captain Moonlight" issued a proclamation. He ordered the offenders to be boycotted. "If you do not do as requested," warned the amanuensis, "you will be treated as if you were of these tools of the Crown, you will be crouched into doing so."

The riffian himself admits the guilt of his orders, and the general consent of the crowd, who are plenty of men still in Kerry prepared to follow in the footsteps of those whom Cram and Co. have exposed, and who will not stick at tribune to obtain revenge.

Kerry Evening Post, January 29.

To cast away shame and dishonesty," says Mr. Cotter, "is not a satisfactory notion. Can there be a deeper inanity than to tolerate tyranny such as that?

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MR. PARNELL AND THE PHOENIX PARK MURDERS.

(The Times, April 18, 1887.)

In concluding our series of articles on "Parnell and Crime" we intimated that, besides the damning facts which we there recorded, unpublished evidence existed which would bind still closer the links between the "constitutional" chiefs and the contrivers of murder and outrage. In view of the unblushing denials of Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy on Friday night, we do not think it right to withhold any longer from public knowledge the fact that we possess, and have had in our custody for some time documentary evidence which has a most serious bearing on the Parnellite conspiracy, and which, after a most careful and minute scrutiny, is, we are satisfied, quite authentic. We produce one document in facsimile to-day by a process the accuracy of which cannot be impeached, and we invite Mr. Parnell to explain how his signature has become attached to such a letter.

It is requisite to point out that the body of the manuscript is apparently not in Mr. Parnell's handwriting, but the signature and the 'Yearvery truly' unquestionably are so; and if any member of Parliament doubts the fact, he can easily satisfy himself on the matter by comparing the handwriting with that of Mr. Parnell in the book containing the signatures of members when they first take their seats in the House of Commons.

We particularly direct attention to the signature in the manuscript as undesigned evidence of authenticity, and should any question be raised as to the body of the letter being in another handwriting, we shall be prepared to adduce proof that this peculiarity is quite consistent with its genuine character.

The body of the letter occupies the whole of the first page of an ordinary sheet of stout white note-paper, leaving no room in the same page for the signature, which is placed on the fourth page near the top right-hand corner. It was an obvious precaution to sign upon the back instead of upon the second page, so that the half-sheet might if necessary be torn off, and the letter disclaimed.

It is right and necessary to explain that the "Dear Sir" is believed to be Egan, and that the letter was addressed to him in order to pacify the wrath of his subordinate instruments in the Phoenix Park murders—then (on May 15, nine days after the tragedy) still at large and undetected. The anxiety of the writer to keep his address unknown will be noted, and is curious in connexion with a belief prevailing at the time that Mr. Parnell was on the point of being arrested by the danger he had incurred by denouncing the assassinations as so have applied for the protection of the police on the plea that his life was in peril.

Mr. Parnell in this letter describes Lord E. Cavendish's death as an "accident," but he "can not refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts." That is his language to the "Inner Circle," but before Parliament, yielding to what he considered the "only course," or as it stands amended in the text "our best policy," he spoke on Monday, May 8, two days after the murders, as follows:

Mr. PARNELL said he wished to be permitted to express, on the part of his loyal friends, on his own part, and, he believed, on the part of every Irishman in whatever portion of the world he might live, their unqualified detestation of the horrible crime which had been committed in Ireland. (Heard, heard.) He could not now refer to the steps which the Government proposed to take. He did not deny that it might be impossible for the Government to resist taking measures as had been mentioned by the Prime Minister. But he wished to express his belief that the crime had been committed by men who had absolutely detested the cause with which he had been associated (hears, heard), and who had devised that crime and carried it out as the last blow in their power against his hopes and the new course which the Government had resolved upon.

Particular attention may now be drawn to the wicked suggestion made that the Phoenix Park crimes had been the work of the enemies of Parnellism and the League, "designed and carried out as the dullest blow in their power against his hopes and the new course which the Government had resolved upon." Has that infamous accusation ever been recalled or even qualified, and to what benevolent construction of motives is a public man now entitled who made such a charge at the very time when he was smoothing down the "anger" of Egan's "friends" for denouncing them as murderers in Parliament?

To the country at large Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Davitt addressed on the day after the murder the following manifesto:

The People of Ireland.—On the eve of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has so long pursued us for centuries has struck another blow at our hopes, which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give an expression of our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause, through a horrible deed, and to those who had determined at last hour that a policy of consolidation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the whole Irish people will show the world that assassination such as has startled us almost to the abandonment of hope for our country's future is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to shew by every manner of expression that this sort of popular feeling of horror which this assassination has excited. No people feels so intense a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy for those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prospects and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act has ever been perpetrated in our country during the exciting struggles for social and political rights of past 50 years that has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as this cowardly and unpresaged assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke are brought to justice that stain willully our country's name.

(Signed) CHARLES S. PARNELL, JOHN DILLON, MICHAEL DAVITT.

Here again the peculiar language employed will be noted. It is "the evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries" which "has struck another blow at our hopes," &c.

Only a fortnight ago, on the first reading of the Crimes Bill, Mr. Parnell took occasion to refer to this manifesto in the House of Commons in the following remarkable terms:

I do not believe you would ever have broken up that [the Irish] conspiracy if it had not been for the denunciation of Mr. Michael Davitt, the member for East Mayo, and myself, issued after the crime in the Phoenix Park. It was the denunciation that shook that conspiracy and enabled the officers of the law in Ireland, by means of their secret inquiries and other agencises, to get under it and finally to break it up.

An interval of more than half a year elapsed between the Phoenix Park murders and the discovery of the perpetrators. In that interval, while "the stain on the name of hospitable Ireland," in spite of "the appeal" made in the manifesto, still adhered to it, Ireland's unceremonied king actually addressed to his trusted subordinate, the Treasurer of the Land League, Patrick Egan, the extraordinary letter on pages 10 and 11 which tells its own significant tale.

In the facsimile which we place before our readers the paper lies open, the first page being to the right, and the fourth to the left.
Dear Sir,

I am not surprised at your friends urging but he and you should know that to demur the murders was the only course open to us. To do that promptly was plainly our best policy.

But you can tell him and all others concerned that though I regret the accident of Lord O'Connell's death I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts.

You are at liberty to show this to him, and others whom you can trust also, but let not any address be known. He can write to Time of Commons.
We place before our readers to-day a document containing the gravest circumstances of the Phoenix Park murders, exposing the public condemnation of the crime, and distinctly condenning the murder of Mr. Burke, as well as the murder of Mr. Besant, as the result of a thorough investigation of the case. The document in question is a letter from Mr. Parnell, in which he affirms that the Phoenix Park murders were committed by the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and that Mr. Burke was an innocent victim of the crime.

Mr. Parnell's letter is a most remarkable document, and it is difficult to believe that it was written by any other person than himself. The letter is full of detail, and it is obvious that the writer is well informed on the subject. The letter also contains a number of statements which are not generally known, and which are of great importance in the investigation of the case.

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In conclusion, we would say that the publication of this letter is of the greatest importance, and we hope that it will be carefully studied by all who are interested in the case. We believe that the letter contains the key to the mystery of the Phoenix Park murders, and that it will be of great assistance in the prosecution of those who are responsible for the crime.
right hon. gentleman to have had an opportunity of examining this deliberate attempt to blacken my character and at some time when there would have been in my possession a copy of the outside publication. (Hear.) I say there is no such chance now (oh!) from the Ministe rialists, and Home Rule chasers, and I am to be humbugged out of this. [Laughter.] I have not the time to refuse the ten minutes which you have had if spoken at a reasonable hour of the evening. It appears that in addition to the public writing in this country there are to be permitted to publish and circulate for the purpose of producing these calumnies. Who will be safe in such circumstances and under such conditions? (Cheers.) I do not enter the Chief Secretary for Ireland this commencement of cupidity and czarism which has been made by his supporters. We have heard of the misdeeds of Mr. Ford, the editor of the Irish World; he never did anything half so bad. When I first heard of this precious individual, I do not read for I heard it, I read it personally (Ministerial laughter)—when I heard that a letter of this description, bearing my signature, had been published in the Irish World, and I thought that he had been taken into the hands of some person for whom it had not been intended, and it had been put into use in its true spirit. I have supposed that some bank containing my letter would be a letter to be written. (Cheers.) I never saw a letter before I saw it in the Times this morning, and I do not see it in the Irish World. The subject matter of the letter is preposterous on the surface. (Hear, hear.) It is the most absurd thing that has been written in this country within the last ten minutes past in the House of Commons, and serves to confirm the authenticity of the note, which is the same remark the same remark which I made when I was addressed by the chairman of the presentation of the Times this morning. For always held with regard to the treatment of his political prisoners and humane treatment and a fair treatment, and the care for that reason alone, if no for another, I should have been ashamed to be a member of this body, and in the House, and in the Irish association. I never had the slightest notion that any of these things were done by the Irish Times. The House have seen my name and I will come forward with what purports to be my signature and I will have the House to see that there are not two letters in the whole name which is the signature of Mr. Parnell. I cannot understand how the conductors of a responsible journal (laugh and Irish cheers) could have permitted this copy to have been in my own signature. I cannot understand how the editors of a responsible journal have permitted this to be. This is the most Charitable interpretation which I can place on it, as to publish such a thing as the letter which has been made. I know not in what direction to look for this calamity. It is no exaggeration to say that if I had been standing on the shoulders of Lord Jellicoe and the daggers of the assassins, and for the matter of that (I am) on the shoulders of Mr. Balfour and the daggers of the assassins, and for the matter of that they are from the same hand. I have suffered more from any other man than any other nation. Parnellism and Chins. (Cheers.) I have suffered more from any other man than any other nation.

Mr. Parnell's explanations. (The Times, April 20, 1887.)

The public have now before them Mr. Parnell's explanation of the signature of the letter which has been published. We asked Mr. Parnell to explain how the signature had come to be attached to such a document. He explained that the letter does not purport to be in his handwriting. We are not informed who has written it. It is not alleged by Mr. Parnell that he was ever associated with me. The name of the anonymous writer is not mentioned. I do not know that it is in my handwriting. I am so completely and perfect, I certainly never heard the letter. (Cheers.) I never directed such a letter to be written. (Cheers.) I never saw a letter like it in the Times this morning. I do not think I have seen it in the Irish World. The subject matter of the letter is preposterous on the surface. (Hear, hear.) It is the most absurd thing that has been written in this country within the last ten minutes past in the House of Commons, and serves to confirm the authenticity of the note, which is the same remark which I made when I was addressed by the chairman of the presentation of the Times this morning. For always held with regard to the treatment of his political prisoners and humane treatment and a fair treatment, and the care for that reason alone, if no for another, I should have been ashamed to be a member of this body, and in the House, and in the Irish association. I never had the slightest notion that any of these things were done by the Irish Times. The House have seen my name and I will come forward with what purports to be my signature and I will have the House to see that there are not two letters in the whole name which is the signature of Mr. Parnell. I cannot understand how the editors of a responsible journal have permitted this to be. This is the most Charitable interpretation which I can place on it, as to publish such a thing as the letter which has been made. I know not in what direction to look for this calamity. It is no exaggeration to say that if I had been standing on the shoulders of Lord Jellicoe and the daggers of the assassins, and for the matter of that (I am) on the shoulders of Mr. Balfour and the daggers of the assassins, and for the matter of that they are from the same hand. I have suffered more from any other man than any other nation. Parnellism and Chins. (Cheers.) I have suffered more from any other man than any other nation.
"he fancied he saw in the handwriting a resemblance to that of a person with whom he was in correspondence about 18 months ago," and that he had actually telegraphed for letters he had received in reply from that person in order to compare them with the "shady forgery.

Mr. Parnell's treatment of the substance of the letter is even more contemptible than his feeble efforts to discredit its handwriting. The subject matter, he asserts, is "propositional on the surface. It is not a little cunningly and skilfully composed to convey entirely false impressions of what the writer of the document really intended to convey.

Indeed, all this part of Mr. Parnell's apologetic display, while it contains a good deal of inaccuracy and confusion of language, does not accurately convey the meaning of the writer of the document. It is not a little cunningly and skilfully composed to convey entirely false impressions of what the writer of the document really intended to convey.

"I have every reason to believe," he goes on, "that Mr. Parnell has made up his mind to adopt the attitude of "propositional on the surface. It is not a little cunningly and skilfully composed to convey entirely false impressions of what the writer of the document really intended to convey.

Mr. Parnell's letter is a "shady forgery," concocted with the most skill and care. Indeed, it is not a little cunningly and skilfully composed to convey entirely false impressions of what the writer of the document really intended to convey.

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Mr. Parnell, in his letter, has failed to mention the fact that the letter in question was written in May, 1882, and that he had actually telegraphed for letters he had received in reply from that person in order to compare them with the "shady forgery.

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though he does not hesitate to fix upon the persons whose responsibility for association with the same adventurer in days before the League came into existence and when Horse Rule was the badge of the republic, that they are responsible. What is the answer, however, to the specific charge, supported by citations from the Irish World, showing that all the parliamentary parties desp Hanks, as Mr. Parnell. In answer to this latter, the defense of the Phoenix Park murders have been in constant and close intercourse, not only with Mr. Sexton, but with Sweeney, Walsh, and Byrne. Here Mr. Sexton falls back upon his ignorance of what appears in the Dublin Evening Mail, Mr. Walsh, and others, that the Phoenix Park, has supplied most of the financial resources and of the political energy that have brought Mr. Graydon, and the allies of the Irish-American dependencies. He never heard of the supper on the 6th of May, 1885, at which Mrs. Byrne's services are in connexion with the victory in the Phoenix Park, were applauded and rewarded, and Mr. Walsh, is the name that appears in the list of those present, published by his friend Fonn, telegraphed that he too knows nothing about the occasion.

The Phoenix Park Massacre.

The Phoenix Park Martyrs.

Their anniversary patriotically and practically kept in New York.

From the Irish World, May 16, 1885.

One of the happiest Irish National reunions that has taken place in New York in some time was held at the Sinclair House, 20th Street and 6th Avenue, on May 5th, the Phoenix Park anniversary, and we regret that the hour of our going to press will not allow of an extended report.

The assemblage was composed of well-known Irish Nationalists, and the celebration took the form of an assembly of various and important though most unpretending actor in the event that is marked by the 6th of May.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Mr. Edward J. Rown, Chairman, Prof.

E. Tarpey, P. J. Hughes, ColoneJ. P. O'Flynn, Captain Michael Foley, P. Egan, P. C. O'Connor, Captain P. J. Coleman, John Kane, John Walsh, and P. J. O'Grogan.

The gathering of ladies and gentlemen filled the large and beautifully arranged dinner hall at 9 o'clock. Among the participants was Frank Byrne, Austin E. Ford, Pres.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forrester, Adjutant James Moran, 10th Regiment, Mr. and Mrs. Col. O. F. Lynch, 12th Regiment, Mr. John Walsh, Mrs. Michael Byrne, Miss Mary Kelly, Mams O'Connor, M. F. O'Grogan, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, Miss McHugh, P. J. O'Flynn, Peter E. Tarpey, Robert E. Ford, Charles Kelly, Mr. O'Flynn, Edward L. Carey, John Maguire, John F. Wall, Matthew Brady, John Wall and lady, P. J. Coleman and wife, Edward Wall and lady, Edward J. Rown, James Egan, Randolph Fitzpatrick, John E. Kangan, Miles M. O'Brien, James Clifford, Thaddeus Moroney, Judge J. H. McCarthy, Mrs. McSweeney, Miles Gibbons.

After the company had partaken of the good things laid out, Mr. Austin E. Ford, who was chosen Chairman of the evening, in a few appropriate remarks, said: He said they had gathered there to give practical testimony of their love for the man who died for Ireland, a loyal Irishman, and to celebrate on the third anniversary of a battle which was fought on Irish soil and in Dublin by Irishmen over two of the English faction who came to proclaim the oppressions which had been inflicted in the Irish people. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, to come to do homage to the memory of noble and fearless men who unselfishly offered their lives to serve their kind and to pay a tribute, on behalf of the Irish Nationalists of this city, to a brave little woman whose face is perhaps known to many, but whose memorable courage in connection with the victory in the Phoenix Park three years ago (prolonged applause), whose sacrifice for the Irish cause is known to us all, and whose heroism honored by a free and independent Ireland, can only be fittingly appreciated by an independent Republic is established on Irish soil. (Applause.)

In the name of this assembly I commend to your warm reception Mrs. Frank Byrne (applauses), and ask you, Mrs. Byrne and Mr. Frank Byrne, to accept the bouquet of flowers from the ladies (well-filled purses) as a token of the esteem that the men of to-day hold you in.

Mrs. Byrne bowed her acknowledgments to the meeting and invited her husband, Mr. Frank Byrne, who was warmly received, thanked the meeting, and introduced the Captains of the Irish Volunteers.

Mr. Edward L. Carey of the A. O. H., replied to the toast, "The Irish Society," and observed that the men who were present were the leaders of the Irish National Union.

Mr. Edward L. Carey, said the same name as yesterday, said Mr. Carey, but, gentlemen, none of the blood that did not blood of that leader. (Applause.)

Mr. Carey betrayed heroic men who struck a blow for Irish liberty, and he perished, and so perish all his companions. (Applause.)

Mr. Rown made a warm address on the patriotism of Mr. Byrne, and Mr. J. M. Walsh, referred to the toast, "The Irish Nation in America."
Mr. Robert E. Ford responded to "The Ladies" in a very neat speech which was frequently applauded. "No assembly," said he, "is complete without the ladies, whether a social or political gathering. History is repeating itself. During the Land League days the women in Ireland as bravely met danger as their heroic sisters in the distant past (applause) and none of those filled the breach with more heroism than Mrs. Frank Byrne. (Renewed applause.)" I know a lady hero in Massachusetts by whose unaided efforts alone $12,000 were raised on behalf of Ireland. With such allies, gentlemen, we're bound eventually to be victorious. (Prolonged applause.) Mr. P. Egan moved: "That our best thanks are due to Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, for his unswerving loyalty to the Irish cause." This was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Jos. Flynn and Mr. P. J. Hughes recited stirring pieces, and Mr. A. M. Forrester sang several patriotic selections, and led in the Irish National Anthem, "God Save Ireland," in which all the audience joined. The meeting then separated.

The above is an exact reprint in every particular, headlines and all, of the account of the banquet to the Byrnes published in the Irish World of May 16, 1888. It may be as well to add that the following names occur in the official list of delegates to the Chicago Convention, published in the Irish World of August 23, 1886:—


Among the members of the reception committee who awaited Mr. Justin McCarthy's arrival by the Britannia on Saturday, September 25, 1886, were Mr. P. B. Egan, and Mr. Robert and Mr. A. E. Ford, representing Mr. Patrick Ford, the chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. (Irish World, October 2, 1886.)
j'attends avec bonheur de vos nouvelles et vous jure de ne croire votre sort qu'à vous

M. De l'Île-Neupre.

Col. Oul.

j'ai été un peu suspendu, comme vous deviez le supposer, par les événements, pour vous envoyer plus tôt ces réponses que vous m'avez demandées dans votre dernière lettre.

Je vous ai envoyé un journal de Mme pour vous faire voir que j'étais encore vivant.

Vous comprenez que dans toutes mes réponses, je suis franc et sincère et que je réponds à ce que J. John m'a dit de son vivant.
je vois que a pouvoir garçon
a été bien trompé par a C.

je vous prie colonel de
m'accuser reception de ma lettre
pour me tranquilliser.

A tremblement de terre à Nice
me fait le plus grand tort: tous
les étrangers ou, du moins, une
grande partie ont quitté la ville,
tout ce que je pourrais faire pour
éparer ma vie, n'est culée...
plus de peines, plus rien; je suis
de vide... enfui de la grâce de
Dieu !
Then you must go to
there. I hope you
continue quite well. I
have had accounts of
you from my uncle
Mr. Smith.

My Kenny

Col. Wm. Gorman. Blaenau

IP D.L.

March 7. 87

My dear Colonel,

I have to
apologise for not having
been to see you for
so long. If it will
not be inconvenient to
me, I will come myself to
your house to call upon
you on Thursday
about 2.30.

I have had innumerable
inquiries about you in
Clarke every person asking
The O'Gorman M'ken

9 March 1887

6 Old Ebury London E.C.

Dear Sir,

We have your letter and are glad to hear of the further important letters of which Mr. Hallett has notified you.

With regard to the Defendant, they have obtained 3 weeks' further time dating from the 2nd instant for filing their Affidavit of documents. In our judgment this is rather to your advantage than otherwise, because we are at the present moment without any communication from Messrs. Barrington in reply to the questions we asked and until we hear from them in reply to our questions we are not in a position to advise you finally as to proceeding with the action, and all the time therefore that can be gained at present is in your favor.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Solicitor, on the earliest day he may be dead or disbanded. Such a name as Dowie the Solicitor named in the statement as having filed the bill in Chancery on Chapman's instructions, does appear to me being a person corresponding in name one Harvey Archibald Dowie—albeit Ben Jon. Strand, and is very probably a person of the description usually employed in the kind of work Chapman engaged in. Moncrief & Co. would be a good man to lead for you. A man named Mitchell is a very good junior. There is a man named Macarthy. I will see you on Saturday.

Veal by P. F.

Thursday, March 10th.

My dear Colonel,

I read your very carefully with the statement of facts and the affidavit of Miss X. Hatter. The reference to the statement. There are some points I shall require to look into more fully but on the face of it, I can as say it appears a case of heartless felo de se. The expression very properly used by the writer of the statement.

There is no such person as Chickster at Stranfill or
Dearest Sir,- We regret the delay in attending to the matter referred to in your letter but the transactions to which it relates took place a number of years ago, and it took some time to make up the facts. We do not think we have had liberty to give you any information in the matter without the authority of Mr. Chapman who was one of the parties for whom we acted and against whom you are, we understand, taking proceedings.

We wrote yesterday to inquirers about the matter to this effect.

Yours very truly,

Barrington Town

The German Mission

-
March 12, 57

My dear Colonel,

The enclosed bill will give you but a poor idea how much these suffered in consequence of the bankruptcy of a brother-in-law of mine, Austin Green, Jane Still, paying for a large bill of the National Bank at present in much difficulty. Are these funds enough for this year or is anything I should know if you could in any way.
Help me at this critical period of my life. It is hard for you to ask a favor from others, but will you might think of some way of parting with one old friend, who have not been able to do anything for you, and am not able to do anything for you. You have been able but year to go to London, bought me difficulty, which were not even written on.
March 13.87 Having submitted the contents of
the report at your last letter
Counsel and explaining that the
Earthquake has been peculiarly
injurious to you before Counsel.
They sent only 400,000 and
regret that sympathy and
sympathy could not be further
sent forth than the expressed desire
that future intelligence would explain the reason
that you, in your intelligence, would explain the reason
as obtained in other persons.

Documents
offering you 3 weeks to produce papers
in which he pledges to secure this property

Can you explain the number of hours by rail
required from the place where
the
Was your wife
the person
he said?
What is the person's
name? Have you discovered the
residence of the person?
Is it necessary to find him? He and young
don't have to be prosecuted criminally.
March 5th

My dear Colonel,

I cannot possibly be here constantly watching Abingdale this morning as desired.

I can call at 6.30.

Yours,

M. Kenny

At Hempstead Manor
D. D.C.
Nice, 16 mars 87.

Colonel,

J'ai reçu ce matin votre lettre du 13 courant, avec le bon de poste qu'elle contenait; je vous en remercie.

Je ne comprends pas bien tous les termes de votre lettre et il faut que je voie un Anglais pour pouvoir bien m'expliquer tout, et pour pouvoir vous répondre exactement.

Une autre considération que je vous prie de soumettre à votre conseil : ma présence à Paris serait absolument nécessaire pour...
trouver Chr. Bourdon. Je ne sais pas son adresse actuelle, mais je
connais à Paris des gens qui pourront m'indiquer où il est, et
je pourrai le voir, si cela est nécessaire.
Je ne sais pas le nom du docteur
chez qui St John a été à Cannes,
mais avant de partir pour Paris,
je puis m'arrêter à Cannes et faire
les démarches pour le trouver.
C'est un médecin anglais et je crois
que si on me présentait son nom,
ecrit, je dirais : c'est lui.
D'un autre côté, ce tremblement
de terre sur le littoral a tellement
affolé la ville de Nice qu'il n'y a plus personne et que je suis
prête subitement des renonces que
je ne crais dans cette ville.
J'ai besoin à Paris autant dans
votre propre intérêt, Colonel, que
dans le mien, je vous prie donc
de soumettre ces raisons à votre conseil
et de lui demander la permission
de m'envoyer l'argent nécessaire
pour faire le voyage de Paris.
Ce sera toujours autant de fait pour le
voyage de Londres que je dois
effectuer pour le procès.
J'ai aussi à aller à Eignon les
bains ... (comme je vous en dirai y à longueuque.) Il y a dans ce
pays un pharmacien à qui il est du encore la note des frais
de la maladie de Madame Bjornan
à de celle de Mme Makhouk.
Il a toujours refusé de payer.)
et de ses rois inqualifiables.

Je vous ai déjà dit qu'il n'y a rien à craindre pour les tombes de
Monte Carlo, mais avant mon départ je veux encore les voir
et leur faire donner par écrit la
promesse qu'ils n'accepteront
de la payer que par vous et avec
mon consentement. Ce sera plus
prudent, car ces gens commencent
déjà à fatiguer l'attente si longtemps.

Je comprends les raisons de votre
conseil, Colonel, pour agir ainsi,
que vous le faites avec moi, mais
dans votre foi intérieure vous devez
bien penser que j'ai agi avec
vous en toute franchise et vous
pouvez bien supposer que je suis
tellement honnête que même, de mon intérêt était de vous trouver pas honnête, je ne le serai pas. Croyez-vous pas que c. pourrait être pour s'intéresser avec moi aujourd'hui ?

En considération de tous les services que j'ai rendus à la Cours, vous pouvez influencer Votre conseil pour un jour avancer l'argent nécessaire à ce voyage et même, me le faire envoie d'une façon détournée.

En attendant Votre réponse toujours.
Votre tout dévoué.

---
P.S. La ville de Cannes n'a pas souffert comme Nice, Vendredi dernier nous avons encore eu une forte secousse et on redoute encore.
Mandé, 16 May 1887

M. C. refusant absolument tout argent à St. John: je lui dis: «Comment tu as à l’œil, comme capital, sept cent mille francs, et M. C. ne peut pas te prêter la demeur?» écria donc à M. C. que tu trouves en ce moment un capitalist qui t’avance 400 cent mille francs, à condition que tu lui alicènes tout ton capital à la mort.»

St. John a écrit cela à F. C., alors F. C. a répondu qu’il allait pour l’affaire avec une société financière. D’après les ordres de F. C. St. John a été à Cannes chez un docteur indiqué par F. C. ce docteur a visité et ausculté St. John et a rendu compte de la visite à F. C.

Huit jours après, F. C. écrivait à St. John que la maladie était trop avancée et que, étant trop près de la mort, aucune compagnie financière ne voulait avancer un sou!!
J'ai même dit à St P. à ce sujet.

"Mais c'est de la folie! C'est devrait être tout le contraire, M° C. te prend pour un idiot."

M° C. ajoutait alors dans sa lettre que les compagnies financières refusant, il allait alors lui-même faire l'affaire, et avancer de l'argent - à condition naturellement de signer des projets et des reconnaissances, que St P. n'aurait cachées, parce que j'ai été trop jeune et que je lui ai dit, ma façon de penser sur M° C.

Ce qui a activé encore M° C. c'est que St P. lui a écrit que je lui avais coulé de l'argent. — H. H.
March 19th 1887

Dear O'Gorman Mahon,

In compliance with your wish I have carefully read over the papers you sent me relative to your son and considered all you told me on the subject besides. We are very strongly of opinion that your son ought to hesitate before you proceed further in a suit certain to be protracted and expensive and the chance of success in our opinion very doubtful.

Your main point is that your son was not in sane mind when he signed certain instruments giving Chapman the reversion of his property. If I was either judge or juryman I would be influenced to decide against you on the fact that for a number of years he was left a free agent to do as he liked. That beyond reasonable doubt of the other...
he does not appear to have done anything to mark him particularly as being insane and that you or any other relatives ought to place him under control. I exercised the right to possess of appointment I greatly doubt that you will be able to invalidate what he has done. If I was in your position I should be strongly disposed to quietly enjoy what you have come in for. But the risk of having your mind disturbed your means of enjoyment decreased by fighting what seems to me to be a very doubtful case.

Your truly

John A. Blake

The Adjmon Mahon
Private
37 Fitzroy St. Fitzroy Sq. W.C.
March 19, 1887

Mr. T. Barrow
Dublin

Dear Sir,

Again referring to my long intimate acquaintance with the late Mr. Mathew, I cannot approve of you as a persons of healthy and sound mind.

You had ascertainment of the facts as set by Mr. T. Barrow

"But felt not at liberty to give any information in the details

without the authority of Mr. Chapman, who was one of the

parties for whom you acted."

Allow me to impress on you that this is simply a misconception which I have reason to believe will admit of your correspondence with my son, and his letters to you in 1878 authority. My son Chapman

the large sums specified in them to be applied by

the latter as directed by my poor son who was then

mentally incapable of comprehending what he was doing!

The letters he wrote you were dictated by Chapman

as I held key Chapman's letter dated 20 April 1878

enclosing the very words my son was to copy and

write to you. By this means a very great injury was

inflicted on me, and I am assured that at the latter

and sole. Rest of line of my poor son I am fully
entitled to the information required to enable me to obtain remedy for the previous wrong done.

In Chapman's letter of 30 April 75, he states that O'Brien has written to him and to Director requiring payment of the amount of the two (alleged) mortgages thereupon and of the same he (O'Brien) was entitled to under his aunt, Maria O'Brien will state the (Chapman) had already received 3,400 under bond.

O'Brien will which in that letter he wrote to him (Chapman) hands and was absolutely the property of property.

It appears that Chapman has received 3,400 out of the O'Brien will and, and he has never given any account of these large sums which are my own and who was absolutely entitled to it out of a will proved by Chapman and his Counsel, a Mr. Webster, in his Chapman favor being the latter the property. I trust that in these circumstances you will not hesitate to supply me with the information and Counsel as you saw with the money entitled to receive of yours truly.

The Officer Martin

Unter last orders.

1. What amount paid to Chapman in the utmost amount of my case out of O'Brien will and when received?
2. Deeds at Messrs. Martin's offices will take the place of the letter?
Thursday 9 March 24

Dear Colonel,

I was greatly pleased to obtain from your letter that you are firm in hand to act — and hope you will continue so. I desire Barre to give a just response.
You don't say a word about Old Jenny.

Well, I take it - means we have not heard from that quarter. You know my view of "the inspection of docto's."

As to myself, I have no recollection of being so downhearted. I can hardly stand up or breathe - and as to going out - can most certainly not. For that effort, I trust I may be able to attempt soon in your direction. Love from all.

Yours truly, 

[Signature]
I speak to you fully on the
subject which engages your
attention.
I shall call about 3 p.m.
Yours,
Matthew Kenny

March 31 '87

My dear Colonel,
I have been in com-
munication with a friend of
yours in reference to the matter
in which we recently spoke.
He replied that it would not
be possible to make any
arrangement of the nature I
submitted. Of course he knew
nothing whatever of the facts
involved. That was perfectly

I will call on you on
Saturday morning. The
papers I have, and we

Col. The Hon. Earl of

P.D.L.
The O'Grady Man.

Dear Sir,

yourself, Chapman

We have received a copy

of the defendant's affidavit of documents,

which was filed yesterday.

We have made an appointment

to inspect the deeds. In the course

of the next day or two, we

understand that you are anxious

to inspect the deeds yourself.

personally, we shall be obliged

if you will name a day.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

6 Old Jewry, London

E.C.

3rd March 1857

[Handwritten notes]

[Handwritten notes]
Malions Estate

Dublin

Received from Mrs. Malion per Hallow, Plunder Esquire, the sum of one hundred and thirty one pounds eleven shillings and nine pence sterling, to be applied to the balance due out of account furnished 1st December 1886 and interest thence to 31st March 1887, Dated the 1st day of April 1887.

£131.11.9
4 April 1887
4, Furnivals Inn.
Holborn, E.C.

My dear Colonel,

I enclose your Summons of Installation Meeting to be held on the 15th inst.

If you will detail in length exactly what Masonic Clothing you propose to wear I will use my best efforts to ascertain where it can be temporarily procured.

You will bear in mind that in the English Lodges no clothing or jewels appertaining to degrees
Other than the draft &
Chapter are admissible.

Trusting you are better
+with kind regards

I remain

Yours very truly

Michael Laughter

Col. The O'Sorman Mahon
31 February 81
W
Fitzroy, April 5, 87

Chairman

Dear sir,

Let me call your attention to the fact of the documents in your hand to which you have in your hand several letters of (as admitting receipts from Barringtons of large sums of money on the order of my cousin). Am I correct in this draft of the letter for memorandum and adoption? I have in my hand £387 odd, the absolute balance of my loan to, and in letters also refer to the mortgage to the trust.
and the arrest of the latter
mortgage to his young brother
Alfred, who was a more
hulphful in his hands.

Not one of those deeds
is left to me in the present ages.

On the contrary, he swears
he never had any deed
deed book of deed. You see

This seems to me deliberate
longing, and a prosecution will
bring the case to a short
termination. I shall call on
you January 2, 30.

The OGM.
Great Southern and Western Railway
Solicitors Office 10 Ely Place
Dublin, 15 Apr. 1807

Dear Sir,

We have today written to Ashurst & Co. asking them such information as we think necessary for their purposes so far as relates to the legacies under the wills of the Misses Bridget and Maria O'Brien.

But we cannot find that he ever acted in connection with the receipt of any legacy under the will of Kate O'Brien.

Yours faithfully,

Barrington & Son

The Gannon Mahon
37 Fitzroy St
Fitzroy Sq
London W.C.
Saturday April 15, 1887

Dear Colonel,

You have lent me Cheque No. 420 (ten pounds) which I will repay you in cash next week.

Profusely,

[Signature]

The O'Gorman brothers

[Signature]
FREELANDS ROAD
BROMLEY,
KENT

16 March 1857

Dear Sir,

I feel that I must call on Friday next for the rest of the day.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Col. [Signature]
To Mr. Clarke
10 Haymarket St.
22 April 1837

My dear Colonel, I greatly regret to have to ask you to sign again as you filled in the blank on the note with the name of Ransom iron which I ought to have asked you not to do, as it, like the one it replaces, will not pass through R.B., but will be asked by friends outside — I keep R.B. for your own regular transactions. Return the duplicate note (cancelled) for you to destroy.
enclose a fresh one, which kindly slip return to care of Mr. Clark to Haymaker by return if it will be quite in time. I leave a blank again for name of the payee or shall not know until tomorrow what name to fill in, so please leave that space empty.

You may rely on any care of punctuality of your kindness.

I am in the trouble I am giving you, believe me, my dear Friend,
Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
3rd April 07.

Dear Colonel,

Alice wired you this afternoon but I am glad to say the matter has been adjourned until Monday.

I trust you did not think it presumption of her telegraphing you under the circumstances.

I will probably call tomorrow & explain matters more fully.

Yours sincerely

C. MacRae
The O'Sorman, Mahon

6, Old Jewry, London E.C

25 April 1887

My dear Colonel,

I have your note of the 23rd inst.

The summons was

the process to which

I referred in the

letter of the 14th inst.

Nothing was done

upon it so I believe it was

only a device to make

us set the cause down

for trial without first

inspecting Chapman's doings.

Yours faithfully

W. A. Leaughter
6 Old Sowry London E.C
26th April 1889

My dear Colonel,

I am glad to be able to supplement my letter of yesterday and inform you that your claim for an application to dismiss the action for want of prosecution has already been dismissed as misconceived. This is what I supposed would happen.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

Maurice Carew