self. I'm sure you knew Sydney was coming, and there was no need to get into a gale about it like this.

The equire's answer was a glare of impotent fury as he took the cordial from the exasperatingly calm partner of his bosom. Sydney's great companionate eyes were fixed upon him as she nestled close to his shoulder, one arm about his neck.

'Lie back, papa,' she said, 'among the pil-lows. I am sorry—oh darling papa! sorrier than sorry—to see you like this. Now let me tan you. Please don't excite yourself the least bit about me, or I shall be sorry I came.' Little kisses, light as thistle-down, sorrowfully tender as love could make them, punctuated this speech. The father's gaze dwelt on her, as men do gaze upon that which is the

apple of their eye. I am better no x, little one. Stand off my baby, and let me look at you. Charlotte, look here-Sydney is as tall as yourself."

Sydney takes after me in figure,' says Mrs. Owenson, with a simper. 'I was always considered a very fine figure when a girl. They used to call me and my two cousins, Elizabeth and Jane Bender, the Three Graces. It runs in our family."

'Runs in your fiddlestick!' growled her husband, with ineffable disgust. 'Sydney is an Owenson, figure and face, wonderfully grown and marvellously improved. Ab, Bertie's going to get a golden treasure, that I You don't ask after your sweetheart, little one,' her father said, pinching her

'My sweetheart!' Oh, how droll,' laughed Sydney. 'Yes to be sure, where is Bertie? I rather expected to have met him at the sta-

And you ought to have met him at the station, answered her father, his frown returning. 'Whatever else a man may be, he shouldn't be laggard in love. The truth is he has gone to New York to see his college triend, young Lord Dearborn, and something must have detained him. However, he is pretty sure to be here at eight.' He has altered as much as you, little one, and grown a fine, manly, handsome lad.' · Bertie was always Lice-looking, said Syd-

ney, in a patronizing, elder sister sort of tone; only too fair-I don't admire very fair men. Mamma, is dinner ready? I'm famishing; and please, mamma, tell Katy to have some-thing particularly nice, for life has been supported on thin bread and butter and weak tea for the past three years.' She ran off to her own room to remove her

hat, and mamma trotted dutifulty to see after the commissariat. Papa gazed after her with eyes of fond delignt. My little one,' he thought, 'my pretty lit-

tle one, sweet and innocent and heart whole. No mawkish blushing or sentimentality there. Bertie was always nice-looking, but too fair. Ha! ha! I hope she will take your conceit down a peg or two, Master Bert.'

The dining-room of Owenson Place was like all the rooms, nearly perfect in its way, hung with deep crimson and gold paper, carpetted with Axminster of deep crimson and wool times, curtained with red satin brocatelle and lace. Handsome chromos of tlowers and fruit, of startled deer, and forest streams, covered the walls. A huge side-board of old Spanish mahogany covered with dessert, occupied the space between two tall windows. A little wood fire snapped in the wide steel grate; under the big glittering chandelier in the centre of the dinner-table was set a huge epergne of autumn flowers, gorgeous in the centre. And, best of all, there were raised pies, and cold ham, and broiled partridge, and chicken fricasse, and ruby and golden jellies, and fruits and sweets. Sydney's eyes sparkled as she looked. It sounds unromantic, but at the age of seventeen it is a matter of history that Miss Owenson's heart was very easily reached through her palate.

'We don't have regularidinners—roasts and entrees and that, since Bertie's been away,' said Mrs. Owenson.. 'I ordered all the things you used to like best. Papa never comes down to dinner when we are alone.

'Oh, how nice, cried Sydney; 'how good it seems to be home. What a delicious pie-Nobody makes game pies like our Katy, bless her! I must go down to the kitchen directly and give her a hug. Won't you have something, mamma? Ob, how I wish Cyrilla were here.' 'Who's Cyrilla, my love,' asked Mrs.

Owenson helping herself to partridge.' Mrs. Owenson has dined, but Mrs. Owenson is one of those happy exceptional mortals who can eat with ease and comfort at all times and seasons.

'My chum at school, Cyrilla Hendrick. Don't you remember telling me in your letter that papa said I might invite her here, as bridesmaid. I have, and papa must write to her aunt immediately-to-night or to-morrow. I wish Bertie were here, runs on Miss Owenson, going vigorously into the raised

pie.
'I'm dying to see him. Is he really hand-

some, mamma, and elegant, and all that?'
'Really handsome, my dear,' responded
mamma, 'and most elegant. His clothes fit him beautifully, and he's so particular about his finger-nails, and his teeth, and his stude, and his sleeve-buttons, and his neckties, and his perfumes. And he bows magnificently. And he parts his hair down the middle. And he is raising a small moustache. It is so light yet you can barely see it, but I daresay it will come out quite plain after you are married. And he is going to ask Lord Dearborn down for the wedding, which will give everything an aristocratic air, you know. And, oh. Sydney, my love! all your things have come, and you must go and see them as soon as you have dined. The bridal dress, vail, wreath, and pearls are expected from Paris in the steamer next week. They have cost a little fortune, and will be really splendid. And papa has fitted up three rooms for you and Bertie, after you return from your wedding trip, and they are splendid also. Your papa may be fractious, Sydney, but I must say he has spared no expense in this. There never was a wedding like it in Wycliffe, and I don't believe ever will be again. The papers will be full of it, you may depend.

'Dear, generous papa!' Sydney exclaimed.
'Mamma you don't think him worse, do you -not really worse? His heart beats frightfully, but-

'That was the the excitement, my dear. He will excite himself over trifles, do as you may,' answers placid mamma.

(To be Continued.)

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever con-ferred upon man... Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it.
Will you try it? See another column.—

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The labor in the other Departments. safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Ronewer.

INISH RELIEF.

CRETRAL OFFICE "PARKEL IRISE RELIEF FUND," 32 PARK PLACE.

New York, April 20, 1880. The Secretary of the Parnell Irish Relief fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of the their actions are controlled by a similarity in following subscriptions since last statement : imount already acknowledged...\$189,858.40

New York City, A.O.H., per Putrick Gibney, National Delegate.... 2.934.00 Per Irish Werld, New York..... 1,506.00 Nashua, N. H. New York City, 'Longshoremen's 908.88 bal and subscription.... 650.90 Kansas City, Mo., lrish Relief Committee per Joe Hyans..... Bandolph, Mass., A.O.H., No. 3... 509.34 Litchfield, Minn., per N. M. Camp-

bell..... Arlington, Mass., per Rev. M. Har-403.29 kins Milbury, Mass., Hibernian Society, Mr. Goddard, Treasurer..... Canton, Mass., No 2, proceeds of 336.00

South Boston, Mass., per J. P. O'Connor and W. P. Condon.... 300,00 Fall River, Mass., per C. S. Greene, Treasurer (eighth remittance)... 298.95 Holyode, Mass., St. James' T. and L. S., per T. O'Connor, President, and W. Kelly, Treasurer..... Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Tenth 247.00

Cavalry, per Capt. N. Nolan Bosion, Mass., Divisions 1, 3, 10 and 11, A.O.H..... Animas Forks, Col New Haven, Conn., per James Association in Boston.....

ceeds of Emmet anniversary.... New York City, per third National Calumet, Ohio, collected by John Conner and John Grimes lamilton, Ohlo, proceeds of lec-

Boston, Mass., Nationality, net pro-

183.05

142.5

138.50

135.00

63.00

ture.... New York City, "Tailors' Republic," proceeds of entertainment, per John Fortune..... St. Louis, Mo., per P. Fox..... Hazleton, Penn., per J. O'Donnell, E. Preston and H Conoban Southington, Conn. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society Dixon, Mo., citizens and St. L. and S. F. Railway Company.... Pawtucket, R. I., per James Col-

lins, Treasurer St. Joseph's Lyceum, New York City.... Glenn's Falls, N. Y., proceeds of mick, Treasurer.... reeland, Penn., Emmet Soc'al Boston, Mass., Montgomery Club

Plainfield, N. J., St. Mary's C. T. Society, per J. W. Moynihan, President In smaller sums..... Total.....\$202,755.10

The following additional sums have since been collected :-IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE ORGANIZATION

FUND, Central Office, 32 Park Place, N.Y.

New York, April 24, 1880.

The Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions :-

Per R. A. Loncaster & Co., up to April 3.....\$16,741 31 Per Irish World, February 16 to April 20, inclusive...... 10,971 04
Amounts through other sources, previously acknowledged..... 10,077 Tammany Hall General Committee, New York city..... 2,000 00 Mrs. Powell, Bordentown, N.J.... 551 77 Irish National Land League, New per Rev. C. R. Corley.... 250 00

Yonkers, N.Y., proceeds of lecture by Hon. T. C. E. Ecclesine, per Rev. C. R. Corley....... Parnell Land League Fund, New 180 00 ciation, per Rev. H. P. Fleming. Companies R, 6th U.S. Cavalry, B

and R 12th Infantry, and H 16th Cavalry, Arizona, per Col. per Col. Nagle and Capt. Boyle. Galway Club, N. Y. city, per Jas.

William Mulhern

statement of the troubles.

Sheridan..... New York city, employees of Burt trick Dougherty..... Pat'k Fitzpatrick, Springfield, Ill. Michael Feeny "

Total\$4%,276 75

2 00

THE VALLEYFIELD STRIKE. WHAT THE AGENT SAYS-RIOTOUS EXPRESSIONS

OF THE WORKERS. The information that an outbreak had occurred amongst the cotton operatives employed by the Montreal Cotton Company induced the writer to call at the Company's office in order, if possible, to obtain a concise:

The agent, Mr. J. W. Howard, was found in his office, but only imparted information with the greatest reserve. He was not properly posted regarding the operations of the company at Valleyfield or the relation that existed between the employees and manager, Mr. Whittaker. The action of the strikers he believed was instigated by the success attendant on the Hochelaga lockout and was attributable to similar causes. The action of the employees was most ungrateful, as pre-vious to the erection of the mill at the above site no local industries of any importance existed. On the completion of the works 500 raw hands from the country were employed at great detriment to the Company's interests, and new that they | in the Mark Lane and country markets have have acquired a knowledge of the business they demand concessions and privileges it

would be impossible to grant. The malcontents number about three score, but their action necessitates a cessation of all

"What do the strikers ask?" inquired the reporter.

per cent over their present wages.4
"What are they paid?"

"That I am unable to state; neither can I draw a parallel between the Valleysieid and lantic seaboard. The instructions given to fac-Hochelaga mill hands, as I am not aware that hours and wages. No matter what difference existed in the views of the masters and servants, they could be more amicably adjusted by adopting a less violent remedy, especially as the help are greatly indebted to the Company for instructing them in the use of cotton machinery."

Mr. Howard further stated that the mill would follow the counsel of Manager Whittaker, resident on the premises, whose long experience in the cotton trade would enable him to cope with the present emeute.

Several directors of the company who went to Valleyfield last night are hourly expected, and, until their return, all particulars gleaned from unreliable sources are withheld. Rumors of bloodshed are rife in connection with the special constables sworn in to protect the company s property, but as yet the news lacks confirmation, and is evidently grossly exaggeated. The story is to the effect that on arriving at Valleyfield the constables were surrounded by an inforiated crowd of strikers, who, after threatening violence, actually resorted to bold measures to bar the progress of the men. A collision resulted and several shots were exchanged, when the disturbance was quelled. (By Telegraph to the Post and TRUE WITNESS.)

VALLEYFIELD, April 27 .- At 6 a. m. the strikers blocked the street leading to the factory, and worked hard to persuade the operatives going to work to join them. When the police appeared the mob attacked them. After using their batons they fired with blank cartridge. The police retreated into the mill, where they still are. One man is said to have been wounded, and one policeman was badly cut by a stone. The mob is gathered around the factory doors and at the bridge. They are quiet at present, and the Mayor is endeavoring to get them to keep the peace.

ESCAPED MURDERERS.

THREE SUPPOSED MURDERERS ESCAPE FROM THE JOLIET JAIL, AND ARE PURSUED BY THE BIGH CONSTABLE, WHO SHOOTS ONE OF

Startling informaton reaches us from Joliet. which, if verified, will create considerable sensation in police circles. Some time ago three men were arrested in the vicinity of Joliet for attempted murder, and immediately lodged in gaol, where they remained awaiting trial and the gathering of the necessary evidence to convict them. It was well known that they were desperate characters, but in the quarters they occupied it was thought impossible for them to escape. A strict watch was, however, incessantly kept up by the officials of the place. One of the accused had the reputation of being a regular desperado, who would shrink at nothing, and who had served a number of years in the penitentiary, where he had managed to effect his escape. One night when their jailer peered into their respective cells he was considerably sur-prised to find them vacated, and at once an alarm was given. It appears that they had just escaped, and were yet within the wails surrounding the prison. HighConstable Leprobon, who is a son of the eminent physician of that name here, immediately gave chase, and after a very exciting pursuit, managed to lodge a ball in one of the pursued, who dropped to the earth, and was deserted by his companions. The other two have not as yet been captured, the police in this city being communicated with to keep a look out for the escaped murderers. Owing to there being no telegraphic communication between here and Joliet, our information is but meagre in the

DR. MONDELET ARRESTED.

minor particulars of the case.

Our reporter was informed last Thursday robberies which have been perpetrated mises to be a warm one. The decrees will be of late. Detectives Arcand and Riche defended by Leon Renault. There seems to made the arrest this morning. The crime of be no doubt that negotiations are in progress which he is now accused is larceny of between the French Government and the a quantity of valuable gold jewellery from a boarding house. His arrest will probably bring to light several mysterious affairs. It is reported that he those Jesuits, but in the presence of the control of the property of t has confessed his guilt. Nothing definite can be learned by our reporter, owing to the detectives being very reticent in the matter.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

We clip the following from the Perth

Expositor: An accident occurred at the residence of the Rev. Father O'Connor which resulted in the death of an old man named James Mc-140 00 Grath. It appears that on Monday, some little time past noon, Mr. O'Connor had occasion to take one of his horses out of the stable and in leading the horse into the stall to fasten him he violently attempted to back out. The Rev. Father McDonald and the deceased were in close proximity at the time, the latter leaning against the wall immediately in rear of the stall. The movement of the animal was so violent and determined that in spite of the priest's utmost resistance he backed against the wall where was interposed the body of deceased, crushing his chest with tremendous force. The old man moved a few feet to one side, and on being interrogated stated that he was badly hurt. He was at once removed to the house and medical assistance sent for, but ere it arrived he had breathed his last. Dr. Howden's opinion as to the cause of death was probably rupture of one or more organs within the chest. Deceased was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and was eighty years of age. For many years he was an old and attached servant of Father O'Conwor's house. Had he lived until the 6th of July, he would have been nineteen years under his care and protection. The priest was strongly attached to him, and, we can testify, felt keenly his violent and unlooked for demise. He was interred on Wednesday with every mark of respect and affection that his master could render, and regretted as an old and valued

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 26 .- The Mark Lane Express in its review of the grain trade during the past week says: The weather during the last two months has been the most seasonable known for five years. The spring sowing has been satisfactorily finished, and the agricultural prospects are generally favorable. In consequence of the prospect of a good crop farmers have ceased to attach importance to the retention of the remaining stock of home-grown wheat, and the supplies consequently been more liberal. Although the condition of samples has been fair, sales

ers have been utterly disorganized by the release of the immense accumulation of the Attors have been simply: "Take the best price you can get, but sell." In such a demoralized state of trade, when millers can hardly be induced to look at wheat, it is not easy to chronicle the exact decline, especially as the lowest point does not appear to have yet been reached; but it may be stated that since the acknowledged failure of the ring, white American has declined 5s and red 4s per quarter. As far as can be gathered at present the exports from Russia will not be very large. In consequence of this fact the decline on Russian has not exceeded 28 6d per quarter. The business has been entirely of a retail character. The demand so far is not at all stimulated by the decline. Prices in the future are uncertain, but so sharp a relapse may be followed by a sharper reaction. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. The recent heavy decline in wheat brought forward buyers. There has been a large demand throughout the week. Prices recovered 6d to 1s on red, and 1s to 1s 6d on white. Maize is quiet. It has declined 1s per quarter. Offers of wheat for shipment from America continued restricted. Some little business has been done in red winter on passage at 48s 6d to 49s 3d, but buyers were generally indisposed to operate. Maize and barley were slightly lower. The sales of English wheat last week were 29,333 quarters at 48s 1d, against 53,483 quarters at 40s 11d for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 17, were 361,358 cwts of wheat and 111,312 cwts of flour.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The religious of the Order of St Benedict dwelling in Austria have resolved to publish a journal which will be the organ of the Benedictines throughout the world. The first number of this journal, which will be be published at Brunn in German and in Latin, will appear on the centenary of St. Benedict .-Cor. London Weekly Register.

The Rev. J.C. Russell and his family, consisting of five children, were received into the Church and baptized conditionally, by the venerable Father J. J. O'Connell, O S.B. on the 31st ult. This distinguished convert has been for the past nineteen years and up to this time an eloquent preacher and notable minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has filled the most prominent stations with credit to himself and honor to the Christian name. His conversion has been the result of years of patient inquiry, close study and fervent prayer. None could witness unmoved the fervor and deep piety of this heroic Christian gentleman as he made the profession of faith at the head of his interesting group of children, and received with them the waters of regeneration. It is to be hoped that his accomplished lady, who assisted with evident emotion, will be shortly numbered among the faithful, and then none will be missing from the family circle. Few, if any, could embrace the true faith in the face of greater difficulties, and at greater personal sacrifice than this gentleman, who is still in the prime of life and the full vigor of manhood. He will rise in judgment against those who are as convinced as he, but have not the courage to exchange popularity as the lucre of a sacriligious profession, for the kingdom of God and the salvation of the soul. How terrible must be the accountability of such men. The Reverend gentleman resides at present at Fort Mill, Lark county, South Carolina, and has resigned his pulpit without reproach or stain on his fair name. FORT MILL, LARK COUNTY, S.C. April 2.

THE DECREES AGAINST THE JESUITS. Paris, April 28. - The interpellation of M. Lamy on the decrees of the 29th March that Dr. Mondelet had been arrested on a against unauthorized congregations is fixed charge of being implicated in two or three | to come off on Monday. The discussion pro-Vatican in connection with the measures. manifestations of the French bishops and clergy it is not probable that the Holy Father will accede to its views.

London, April 29.—The Catholic arch-bishop of Dublin, in a pastoral just issued, says doctrines destructive of mutual confi dence are laid down by some public speakers as the first principles of morals. Patriotism is invoked as a spirit of disunion between the priests and people. The evil genius of Com-munism, which brought such fearful wees on other lands, is only watching an opportunity, which that disunion may give it, to try to es tablish its hideous throne among us. Our people have yet many wrongs; our educational system is imperfect; our land laws, though reformed, can still be employed as an instrument of great injustice, and we must use every means, on which God's blessing can be invoked, to redress these wrongs.

HON. GEO. BROWN SINKING.

TORONTO, April 29 .- Hon. George Brown gradually grows weaker. For the last four days he has not been in his right mind, except at rare intervals. He refuses to take nourishment, and brandy, wine, milk and beef tea have to be forced into his stomach by tubes inserted into his nostrils. It is considered scarcely possible that he can live until the close of the week. It is curious to note that no ante-mortem statement has been taken, and it is not likely that such can be taken between now and his death. This is bad for Bennett, accused of his murder, as the circumstantial evidence against him is strong enough to secure a conviction.

April 30, 2 a.m.—The condition of Hon George Brown is worse to-night. The difficulty of administering nourishment still continues, and in addition to this, symptoms of paralysis of the bowels are apparent. His medical attendants consider his recovery impossible.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

DESPERATE COMBAT-1,200 KILLED-ABDURHAH-MAN KHAN PRACEABLY INCLINED.

London, April 29 .- The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows :- "A messenger, who arrived from Cabul on the 28th, reports that the people of Wardake and Logar attacked General Ross on Sunday. After a severe engagement the enemy were completely dispersed, leaving 1,200 dead. Our loss is not mentioned. The district is much disturbed, the passage of letters is difficult, and some excitement still exists in Labouistan."

Lahore, April 29.—A letter has reached Shirpur from Abdurrahman Khan, dated the condition of samples has been fair, sales were only effected with difficulty at a decline was the is ready to submit drank very deeply—in fact hore out his curious feature in the encounter was the effect produced upon the seconds by the 48 hours spell of competitive music. There has been sufficient to cause depression, but nubles of call and liberal ingreceived the slightest aid from the Russhipments from and a marked decline share. He pleads the people of Afghanistan and debauohery he went to Kansas, where he hibit signs of mental alienation.

"Oh, I thick it is an advance of 25 or 30 in America have reduced the business and Turkestan have well omed him, and he to a state of panic. The operations of hold is confident of the suffrages of the rest of the raiser and politician in rotation in every country. Abdurrahman has remitted part of the revenue of Turkestan pend ing the English settlement.

APPROACHING FASHIONAL LE MAR-

RIAGE. The approaching marriage of Alle De-Gallifet, daughter of the General of the uname, with Baron Franck Selliere, is making quite a stir in fashionable and political a troles. Gen. DeGallifet, who was a favorite a f the Emperor, now holds an important min tary command under the republic. His wife . a dashing, brilliant and graceful Marquise, is a devoted Monarchist; consequently there wil. be a curious assemblage of the most heterogeneous political elements at the wedding, to which all ministers and representative men of each party are to be invited. It will take place at Ste. Clothilde.

THE TAY BRIDGE DISASTER. London, April 28.—At the enquiry into the Tay Bridge disaster yesterday, the engineer who examined the bridge for the North British Rallway Company stated that he found no fault with the material, but there were faults in the castings. He said the chattering of the bars indicated a looseness of the bolts, and packing was not the best mode of remedging the mischief. He attributed the disaster to an extraordinary pressure of wind, but the bending of bolts and slackening of ties, he said, was the main cause. From 100 to 150 bolts were found bent.

THE KINGSTON (ONT.) CADETS.

It has been decided, upon the representations of the Canadian Government, to allow a certain number of commissions in the Queen's regiments of the line to be competed for by gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT SUPPLY.

London, April 28.—The attention of the people here is being especially directed at present to the Australian Colonies as a prolific source from which food of all descriptions may be obtained, and as a formidable rival to the United States, which of late, it seems, had a monopoly of this market. The roast beef of Old England has been long a product of American stock-farms, and even our fruit and vegetables come across the Atlantic to our markets. The colonies at the antipodes unexpectedly loom into importance, and from the vast plains of Australia comes the cry of a new rival in the market bidding against the American produce merchant, fruiterer and butcher. The arrival of the Constellation at Queenstown the other day scarcely evoked more enthusiasm than did the steamer Lusitania when she arrived here from Adelaide with a large consignment of apples packed in small boxes and each containing three quarters of a bushel. The steamer Stathleven, from Melbourne, in 55 days, brought recently a quantity of refrigerated beef and mutton in excellent condition. Other consignments are expected, and much interest is consequently excited in this new field of enterprise. It is said refrigerating works are to be established immediately in the various British colonies in the South seas. Large and enthusiastic meetings have taken place at Sydney, Melbourne, and in Queensland and other places, and measures for developing trade in meat and produce generally with England were unanimously adopted. The Morning Post indulges in sanguine hopes of a great revival of English trade from this source, and urges upon the Government the advisability of extending liberal encouragement and assistance to the Colonies, so as to develop their almost illimitable resources as food producers.

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES. FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT ST. PAT-RICK'S CHURCH MONTREAL.

Thursday morning the interior of this sacred edifice presented a most brilliant appearance. At an early hour numbers of children might be observed wending their way towards St. Patrick's, the girls wearing the spotless white, and the boys clad tastefully in black, with white rosettes. It was no difficult matter to discover the cause of all this excitement, and any person actually unacquainted with the reason why all these children were proceeding towards the sanctuary would readily learn that this was their First Communion day, or, in other words, the day on which for the first time they were to be permitted to approach the Holy Table. The church was crowded with the friends of the children and others desirous of witnessing the impressive and important ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Fabre celebrated Mass

and gave Communion to over 200 children.
Atterwards His Lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to those who had just received their first Communion. addition to the children a number of adult Protestants received Confirmation. During the ceremonies about four hundred children, boys and girls, took part in the singing, which was really beautifully rendered. At one portion of the Confirmation, Miss Florence Leprohon, who is but 11 years old, sang Schubert's Ave Meria in accharming manner in keeping with the glorious nature of the ceremonies. Rev. Father Unliaghan led the children in the singing, and he certainly may feel proud that his efforts to instruct the youth under his charge, not only in piety, but in really good vocal music, has been a complete success.

This evening, commencing at six o'clock. there will be a sermon, to be followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. the Benediction 500 children will sing appropriate hymns, among others a beautiful one lately published, "O Paradise."

ST. ANN'S CHURCH. At this Church several hundreds of children received their First Communion and were confirmed. The Church was crowded.

KALLOCH AND HIS VICTIM. THE MURDERER'S RECORD. (From the Philadelphia Press.)

Mr. W. G. Crowley, who during the trouble last summer in Ban Francisco when the Chronicle (De Young's paper) was attacking Kearney, Kalloch and the workingmen's party with the most aggressive persistency, was connected with the Chronicle, was seen at an early hour this morning, when the wires :flashed the news of the second shooting in the De Young-Kalloch affair. "Young 1ke Kalloch" said Mr. Crowley, "is, in every way, the son of his father. When they lived in Kansas some years ago, the father was known as the Sorrel Stallion of Kaw Bottom, and the son was called the Sorrel Stallion, Jr. The boy then had the reputation of being a low ruffian. He

was a minister, lawyer, hotel-keeper, stocktown he lived in. He was driven from place to place by his immeral conduct, and descended in the scale until compelled to leave. Finally driven from Kinsas altogether, he went to San Francisco, where he resumed his old life and soon became assoclated with and a leader of the boodlum element. Less than two months ago-Sunday, Feb.

29-the victim of young Kalloch's pistol

visited the Press editorial rooms to revise the proofs of an interview had with him during the day regarding the origin and progress of the California troubles. In that interview he pictured his relations with Kearney, discussed the great question then pending in his State frem the California standpoint, analyzed the new Constitution, described the social a nd business condition of San Francisco, at id explained at length the Chinese issue an, i the manner in which the people propos ed to settle it. Looking over the proofs and at the same time keeping up a pleas ant conversation with members of the editor ial staff of the Press, he appeared a quiet, , zentlemanly man of about the average stature with no "Californianisms" in his language, a ingularly free from bombast or parade, and well informed on all subjects. He looked like anyb ody else than the man who braved the power of the California mob, and whose persistent and bitter attacks on Kearney and Kearneyism and finally his attempt to kill Kalloch the elder in the streets of San Francisco in broad i daylight, had made his name familiar to all newspaper readers throughout the country.

The shooting of kalloch was not the first time that De Yo ung had tried to vindicate the reputation of his mother by taking the life of her slanderer. A San Francisco sketch at the time of the sho oling of Kalloch said: "Rev. Mr. Kalloc h well knew the character

of the man whom he was braving when he insulted his mother as ad he knew, too, how a similar insult had one 'e before been avenged. The Sun article, to wh, ch he had alluded, and which he threatened to reproduce in The Open Letter, has a thrilling stery connected with it, which might well have proved a warning to the man who is now dyr ug at the hands of De Young. About eight years ago Charles De Young, in a visit to the industrial School, saw a young lad whose interligent look gavo promise of a useful career in the future. He took the lad from the school and placed him in the Chronicle office, with a view to educate him as a reporter. That lad was B. F. Napthaly, at present a third-rate lawyer about the Police Court in this city. He did not disappoint the expectations of his patron, but developed into a very good reporter, and in 1874 was receiving a salary of \$35 a week. In that year, in company with half a dozen printers, Napthaly, having been discharged from the Carenicle office for continual drunkenness,
started a small sheet, which he called the
Sun. It was a blackmailing paper, and its death very nearly resulted in a tragedy. In his tenth number Napthaly turned against the man who had rescued him from the slums, and printed a bitterly vindictive article against Charles Do Young. Mr. Do Young is accustomed to that kind of greeting from his journalistic rivals, and if Napthaly had confined the assault to himself he would have taken no notice of it. But in the article a villainous charge against the purity of his aged mother was printed. The press had hardly begun to run off the papers before a copy was shown to De Young, and the mauner in which he suppressed the Sun was a nine days' wonder here. In company with his staunch friend, Captain Lees, chief of the detective force, he went to the Sun office. Napthaly, fortunately for himself, was not in at the time, but six printers were arrested, the press was stopped and the entire edition, not already on the street, was confiscated. Then the forms were smashed and the cases pled, and having thus effectually destroyed the office, De Young armed himself with a revolver and sallied out in search of Napthaly. That short-lived editor went to the City Prison, gave himself up and demanded protection. For three days and three nights Charles De Young did not rest. He was watching and waiting for Napthaly. On the third night his intended victim was taken from the prison by an officer to transact some business down-town. De Young was on his track, and as he passed the Post Office tho man whose mether he had insulted fired three shots at him in quick succession. Neither of them hit Nap-thaly, who, with the officer, started and ran away, but one wounded a passing telegraph boy in the arm. A day later 'Gus' De Young, another of the brothers, but who is not connected with the Chronicle, fired a shot at Napthaly in California street, which was crowded with brokers and their customers at the time."

The Napthaly referred to is the author of the article which Kalloch threatened to read at the Metropolitan Theatre. He published some time ago a retraction of the story about Mrs. De Young.

London Globe-The art of duelling seems capable of being extended to fields unthought of in the philosophy of the ancient code of honor. After the suicidal exploit of the Morocco warriors, to which we alluded two days ago, comes a tale from Spain which altogether surpasses in its novelty the account of the African combat. The scene of this latest hostile meeting was no remote glade or dell, but a house in the town of Valparaiso, and the antagonists were no military fireeaters or journalistic rivals, but two professors of music. The weapons chosen were, moreover, not such as are usually included in the arsenal of a duellist, but were instruments with which the performers are more at home than they would probably be with sword or pistol. The challenge was no other than a proposal to play a match at the piano—a species of contest which, though not so sanguinary in appearance as a fight of the ordinary kind, turned out to be in reality more fatal and deplorable. At the appointed hour the two professors were seated at their respective pianos, and commenced a performance which which lasted without interruption for fortyeight hours before the defeated party gave in_ When he did so, and was taken up off the key board on which he had fallen face downwards, he was found to be quite dead, while his rival was carried from the room to the hospital, where he is not expected to recover. By the terms of the combat it was forbidden to either party to perform any piece of dance music, but the repetition of the same piece over and over was not prohibited. Consequently the unsuccessful player had executed the "Miserere! from the opera of "Il Troyatore";150 times, and was about to recommence it once more when he expired in the manner above described. Perhaps, however, the most