



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 11.

MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN EVENTS.

Industrial Crisis in France—Germany and the Vatican—Hospital Nurses Wanted.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—The Republic, which was to have been beneficial to French workmen, is rapidly passing through the process of being tried and found wanting. In Paris there are thousands of workmen without work, and in Lyons the distress has reached such a pitch that the situation has been forced under the notice of the Government. In a letter of Cardinal Coverton, Archbishop of Lyons, to one of the Ministers, the crisis is described as appalling and dangerous. When tens of thousands of starving workmen are to be readied the Intrinsiquant of Lyons, Rochefort and the Ori da Peuple of Jules Vallès, it may be easily understood that riot and anarchy are the chief influences at work. The agitators, while filling their own pockets bound on their unfortunate victims to danger and death. The hypocrisy and bad faith of the so-called liberators of the people are proverbial. The daily lives of their prominent leaders tell their own tale. Rochefort, who has probably more revolutionary influence than any man in France, has been heard to say, "I shall write for my roughs to-night." He spends his days bying old curiosities, which he re-sells, and by this means he has succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune. Not long ago two Communist, who had returned from New Caledonia, went to the office of the Intrinsiquant and asked for relief. They were brutally refused, and on their remonstrating, M. Rochefort sent for the police officers. Considering that the pen of this writer is chiefly occupied in bringing contempt upon the police it is not surprising that the more extreme revolutionaries strongly protested against this summary proceeding. The other Communist leaders are of the same pattern. Lisagaray of the Bataille witnessed a demonstration of workmen asking for bread from the windows of his home, where every delinquent has laid before him Jules Vallès' health, and the ranks of practical communism, whilst all the other members of the party are endeavoring to make money. The industrial crisis will therefore continue and will only tend to increase the era of hatred of class against class which is the chief social feature of the France of to-day. The outlook is ugly, for there is no serious pretender and no immediate hope of making the Republic constitutional. In the midst of all this it is consoling to note that the only peaceful agent is the Church. The relief given in Lyons by the Sisters of Charity, the expelled congregation, and the secular clergy, is prodigious. In a lesser degree the same remark applies to Paris. Last week no less than 70,000 meals were brought to the Morgue. Most of these were evidently the result of misery. It is evident that M. Jules Ferry has nothing else to think about besides his Indo-Chinese Empire. The internal condition of France makes the coming winter a perilous one. The result cannot fail to be important.

NUNS IN HOSPITALS.

The appointment of M. Quentin to the important post of Director of the Assistance Publique in Paris was the act of M. Gambetta. That unfortunate statesman was determined to banish the Sisters who nursed in the hospitals. The masonic lodges, of course, aided the appointment, and since then, M. Quentin has made every effort to laicise the hospitals and, above all, the deathbeds of the patients. The privilege of a Christian death was denied to Catholic nuns and, as a natural consequence, the expenses of the hospitals were quadrupled. Latterly, M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Minister of the Interior, has turned his attention to this scandal and has suggested that, with some exceptions, the old arrangement should be restored. M. Quentin immediately resigned. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by Dr. Desprez will at length bear fruit. This medical man, who is a Freethinker, and therefore not under Catholic in vance, declared that without nurses acted by religious motives, the patients in the Paris hospitals would not only be neglected but ill-treated. It is to be hoped that the next Director of the Assistance Publique will be the friend of religious liberty. Charity which is narrowed down to a sect is bad enough. But when that sect is aggressive, then forcing its unbelief upon dying men and women, it becomes a glaring scandal and ought to be stamped out. M. Waldeck Rousseau will not lose by his manly support of religion in hospitals.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The difficulties between the Holy See and Germany are now about to be settled, finally by M. Schoeffer and Cardinal Jacobini, the Pontifical Secretary of State. The concessions made on the side of the Church will undoubtedly be great, but each will give his chief attention to the liberty of the nomination of Bishops. Theoretically, the area of persecution is at an end. Prince Bismarck will yet have to confess that the German Catholics have gained the victory. There has been no attempt to glory in the necessary triumph of liberty, but it is clear that no sect or schism can ever disturb Catholic unity. The chief hope of the German Chancellor, of course, lay in the success of the old Catholic schism. This has, however, proved a failure, and the laws of repression and persecution are now useless.

HEROIC VOLUNTEERS.

The Very Rev. Father Joseph Ferrin, in the name of the Fathers Infirmarians and the Very Rev. Father John Mary Albert, Prior-General of the Brothers Hospitalliers of St. John of God, in the name of his religious, as well as the Superior of the Sisters of Charity, have begged the Government to accept their services as volunteers in the new hospital which is about to be built at the foot of the mountain of St. Louis.

requires, will be opened near the Vatican. When the Circle of St. Peter learned the contents of the letter addressed by His Holiness Leo XIII. to the Cardinal Secretary of State, the president of that circle, in the name of all the members composing it, presented a written request to His Holiness in which it is said:—"Filled with admiration for the sovereignty of your prayer, action, sacrifice—inscribed upon the flag of this circle, he asks that he be allowed to offer their services in the lazaretto instituted by His Holiness, and would be most happy if he should accept them. His Holiness has been deeply touched by this noble offer of service; and on receiving this request he expressed his great satisfaction and the paternal benevolence he felt towards the members of the Circle of St. Peter. Their action is most admirable and worthy of all praise."

IRISH AFFAIRS.

A HOME RULE-LIBERAL ALLIANCE—THE PARNELLITES POLICY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—The Mail says Captain O'Shea visited Gladstone in Scotland and arranged a fresh treaty between the Parnellites and the Government. The latter agrees to recall Lord-Lieutenant Spencer and allow the crimes act to lapse, in return for the support of the Irish party on the franchise bill. If the Parnellites fail to obtain a pledge from Mr. Gladstone that the British Government will recall Earl Spencer and allow the Irish Tories to take their place with the Liberal Tories, but will withhold their support from the Government. LONDON, Oct. 20.—It is now believed Lord Spencer is inclined to favour a full enquiry as to the confession of Thomas Casey and Anthony Philbin, who have sworn that Miles Joyce and others were hanged on perjured testimony for the Maantrama murders. The Lord-Lieutenant has sent a force of Government detectives to examine the locality and pick up all the information possible as to the murders, the trial and the executions. The reports of the detectives are to be submitted to Dublin Castle in time for Lord Spencer's report to be in the hands of the Government before the reassembling of Parliament. It is certain that the episode will form a prominent feature in the next Parliamentary debates on Irish affairs, and the admission of the Parnellites to the Liberals or Conservatives will hinge largely on the Government's action in this.

WITHOUT A SKULL.

THE IMPROBABLE STORY TOLD ABOUT AN ALLEGED CITIZEN OF HARTSELL, ALA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 20.—T. H. Woodall of Hartzell, Ala., is 45 years of age, and stands six feet. On the 22d of January, 1882, while alone in a room, he was seized with a fit and fell into the fire, from which he was removed after having been fearfully burned. His head and face were almost consumed, and for days he lingered in torture so terrible that death would have been a relief. His friends had no thought of his recovery, but finally he arose from the bed upon which he had suffered so much. His head was hairless, his eyelashes were gone, and his face was terribly scarred. Some time after getting up Mr. Woodall's physician discovered that a section of the skull was loose, and was compelled to remove it. Other sections became loose and were removed, until the entire top of the skull was taken away. The sections were re-attached at intervals, and as a piece was taken away the opening was covered so as to protect the brain. Soon after removing the first section it was ascertained that a thin skin was growing over the skull in such a way as to cover the brain, and as a natural consequence, the expenses of the hospitals were quadrupled. Latterly, M. Waldeck Rousseau, the Minister of the Interior, has turned his attention to this scandal and has suggested that, with some exceptions, the old arrangement should be restored. M. Quentin immediately resigned. It is to be hoped that the lesson taught by Dr. Desprez will at length bear fruit. This medical man, who is a Freethinker, and therefore not under Catholic in vance, declared that without nurses acted by religious motives, the patients in the Paris hospitals would not only be neglected but ill-treated. It is to be hoped that the next Director of the Assistance Publique will be the friend of religious liberty. Charity which is narrowed down to a sect is bad enough. But when that sect is aggressive, then forcing its unbelief upon dying men and women, it becomes a glaring scandal and ought to be stamped out. M. Waldeck Rousseau will not lose by his manly support of religion in hospitals.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway was issued to-day. The net revenue-balance for the half year is £114,102. The Great Western's proportion of this is £34,258, which being deducted leaves £79,844 for division among the Grand Trunk shareholders. This, together with a small balance brought over from last year, will pay in full the five per cent. dividend on the first preference stock. There is a reserve fund account. The Great Western directors are confident that with the excellent harvests there will be more traffic and less competition during the current six months than there has been during the half year just closed.

A POLYGAMY TRIAL.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 18.—In the case of Roger Clawson, son of Bishop Clawson, on trial for polygamy, Judge Kane ruled that the admissions of the accused as to the second marriage were competent testimony. A son of Delogate Paine testified that such admissions were made by him. The relatives of the accused testified that they never heard him speak of the second marriage or heard it mentioned in his presence. President Taylor testified he did not know that records were kept in the endowment house, or who was the custodian of them. Angus Cannon, president of the State, testified that he knew of no records. Cannon testified that he sometimes wrote a name on a slip of paper to refresh his memory, and the ceremony proceeded.

JOHN BULL'S DAUGHTERS.

A French View of English Girls and Women—Max O'Reil's Clever Pictures of National Traits.

The following extracts, translated from advance sheets of "Les Filles de John Bull," the sequel to "John Bull et Son Ile" ("John Bull and His Island"), will give a fair general idea of the peculiar view taken by the trenchant author.

ROLE OF THE ENGLISH WOMAN.

The role of the English woman (says the author) is clearly indicated. It is to make her husband forget in private life the anxieties to which he is obliged to subject himself in public life, the rebuffs, the disgusts and vexations that he there experiences; to prepare for him a retreat in a calm atmosphere where he will come to refresh and regenerate himself and to renew his strength; to do the honors of his house with that provident and generous hospitality which one encounters only in England; and, in a word, to content herself with a role which, though it be secondary, is not less beautiful than when it is filled with that resignation and that devotion of which women in all countries are capable in time of need. Madame la marchale, la generale, la prelete, la sous prelete, are ridiculous words, which have no equivalents in English. The wife of the Prime Minister of England is called simply Mrs. Gladstone, which ought to satisfy the most exacting.

These are the helpmates of John Bull, these beautiful young girls, a little too audacious; these virtuous wives, a little too much respected; these good mothers, a little too much neglected; these are the hospitable women, in all, the ingenious, foresight whom in regard to the smallest convenience of life knows how to convert a humble cottage into a little palace of propriety, order, and well-being.

FLIRTIATION AND SWEETHEARTING.

To flirt is to give to a young man "whom one has remarked," as the Duchess of Gerolstein says, the opportunity of being heard to engage him by amiable smiles, by light allusions, to abandon reserve and push gallantry almost to a declaration of love. This little amusement would be very dangerous with a young Frenchman; it means nothing with a young Englishman, for flirtation means to pay a woman attentions without intentions, and a young Englishman (I congratulate him on it) can pay attention to a woman without nourishing any intentions. "Sweethearting" is a very different thing. There we come to love in earnest. The term sweetheart is applied to two young persons who have declared their love, and are mutually accepted as betrothed, with or without the consent of their parents. This English word has in itself a certain plebeian perfume and corresponds to our expression "bon ami" and "bonne amie." In speaking of a man who is betrothed to a woman holding an assured place in society one uses the word lover. In England to play the sweetheart means to pay one's court openly, to take one's betrothed to the homes of his friends, to the concert, the play, the ball, to take sentimental walks with her which are more or less solitary, and to enjoy with her a thousand little decorous liberties: it is, in one word to act the entire comely of love, less the fifth act. In a country where reserve, prudence, decency are pushed even to inconceivable lengths, it is a very strange spectacle, that of couples in love, walking, in the shades of night, looking one another in the hand, by the way, by the neck, and in certain somewhat deserted streets forming a perfect procession. It will be understood that I do not speak of the upper classes, but of the lower and middle classes, of the merchant class in easy circumstances, of the young shop girls, well dressed, and for the most part very respectable. These couples walk slowly, looking at one another with a languishing air and saying nothing. When you pass and look at them they seem to say:—You know what we are and what we are doing; you have gone through that, my friend, haven't you? It is useless for us to bother each other.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPETITE.

We will not contradict Lady John Manners in her description of the manner in which aristocratic ladies live. In their country homes ladies take tea and bread and butter in bed for their morning repast, while the young men generally prefer brandy and seltzer water. Strengthened by these refreshments, the guests do not generally find their way down stairs till ten o'clock. Four kinds of hot meat are always found on the breakfast table, likewise cold meats of all kinds, flanked with fruits and cake. Tea, coffee, chocolate, wine, are among the accompaniments—in a word, nothing is wanting. The repast often continues for an hour and a half. This luncheon, says my lady, as the principal event for the day, commences at five. It consists of meat, poultry, hot and cold dishes, simple puddings for ladies who have delicate stomachs—including cream cake—for those who are not afraid of being slightly indisposed by indigestion, with dessert, cheeses, and ice cream. At three o'clock coffee is served. If the gentlemen are hunting, baskets of provisions are always sent them. At five o'clock the ladies gather around the table again, and this time commence an assault on muffins or any other cake which may be provided. An attempt at conversation is made at this repast, and then a cup of tea is served for dinner. The next day is served between eight and half-past and lasts a couple of hours. When tea is over the ladies go to the drawing-room and half-past and lastly are played, several sovereigns change ownership, and the ladies go to bed. Meanwhile the gentlemen have obtained a supply of whiskey, cognac, mineral waters, lemons, cigars, &c., so that existence can be supported till one or two in the morning. Such is the daily and suicidal diet of the aristocracy. From this extraordinary voracity we can learn several things. First,—"We cannot too much appreciate the discernment of Providence, which in its wonderful wisdom has given these carnivorous people—I will not say these maniacs of 'defence' but teeth which has made them recognizable in the four corners of the world. We understand why English ladies have their teeth worn out and crooked before they are forty years of age; we understand why these teeth (and who shall blame them?) protest against this superhuman effort they are called upon to make and summon their gums to the rescue in the gigantic process of mastication. We understand now why the majority of the frequenters of Rotten Row have eyes bulging from their heads—you need not laugh, because you own eyes would protrude were your stomach called upon to digest food to this extent."

WHERE TO FIND PRETTY WOMEN.

In the fashionable promenade in Hyde Park but few pretty women are to be seen. With the exception of the "delicious" light haired and rosy-complexioned children you can only see in the carriages ill-tempered and stupid faces, many of them absolutely expressionless. They look like boa constrictors digesting their meals. No pleasant expressions, no smile, no pleasant-like gestures of graceful acknowledgment between carriage wheels. It is a stupid, uninteresting scene. If you want to regale your eyes on pretty little roses—if you want to see them by the hundred—walk between nine and ten o'clock in Regent street, Oxford street, New Bond street, and Piccadilly. There you will see one of the handsome products that John Bull has to offer. The handsomest of English women are those employed in the milliners' shops. Their employers will only employ young, pretty, good mannered, and shapely women. The spectacle of these independent, respectable girls travelling on foot to their shops is one of the most agreeable and edifying spectacles that the immense city offers.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Conservatives and Liberals Unite to do Him Honor—Presentation of an Address and His Reply.

While in Trenton, Ont., the other day attending the inaugural ceremonies connected with the Trent Valley Canal, the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, was waited on by a large representative body of Catholic gentlemen of that town and the surrounding district who presented him with an address. A noticeable and pleasing feature of the event was the fact that those who united to do honor to Mr. Costigan comprised members of both political parties. Liberals as well as Conservatives took part in the affair and signed the address, thus bearing testimony to the estimation in which the representative Irish Catholic in the Cabinet is held by his fellow countrymen and colleagues. The following is the text of THE ADDRESS.

TO THE HONORABLE JOHN COSTIGAN, P.C., M.P., MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE, CANADA.

The undersigned Catholics of the town of Trenton and surrounding district, take advantage of your brief visit here to extend to you a most cordial and hearty welcome, and to express to you our sincere congratulations on your appointment to the important and honorable position of Minister of Inland Revenue of the Government of this country—a position fairly and honorably won, and by your Sovereign graciously bestowed. We also desire to say to you, as the leading Irish Catholic representative in Dominion affairs, that we have the utmost confidence that this new duty in the discharge of the ministerial duties of your office, will be justly and honorably with all classes of the people, in the future as in the past, the rights, claims and interests of our people will, in a special manner, always have in you a watchful, fearless and steadfast friend and advocate. We wish you many years of health and happiness, and a long lease of usefulness to your country.

REPLY.

In reply, Mr. Costigan expressed his regret that the programme of the day left him no time to make a suitable reply to the very pleasing and complimentary address which had just been presented to him by Mr. Murphy and other gentlemen present on behalf of the Catholics of that section of the country. He desired, however, to return his sincere thanks for this special mark of esteem and confidence on the part of the signers of the address. He was informed, he said, that among the signatures he would find the names of several staunch Reformers. He assured his friends present that that fact added greatly to the pleasure he felt in being the recipient of so great a compliment, and it confirmed him in an opinion always held by him, that, though divided by political party lines, there was one common ground upon which they could stand together, and that was the promotion of the well-being of the element to which they belonged; consistent with a full and free recognition of the rights and privileges of every other element of which our Dominion is composed. He claimed the right as an Irish Catholic in the exercise of his judgment, to give his support to the Conservative party, and consequently was bound to recognize the same right in his co-religionists, in the exercise of their judgment, to give their support to any other party.

Few men in public life, said the speaker,

could point to a more consistent and steady, though humble support of their party, than did Mr. Costigan. He was defeated in '73 and his old and respected Chief found him no political necessity that made him, Mr. C., remain in the Conservative ranks. He at that time, he said, relied more on his personal strength in his constituency than upon any aid that could be given him by either political party, but he felt that having had no reason to sever his connection with his party in the days of their strength and their prosperity, it would be cowardly to abandon them in their hour of adversity and defeat. But while, he continued, he claimed to be an earnest Conservative, he wished to assure them that there never was a time in his past record, nor did he believe a time would come in the future, when he would sacrifice his principles as an Irish Catholic to party purposes. He believed he had in the past given some proofs of this. On the New Brunswick school question he fought the battle of the minority fearlessly, and determinedly, uninfluenced in the slightest degree by what might be the effect on his party. When the people of Ireland were suffering from famine a few years ago, he brought the matter under the notice of his leader, and found that the matter had already attracted his attention and sympathy, and to the credit of the Government and Parliament of Canada, he said, a liberal grant was sent to relieve the Irish sufferers. He was, he said, selected by Irishmen in most of the cities and towns in Canada to move the "Irish Resolutions" in Parliament. In that case, as in the present, the signatures of many good and staunch Reformers were attached to the memorials and petitions forwarded to him, Mr. Costigan, as the mover of the resolutions. Few men, he said, ever among the most sanguine of our own people, counted on so complete a success as crowned that movement. And he hoped that the importance of that success would not be undervalued by those most deeply affected by it. He claimed that the position of Irishmen in Canada was bettered by that success, because it created a better feeling between them and their fellow-Canadians of other origins; and it dealt a serious blow at the unreasonable prejudices that had unfortunately existed against our people. Fearing, he said, to detain his friends from another and a pleasing engagement, Mr. Costigan again thanked the gentlemen present, and through them those associated with them in getting up the address. In the friendship evinced towards him, he said, Mr. Costigan, had no means of deciding which were the Conservatives or which the Reformers; all seemed equally pleased with the address—and so might it always be, he said, if the party then adjourned to the dining room where the remainder of the party awaited them.

THE QUEBEC EXPLOSIONS.

THE EXCITEMENT DECREASING—THE LEVIS QUARTETTE—INCREASED VIGILANCE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—There are no new developments in the dynamite scare. In reference to the four suspected characters it turns out that they put up at a Mrs. Nolin's, instead of a Mrs. Couture's, as before stated. The descriptions of the men are as follows:—No. 1, stout fair man with an imperial moustache; wore a hard hat and black coat, and was aged about 34 years. No. 2 was of medium height and was well dressed; his nose was slightly aquiline. He was aged about 40 years. No. 3 was beardless and about 28 to 30 years of age. No. 4 was quite a young man, of prepossessing appearance, dark complexioned, and aged about 21. He wore a black suit and hat to match. The first individuals arrived on Thursday, the 2nd of October, at 7 p.m. The only baggage they had was a carpet bag. The fourth man, the one last described, arrived and joined the three former on the 5th of October, at 10 p.m. He brought with him a black leather bag, the contents of which were as follows:—A heavy, their demeanor was very singular. They were all dressed in black, and their faces were as dark as the night. They were all dressed in black, and their faces were as dark as the night. They were all dressed in black, and their faces were as dark as the night.

DEATH OF A MAN.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF JOHN COSTIGAN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—Alexander Costigan, Irish leader, and one of the most prominent Home Rule movement, died this morning at his residence in the city. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the distinguished publicist, had a very remarkable career. While pursuing his studies in Dublin, London, about 1833, he became connected with the newspaper and periodical press. In the retirement of Mr. (now Sir) Chas. Gavan Duffy, in 1859, became connected with the Dublin newspaper, of which he remained editor and proprietor up to the close of 1876. In 1868 he was twice prosecuted by the government on two separate indictments for seditious libel arising out of the Manchester execution, and being convicted on one, underwent four months' imprisonment in Richmond Jail. While in prison notice of nomination as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year was made in the municipal council, of which he was a member, but he at once stopped the proceedings. On his release a committee was formed to present him with a national testimonial, but he expressed his disinclination to accept any pecuniary assistance, and a sum of over £300, which had, however, been received meantime by the committee, was bestowed by him as an honorary to the statue of Henry Crofton, subsequently erected in College Green. Mr. Sullivan was returned as one of the members for the County Louth in February, 1874. Peculiar importance was supposed to attach to his election from the fact of his having been chosen by the Home Rule party as the opponent of the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, then president of the Board of Trade, and possessed of very great personal, political and proprietorial influence in the county. Mr. Sullivan represented the county until the general election of 1880, when he was elected for Meath. In consequence of ill-health he withdrew from parliament in 1882. In 1876 he terminated his connection with Irish journalism and soon after removing to London devoted himself to the practice of the legal profession. He was one of the original founders of the Home Rule movement. DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—The late A. M. Sullivan was buried to-day. The Mayor and Corporation attended the funeral in state. The cortege was very long, several thousand participating. Conspicuous in the procession were the Archbishop and clergy of Dublin, many Irish members of Parliament, and various public bodies, and the staff of the Nation, also took part. Parnell was unable to be present. Many shops were closed.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—There is a new crusade in the north of England. The chief promoters of the movement are: of the extreme protectionists and who deem it that retaliatory measures should be adopted against every foreign government in which protection is employed in any shape. Deputations of workmen, representing the propagandists, are stamping the mining and iron manufacturing districts and pointing out the disadvantages to England of the system of bounty given by the governments of Continental Europe to manufacturers in those countries. They claim that foreign products are crowding home manufacturing industries and berate the English Government for its supineness and inaction. They favour retaliation by means of protective tariffs, and point to the distress among the miners and iron-makers as proofs of their assertions.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT RE-LEASED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Tichborne claimant was secretly brought to Pentonville prison last night and discharged this morning. His time had still three days to run.

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