GOOD FRIDAY.

Lest Friday in all Catholic churches, cere-Last Friday mont mournful solemnity and monies of take place in memory and in honor grandeur tous event of our Saviour's death and the redemption of the world.

nd the reusers of the Rev. Father In St. Patrick's Church the Rev. Father In bt. reliebrated the services, and was as-Toupin care accessisation from the Montreal sisted by two ecclesiastics from the Montreal Seminary, who acted as Deacon and sub-Deacon. The Passion was sung by the Rev. Deacon Conlin and Quinlivan and by the Fathers Conlin and Conline and Deacon rathers This feature of the ceremonies is one choir. In a straight and touching, and adds of the most editying and touching, and adds of the much to their impressive solemnity.

BERMON.

The Rev. Father Callaghan ascended the pulpit and preached a most impressive and buching sermon on the Passion of Our Lord He said:—On this sad and holy day the the Ball ... Church commemorated the death of a God. t was our duty to remain as closely as possible to the Cross of Jesus Christ during those swill hours and to behold the Redeemer of the world, murdered by creatures for whom the worte, mutueston What did He not suffer on this day? It would be impossible to deon this day, of injustice and cruelty perpetrated upon this When we contemplated this Divine drams of pain and suffering, we grew sad and our eyes were filled with tears and our hearts best with emotions difficult to express. But he would not ask them only to weep, for tears would be useless. The last hour of Jesus Christ before His death was that of His victory and glory; it was the most pregnant with blessing for mankind; it was then He acpired the right to rule the just and unjust. This hour was also that of our triumph and glory. The Church desired us to meditate on Passion of our Lord, to give Him our hearts and affections forever, to study our Divine model and the lessons He teaches from the Cross. He would not dilate on the sufferings of the Redeemer, but he would invite them to stand beneath the Cross and to allow the rays of light and wisdom which beam therefrom to penetrate thier lives and actions. The Cross was the grandest and most sublime school of wisdom, and they should listen

to Him who haugs thereon. From that tribunal our Lord tells us what sin is, how we should suffer, and finally how much He loves First He teaches what the nature of sin is. We learn from Him that there is but one great evil and that is sin. Sin was the only thing for which punishment existed. It was an act of rebellion against the majesty of the Most High. Our first duty was to serve God with our will and liberty, and when we refused to do so our refusal made us rebels and worthy of punishment. His justice required that every outrage against His majesty should be atoned for and punished. wisdom demanded that when sin broke the laws of order, that this order should be re-established. His goodness exacted that a salutary restraint should be placed on all evil deeds, and His holiness demanded that sin should never receive any countenance on his part. And what was the great lesson of this day? We found that an nnocent victim had assumed the place of the sinner; that the maledictions of Heaven and the indignation of His Father had crushed him to the ground, and why all this? It was to tell us of the malice, the enormity and wickedness of sin, -sin in a certain sense bad an infinite malice, inasmuch as it was the majesty of an infinite Being which was offended by it. No one else could atone for it but a God. All the tears and sorrow of mankind could not explate the crime. It was necessary that a man God should intervene; a man that he might suffer and a God that he might give to the punishment the feature of infinite merit. Was the nature of sin ever seriously considered? It was our misfortune to be swayed by sensible objects. The idea of being eternally separated from a good and loving God scarcely ever gave us any concern. It was sin which effaced the image of our Maker and impressed a stain upon our soul which needed the blood of a God to wipe it out, and it stamped upon our souls the marks of eternal reprodution. It was sin which made our Lord say in the garden of Gethsemane, "My soul is sorrowful even unto death." In the second place He was a model we could not study or admire too much. We had to suffer here below, for suffering was the portion of humanity. It was distress and affliction which ennobled the great and gave grandeur to the character, and did not our Lord appear great and admirable in His passion. In the court of Pilate, at the pilory, on the mount, what resignation, patience and what heroic fortitude did He not display. No complaint escaped His lips; even on the cross His last words were for His enemies, and why all this? It was to tell us that we caunot reach Heaven without suffering; that we should trample under foot the Pleasures of this world, and that we should also be crucified with Him, for the Holy Word says:—"Let Him take up his cross and follow me." Yes, remain faithful to your God; persevere in defending His interests, and swell your measure of charity and love. Remember the words of our Lord: "O daughters of Jerusalem weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and your children." Ah, yes, weep not for our Lord if you are in sin, but repent your crimes, triumph over the world and vour sensual appetites. Arise from the depths of sin; break asunder the chains which bind your souls in darkness; hasten to lay your iniquities at the foot of the Cross, and the divine flow of our Saviour's blood will wash them away. "Then weep not for me but for yourselves." This is the day of mercy, and it should be also that of your conversion. Our Lord hangs His pierced head to give you the kiss of peace and pardon. Let us henceforth hate sin, and let us love Jesus; let us suffer for Himand with Him. In the last place, who could tell of the warmth of Our Lord's Love. How immense was not the ocean of His tenderness and affection for us and who could speak of the depths of His mercy and undying love. On the Cross His love was redoubled. It was His love which allowed the nefsrious deed to be accomplished; it was His love which lit the funeral pile; and of all the features of His Blessed Passion it was the most wonderful and admirable. And what return does the dying Saviour desire and expect to have for this love? but one thing, our salvation. Look then upon your dying Saviour; behold your mangled and suffering Jesus. He dies in your place for your sins; He dies because He loves you and that you may love Him. Fall at His feet and tell Him it will be so; tell Him you will supper with Him and will sin no more. At what limits will you now assign to your sorrow for your sins and to your love for Him. Let us then walk in His triumph not as slaves, but as friends and associates and let ns cry out with fervor and joy " Hosannah to the Son of David," which we hope to sing in

The Quebec Central Railway is progressing 80 favourably that it is expected it will be open for traffic from Levis to Sherbrooke early in May next.

His Kingdom throughout all eternity.

EASTER SUNDAY.

The Feast of the Resurrection was celebrated on Sunday in all of the Catholic churches with the greatest solemnity, and all of the Masses were well attended.

ST. JAMES'.

At High Mass the Rev. Abbe Jean Baptiste, Trappist, was the celebrant, assisted by a descon and sub-deacon. The Messe du Sacre de Charabinne was exquisitely rendered, and a special feature was the singing of the O Salutaris by M. Bogdenoff. M. Couture was the leader of the choir.

ST. BRIDGET'S.

At High Mass at St. Bridget's Church yesterday Mozart's Musical Mass was sung with magnificent effect. Rev. James Lonergan was the celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Perreault and Dugast as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The sermon at Vespers was preached by the Rev. Father Lonergan.

ST. ANN'S.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in this Church by the Rev. Father Fahey, and an instructive sermon on the great mystery which was commemorated on this day, was preached by the Rev. Father Repentign y. In the afternoon Vespers was sung by a full choir, followed by a solemn Benediction.

ST. GABRIEL'S.

The excellence of the music at St. Gabriel's Church yesterday was the subject for general comment. Rosa D'Erina sang an Ave Maria, assisted by Mr. Jehin Prume on the violin, and Mr. Tancrede Trudel on the organ. The mission which during the past week was conducted by Father McGarry, was brought to a close in the evening. The ceremonies attending the celebration of High Mass were very imposing.

NOTRE DAME.

At the Cathedral of Notre Dame the Rev. Abbe Jean Marie, Abbot of Bellefontaine, France, officiated in full Pontificals, assisted by Rev. Abbe Grougon and Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The Messe Milliard was selected for the occasion, together with the Oratorio de Paques. The sermon at Vespers was preached by the Rev. Father Billion, who delivered a very instructive and interesting discourse. The music was unusually excellent, which is saying a good deal; and among the pieces rendered were Perreault's Beatus, Roeder's Dixit Dominus, Mozart's Magnificat, and Rossini's Tantum Ergo. The choir was composed of 150 voices and 20 instruments, under the direction of Rev. Father Durocher and Mr. Labelle.

THE JESUITS.

At the church of the Gest, the ceremonies were of a very imposing nature. Rev. Father Sache, S. J., celebrated Mass, assisted by Rev. Fathers Langevin and Schmidt as deacon and sub-deacon. The choir rendered the La Mercantic Mass with fine effect. Mr. Ducharme, the organist, played Batiste's O Filie in such excellent style as to attract the deep attention of the entire congregation. Solos and trios were sung by Rev. Father Hudon, S. J., and Messrs. Auger, Brodeur, Beaudry, Denis Rivet, Menard and Laverniere. Rev. Father Beauduin, S. J., delivered a very interesting sermon. The collection was taken up by Majors Dugas and Hughes. In the evening, at Vespers, his Lordship, Bishop Fabre officiated. The 65th Battalion, under command of Lieut .- Col. Ouimet, attended High Mass, and at the conclusion of the service, reformed and marched through the principal streets, presenting a very fine appearance.

ST. PATRICK'S.

The Rev. Father Dowd officiated in the merning at High Mass, and in the evening at Vespers and Benediction; he was assisted by who acted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. The choir, which numbered over one hundred near at hand, and that the last group of neovoices, gave Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a very schismatics in the patriarchate of Cilicia will agreeable and creditable style, under the direction of Mr. M. Cloran. The Kyrie was particularly fine; the solos were well rendered by Mr. O'Brien, tenor; Mr. Crompton, bass, and by Masters McCaffrey and Clark, who took the soprano and alto parts respectively. A beautiful arrangement of the hymn Regina Cali was as beautifully executed by the full choir. Prof. Fowler presided at the organ with his usual ability. In the afternoon, at Solemn Benediction, the Altar of St. Patrick's Church was lit up as it seldom has been; the illuminations were as tasteful as they were brilliant, and added much to the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremonies.

The Rev. Father JAMES CALLAGHAN preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, of which we regret being unable to give but a brief summary. He took for his text the words of St. Mack, "Jesus of Nazareth who was crucified. He is risen, He is not here," 16 ch. 6 v. On last Friday the Holy Catholic Church commemorated the passion and death of our Redeemer; but to-day it celebrates with unusual solemnity and splendour the mystery of His glorious resurrection. To-day is then one of joy and happiness, because Jesus Christ, who was dead, has burst asunder the chains of death, and has come forth from the tomb triumphant and glorious, and has, like the orb of day, a brilliant light all over the world. O victory unparalleled in the annals of humanity, when sin and death have been conquered. Let every soul then breathe forth a hymn of praise and of gratitude to the Redeemer of mankind, for "He is risen, and He is not here." The mystery of this day presented a two-fold aspect; first, it was the signal of Jesus Christ's triumph; secondly, it was also the signal of our own triumph. It was the signal of our Lord's triumph, for, on this day He gained a victory over the tomb, he conquered the rage of his enemies, and he triumphed over the weakness of his disciples. The tomb was to us the greatest of all our miseries, but for Jesus Christ it was the cradle of his future greatness;-for us it was a dismal prison, but for Him it was an abode of freedom amongst the dead; for us it was a proof of our humanity, but for Him it was a demonstration of His Divinity. This was then a marvellous victory for the Redeemer over the tomb, and upon it depended the truth of his teachings and the proof of His Divinity. He alone of all creatures had arisen from his sepulchre by virtue of His own power. "He is risen and He is not here." The second victory of our Lord was overthe rage of His enemies. He conquered them in their might for ever, and He gave them their death blow. So that future generations might not entertain any suspicions of the reality of this glorious mystery the Redeemer did not choose His own disciples to witness His resurrection, but allowed His enemies to be forced to give testimony to His great triumph. And what precautions did not the Jews take? The tomb was sealed and Roman soldiers placed as guards . over it, but all te no avail, the power of a God was resistless. Our Lord also triumphed over the weakness of His own apostles; St. Peter recognizes His voice; St. Thomas places his fingers in the wounds; they all see and converse with Him, and they now all believe in the resurrection and become the champions of the Gospel.

These were, then, the three grand victories of

has procured our triumph, for by this glorious mystery He has raised us to a sublime dignity; He has extended His mercy to us, and has given us a pledge of our own resurrection. On this day His triumph raises mankind to a level with Himself. Unlike to man, who, when raised above his fellow-creatures, often forgets his friends and affects to despise them. Jesus Christ, on the contrary, bastens to enoble all men, and to give them the enviable title of trother, which is the first proof of our triumph. Then, He extends to us His mercy and also gives us a pledge of our future resurrection. The rev. preacher dilated at length on these two points, and concluded with a beautiful peroration, in which he prayed that the hearts and minds of the enemies of Jesus might be converted, and that they might detest and weep over their sins, so that all would receive the bright crown of glory in the eternal realms of bliss.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Two members of a Protestant sisterhood established in Bombay have recently entered the Catholic Church.

On the evening of Sunday, March 20th, the letter of the Irish Bishops (26 in number) protesting against the appointment of a Papal Nuncio in London, reached Rome. It was addressed to the Holy Father, and not to the Propaganda.

Mrs. Sherwood Callaghan, of San Francisco, was received into the Church by Mgr. Gadd, in the chapel of the English College, Rome, on the eve of St. Joseph's day, and was confirmed on the following morning by the Bishop of Salford.

A letter from Vienna states that, owing to the personal intervention of the Holy Father, Mgr. Gruschs, hitherto Chaplaiu-General of the Austrian Army, has reluctantly assented to his nomination to the vacant Archbishopric of Vienna.

Bishop Sweeney arrived at Halifax from St. John last week en soute for Rome. Very Rev. Thomas Sears, Prefect Apostolic of St. George's, west coast of Newfoundland, formerly Perfect Apostolic of Pictou, and afterwards of Guyeboro', N.S., is also at Halifax, en route for the Eternal City. They leave in the Parisian to-day.

Cardinal Moreno, Archbishop of Toledo, and Primate of Spain, having written to the Cardinal Secretary of State, praying the Sovereign Pontiff to approve of the Catholic Union, an association formed to advance the interests of religion. Cardinal Jacobini has replied, intimating that the Holy Father desired, before pronouncing, to receive the fullest instructions as to the young association.

One of the most distinguished prelates at the Court of Rome, Mgr. Vincent Nuni, Canon of St. Peter, and Prothonotary-Apostolic, has been designed by the Chapter of the Vatican Basilica to proceed to Barcelona and crown the image of Our Lady of Monserratt. The Bishop of Barcelona, in accord with other prelates of Spain, has petitioned the Holy Father to proclaim Our Lady of Monserratt the patroness of Spain.

The Gazette de la Croix says : The Pope and the Prussian Government are animated by the most lively desire to restore a religious peace to Germany. With this object, they have decided to avail themselves of the sole means practicable at this moment—that is to say, the discretionary law. If the work should result happily, the credit will be due to the initiative of the Holy Father, to whom the German people give the most lively thanks. The two contracting parties, in safeguarding their respective principles, are fairly engaged in the way of reconciliation.

News from Constantinople, recently reshortly re-enter the bosom of the Church The principal reason for expecting such a pleasant event is the friendly relations which they hold with Mgr. Kupelian, who has of late rejoined the Catholic fold. In order, therefore, that all obstacles to the full exercise of the patriarchal jurisdiction in Cilicia may be first removed, the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Hassoun in that see has been postponed.

The Catholic statistics of the British possessions in America, are as follows:-Six Archbishops, twenty-six Bishops, 1,855 priests, 1,410 churches, and 43 chapels and stations. There are thirteen seminaries, thirty-five colleges, 157 academies, and 3,270 parochial schools. There are fifty-four asylums, and forty-eight hospitals, and the estimated Catholic population is 2,113,000, which is divided as follows:-Province of Quebec, 1,291,210; in the Province of Ontario, of which the ecclesiastical title is the Province of Toronto, the Catholic population is 263,-000; in Nova Scotia, 110,000; in New Brunswick, 103,000; in Newfoundland, 71,000; in the West Indies there are about 165.000: in Vancouver's Island, 5,400; in the Northwest Territories, 32,000; in British Columbia, 20,000; in British Honduras, 20,000; and in British Guiana and Barbadoes, 18,000.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool quotes a letter of Mgr. Tosi, O. S. F, Bishop of Rhodiopolis and Vicar-Apostolic of the Punjaub, East India, to the Unita Cattolica, in illustration of how much good a true and sincere Catholic can effect when placed at the head of a nation, even though it be pagan or Mahometan. Mgr. Tosi speaks of the regularity with which the Marquis of Ripon attends mass and adheres to the other practices enjoined by the Catholic Church, and also of the edification which he thereby gives the people over whom he rules. He says that during the Viceroy's recent severe illness, prayers were universally offered up for his recovery, and as an instance of his popularity, he mentions that the rajahs of many parts of India spent large sums of money in feeding the poor, as well for the complete restoration of the Marquis's health, as in thanksgiving for the fact that his life had been spared. One rajah in Allahabad spent £500 in this

WAV. What the Catholics of the Levent have to expect from any extension of the Greek rule over the islands in the East may be gathered from the following extract from the Messenger d'Athenes, "Who are the Catholice of the Levant? In no place do they form an ethnical element of any importance. There are some hundreds in Colo, and 30,000 in Smyrns and Constantinople. Their importance is due to descriptions given of them by French travellers, who have received their informatfon from Roman missionaries Other travellers hardly mention them, and when they do, it is only to point out their inferiority, the fruit of a vitiated clerical education." it goes on to a prophesy that when the triumph of Greece is assured, the Catholics will insensibly melt away into the Hellenic nationality, and, despite the efforts of the Roman Propaganda, will end by being entirely absorbed in the "Hellenic Kingdom." Unfortunately what this writer really means is not the Hellenic Kingdom, but the Hellenic Jesus Christ on this day. Moreover, our Lord | Schism.

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

Affray Between the Police and the People.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Telegrams in Monday's papers announced that a large body of police proceeded on Saturday to Clogher, near Ballaghaderreen, to protect a process-server named Broder in the service of writs on the estate of Mr. Arthur French. A collision took place between the people and the police. Orders were given to the police to fire, when two men were killed and many wounded. One policeman was also killed.

A correspondent of the Evening Telegraph, writing from the scene on Monday, says :-

To-day I went to the spot where this terrible affair took place, and I saw the ground besmeared with blood where the two unfortunate men were shot by the police. It occurred in a townland named Monasterevan, near Coolavin, in the county Sligo, and the place occupies an elevated position, being several thousand feet above the level of Lough Gara, an entire view of which it commands, the scenery around being very picturesque. Two hills of greater altitude look frowningly down from the immediate neighborhood, northward of the place, and skirting one of them runs the road along which the police travelled in company with the process-servers. As they ascended the hill from the Northern side, and got to the top, they came in sight of the people on the Southern slope, and as soon as they saw them the order was given to fire, which was obeyed, the result being that two men were shot dead on the ground and several wounded, many very dangerously. From all Information I could gather from eye-witnesses there was not the slightest provocation given by the people, who, in fact, were several perches away from the police when they at once fired. Eighteen shots were fired, and had it not been that their commander was felled to the ground by a blow of a stone there is no doubt scores of lives would have been lest. The police advanced in file from the top of the hill, the foremost firing, and then retiring in order that the next man to him might do likewise. In this way a withering fire was kept up for several minutes, till the people, seeing the dreadful position they were placed in, closed in upon the police and put them to flight. The process-server, after discharging a six-chambered revolver, made off with his life, and his retreat was covered by two of the "buckshot warriors." In this way he made his escape. He had come under escort to perform some duty disagreeable to the people on the property of Captain Firench at Island-road, or thereabouts.

The following graphic description of the terrible affray is supplied by a Freeman correspondent, who writes from Boyle on Mon-

day night :-I regret exceedingly to state that the affray

between the police and the people which occurred on Saturday in the townland of Clogher, county Sligo, presents all the features of a desperate sanguinary encounter. The appearance of the scene of the struggle-the two dead men, the dying police sergeant, the dangerously injured sub-constable, and the number of peasants suffering from wounds and lying in bed-would lead one to believe that a battle had been fought. To-day in the village of Clogher 100 police and 27 soldiers the country people discoursed in sad tones gave grounds for more grave anxiety than fair day in Boyle, remained at home this morning that Lord Beaconsfield's end for funerals of the two victims who were shot. Buckshot entered the breast of the farmer Corcoran, penetrating the heart, while Flanuery, the son of a farmer, was pierced through the head with a bullet, which passed from the temple right through the skulf, making a hole which an ordinary thimble could pass through. The circumstances connected with the ghastly affray are short, it not having lasted ten minutes. It appears that James Broder, a process-server, was employed to serve processes on the preperty of Mr. Arthur Ffrench, of Johnstown, Straffan, county Kildare. Broder had failed on Thursday in performing his duties; He then sought police protection, and on Saturday no less than forty police were drafted into the barracks. Broder anpeared outside the village, a place of four or five cottages. He was not escorted by the forty police, nor by the military, who were at Ballaghaderin, nor was he accompanied by a resident magistrate. He was conducted along the road by Constable Armstrong and three sub-constables. They were armed with rifles. The process-server carried a bull-dog revolver. They ascended a hill which is so steep having a plateau of about six feet, that one cannot see a person coming in the opposite direction until they are within 12 yards or so of each other. When Broder came to the summit on the other side of the hill were seen about thirty or forty persons, mostly women, boys and girls, a number of men being in the rear. As the armed party approached, a young woman ran forward to the police and said: "All we want are the processes, and that you will leave the roofs of our cabins over us for another year." She, report says pushed forward, telling the police that they would not in any way try to harm them. Suddenly, and I have it from those who were present, the police drew across the road, fixed bayonets, and, it is alleged, fired under instructions. Broder was to the front, revolver in hand. Shots from the party were fired with terrible and fatal results. The people fled, but those who were so close to the police that in the mere attempt to turn they would have been bayoneted or shot in the back, rushed in on them. Constable Armstrong and Sub-constable Hayes were so near the people that they seized their rifles, threw down the men, and beat the two other mombers of the constabulary who were protecting Broder, who, it is stated, fired his revolver. His retreat was made perfect by, it is further alleged, the diligent shooting of his two protectors. These three made for the police barracks, leaving the constable and the sub-constable on the hill with the people. The sub-constable also escaped. From the time the police had made their appearance on the top of the bill until the three subs and Broder had disappeared not ten minutes had elapsed. Corcoran and Flannery, lay dead, while the police sergeant to all appearance was also dead, and several injured people lay groan-ing in agony from their wounds. When starting from Clogher this evening I learned that a country woman was very bad, and she

and a young man were believed to be dying.

When the dead and wounded had been carried

to their cabins the sergeant lay alone on the

hill. After some time, however, the police,

out and conveyed him to the barracks a senseless mass. The sight I witnessed barracks this morning is the one of a very melancholy nature. There in the reserve room was the still insensible body of Armstrong, he never having gained consciousness since Saturday morning. He is a married man, and is apparently not more than forty years of age. His head, which was stitched and dressed by three doctors, exhibited a mass of ugly cuts. In the same room was Hayes lying on a mattrass. His head was covered with plasters, he seemed to have received and bad treatment. Leaving the barracks I proceeded to the farm house of Joseph Corcoran, who leaves a widow and six children. Outside his cabin was his coffin. His appear ance would lead a person to think he was in a deep sleep were it not for the signs of blood about the nostrils, mouth and ears. On examining the breast shocking wounds were visible. In the house a heartrending scene was enacted. His children wept and sobbed loudly, and the wife's sorrow was most intense. While standing in the cabin amongst her neighbors, she suddenly fell in a faint and had to be carried out. Corcoran was a tenant of Mr. Thomas McDermott, and held about six acres. Brien Flannery was unmarried, aged 34, and was shot, as I have already stated, through the head. Flannery was the support of an aged mother, father and sister, and farmed about four acres on the property of Mr. Ffrench, but failed to ascertain if he was one of

the men who were about being evicted. The following are particulars of the wounds received by the other civilians and the police :-Hugh Reilly, suffering from buckshot wounds in the head, face and shoulder. Darby Dufty, similar wounds in the legs.

Michael Casey, buckshot wounds in the

face and shoulder, and a bayonet wound.

Patrick Flaherty, buckshot wound.

Mrs. Sharkett, bullet wound in the head. Constable Armstrong, eight incised wounds on the scalp, both ears split, a contused wound on his arm, and paralysed on the right

Sub-Constable Hayes, five wounds on the head, one car split, hands bruised, and a

bayonet wound. The people say there was some stone throwing by children, but nothing whatever to justify the shooting. They emphatically deny that they used sticks except for selfprotection. Quite a corps of doctors were engaged attending to the injured during Saturday, Sunday and to-day—Dr. Poyton, Dr. O'Farrell, Dr. McMahon and Dr. McDermott. They are very sanguine of the recovery of all but two-a man named Reilly and Constable Armstrong. There was a slight improvement in the latter to-day, but his case is believed to be hopeless. The Rev. Donis O'Hara, of Ballaghaderin, was nuceasing in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the people.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

THE CLOSING MOMENTSO F HIS LIFE. London, April 19.-Lord Beaconsfield's renewed debility began on Sunday night, when the east wind commenced to blow. He continued to lose ground throughout Monday the unfavorable wind continuing and constantly increasing in keenness. He died at half-past four this morning, calmly, as if he were asleep. The intelligence of his death was immediately despatched to the Queen, Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family, and to Mr. Gladstone, who is now at Hawarden. The news became generally known throughout the city towards 9 o'clock, when special editions of the morning papers were issued. Though not unexpected, in view of his physician's statewere loitering about the police barracks, while ment last night that the symptoms the purpose of attending the strength of will enabled him to struggle as long as he did. His courage never falled him

The executors of Beaconsfield's will are Nathaniel Rothschild and Sir Phillip Rose. The latter will go to Hughenden Manor with Lord Barrington to-day. No arrangements as yet have been made for the funeral. It is probable that unless the Queen otherwise orders it Beaconsfield's remains will be buried at Hughenden with those of his wife. The accounts gathered from the physicians show that he retained his cheerfulness. He several times during his illness stated his belief that he would die One Doctor says: Drowsiness was apparent earlier in the night and deepened towards midnight into a stupor from which be was with difficulty roused. He then took nourish ment up to half-past one. About two o'clock he became comatose, breathing with much difficulty. Doctors Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives, but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce any effect and it became evident that his death was imminent. Lord Barrington. Dr. Quain and Sir Phillip Rose were hastily summoned. Rose and Quain only arrived a few minutes before the end. Five minutes before he expired the breathing became slow and gentle, the face was placid, and the heart's action and pulse continued a few minutes after the breathing ceased to be apparent. His friends and nurses continued round his bed for a few minutes after. The deceased's end was so quiet it was difficult to realize he was dead. All were deeply

affected. An evening edition of the Standard and Globe appear in mourning. The Times says: When he died he was quite calm and quiet. He had no pain, and was conscious to the last. The Pall Mall Gazette says that his death will be an irreparable loss to his followers. His loss may prove less serious to the Liberals than the Conservatives.

HORRIBLE INFANTICIDES.

TWO BABES FOUND IN THE CANAL.

On Monday about 11 s. m., two boys named William Smith and Patrick McNamars respectively, were along the side of the canal, when near the flour sheds they observed the body of a male infant sticking in the mud from which the water had been let out. The skull had been smashed in, so that it was evident the murder had been committed be fore the child was thrown into the canal. The body was dressed in light clothing.

Shortly afterwards a little boy, while en-deavoring to fish near the foot of Richmond street, found the body of a newly born child lying at the bottom of the canal. In each case information was given to the police, and the bodies were removed to the morgue where an inquest was held this afternoon. It was impossible to judge how long the bodies had remained in the canal, but they were much decomposed.

seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

"Ah! my son, did you not know it was sinful to catch fish on Sunday?" who were in barracks not a mile away, turned a ketchin any fish.

DAVITY PIND

DY ATTT TOWN'		
THE POST	50	00
A few friends of the cause, Ottawa	3	00
Henry J. Stafford	5	00
W. C	1	00
John Curran	5	00
Father Graham	5.	00
James Kelly	ı.	00
Francis Curran, Teacher, Charlotte-		
town, P.E.I	1.	00
A Friend	3	00

ROUND THE WORLD.

The Chester (England) Commission finds 2,000 out of 5,900 electors guilty of bribery. Victor Hugo has stock to the value of about \$350,000 in the National bank of Belgium.

The Chicago Tribune and Times are in close rivalry as to circulation, both showing about

Chicago and St. Louis now furnish nearly one-half of the manufactured articles needed by Texas merchants.

A Berlin butcher has written a five-act comedy that is about to be presented in one of the theatres of that city.

Mrs. Milligan, of Kingston, Wis., committed suicide because her husband would not let her whip her child.

An old lazzarone has just died at Naples after a most successful career in matrimony; he was married seven times under King Bomba, and had seventy-six children, who are still alive; under the Savoy dynasty he was married six times, and raised up fortyseven children, only two of whom died.

The Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, is so sickly and puny that it is feared he will never ascend the throne of his fathers His father and mother were double first cousins.

On the great battle plains of Lombardy there are upward of twenty houses preserved as having been the head quarters of the great Napoleon during his campaigns with the

Austrians. A medical journal of Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in any other way.

The farm house hear Lille occupied by Louis XIV. during his sieze of that city, in 1667, is about to be razed to the ground. The capitulation by which Lille became French territory was signed there.

The alarm twelve years ago in regard to the exhaustion of English coal fields led to the adoption of various economical expedients which, in the making of pig iron alone, are estimated to have reduced the consumption by nearly five million tons since 1871.

There is a division in the First Congregational Church at Bangor, Me. One of the accusations against the paster is that, after modestly retiring from a meeting while resolutions in his praise were being discussed, he listened to and watched the proceedings through the crack of a door.

General Melikoff carries his 56 years lightly. He has a large nose, bright, restless black eyes, a genial expression, and long whiskers. He is of middle height and thin Although not a man of private means, his disinterestedness has never been called in question. His manner is gentle and conciliatory.

Gambetta is the most rapid talker and writer among European statesmen; in public speeches he has at times delivered one bundred and eighty words a minute, and when he puts pen to paper-which is rarelyhe writes at the rate of forty words a minute. Stenographers find it no easy matter to keep up with him.

Nathaniel Deering, the last survivor of the Harvard class of 1810, is dead. him that when "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was being played in a theatre which he owned at Portland, and the poor black woman was being sold by auction to the villain Learce for \$5,000, he leaned out of his box and excitedly cried, "I'll give \$6,000."

Bernhardt, Salvini, and Buffalo Bill appeared at three Philadelphia theafres last Monday evening. Bernhardt's audience was small, and Salvini's of moderare size, while Buffalo Bill had a crowded house. "I did feel a little anxious," said the latter, "playing against such strong rivalry, but it turned out all right. Oh, the public knows a good thing when it sees it."

The management of Sing Sing Prison congratulates itself on fine business during February, and with a flourish announces the profits of the month at \$9,020. One would imagine it to be a concern for making money, like a Massachusetts woollen mill, that is turning in its monthly account, not an institution for the restraint and reformation for criminals in the State.

In 1877 M. de Lavergne estimated the value of the agricultural produce of France at \$1,500,000,000 -including wine, cattle, and all other products of the soil. In 1878 Mr. Caird, who is to England what M. de Lavergne is to France, estimated the value of the agricultural products of the United Kingdom at \$783,000,000. The area of France is double that of the United Kingdom.

The province of Brandenburg have Prince William and his bride a necklace of three rows of choice pearls, held together by a magficent diamond clasp, the centre of which displays the Brandenburg eagle in delicately shaded rubies. Silesia sent a necklace of very large sized diamonds of purest water. The casket containing them was made from the wood of an oak in the palace garden at Dolzig, where the Princess was born; the inner drawers from the wood of a table on which the new born babe was first put into her swaddling clothes.

A naval surveyor of this port says that most of the iron steamers recently built or now being built in England and Scotland are of metal much inferior to any heretofore used. The prices at which the vessels are contracted for necessitate the use of cheap material. They are said, when in a heavy gale, to crackle under the strains and to cause their cheap machinery to break, also to be unable to sail through a field of ice without injury. The quality of these vessels is thoroughly revealed bere when placed on the stocks for repairs; but it is not for the interest of the repairers to expose it. -N. Y. Sun.

The disparity of the sexes in churches is placed by Zion's Heraldat two to one in favor of the women, and the same paper also makes the following rather startling statement: "If we were to take the churches right through the country, we should probably find that not more than one-tenth of their members are men in the prime of life. The other nine-POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN.—You tenths are women, men who have passed their meridian, and youths who have not reached their maturity. It is also to be observed that in almost every community the majority of the energetic, enterprising business men are not avowed and active Christians; and if "Who's they are identified with the Church at all, it is usually only in the most superficial way."