

Hemsing Vicarage
May, March 1884

Jr

I very respectfully but very earnestly request you, before you give your vote on the deceased Wife's Sister Marriage ^{Bill}, to read and give attention to the subjoined letter of Archbishop Cranmer written in answer to an application for Marriage with a Niece-in-law — who is one degree further removed in affinity than a Sister-in-law. — You will observe he considers such unions to be not permitted by the word of God.

The Scriptural argument against the Bill is too much put aside; many not observing that the prohibitions in Leviticus, with the necessary collateral deductions from them, are not mere Jewish rules, but radical reforms of the "abominable customs" of the men of Egypt & Canaan which "defiled" the land. [Lev. 18. 3. 27. 30]; many also being misled by the idea that marriage is allowed with a Brother-in-law & therefore, by parity of reason, with a wife's sister, not knowing that the former union is explicitly forbidden [Lev. 18. 16. & Lev. 20. 21] and that the supposed "brother" in Deut. 25. 5. & Matt. 22. 24 is, as your marginal reading gives it, "next kinsman" and not uterine brother.

Archbishop Cranmer, who was a victim for the Reformation, was, whether you admire or condemn him, "mighty in the Scriptures" and his testimony is very weighty when he speaks of such unions as "prohibited by God's law".

With apologies for this intrusion from an unknown & insignificant person, yet with a modest hope that you will not put this aside without thought.

Yr Obedt Servant

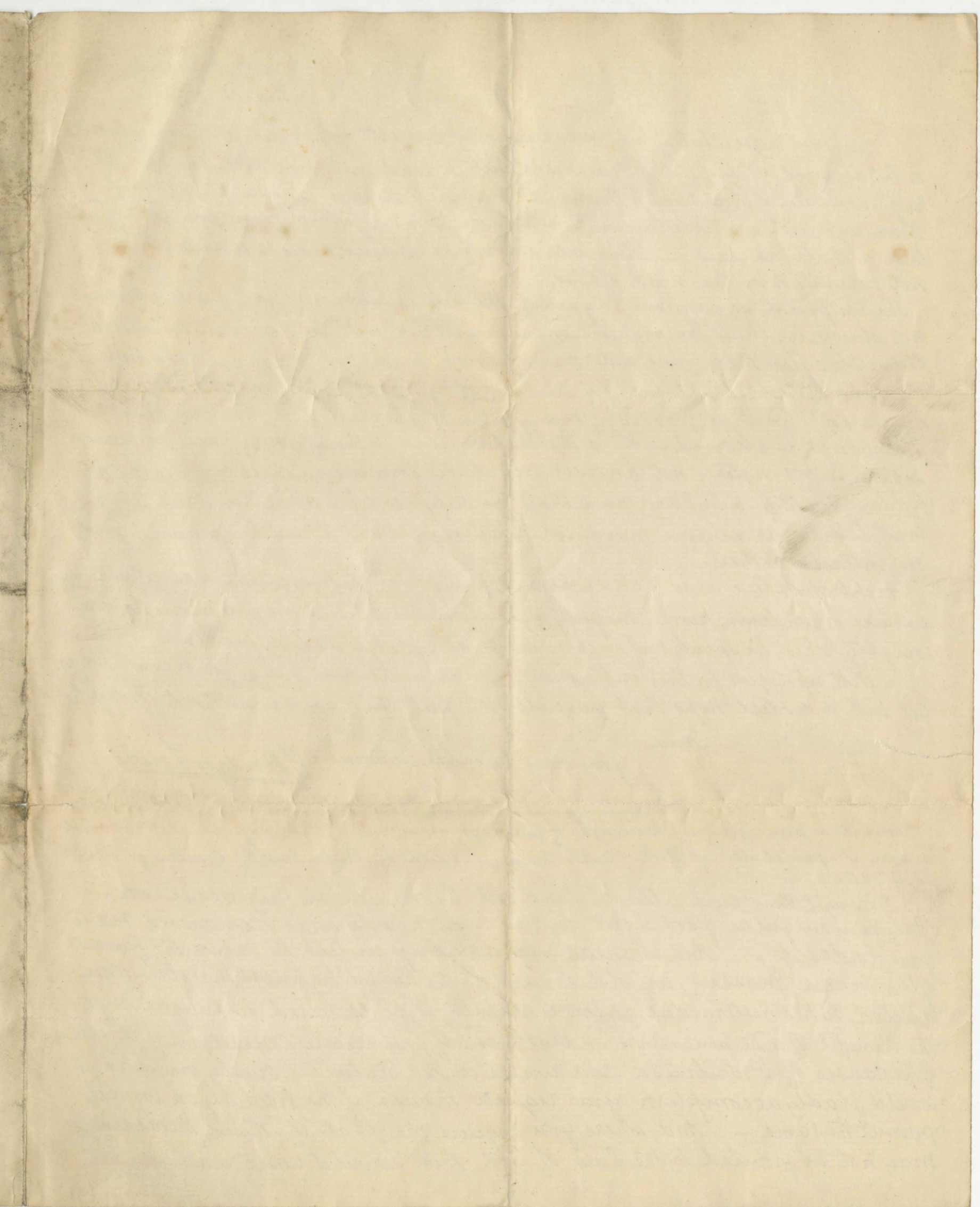
M.P.

Your very humble servant G. Bridges Lewis.

Extracted from Stuyves Memorial of Cranmer. 8d: London 1694. pages 46. 47. in Lambeth library. — printed also in Works of Archb. Cranmer. edited for Parker Society. Cambridge 1846 page 328. 329.

"he writ this civil letter to the Lord Cromwel on this occasion. —
"My Very singular good Lord, in my most hearty wise I commend me to
"your Lordship. And whereas your Lordship writeth to me in the favour
"of this bearer, Massey, an old servant to the King's Highness, that, being con-
"tracted to his Sister's daughter of his late Wife deceased, he might enjoy
"the Benefit of a Dispensation on that behalf; especially considering it is none
"of the causes of Prohibition contained in the Statute; surely my Lord, I
"would gladly accomplish your request therein if the Word of God would
"permit the same — And where you require me, that if I think this license
"may not be granted by the Law of God, then I should write unto you the

Miss Lee
Saltzman



"The Reasons & Authorities that move me so to think, that upon Declaration unto the Kings
"Highness you may consider thereupon with some other Learned men. & so advertise me
"the Kings further Resolution - for shortness of time I shall show you one Reason which is
"this: - By the Law of God many be prohibited which be not expressed but understood
"by like Prohibition in equal degree. As S^r Ambrose saith that the Niece is forbid by the
"Law of God although it be not expressed in Leviticus that the Uncle shall not marry
"his Niece - But where the Nephew is forbid that he shall not marry his
"Aunt, by the same is understood that the daughter may not be married to
"her Uncle - Likewise as the daughter is not there plainly expressed, yet
"where the Son is forbid to marry his Mother, it is understood that the daughter may
"not be married to her Father; because they be of like degree - Even so it is in this
"Case & in many others. For where it is there expressed that the Nephew shall
"not marry his Uncle's wife, it must needs be understood that the Niece shall
"not be married unto the Aunt's husband, because that also is one equality of
"degree. And although I could allege many Reasons & Authorities mo^re for
"this purpose; yet I trust this one Reason shall satisfy all that be learned & of
"Judgment.

"And as touching the Act of Parliament concerning the Degrees prohibited by Gods Law,
"they be not so plainly set forth as I would they were. Wherein I somewhat spake my mind
"at the making of the said Law, but it was not then accepted - I required that there must
"be expressed, Mother & Mother-in-Law; Daughter & Daughter-in-Law; & so in further degrees
"directly upwards & downwards indirecta recta; also Sister & Sister-in-Law; Aunt & Aunt
"in-Law; Niece & Niece-in-Law; And this limitation in my Judgment, would have
"contained all degrees prohibited by Gods Law expressed & not expressed: &
"Should have satisfied this man & such others which would marry their Nieces-in-Law.

"I have no news to send you from these parts. but I much long to hear such News as
"be current with you. - And therefore if you have any good News I pray you to
"send me some. Thus, my Lord, right heartily fare you well.

"at Ford. the 7. Day of September [1536] Your Lordships own
Tho. Cantuarien.

1884
5
To meet MRS. GLADSTONE

The O' Gorman Mahon Mrs. and friend.

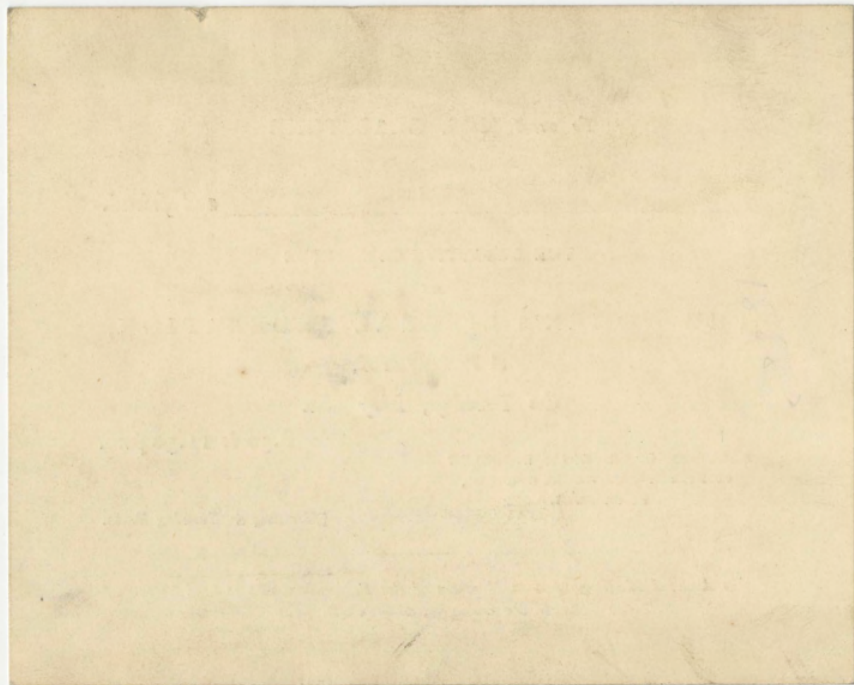
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF
THE WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION,
AT HOME,
On Tuesday, May 8th.

GALLERIES OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE
OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS,
PICCADILLY.

8.30 to 11.30 p.m.

[Morning or Evening Dress.]

*The Annual Meeting, open to Members of the Federation, will be held in one of
the Galleries, at 8 o'clock.*





35, Wellington Villas,
Brighton.

May. 14. 1884.

Standish Gunn-Grady Esq.
London.

Dear Sir,

The Mayor desires me to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter -
He finds that the appointment
rests with the Home Secretary and
that no names have been submitted
to him on behalf of the Town
Council.

I am Dear Sir
Yours truly
Fred^o Howell.
Secretary.

✓

Washington, D.C.
1877



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ATHENRY AND ENNIS JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

May 21st, 1884.

THIS Company was authorized by an Act obtained in the Session of 1860 to construct a railway 36 miles in length between Ennis and Athenry. At the former place it connects with the Waterford and Limerick Railway system and at the latter with the Midland Great Western of Ireland and the Athenry and Tuam lines. It thus forms an important connecting link between two large Railway systems and by the Athenry and Tuam line with the extension northward of the Southern and the Western Irish lines, and will by a proposed extension of the Tuam line for sixteen miles to Claremorris, open up the whole of the North-western sea-coast of Ireland to railway communication.

The capital obtained was insufficient for the work to be done, and in 1867 a Loan was obtained from the Loan Commissioners of £59,000, but this sum also proved insufficient, and the Company became indebted upon Debentures and Bonds in further sums, after the Government Loan was made.

The work was eventually completed, and the Line was opened for traffic in September, 1869, having cost about £240,000.

The terms of the Loan for £59,000 were:—

- 1st. That it should be a first charge upon the property.
- 2nd. That interest at 5 per cent. should be paid from the date of the Loan.
- 3rd. That the principal should be repaid by annual instalments commencing three years from the date of the Loan.

This contract was entered into by the Company, but it was found impossible to carry out the terms, which were far too onerous for the circumstances, which were as follows:—

- 1st. An agreement had been entered into with the Waterford and Limerick Company, which was scheduled to an Act passed in 1863, under which the Waterford and Limerick Company were to take up the working of the Line upon its

completion upon certain terms, but when it was completed in 1869 the Waterford and Limerick Company refused to carry out their undertaking.

2nd. The Line having been certified by Col. Rich in July, 1869, as being fit to be opened for public traffic, was so opened, and the Waterford and Limerick Company having refused to carry out their agreement, the Board of the Athenry and Ennis Company, although without means to do so properly and effectually, did manage, with borrowed rolling stock and under great difficulties, to open the Line for public traffic in September, 1869.

3rd. No profitable result could be expected under such circumstances, and none resulted; the traffic, which prior to the opening of the Line had been insufficient to support a mail coach, amounted in the year 1870 to £7,898, and, so far, there was great public gain, but none to the Company.

4th. It was under this state of things that the Company found itself liable to pay to the Government £2,950 per annum interest on the Loan at 5 per cent., and £3,277 per annum in repayment of Principal, and the inevitable result followed that these payments fell into arrear, and, in fact, only one payment for interest was made in due course, and that was made, as might have been anticipated from the terms of the Loan, out of Capital.

These then were the circumstances under which the Company got into arrears with the Government, and into other financial difficulties.

In November, 1872, an agreement was entered into with the Waterford and Limerick Company for the working of the Line, upon terms which gave the Athenry and Ennis Company a certain income of £5,200 per annum, with a possible increase of 50 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Line over £11,000 per annum. This agreement was sanctioned by Parliament in 1873. The gross traffic of the Company, which in the first year had been as stated, £7,898, amounted in 1872 to £9,680, and gradually increased afterwards, and it has amounted to as much as £13,000 in one year.

The Company, under arrangement, has for some years past been paying to the Loan Commissioners £4,500 per annum, and also the surplus when gained over £5,200 per annum, and the sums so paid amounted at December 31st last to £37,183 0s. 7d., but at that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum the Company was still indebted to the Loan Commissioners in the sum of £9,609 16s. 10d. for arrears of interest.

No creditor, other than the Government, and no Shareholder of the Company has ever received anything from the Company in respect of his debt or subscription, and if the claim

of the Government is to be liquidated in the terms of the Contract, no creditor or Shareholder of the Company now living is likely to receive anything.

It is submitted—

1st. That this Railway has not been constructed, taking all circumstances into account, at an extravagant rate, it having cost less than £8,000 per mile.

2nd. That it is of great public utility, forming a connecting link between two important railway systems and bridging a tract of comparatively barren country between districts much more rich in themselves, and is otherwise of National and Governmental importance, conferring both Local and Imperial advantages.

3rd. That the original terms of the Loan were impossible of realization, that the security is ample, and that a charge of 5 per cent. per annum is, under the circumstances, far more than the case demands if such Loans are made for purposes of National concern.

This Company is now in a position, if any amelioration of the conditions of the Loan can be granted, to redeem all existing obligations to the Government, except as to the principal of the Loan, and now asks that the interest on the Loan in the past shall be reduced to 4 per cent. per annum, and the Company will be prepared to discharge whatever may be due on that account to the present time, or say the 30th June next, and further that payment of the principal and accruing interest shall be made by annual or semi-annual payments extending over say thirty-five years at 5 per cent. per annum on the principal in redemption of principal and interest.

For precedents in this respect the Company need not go beyond its own connections at either end; the Midland Great Western of Ireland Company had a loan of £500,000 for its Galway Extensions at 3½ per cent. for the first ten years, and afterwards at 5 per cent. per annum on the principal for 35 years in redemption of principal and interest.

The Waterford and Limerick Company also have loans upon similar terms, and a like concession to a company not so financially strong as either of the lines quoted, but offering as unquestionable a security, appears to be within the scope of the intentions of Parliament in granting such loans.

Railway & Canal Traders' Association
24 Bridge Row, Cannon Street
London E.C. May 19th 1884,

Mr Samuelson will move the
adoption of a new Standing
Order, the terms of which
are stated on the enclosed
slip, at 12-0 noon, on Wednesday
the 21st inst: it is of great
importance to Traders that
members should attend to
support the Order.

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Main body of handwritten text in the lower half of the page. This section continues the narrative or list from the upper half, with similar cursive handwriting and faded ink.

✓
Mrs. E. Slaughter's Private Hotels.
10 & 28, Norfolk Street, Strand.
The Norfolk Hotel.
30, Surrey Street Strand.
M. E. SLAUGHTER,
PROPRIETRESS.

London 21 May 1884

My dear Sir

I would feel very much
obliged if you would send
me a pass to the House
for some day this week.

You were good enough

to send me one this time

Nearly two years ago.

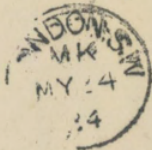
Thanking you in anticipation

Believe me

Yours faithfully

C. C. Knox

P.S. I suppose I need
hardly add that I am
a son of the late John B.
Knox



The O'Gorman Mahon M.P.,
House of Commons
London

Cork Poor Law Reform Association,

SIR,

You are particularly requested to attend a National Conference which will be held in the Board Room of the Cork Dispensary, Liberty Street, on Wednesday, 4th June next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, and a Public Meeting at the City Court House at 3 o'clock same day, to take action as to the best means of reforming the Poor Law System of this country.

All the Irish Members of Parliament will be invited.

I am sir,

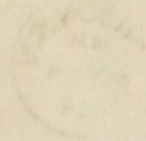
Your Obedient Servant,

THADDEUS O'BRIEN, Hon. Secy.

Oldtown, Shanballymore.

May 22nd, 1884.

To The O'Gorman Mahon
M.P.



Kilkee, Fougha, Race Committee,

4, FRANCIS STREET,

KILKEE, *May 27th* 1884.

To *Col The O'Gorman Mahon Esq.*

SIR,—We are directed by the Members of
the above Committee to solicit a Subscription from
you for the Kilkee (Fougha) Steeplechases. An
early reply is respectfully solicited, as we would be
anxious to hold the races as early as possible.

We are, Sir,

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN E. WALSHE, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D., TREASURER.

J. B. MCINERNEY, HON. SEC.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

P. C. Hickey, M.D., M. Doherty, M.D., John Griffin Hallinan, John Fitzgerald, John Woods, Joseph Curtin, Joseph Corry, Patrick Keane, B. Hennessy, B. Sheedy, J. E. Walshe, Chairman; John Griffin, M.D., Treasurer; J. B. McInerney, Hon. Sec.

The following resolution was adopted at the first meeting of the Committee:—

RESOLVED—"That we, the professional and business people of Kilkee, assembled at this meeting do intend to exercise all our influence and energy to carry out races over the far-famed Fougha Race Course as early in the season as possible, and that we invite the co-operation of the gentlemen of the town and county to assist us in this laudable undertaking. Mr. Webster, of Boulougne-sur-Mer, has presented to the Committee a Gold Cup, value £60, to be run for by horses the *bona fide* property of gentlemen resident in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, and won three years in succession by a horse the property of same owner."

To this Cup a purse of twenty-five sovereigns will be added each year.

TO THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES DILKE, M. P.,
President of the Local Government Board, London, England.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, May 27, 1884.

SIR,

Circumstances have occurred which render it incumbent upon me to follow Sir Charles Tupper to England at the earliest possible moment. I shall sail by the steamer Caspian on Monday next, from Halifax.

Sir Charles Tupper, utterly scorning my letter to himself, and contemptuously ignoring the villainy of the forged Canadian Annual Trade Tables, has very recently publicly announced his intention of making it a part of his work in England as High Commissioner for Canada to draw capital for investment in Canada.

This is a very laudable purpose when properly pursued, but not after Sir Charles Tupper's method.

I beg to enclose a preliminary circular letter I have had printed concerning my recent letter to yourself. In a separate packet I send 20 copies. Copies will be transmitted to some of your Colleagues, to some Members of the House of Commons, the Press, &c., &c., &c.

I also enclose copy of a letter I have addressed to the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, relating to the same subject.

You will observe that in my letter to Lord Salisbury I allude in very strong terms to the "Despatch" and its enclosed Memorandum of the 19th March, 1879. Sir Charles Tupper's recent announcement respecting his contemplated work in England compels this pointed and forcible reference, because there is no recorded roguery among professing law-abiding rulers, which can approach the heartless turpitude veiled in that Despatch and its enclosed Memorandum, considering the conditions under which it was concocted, transmitted and received.

That Despatch and Memorandum was a cruel and successful deceit practised against British Merchants, Manufacturers, Investors and Artizans in favour of a special protection policy and gigantic swindling operations.

It was masked by forged and altered Records of Government concerning the Trade and the Industry of a people, in closest sympathy with a prior and recently successful fraud, involving perjury in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, and concerning which the most urgent warnings were given, but were unheeded.

In further prosecution of this amazing atrocity, Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper and their allies want fifty millions of dollars, and more capital to invest, and they seek it on the basis of their forged Trade Returns and their prior secret turpitude, for they have no other groundwork.

All honest men will declare, and you and your illustrious Colleagues, holding in your hands the interests of the British Manufacturer and Investor, will be the first to insist, now these facts are made known to you, that not one shilling of money shall be loaned, or one shilling be legally invested in Canadian Securities until the Memorandum in the Despatch of March 19, 1879, is unmasked, and the Canadian Trade Tables of 1883 thoroughly and publicly ventilated and opened out to view.

I greatly fear that the baneful influence of the Hudson Bay Company and its profiting allies has been a long drawn out curse to Canada, and a treacherous injury to the honour and honesty of the country.

I have prepared another communication setting forth these further and far worse deceptions in the Canadian Trade Tables, particularly developing the infamy of the Memorandum by Sir Leonard Tilley, enclosed in the Despatch of the Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. H. Beech, M. P., of the 19th March, 1879. This I shall bring with me to England.

I shall also bring with me to England official copies of the Trade Returns of the Dominion of Canada from 1867 to 1883; also, "Appendix—Memorandum concerning Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington;" also, the original copy of the "Case of Her Majesty's Government," with corrections in writing, which led to the discovery of the frauds; also, all the original Documents of the Halifax Commission, officially placed in my hands for analysis and indexing, together with the printed Index framed from them.

My address in England is respectfully enclosed, and I trust that you will favor me with early instructions, in order that grievous and swindling wrong to confiding investors among our countrymen may be averted—disastrous impending calamities materially lessened by wise and merciful forewarnings,—and justice done to British and Canadian merchants and manufacturers as opposed to the hitherto successful swoops of banded "Birds of prey."

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

II.

TO THE RT. HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY:

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, May 27, 1884.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's information and guidance, a circular letter relating to the contents of a communication I have recently addressed to the RT. HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., concerning annually fabricated Canadian Trade Tables, and the nefarious purposes to which these Tables have been put and are proposed to be put.

I have called SIR CHARES DILKE's special attention to the despatch addressed by the MARQUIS OF LORNE to SIR M. H. BEACH, M. P., on the 19th March, 1879, and to the insidious knavery of the enclosed Memorandum by SIR LEONARD TILLEY, "showing how far, comparatively, England is favored by the new tariff;" but I have not touched upon the worst features of the Memorandum, or much of the veiled villainy it masks, secretly directed against the interests of British merchants, manufacturers and investors.

These further features I hold in reserve.

I have also pointed out to SIR CHARLES DILKE that any competent accountant, taking the published despatch and the Canadian Trade Tables from 1878 to 1883, and pursuing the processes I have discovered, can verify my statements before a police magistrate or a jury.

I beg to state that, while I feel that your Lordship's action with respect to the object of my visit to England in 1878, voyaging thither in the same vessel with Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Alexander Galt—and both being forewarned of my purpose—was extremely arbitrary and harshly unjust towards your fellow-countrymen, yet I cannot suppose that your Lordship was conscious that the unscrupulous Canadian officials named, were pressing, and plotting to press, on your colleague, Sir M. H. Beach, deceptions of an infamous character designed to favour the alteration of the commercial policy of a country by the aid of forged official Trade Tables and Records of Government, framed in sympathy with a recently successful conspiracy.

Your Lordship is an hereditary Legislator of high repute. I am a "mere scientific man," the son of an English manufacturer, and naturally jealous of the liberties and privileges which have been peaceably won, bit by bit, during centuries of strife, by the order to which I belong, from the order which some of your ancestors have adorned.

Among these privileges is the manifest and now inalienable right to faithful annual official records of the industry of the order to which I belong, whether from the intrusted hands of hereditary or delegated rulers and legislators.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper have already both started on their mission to endeavour to raise in England a loan of fifty millions of dollars (\$30,000,000 for renewal, \$20,000,000 for the Canadian Pacific Railway,) and they seek further capital for investment in Canada. They carry with them the Canadian Trade Tables for 1883, and earlier years, infamously masked and falsified with discriminating purpose against British Merchants, manufacturers and investors, being a continuation of the system pursued in the Memorandum enclosed in the despatch addressed by the Marquis of Lorne to Sir M. H. Beach, dated March 19, 1879. They are thus endeavoring to re-obtain money under the most specious false pretences of the worst and most hurtful stamp.

I once again respectfully solicit your Lordship not to resist an open and full inquiry into this matter, so injurious to the interests of an overwhelming majority of Her Majesty's most loyal subjects in the United Kingdom and Canada, and favorable only to corrupt politicians and to a few unprincipled schemers.

My motives and impulses are explained in the last three paragraphs of the printed letter I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 2nd September, 1879. To that letter and to prior communications in relation to the same matter I respectfully beg to refer your Lordship, and to my urgent, but fruitless efforts to obtain even a hearing.

I enclose a copy of the letter of the 2nd September, 1879.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

British Scientific Witness at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and Official Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Commission.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, May 28th, 1884.

TO MR. HENRY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M. P.; MR. GEO. STEPHEN; LORD ELPHINSTONE; MORTON, ROSE & CO., and the GENTLEMEN and FIRMS who are reported to have divided twenty million dollars' worth of guaranteed Canadian Pacific Railway Stock among themselves at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

GENTLEMEN:

Your attention is directed to the matter of the accompanying letters to Sir. Charles Dilke M. P., and the Marquis of Salisbury.

No more infamous method of raising money from the public than on the basis of forged official Government Records of a peoples' Industry and Trade can be devised.

Some of you are among the original partners to the contract with Sir Charles Tupper, and presumably know a good deal about the forged Trade Tables.

Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., is a British Legislator who has long been forewarned in many particulars, and he is a strong man, yet, Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., being a British Legislator, accepts money obtained on a basis of falsified records of government infamously concocted against his manufacturing and mercantile neighbours. Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote objects, as a legislator, to that extension of the franchise which would tend to oppose serious difficulties in the way of prolonging the privileges of protected crime of this stamp by burking inquiry.

As a British legislator, Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P., can see into Lambeth, where the horrors of neglected and poverty stricken English life are patent to all, but he will not look at false Trade Tables, ruining his neighbour and enriching himself; nor will he extend to the industrious poor the franchise privileges which will give them the opportunity of protecting the records of their daily work; nor will he allow the investor, by whose credulity he thrives, to have a chance of looking before he leaps. Mr. H. S. Northcote and his allies flee from inquiry.

There lies behind this matter of the annual forged Canadian Trade Tables very startling roguery draped in purple and fine linen, and well fenced by inherited or delegated power.

The bulk of your conspirators are gathered now in London, some already enormously rich, but with the dismal weight of annual forged official records of Government bearing heavily upon them and threatening slowly to crush them.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper are now on the ocean, hurrying to the gathering. They want fifty millions of dollars, and more capital to invest in Canada; they have their false Trade Tables as security along with them.

Now this matter has gone on long enough. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley dare not produce these Annual Trade Tables in open court. I am coming to England to dare them to do it, and to endeavour to awaken my countrymen, and to save many from distress. Also to inform certain Financiers, &c., that there is no Blackleg now languishing in Her Majesty's jails, whose acts can approach in cold blooded criminality the wholesale villainy which taints the dealers in Fabricated Records of Government, or who impose upon investors the dressed up fictions of official rascality.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Vous recevez une lettre de lui, ces jours ci.

Voilà, Colonel, tout ce que j'ai à vous dire et ce sera sans doute la dernière lettre que je vous écrirai jamais, seulement je me souviendrai que je me suis mis à votre disposition sans arrière pensée aucune, quitte à nuire à mes propres intérêts et que vous n'avez pas été bon et serviable pour moi quand j'étais dans le besoin.

Je vous demande pardon de ne pas affranchir ma lettre mais je suis trop gêné pour cela.

Tout à vous, Colonel, de bon cœur même.

HH

1884

31 Mai - Nice
11 rue du Temple.

Colonel.

Malgré que vous ne répondiez pas à mes lettres, ce que j'apprends ce matin, me force à vous écrire de nouveau.

C. vient de payer la dernière visite du Docteur qui a constaté le décès de votre fils; et, sans le tremblement de terre, il se proposait de venir à Monte Carlo, pour payer toutes les dettes... Ce matin, j'ai vu le propriétaire de la villa, M^r Baëst... il est venu me demander conseil sur ce qu'il devait faire... Doit-il accepter les propositions de C.?

Que vouliez vous que je répondisse à cet homme? Je lui ai dit de faire ce qu'il voudrait et d'accepter l'argent de quelque part qu'il viendrait. Puisque vous m'abandonnez complètement, je n'avais pas d'autre conseil à lui donner.

M^r Baëst m'a mis au courant de toutes les intrigues de C. à Monte Carlo, et,

mon avis sincère est, que si vous voulez
gagner le procès et sauver la fortune
de votre fils, vous n'avez pas une
minute à perdre: Venez vous-même,
faire taire les bruits absurdes que C. fait
courir sur votre compte, et payez de suite
ces misérables dettes.. C. avait commis
une grande faute en ne les payant pas,
et voilà que vous lui permettez de réparer
cette faute.. franchement, vous êtes mal
conseillé.

Pourquoi vous dis-je cela, moi, qui ai
plus d'intérêt à ce que C. gagne son procès
puis qu'alors il faudra qu'il exécute
le testament de votre fils et qu'il me
paie la petite rente à la quelle j'ai
droit, de par ce testament?... c'est parce
que j'ai pris votre parti, par justice et
par loyauté. et comme récompense de
mes services, vous m'abandonnez quand
je suis dans le besoin..

C'est bien fait pour moi et je n'ai

que ce que je mérite: j'aurais dû prendre
parti pour ceux qui veulent voler cette
fortune: cela m'aurait mieux profité.

Il n'en est pas moins vrai que je
continue à vous servir et que je vous dis:
agissez et dépêchez vous: payez ces
dettes, sans cela tout est perdu pour vous.
Je vous certifie que si j'avais pu aller
à Paris et réaliser l'argent qui m'est dû,
j'aurais, moi-même payé ces dettes pour
vous, sentant que c'est là le point capital
de la question.

C. a des amis à Monte Carlo. il leur a
dit que son voyage n'était que reculé
qu'il se proposait d'y aller bientôt, de
visiter la villa où St Jean est mort et
de s'entendre avec les créanciers afin de
tout payer. C'est à vous d'aviser,
Colonel, je vous avertis.

Avant d'accepter les propositions de
C. j'ai fait promettre au propriétaire
de vous écrire, par politesse.

Loss of time

weeks 52.

pounds 24 pounds for
by damages

20 8

during it

10 4

pers.

12 4 8

pers

Loss

9 9 8 4

three mens

1 3 2 2

labor and
lost

£ 8 6 6 1 12

not to speak of other

losses.

I have paid my way

respectfully from America

on the word of god sake

giving 10 pounds a day
in partnership

Gentle ^{man} please
Let me have sum
was of living in
respect of the money
produced as I have earned
it in respect to your

June 12th 1884.
Martin Pealy Smith
of Westminster Co. Ct. has
giving in a statement per week
into Judge Kelly Co. Ct. the
Judge of Ct. in loss
and damage of one thousand
pounds in Ct. and
got now in loss about
three seasons past
manes to look after it
as he is all as was
disable to employment
as it seems to me that
the wish to have me
begin about in manes

man that earned
on a week's work
up to 2 or 2 1/2 poun
the calf of three men
in Linster and in Ct.
loss of not being paid
when to work as I came
from America in
respect waiting for
opportunity to let on
for myself as my two
legs and arm all as
was as broke that and
being deprived of my
labor

Small Post Office

Mont. A. B. B. B. B.

has occurred in the

St. Mary's Church

of the 2nd Class in

that District, the

St. Mary's Church



June 1864

Dear Sir

I am going to ask

a favor, not for my

self personally, or

for anyone else



But for a friend
And benefactor of our
Nation in the North
of Ireland.
Mr. Edgar Doyle has

been over 20 years in
the Postal Service and
for some time has
been acting as his
Deputy Clerk in the
Northern District of
Ireland, under the

Well received, Mr. &
well received, Mr. &
to my surprise.

I shall feel most
grateful if you can
arrange this. The
best personal friend

I was a good deal
about him through
the letter about this.
He is a good Catholic
and a very good man.
I have the honor
to be much to you.

The Subject.

I had hoped to
see you at Hingham
this long before this.

Dr. McManis has
been out summer
he spoke a good deal

He to try and get
Mr. Doyle's name
brought before the
P.M. G. so that his
claim to the life
insurance. Maybe
considered this is

What you could
would have got to
do you had you been
in town.

Waiting you
will pardon me
for troubling you

with so long a letter
and joined by the
Community in long
last week.

I remain Dear Sir
Yours Very Truly
Wm. H. H. H.
Many of the H. H. H.
Wm. H. H. H.

✓
189, GREAT PORTLAND STREET.

June 14 1884

Col. O. Gorman Manton.

Bought of G. WEAVER,
NEWSVENDOR AND STATIONER.

Newspapers and Periodicals Punctually Supplied.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

May 31	Bill delivered	L. d
		12.9
June 7	2 D. News	2
	2 Pall Mall Gaz.	2
14	4 D. News	4
	3 Pall Mall Gaz.	3
	1 Punch	3
		— 13.11

June 17. Paid G. Weaver



Ans.
immediately
JOHN OLDFIELD CHADWICK,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,
AUDITOR & ARBITRATOR.

24, Budge Row,
Wallbrook,

London, E.C.
June 18th 1884

My Dear Colonel
May I ask
the favour of your obtaining
& posting to me in the
enclosed wrapper a copy
of Mr. Horace Davenport's
'Devolution of Estates'
Bill which stands, I
think, for 2nd Reading

this day. Hoping you
are quite well, and
with every sentiment
of respect & esteem
I am,

Yours faithfully
J. Chadwick

Col. The O'Gorman Mahon Esq.
Yrs

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mirrored across the fold.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mirrored across the fold.]



HORSE GUARDS,
WAR OFFICE, S.W.

June 1884

Dear Sir Frederick Milner

I have spoken to the
Duke of Cambridge with
regard to the steps which
you propose to take for
amalgamating the Cambridge
Fund for old and disabled
soldiers, and am desirous

WAR OFFICE S.W.
HORSE GUARDS



by the Royal Highness to
assure you of his cordial
sympathy with the efforts
you are making on
behalf of so excellent a
Charity, on the success
of which the Royal
Highness is personally

much interested.

Yr. very truly

W. Paulet General
Chairman

✓
Copy. of June 21. 84.

Theresa Villa Godwinham

Dear friend

~~Looking to the~~
~~in commemoration of the~~

Envelope of your Honorary
Secretary's letter it appears from
the post mark ^{to} that it must
have arrived ~~at~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{the}

the evening of the very day
of my departure ^{on a tour} from London

whence a parcel containing it
and several others ^{with also a}
~~sent~~ ^{Second note} of the

27th ~~ult~~ ^{ult} from the Wilkes

Faugha Committee has just
sent here to meet my return
~~by a friendly~~
~~journey~~ ^{express}

In reply permit me to ~~express~~
~~to you~~ my warmest sympathy
with your patriotic and spirited

you shall have the ^{the} ~~subscription~~ ^{for you must not forget} ~~through humble~~ ^{estimated value}. You shall have my
to be remembered ~~subscription~~ ^{directly} ~~as formerly~~ ^{as} ~~my best~~
~~that with many more~~ ^{rich as formerly} ~~your~~ ^{also} ~~shall~~ ^{have my best}
Claims to meet, I am
not as rich as formerly,
I shall ^{also} have my best.

Services in this Capacity you
may deem them ^{of utility} ~~useful~~ and
worthy of acceptance
~~also my subscription~~

(However humble)

Assuredly my colleagues from
Cire have been ^{already} ~~are~~ ^{written to} ~~and~~
immediately on our meeting in
Town at the end of ^{this} ~~next~~ week

~~Nevertheless~~ it shall be my care to
enlist ^{their} ~~and~~ ^{their} Counsel and Cooperation
in furtherance of your most
laudable project which shall
always command my sincere
wishes & exertions to ensure
success! Mean while Believe me
truly yours The O'Brien

The Dominion of Canada Loan for £5,000,000.

Reply of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.

I

17 Park Valley
Nottingham

June 23rd 1884.

Sir,

In acknowledgement of your request and its import, I publish immediately your answer of the 21st inst. to my solicitations of the 19th inst.

I go further, and of my own free will declare that there is and has been no complicity whatever in the matter, and no prior communications had of any kind whatever, respecting the nature or bearing of forthcoming letters.

The Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade instructs me under the same date that the Board of Trade has no power to interfere in the matters referred to by me.

It is clear that somebody must move quickly to save the Financial Agents of Canada from the worst kind of disgrace if they rely too strongly on officialism and apathy in public matters, as well as to stop further crime, and to restore to deluded victims the ill-gotten gains won from them, as far as may be legal and possible.

Meanwhile, are the two Canadian Ministers to sit and "smile and smile" serene, continuing their deadly work. Their loan must be withdrawn and re-issued on an honest basis. This end I respectfully submit, would be at once attained if you would withdraw the statements you made in the House of Commons in 1881 as publicly as you uttered them. Those statements are the bulwark behind which the conspirators successfully work. It would be but an English and reasonable step, a recognition of principle carrying with it immeasurable benefits to the great majority of our countrymen.

I attach the already transmitted letter to the Financial Agents, a copy of which I enclosed to you on Saturday. After having studied my letter to you of the 10th May I shall invite them to examine, under suitable conditions, the further proofs I hold of the blackest and most insulting fraud on the English people history can produce.

I shall transmit printed copies of this letter to the Daily and Evening Journals, the Financial Journals &c. to which I have already sent the communication of the 19th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant

Henry Youle Hind M.A.

British Scientific Witness &c. &c. &c.

Reply from Sir Charles W. Dilke

II

Local Government Board
Whitehall

Sir

June 21.

If you print and publish letters which you see fit to address to Sir Charles Dilke I have to request that you will be good enough to print this with them to explain that your communications are made to him without his compliance, and not with any approval on his part of their contents

Your obedient servant

(Signed) J. E. C. Bodley.
H. Y. Hind Esq^r

III

17 Park Valley
Nottingham

21 June 1884.

To Mess^{rs} Baring Bros Esq^s.

and

Mess^{rs} Glyn, Mills, Currie Esq^s

Gentlemen,

Financial Agents of the Dominion of Canada

I enclose the printed copies of my letters to Sir Charles Dilke mentioned in the printed letter to yourselves of this day's date attached.

Do not fail to see Sir Charles Dilke at the earliest moment.

I alone have the available proof of the beginning of the vast fraud you are now entangled in, and I must necessarily continue to act in arresting its pernicious influence. Please answer this letter.

Your obedient servant

Henry Youle Hind M. A.

British Scientific Witness &c &c

(A copy sent to each of the Firms named above)

IV

17 Park Valley

Nottingham, 21 June 1884.

To the Right Hon: Sir Charles W. Dilke M. P.

Right Honble Sir,

President of the Local Government Board.

I beg to enclose printed copies of the letter addressed to yourself and forwarded to the Financial Agents of Canada. Also copies of letters to those Agents of this day's date.

I further beg to ask your attention to the letter to the Dominion Financial Agents in M. S. pointing out that I being the only holder of the available proof of the beginning of the vast fraud in which they are now entangled must necessarily continue to act in arresting its pernicious influence.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

Henry Youle Hind M. A.

British Scientific Witness

&c &c &c &c

I return Miss
Owen's letter.

Believe me
Yours very truly
Henry Fawcett

Col. The O'orman Mahon
M.D.



Private

24. June 1884

Dear O'orman Mahon,

I am sorry I
have not been able to
write to you before in
reference to our re-
cent conversation. No
decision has yet been
come to with regard



to the mode of filling
the vacant Sur-
veyor's Clerkship
in Ireland for which
you recommended
Mr. Doyle. If
however the ~~best~~
appointment should
be made by selection

from within the ranks
of the service. Mr.
Doyle's qualifications
shall receive care-
ful consideration
together with those of
the numerous other
candidates who are
sure to apply.

17 Park Valley

Nottingham

June 24th 1884

To the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke M.P.
President of the Local Government Board

Sir,

Last evening I mailed to you the letter of which a copy is attached *

This morning I received from America a packet containing documents which completely change the aspect of affairs.

The packet embraces among other papers your letter of the 28th May a copy of which is also attached **

I now find that you have permitted me to direct the attention of the Financial Agents of Canada and others to most important papers addressed by me to you, which papers you had some weeks ago returned to me in Canada.

The perusal of these papers would have satisfied any honest Financier that by concealing their contents or acting at variance with their import, he was disregarding honour, the interests of a large class of his countrymen and quite probably the peaceful relations of his Country without undue sacrifice of certain interests.

There has also come to my knowledge, your relation to the discontinuation of revelations brought out by the London "Daily News" some years ago, as embodied in the enclosed editorial article from the London "Daily News" copied into a trans-Atlantic paper. The London "Daily News" is reported to be largely controlled by you.

In that Article reference is made to the resolution then recently introduced by Mr Blaine into the United States House of Representatives and carried, relative to the first successful stages of the infamous further fraud on the English people developed in the communications from me, which I now learn you have sent back to Canada with scant courtesy.

I hold the official thanks of Mr. Blaine as United States Secretary of State, for communicating to the United States Government the same information I had previously communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

The transmission of these thanks to me constituted nearly the last act of Mr. Blaine in his relations to President Arthur's Government. The abrogation of the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington is the present visible result.

Should or should not Mr. Blaine become President of the United States, in a few Months the American people will be sure to demand some explanation of the infamous secret moulding of the Trade Statistics of the United States against the interests of the United States and in unison with Canadian forged figures.

Since your public avowal in the House of Commons in the Spring of 1881 that my statements were "groundless and incredible" the conspirators have vastly increased their operations, and used them as a basis for money making. The Trade Returns of Canada in relation to Great Britain and the United States are now an infamy, employed directly against our own manufacturing and investing countrymen.

Fortunately I have a copy with me of the voluminous M. I. you thought fit to return to me, and hide from public knowledge. I make no comment on this act because there may be occult reasons for it. But I know that there is such an absolute necessity that the English public should be informed respecting the fraud I have discovered and developed, that men will be willing to sacrifice their fortunes and their lives to accomplish that end.

The moment I received this morning your letter, remailed to me from Canada, I stopped the issue of the accompanying letters and added this. About 150 copies had already been sent to Members of the House of Commons. all the remainder will contain this letter.

I now respectfully ask you to take such public steps that the House of Commons and the Country shall know the extent of the infamous and blasphemous fraud which handicaps our Merchants and blinds our investors in their dealings with Canada, and which is now in all probability sure to call for a sharp explanation why certain of the United Statistics of Trade have been secretly moulded against the interests of the United States through the nefarious work of profiting conspirators in Canada and England.

I send with this letter a printed illustration of the statements I submitted to you, and which you have thought fit to ignore. What I have further to reveal is both heinous and shocking.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

Henry Houle Hinds M.A.

British Scientific Witness at the
Halifax Fisheries Commission and
Official Compiler of the Analytical
Index to the Documents of the
Commission.

Enclosure

== *

17 Park Valley
Nottingham
23 June 1884.

To the Right Honble Sir Charles W. Dilke M.P.
President of the Local Government Board.

Right Hon. Sir,

I beg to send you the witness that I have complied with your request and published your letter to me. In order the better to take upon myself the entire responsibility of what I have done, I transmit a copy to each member of the House of Commons.

It now remains for me respectfully to solicit you to withdraw as publicly as you innocently made it, the utterly groundless statements you were deceived into making before the House of Commons in the Spring of 1881, which have been so grossly seized upon by the conspirators in the fraud against the interest of our countrymen.

Will you be so good as to do me the favour to state when you will most conveniently be able to make the required withdrawal.

I have the honour to be,

your obedient servant

Henry Youle Hind M.A.
British Scientific Witness
yc yc yc

Enclosure

== **

Local Government Board
Whitehall
28th May

Sir,

I am directed by Sir Charles Dilke to say that he returns to you by Registered Letter your two packets of Manuscript and 3 printed Circulars.

Your obedient servant
(signed) J. E. C. Bodley.

17 Park Valley
Nottingham,
24th June 1884.

H. A. Lascelles Esq^{re}
Ye Ye War Office.

Sir,

The reason why copies of the letters received by me from the late Lord Frederick Cavendish concerning the first successful phase of the conspiracy referred to in the enclosures sent to the Marquis of Hartington, arose from the fact, that all who had the honour of an acquaintance with the late Lord Frederic Cavendish became conscious that nothing but what was honourable and true could come from the pen or issue from the lips of that Nobleman.

The enclosed communication to the Right Hon. Sir C. W. Dilke M. P. will prove that the matter under review has assumed an aspect the importance of which overrides all desire to shelter the extreme iniquity and inordinate selfishness of the conspirators involved.

Copies of the late Lord Frederic Cavendish's letters will be sent to the Marquis of Hartington at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant
Henry Youle Hind.

17 Park Valley, Nottingham.
24th June 1884.

To H. J. Bryant Esq^{re}
Council Office, Whitehall.

Sir,

The reasons assigned by the Rt. Honble A. J. Mundella for wishing to avoid further connection with the unmasking of the atrocious conspiracy against the interests of our countrymen in favour of a few Canadian Politicians and a few British money makers, are no doubt kindhearted, but the evil consequences arising from further success of unprincipled men who are abusing trust and deceiving their best friends for purely selfish purposes, are so imminent and great, that Mr. Mundella will be the first to say, when he scans the horrible details of the conspirators measures, that all his actions and letters in relation to the unmasking of the matter are at the public service.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant
Henry Youle Hind.