

better if they had denounced the murder, called for the punishment of the murderers, and avoided insulting and villifying the Irish race, and by implication at least the Catholic religion. They had better, in the first place, see that their own skirts are entirely, free, socially and personally, from the sins and weaknesses common to mankind."

Certainly it looks as if the whole Irish race were on trial for the murder of Dr. Cronin, though it is not really yet known how he came by his death. Some say that he and Coughlin were rivals for the same young woman. The Carlson cottage in Lake View is now an object of intense interest. This is the place to which Dr. Cronin was decoyed, and within which he is supposed to have been murdered. The owners of the cottage were so besieged by curiosity seekers and relic hunters that they resolved to profit financially by the morbid tastes of Chicago citizens. They levied a toll of ten cents per head on all visitors.

One member of the family sits at the door and collects an admission fee of ten cents. Sunday of last week they took in \$47. As soon as Mayor Boldenweck and the other little fellows who run the village heard of these receipts, they ruled the Carlson cottage to be a place of public entertainment, and made the family pay the license of \$25.

Notwithstanding the indignation and horror manifested by press and pulpit over the tragedy, the municipal authorities do not feel any compunction about profiting by murder. The American citizen of today is certainly both an ethnological and ethnological problem. From him the Carlson cottage has to be guarded. Here is what a local paper says:

"A piece of floor upon which the foot-printed paint is smeared has been cut out and is in the archives of the State attorney's office. There is plenty of blood yet to satisfy the anxious. Crowds still continue to visit the scene and yesterday hundreds of people went through the house. Relic hunters have to be guarded against, as they would take the whole house away in chips and splinters.

The Chicago *Mail* has an article on Cronin, which certainly shows a deep knowledge of Irish affairs. In the present chaotic condition of the case it is the best speculative analysis that has yet been published. Here it is:

"Our view of the case, from all the developments so far made by the work of the police, is that the assassination was the result of a plot planned, conceived, and executed within the ranks of the Clan-na-Gael and in accordance with its teachings. It was done, too, we think—and we have reason to believe our opinion is correct—for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Order. It has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the average Clan-na-Gael man has very little, if any, compunction about killing an enemy of Ireland, and the vilest, most contemptible, most hateful of all such enemies is

a spy. There does not seem to be much reason to doubt that Cronin was removed because his enemies had given it out that he was a British spy.

"The grand jury has done exhaustive work in discovering, if possible, a motive for Cronin's murder, and the only one they can find which seems adequate is the hostility of the 'triangle' to the man who waged so persistent a war on them, and charged them with being thieves and traitors to the cause. It is not so sure that Dennis C. Freely was as deeply implicated in the charges made by Cronin as were Sullivan and Boland. The money intrusted to them disappeared—just how it was used the grand jury has not been able to learn. Cronin objected to the triumvirate, and they hated him. It was the easiest thing in the world to let it be known among the rank and file, or among a selected coterie, that Cronin was a spy and in the pay of the British government, and there would be a competition and rivalry among them for the imagined honor of taking his life. There was ground for the suspicion, too—at least good enough for the fanatical members of the camp. He was, in the first place, attacking bitterly Alexander Sullivan, a man in whom nine-tenths of the Irish people placed implicit confidence, to whom the great leaders both abroad and at home—Parnell, Davitt, Egan, Fitzgerald—looked for advice and counsel, and who was detested, it was thought, by the British government. It was almost treason to attack such a man. What Parnell was in Ireland Sullivan was in America. Cronin did further suspicious things. He demanded that vouchers and receipts be produced for money which was known or was alleged to have been spent in the prosecution of the dynamite warfare of the clan against England. This was contrary to the spirit of the association and an unusual thing to do. It had been the custom to destroy all documents and proof or evidence of the men connected, directly or indirectly, with the murders and outrages in England. Such documents would necessarily reveal the names of the dynamite conspirators and would be of incalculable value to the British government. With such papers in its hands it could demand the extradition of every man connected with the Clan-na-Gael, take them to England for trial, and hang them. Therefore these dangerous archives were always destroyed.

"Why did Cronin want these vouchers? Why did he demand to know who spent the funds, and how? Was it to sell the information to the British police? If not, why was he so persistent in exposing these men to danger by trying to compel them to go on record as having used money in 'active work'?"

"These were questions which conveyed by the mere asking a fearful accusation against Dr. Cronin. He wanted the information that he might sell it to his employees of Scotland yard.

"That fact whispered among the

camp was enough to make his life not worth a rush. Then came the Le Caron story. Le Caron testified that he had been intimate with Dr. Cronin. Another proof of Cronin's duplicity. When the exposure of Pigott was brought about by the Sullivan-Egan-Dorney tactics Cronin only renewed his charges. Was this not final proof of his being a traitor—his trying to destroy the men who had saved Parnell, exposed the *Times* conspiracy of forgery and perjury, and trying to prove to the world that Sullivan, Parnell's American lieutenant, was a dynamiter? Just what the *Times* wanted should be done. The case, to the inflamed mind of a rabid Clan-na-Gael man, was complete. Cronin was a spy. It was quietly whispered that he must be removed. Coughlin was the man who was to engineer the scheme. He employed others. Several—at least five different men—were in the plot, and Cronin was executed.

"The Clan-na-Gael will bear trial as well as the men who killed Cronin.

"The grand jury has discovered as yet no actual proof of connection in the crime between Coughlin and the men who are supposed to be the prime instigators, but they are close to it.

"The men to whom positive proof points as guilty are Coughlin and Burke. O'Sullivan is guilty probably in that he knew, after the commission of the crime, why he had done certain things under instructions.

"The men to be found yet are the men who drove the white horse and he who rented the Clark street flat.

"Dan Coughlin is the man who had charge of the plot, planned the details, hired and paid the conspirators, and saw that they earned their money."

JUNIUS.

CHICAGO, June 24th, 1889.

THE MAUGHAN DECISION

On June 29 the Territorial Supreme Court rendered a decision refusing the petition of Wm. H. Maughan for release from illegal imprisonment. The opinion, given by Judge Anderson, is as follows:

The petitioner alleges that he is a prisoner in the custody of Frank H. Dyer, United States marshal for the Territory of Utah in the penitentiary of said Territory for a criminal offense against the laws of the United States to wit: adultery. That such confinement is by virtue of a judgment warrant and the proceeding of record, including three indictments against him, his arraignment thereon and pleas thereto, respectively, and convictions thereon upon his pleas of guilty thereto. A copy of the record is in each case attached to the petition. He alleges that under the judgment in two of the cases he has been imprisoned in the penitentiary for more than six months and has paid fines and costs adjudged against him therein. That he is now imprisoned under the other one of the judgments rendered against him, and that such imprisonment is illegal for the reason that the court