

## THE TUBBERCERRY "CONSPIRACY."

THE following documents are supplied to the Dublin *Freeman* of August 13, by its Tubbercurry correspondent, who wrote on the previous evening:—

At a meeting of the board of guardians of this union to-day, Mr. N. H. Devine, one of the guardians, called the attention of the board to a report in a local paper, in which it was stated that members of the constabulary had visited an inmate of the workhouse named M'Manus, and to the fact that the porter's book contained an entry of a visit of three policemen on the 5th inst.

The master, having been called before the board, made the following statement, which he subsequently handed in in writing:—

"I have been asked by the board to make a statement in reference to the visits paid to Michael M'Manus by members of the police force. On the 6th of August I was present at a conversation Michael M'Manus had with Canon Staunton, chaplain of the workhouse, when he (M'Manus) admitted that on the occasion of the police interrogating him at the barrack respecting the firing at Mr. Donohoe he was drunk, having taken before going to the barrack two pints of porter and five glasses of whiskey, and that while in the barrack, Constables Cronin and Sullivan gave him a cup of whiskey, which he believed contained at least two glasses. M'Manus complained to Canon Staunton of the visit paid to him by the police, and he requested of me not to admit them in future, as he believes they wanted to tamper with him. On a subsequent occasion M'Manus informed me that Constable Sullivan visited and suggested that he should make a written statement, which he (Sullivan) would give to Sub-Inspector Phillips, who would forward it to where money could be got for him.

"JEREMIAH RODDY, Master.

"August 18th, 1884."

M'Manus was next called before the board and made the following statement, which he signed:—

"I am an inmate of the workhouse since 4th July. I had been previously examined at the Crimes Court held in connection with the Tubbercurry conspiracy trials. In about three weeks after my admission to the workhouse I was visited by Sullivan and Munnely, members of the R. I. C. Sullivan suggested to me to make a statement for him, which he would give to Sub-Inspector Phillips, who would forward it to where there would be money got for me. Sullivan came again in a few days after and asked me did I do that. I answered I did not, nor would I. On 5th August Sullivan came again, accompanied by two men, who appeared to be policemen in plain clothes. He (Sullivan) said he had made a mistake about an answer given by me to him in the barrack, in reference to Lyons coming to my house for food, and asked me a few times did I not say that it happened on the night Mr. Donohoe was fired at, and almost insisted that I should say so. I distinctly told him that it did not occur on that night, but in three or four nights after, and I told him that I did not want visits from him. I afterwards had a conversation with the master of the workhouse, and told him that I did not wish to receive any visits from the constabulary, and I also expressed the same wish to Canon Staunton, the chaplain, and do so now before the board of guardians. I wish to say now before the board of guardians that I was deeply under the influence of drink on the two occasions I was examined—first, when in the barrack with Constables Sullivan and Cronin, who wrote down my statement. I was supplied with half a teacup-full of whiskey and I had previously drunk five glasses of whiskey and two pints of porter. Cronin suggested that I would go out and that it would give me nerve to think of more. Second—I had taken six glasses of whiskey before I was sworn at the Crimes Court.

"(Signed) MICHAEL M-MANUS

"Witness—J. RODDY, Master."

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Devine, seconded by Mr. Durcan, and unanimously passed:—

"That this board, having heard from the master that an inmate named M'Manus complained to the chaplain and also to himself, of the visits of policemen and detectives, and their conduct in endeavouring to influence him to give evidence, and holding out to him inducements if he would make a statement to the district inspector in reference to the Tubbercurry prisoners, and the board having had M'Manus before them, who handed in a statement to that effect, we direct that in future such persons shall not be permitted to see any inmate of the workhouse except at the special request of such inmate and in presence of the master."

An application was made on Tuesday to the Master of the Rolls to admit the Tubbercurry conspiracy prisoners to bail. His Lordship refused the application, the Crown undertaking that the prisoners should be tried in Dublin in October.

Temperance clergymen, lawyers, ladies, and doctors use Hop Bitters, as they do not intoxicate, but restore brain and nerve waste. Read.

London, Aug. 2.—Messrs. Thomas Sexton and William Redmond sailed to-day to attend the Convention of the Irish National League of America, which is to be held in Boston on the 13th inst. Mr. Sexton said definitely just before his departure that his stay in America would be very short; that he had abandoned his contemplated visit to Australia and would return immediately after the Boston Convention. This is different from his formerly announced programme of making a series of speeches from New York to San Francisco.

The man for Waterford has been chosen, and returned unopposed. The Whig and Tory coalition had no chance in the Southern county. The choice of the county convention held in Dungarvan on Wednesday fell on Mr. P. J. Power, J.P., Chairman of the Waterford Board of Guardians. Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, refused to become a candidate, and Mr. Douglas Pyne, whose name was proposed, withdrew in favour of Mr. Power, who had pledged himself to sit, act, and vote with the Irish party, and to resign if a majority of that party called upon him to do so.—*Nation*, August 23.

## MONAGHAN AND ITS MEMBER.

(Dublin *Freeman*, August 23.)

A MAN may not be a prophet in his own country, but a member of Parliament, it is clear, may be a hero in his own county. The people of Monaghan appear to have made both prophet and hero of their member, Mr. Healy. He was last week the central figure in a demonstration which may well be regarded as marking an epoch in the history of popular gatherings in the North. Priests from the four corners of the county, magistrates, merchants, traders, and the representative men of every class headed the farmers and labourers of Monaghan who crowded in to hear their member's first formal account of his stewardship. Such a magnificent meeting would be a striking manifestation of popular power in any part of the country, but it is signally so in the province of Ulster and in the shadow of Lord Rossmore's mansion. Of course that spirited nobleman and his pen-and-ink legions were prevented from putting in an appearance by "circumstances over which they had no control." Having brayed his bray in the newspapers against Mr. Parnell, the decay of England, and the Church of Rome, Lord Rossmore wisely swallowed his terrific threats and reserved himself for another occasion and another manifesto. He was wittily dismissed by Mr. O'Brien, who, in instituting a comparison between the valiant Westra and Mr. Healy, said the difference between the two was that while Mr. Healy never missed fire, somehow or other the hammer of Lord Rossmore's revolver was always getting out of order at the critical time. The people of Monaghan have not in the past been accustomed to hear their members rendering an account of their Parliamentary action, much less have they been accustomed to listen to such a narrative of one session's work as that which it was in Mr. Healy's power to repeat. Its effects upon the ears of the independent Orange and Protestant tenant farmers who must necessarily have contributed to swell the monster meeting of last week, as well as upon the great body of Mr. Healy's constituents, it is not difficult to conjecture. The member for Monaghan dwelt with considerable fervour upon the profound wisdom, practical sagacity, enormous intelligence, and concentrated patriotism and enthusiasm of the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and touched upon the achievements which so valuable a leadership had accomplished. But none more readily than Mr. Parnell himself would mete out to Mr. Healy the full and conspicuous credit that is due to him in connection with those achievements. If every farmer going out to his fields in the morning can now remember that he need have no dread of the bailiff when he comes home at night, he is not likely to forget how much he owes for that assurance to the author to the "Healy Clause." If, too, the claims of the labourers have been partially regulated, and are rapidly approaching complete redress—if, as the hon. member put it, the Irish cause is at present peaceably proceeding by leaps and bounds to victory—the men of Monaghan have no need to be reminded of the vigorous and sleepless part which their popular member has taken in the work. The splendid reception they gave him last week, as orderly as it was enthusiastic, was alike an inspiring expression of confidence in his Parliamentary labours and a crushing answer to the wild calls to outrage of Lord Rossmore. Mr. Healy was accompanied by a trio of the Irish Party who have prominently shared with him the honours of the recent session. The ability, activity, and eloquence of the party have been almost nightly represented in the House of Commons by men like Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Joseph Biggar, and Mr. William O'Brien; and there is a ready illustration of the industry which characterises the Irish Nationalist representatives in the circumstances that while the four members named were addressing the Nationalists of Monaghan, two colleagues, Mr. Harrington and Mr. Leahy, were among the speakers at a great demonstration in the county Kildare. As at Monaghan, the meeting at old Kilkullen unanimously adopted a series of resolutions endorsing the principles of the National League and the Irish Parliamentary Party. Both meetings are a cheering evidence of the active National spirit that is abroad in the North as well as in the South, and are eminently expressive of the resolutions of the country to work without cessation for the final and greatest triumph.

The Monaghan demonstration afforded Mr. Healy the first opportunity he had had of meeting his constituents since his memorable election twelve months ago. He was accompanied by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. Biggar, M.P. The meeting is described as being the largest ever held in Monaghan. Its enormous dimensions, and the enthusiasm and earnestness displayed at it, could not fail to cheer Mr. Healy, and to convince him that his conduct in Parliament was warmly approved of by the men who returned him. There was no display of Orange hostility. Lord Rossmore remained in safe quarters in London, and the Monaghan Orangemen sensibly remained at home, or, if they attended the meeting, they in no way made their presence offensive. If they desire to hold a demonstration of their own now they are perfectly free to do so, and they will find that if they venture to publicly express their convictions on political questions that the Nationalists will make no attempt to thwart them.—*Nation*, August 23.

A curious Chinese superstition was exhibited at San Francisco the other day. A Chinaman drove down to the wharf in an express waggon, jumped out and went through a sort of gymnastic performance, and then going to the vehicle, grabbed a big turtle, which he threw into the water. This operation was repeated four times, when the Celestial got into his waggon and drove up town again. It was learned on inquiry that the turtles carried with them into the depths the sins of all the Chinese who had contributed money to the fund of a certain society.

Another lesson to be learned from the Newtown Stewart meeting is that it is possible to organise and hold a great public demonstration without the personal co-operation of any of the active members of the Irish Parliamentary party. There were fully 10,000 people at this meeting, and the speakers were all local men—one of them being a Protestant tenant-farmer, Mr. William Graham, of Drumquin. This quality of self-reliance is one which should be carefully cultivated in the provinces.—*Nation*, August 23.