

man whom I had state half-way from Boston to Boston. He had preached the next Sunday with acceptance to his congregation and was now settled among them. We may remark that he has not yet forgiven Mr. Griffith the mistakes about the pulpit and will be rejoiced that it was a mistake. In consequence of this, however, the two ministers live in a state of feud, in which their congregations take part, to the all-great disedification of old-fashioned people.

CHAPTER XI. POLICIES AND THE WEATHER.

It is true to say that error is most dangerous when mingled with truth; but never was this saying more applicable than in the case of the Native American, or, know nothing party. "Amaros for Americans" was not all a cry of bigotry and exclusion; the hospitality and freedom of the nation had been abused, and a reform was needed; but unfortunately, it was possible to make the question a religious one. The fact that the greater part of the cities in the country are in the hands of the majority of the foreign born, could easily, by a lame nonchalant Catholic, be turned against the Church. But what matter how lame the syllogism, when prejudice props it on the one side and malice on the other?

Beside this, the masses of any people crave an occasional popular commotion to vary the monotony of a peaceful national existence, and nothing else offered at the time, the advent of this party was, therefore, a prop. How it used its power, we all know. It was indeed less a party than an army; for its measures were violent, invasive and illegal. Its street preachers, from Gavazil downward, its pulpit preachers, who countenanced their brethren of the mob by more decent but not less malicious attacks, its floods of four literature penetrating to every nook and corner of the land, duping and inflaming the ignorant while it filled the pockets of irresponsible writers, editors and publishers—the "canaille de la littérature" as Voltaire called such—its mobs and riots, its churches destroyed and clergymen maltreated, its committee of Massachusetts legislators, senators and volunteers invading and insulting a community of defenceless women, all are matters of history. The spectacle was a strange and revolting one, and it was one which the country is not likely to see repeated with the same results; would ever again submit to such a persecution. It is a mere protestant; that should we once more find our liberties threatened and our sacred places desecrated, there will be

"Thirty thousand Cornish men To see the reason why."

In this movement, the ambitious town of Seaton was not to be left behind; but certain circumstances conspired to check for a while any great demonstration. The utter peacefulness of Father Kelle, and the unobtrusively good influence he exercised over his flock, gave no pretext for overt attack, and the fact that he was prospering and had built a church could only be cited as dangerous indications. Besides, Edith York was, quite unconsciously, a shield to the church in her native town. Her uncle's family assumed steadily that no person who hoped for any countenance from them would say or do anything offensive to her. This assumption on the part of Mr. and Mrs. York would not have had so much effect, but their children were more powerful. Carl was the idol and hero of the young ladies of the town, and not for worlds would one of them have seen directed to her that flashing gaze with which he regarded any person who even remotely reflected on his "cousin Edith." It did not take much to freeze that beautiful, laughing face of his when Edith was in question. Edith had a fair, and Clara a large share of the gallantry of the town, and the former could not but be a source of discontent to her haughty uncle, the latter scathed by her passion, any offender against the family dignity. Major Cleveland was also a powerful ally. Edith was to him an object of romantic admiration. He insisted that she ought to have a title, and used playfully to call her Milady and the Little Countess; and to say that, though he did not like the Catholic religion for himself or his family, he liked it for her.

"I naturally associate the thought of her," he said, "with incense, and lighted altars, and dim rich aisles." And he quoted:

"Why, a stranger, when he sees her In the street even, smileth stilly, Just as you would at a lily."

"And should any artist paint her, He would paint her unaware, With a halo round her hair."

Evidently, Major Cleveland would not countenance anything likely to insult the dignity or hurt the feelings of this "radiant maiden"; and Major Cleveland's countenance was of consequence in the town of Seaton. Edith and Edith's religion had yet another protector in Mr. Griffith. This gentleman was by far the most popular minister in town, and drew to himself all the explosive elements there. His manner of speaking was lively and theatrical, the matter amusing. Those progressive spirits found it delightful to have a pastor who, when he did condescend to draw from the Bible, took piquant texts, such as, Ephraim is as a cake that is half-baked. It provoked a smile, and that was what they wanted. Mr. George MacDonald had not then been heard of; but Mr. Griffith already amused his hearers by holding up for their derision "old gray judgment."

"Do not believe," he said, "that God gives all the pain, and the devil all the pleasure. Indeed, I do not insist on your believing that there is any devil whatever."

All this was charming to his hearers, so charming that they did not absolutely require him to abuse Catholicism. Once only a member of his congregation gave him a hint on the subject, but the minister's answer was ready: "I do not like to say the same things which everybody else is saying. If you wish to hear anti-Catholic sermons go to Brothers Martin and Conway; they will satisfy you. I do not suppose that my silence on the subject will be interpreted as a leaning toward the Church of Rome."

"No, sir!" the gentleman answered dryly. "It is more likely to be looked on as a leaning toward the house of York."

Mr. Griffith colored; but did not deny the "soft impeachment." It would have been useless to deny it, for his partiality to the family was evident, though to which member of it his special regard was directed was not so easy to say. Well for him that it was not, or he would not, perhaps, have been forgiven. (To be continued.)

Horstford's Acid Phosphate

DR. JNO. P. WHEELER, Hudson, N. Y. says: "I have given it with present decided benefit in a case of inanition of the brain, from abuse of alcohol."

A MINISTER'S ESCAPE

From the Asylum to the Boston of His Home: How it was Done. A prominent minister, residing in Vermont has made the following statement, which is here with reprinted entire: To the Editor of the Herald:

I have always shrunk from appearing prominently before the public, but a sense of the duty I owe humanity and the world prompts me to take this opportunity for making a brief statement in your paper.

Whether it be true with others I cannot say, but during my entire life I have frequently been conscious that something was slowly and silently working to undermine my health and life. What it was I could not tell, but that some enemy of my being was devouring me within I was certain. At times I would seem comparatively well, and then I would be attacked with the most distressing symptoms. I would feel peculiar pains in various parts of my body; my head would become heavy; my respiration labored; my appetite would be ravenous one day and I would loathe food the day following. Then again I would lose all interest in life; would feel weary without exertion; would become sleepy at midday and restless at night. Occasionally my breathing would be labored and my heart almost motionless, while at other times it would palpitate violently. I thought these troubles were the result of malaria, and I treated them accordingly, but I got no better. Shortly afterward my stomach became deranged, my food failed to digest, and the fluids I passed were of a peculiar odor and color. And yet I did not realize these things meant anything serious. Finally I consulted a number of eminent physicians, each one of whom took a different view as to the cause of my troubles. One said I was suffering from brain disease; another, spinal difficulty; others heart affection, kidney disease, etc. My symptoms were terrible, and in the hope of relief I was submitted to almost every known form of treatment. During one of these attacks while at Red Bank, N. J., a physician was called and left a prescription. After he had gone I requested a friend to go and ask him what he thought of my trouble. The reply was: "Oh, he will be all right in a few days; it is only an attack of delirium tremens." He was at once informed that this was impossible, as I had never used any kind of intoxicating drinks; whereupon he returned, made inquiries and changed his prescription. But all the care of my friends and physicians availed nothing. I grew worse constantly, and what is most terrible to think of, I did not know what ailed me, nor could I find any one who did.

During the summer and fall of last year, my pulse ranged from 120 to 130 per minute; I had no relish for food, and was indeed a most pitiable object. I continued in this state until last December, when I became unconscious and lost my reason, though I had two physicians in whom myself and friends placed implicit confidence. In this condition I was taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for the purpose of being placed in the insane asylum. I remained there until last April, being attended all the while by my faithful wife who never left me and believed that some disease and not insanity was the cause of all my troubles. I regained consciousness in March last and insisted upon being taken home. The physicians advised that I remain but I insisted upon leaving, and we began the journey, travelling slowly. I was met at the depot by a friend whom I recognized, and then became again unconscious and remained so for over a week. When I once more recognized my friend and knew my surroundings I determined to try, as a last resort, a treatment of which I had heard much but knew nothing. Neither myself or friends had much faith that it or anything could help me, but we resolved to try. We accordingly dismissed the physicians, gave up all other remedies, and I rejoice to say that, with the blessing of Him who grided us, I am to-day a well man, having not been so vigorous for many years, and I owe it all to the wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used.

You can well imagine how grateful I must feel under the circumstances, and, like a new convert, I earnestly desire that all who are suffering should know and avail themselves of this means of recovery. Had it not been for the remedy above named I should doubtless now be within the walls of an asylum or in my grave. The great trouble with my case was that no one seemed to know what I was afflicted with, and I am positive that thousands of people in America today are in the same or a similar condition, and do not know its cause. Kidney troubles are the most deceptive of all diseases. They have no symptoms of their own, but often show the symptoms of nearly every known complaint. It is not until they have advanced to such a stage that heart disease, spinal complaint, and many other diseases, when, could the real cause be known, it would be found to originate in the kidneys. In their advanced stages kidney troubles are the most terrible of all known maladies, as my own experience can fully verify. That I had Bright's disease of the kidneys there can be no doubt. That the symptoms were those of many other diseases is a terrible truth had I not been eased as I was, I am positive. The following letters just received, confirm this:

VERMONT ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, BRATTLEBORO, Vermont, Oct. 30, 1882.

Rev. E. D. Hopkins: DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st last, received. We congratulate you not only upon the continuance of your health, but also upon its apparent continual improvement. Few persons, I think, have passed through so exhausting an experience as you and rallied from it. Certainly I cannot recall one who came to us in so critical, and for days and even weeks in so hopeless a state for amendment as you, and who survived and recovered from it; for, I think, you may now consider yourself recovered and no longer on the convalescent list. Hoping for the continuance of your present health, with the best wishes from all here, I am, yours truly, J. DRAPER.

ORANEO, N. J., Nov. 2, 1882.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Replying to your letter I would say I have been acquainted with my highly valued friend, the Rev. S. D. Hopkins, about eighteen months, and very intimately acquainted for about six months past. For a little more than five months he was an inmate of my house, and we enjoyed constant intercourse with each other. When he came in April last he was almost a perfect wreck in point of health. I thought he had come to us to die. Soon afterwards he began the use of some of H. E. Warner & Co.'s remedies, namely: the Safe Cure, Safe Nerve and Safe Pills. From almost the time he began their use his improvement was very marked, and wonderful, and when he left us, after having taken some two dozen bottles, he was like a

THE SAILOR BOY'S DREAM.

The wild waves tossed their snow-crowns, And raved in their frenzied rage; Lashed they bore on their crests a human wail, As if the cry of some poor wretch, Whom to a part of the splintered mast That was driven by the lightning's power, Was the living pole and the crashing beams. Made the bravest seamen cover. But a few short hours, and the good ship rode Like a queen on the waters wide; And the nameless bore was a queen's indeed— Whom they called her Albion's Pride; And now, so changed in a fashion below, She lies a shapeless thing, And the sea-birds sing, and the wild waves The lost ship's requiem.

A Peculiar Article in the "Home Journal."

A sensation has just been raised in American circles by the publication of an apology for "Yon Organ of Fashionable Society, the Home Journal." The following is the singular production: "I may denounce dynamite with righteous indignation; but we must acknowledge the revolution it is effecting in the arts of offence and defence. As gunpowder and rifled cannon and railroads changed the former methods of war, so this new agent has shifted again the balance of power, reducing still further the supremacy of brute force and mere numbers. Great armies and vast cities are, indeed, a source of weakness in dynamite warfare, furnishing, as they must, the most vulnerable points of attack for its wholesale destruction. A barren rock in the secret mountains of Switzerland, with its dynamite laboratory and convoys by air or land, may set at naught all the standing armies of the proud German empire, and drop annihilation upon its walled cities at any hour by night or day. At this moment a single wayfarer, with dynamite in his pocket, throws the cities of England in greater terror than would an army of a hundred thousand men landing at Dover, with only the ordinary weapons of guns and sabres. A handful of hunted, homeless nihilists are able to terrorize. All the Guestes, forcing its Emperor to live the life of a fugitive, and making his very coronation a problem of chance. Jupiter with his lightning was scarcely more a master of the ancient world than is the mob with its bomb of dynamite, the avenging Fate of modern monarchies. At first glance the dynamite bomb seems an implement of fiends, but a closer view discloses in it a potent minister of good. All triumphs of science and invention work inevitably in the end for the people. It is these scientific victories which have made the populace of today other than the slaves and chattels of the ancient civilizations. But for these "the divine right of kings" would still dominate the world, and the great mass would be but cheap material to build the tombs of the Pharaohs. Every advance in science has given the people an additional hold of the sceptre of power. Sometimes by an increase of the general wealth, as in the case of the steam engine, the loom, the sewing machine, sometimes by a general multiplication of the means of destruction, as in the invention of gunpowder, cannon and firearms, making a single man often more formidable than a phalanx of ancient swordsmen. Every increase in the destructiveness of weapons of war has brought increased respect and importance for the individual war-maker. Thus today the poorest nihilist with his dynamite is an object of more consideration than the czar and his nobles than would be forty thousand serfs of the old time armed simply with staves and forks. As a direct consequence the case of the poor malcontents will be more heard than it has been heretofore. Not even proud England can escape the alternative. She may resist for a time and try laws of excessive rigor, but at last she will come to respect this hidden force and find it wiser and cheaper to cultivate the Irishman's good will than his ill will. Thus it will be found when the first mad outbreak of murder and destruction has cleared away, that there will follow throughout the world a more ready disposition on the part of Governments to listen to the petition of the humblest classes of the community, and to see that no burdens of unjust laws are maddening them to revolt. The consequences will be an era of comparative peace and good will, greater stability and less frequent revolutions in Governments, and the eventual abolition of standing armies. This consummation can evidently be achieved most directly by some agency like the perfected dynamite bomb and electrical battery, which will make great armies useless, make them mere targets for destruction en masse, instead of reserves of strength. In the future, little corps of engineers with telescopes, batteries, and balloons will take the place of the lumbering armies of the past, and in a few days, perhaps hours, what in olden times would have been a thirty years' war, these effects will be observed wherever the dynamite wave reaches; horror and the attempt at repression on the latter end of the Government and humanity; and at last genuine recognition of the brotherhood of the despoiled classes, and a sincere purpose to relieve their estate and remove from them all unjust discriminations. We say unjust discriminations, for it is incredible that all this discontent, this unanimity of outcry, should appear through all Europe without some serious justification in bad laws. It is not human nature to wince without pain; and in all ages the common people have been more ready to accept and endure impositions than to rebel without cause against fair and equal institutions. It is a weakness in all Governments to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. Monarchies are avowedly Governments of privileges of the few; but even republics cannot quite counteract the tendency of power to gravitate to the powerful. Here in New York, which has been a hundred years perfecting its system of free institutions, and yet how many of its laws discriminate against the poor in plain defiance of principle? Happily the case is not one to call for the interposition of dynamite, but the discriminations are irritating to the classes discriminated against, and tend to alienate them from the State, which they should look up to as a sure protector, and tend as a second father. Without such regard from the masses, the Government cannot stand in the security. And it will be well for our legislators to heed the warning that comes to us from Europe, and to give due diligence to hunting out from our statute books all traces of vicious, partial, and suspicious laws, and especially such as tend to keep up the old antagonisms between the poor and the rich.

Judge Billings has affirmed the report of the Master in Chancery in the case of Myra Clark Gates, against the city of New Orleans, and added interest thereto. Mrs. Gates gets judgment for \$1,925,000.

The legal work at Winthrop is completely clogged, 118 jury cases being postponed till fall to allow the farmers on the jury to go home to put in the crops.

HUMBLED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so gently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for fifteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—Pioneer Press

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

PARIS, May 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Senate last night, said he believed in the sincerity of the declarations of the Italian Foreign Minister and the Hungarian Premier, that no idea of aggression against France was entertained in the formation of the triple alliance. He believed the alliance would not in any way change the relations of France with the Powers. France must be present for the vanquished country which is regaining strength and condemned to maintain a large defensive force must not be surprised to find itself exposed to jealousies and distrust.

The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Duc de Broglie regarding the position of the Government in the triple alliance is favorably received in the government circles of Vienna and Berlin.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—Very successful experiments were made here to-day with a new torpedo system. The torpedoes are attached to an endless cable which runs from the Fort to Rip-Raps, a mile and a half distant, passes around a sheave and returns. The cable is propelled by a small engine. Any number of torpedoes can be run out and exploded at will, there being an apparatus for switching them on or off the circuit. A continuous engagement can be carried on and the condition of the explosives always be known by withdrawing them for examination. The system may become very effective as a means of coast and harbor defence. It can also be used for sending out all classes of floating obstructions, such as kerosene and fire rafts. It is claimed that the United States can be made inaccessible to an enemy and yet permit the entrance and departure of friendly vessels at will.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS.

It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chambers of Catholic families and for cells in the religious communities. Their luminous property emits a subdued light which produces a soothing effect on the senses of the spectator, and presents a pleasing object for the eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, while at the same time it excites in one sentiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messrs. Maxwell have sent us samples, and we feel sure that no one who orders them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one.—The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Weariness of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most frequent causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those miserable forebodings which are more than death itself. A few doses of these pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excess of heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most confirmed constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the fading memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

SERIOUS COLLIERIE ACCIDENT.

SIX MEN KILLED AT THE VALE MINE. HALIFAX, N. S., May 3.—A telegram from New Glasgow says that while the men were coming up from their work this morning in the Vale Mine the rope attached to the hoist broke and the basket ran down the slope, killing six men, viz.: J. B. Gillis, Olin Campbell, A. Fraser, Wallace McMillan, J. McNeil, and John McNamee (boy).

THE DIAMOND DYES.

The Diamond Dyes always do more than they claim to do. Color over that old dress; it will look like new. Only 10 cents for any color.

PARNELL'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS.

When the Times tells us that Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary supporters are primarily responsible for the attempt to blow up London, it only differs in degree from the Conservative organs which go back one more step and make Mr. Gladstone responsible for them on account of his Midlothian speeches and his subsequent Land Act. What has Mr. Parnell in season and out of season preached? That Ireland was suffering from gross injustice, and it would continue to be disaffected to the English connection until it was remedied. The chief injustice was, he said, that the occupiers of land were forced by the landlord to pay an unfair rent. And what have the Land Court proved? That he was right, and that the rents were about twenty per cent too high. What does he now ask? That other grievances—admitted to be grievances—should be remedied. And how? By the action of Parliament. The dynamiters are as strongly opposed to him as they are to the English Government.

From the sensation headings of "Plot to Blow up London," with which some of the daily newspapers have been regaling us lately, one would suppose that London was a single building capable of being blown up, as Guy Fawkes tried to dispose of "the House of Lords, the King, and all his Ministers." But when the "young lions" of the daily press get the chance of a roar which will at once sell their paper and inflame people against the Irish, no considerations of common sense will stop their mouths.—London Truth.

BED-BIDDEN AND CURED.

W. E. HUSARIS, of Emporia, Kansas, says that his wife had been sick nearly seven years, and for the last four months bed-ridden. She had been treated by a number of physicians and only grew worse. Her attention was called to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discoveries" and "Favorite Prescription," which she commenced using. In one week she could sit up, and in three weeks could walk about. By druggists.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thus far this year nearly 100,000 immigrants have been landed in Castle Garden. In January there were 13,511 arrivals; February, 13,212; March, 26,069; April (not including yesterday), 41,300; making a total up to Sunday night of 96,012. The steamship "Egypt" landed 1,200 passengers yesterday, and two other vessels landed about 1,000, which will swell the grand total for the first four months of the year to 98,212. It is expected that between 50,000 and 60,000 immigrants will reach this port during the month of May. The demand for farm hands at the Labor Bureau is increasing, but the supply still exceeds the demand.

Thomas Myers, Braintree, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

OTTAWA, May 3.—A gentleman in this city, whose brother-in-law is Consul for France at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, has received private advice stating that a dreadful calamity occurred at the latter place on the occasion of the recent coronation of King Kalakaua. It seems that the officers of His Majesty's warship "Royal Albert," lying in the harbor of Honolulu, gave a grand ball on board during the festivities, some three hundred persons being present. To give increased room for dancing, the guns of the vessel were placed on one side, and during the progress of the ball a heavy gale sprung up. The weight of the guns caused the vessel to heel over and become engulfed in the raging waters. Out of the three hundred merry-makers only thirty-seven were saved, the rest meeting with watery graves.

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But for these "the divine right of kings" would still dominate the world, and the great mass would be but cheap material to build the tombs of the Pharaohs. Every advance in science has given the people an additional hold of the sceptre of power. Sometimes by an increase of the general wealth, as in the case of the steam engine, the loom, the sewing machine, sometimes by a general multiplication of the means of destruction, as in the invention of gunpowder, cannon and firearms, making a single man often more formidable than a phalanx of ancient swordsmen. Every increase in the destructiveness of weapons of war has brought increased respect and importance for the individual war-maker. Thus today the poorest nihilist with his dynamite is an object of more consideration than the czar and his nobles than would be forty thousand serfs of the old time armed simply with staves and forks. As a direct consequence the case of the poor malcontents will be more heard than it has been heretofore. Not even proud England can escape the alternative. She may resist for a time and try laws of excessive rigor, but at last she will come to respect this hidden force and find it wiser and cheaper to cultivate the Irishman's good will than his ill will. Thus it will be found when the first mad outbreak of murder and destruction has cleared away, that there will follow throughout the world a more ready disposition on the part of Governments to listen to the petition of the humblest classes of the community, and to see that no burdens of unjust laws are maddening them to revolt. The consequences will be an era of comparative peace and good will, greater stability and less frequent revolutions in Governments, and the eventual abolition of standing armies. This consummation can evidently be achieved most directly by some agency like the perfected dynamite bomb and electrical battery, which will make great armies useless, make them mere targets for destruction en masse, instead of reserves of strength. In the future, little corps of engineers with telescopes, batteries, and balloons will take the place of the lumbering armies of the past, and in a few days, perhaps hours, what in olden times would have been a thirty years' war, these effects will be observed wherever the dynamite wave reaches; horror and the attempt at repression on the latter end of the Government and humanity; and at last genuine recognition of the brotherhood of the despoiled classes, and a sincere purpose to relieve their estate and remove from them all unjust discriminations. We say unjust discriminations, for it is incredible that all this discontent, this unanimity of outcry, should appear through all Europe without some serious justification in bad laws. It is not human nature to wince without pain; and in all ages the common people have been more ready to accept and endure impositions than to rebel without cause against fair and equal institutions. It is a weakness in all Governments to favor the rich at the expense of the poor. Monarchies are avowedly Governments of privileges of the few; but even republics cannot quite counteract the tendency of power to gravitate to the powerful. Here in New York, which has been a hundred years perfecting its system of free institutions, and yet how many of its laws discriminate against the poor in plain defiance of principle? Happily the case is not one to call for the interposition of dynamite, but the discriminations are irritating to the classes discriminated against, and tend to alienate them from the State, which they should look up to as a sure protector, and tend as a second father. Without such regard from the masses, the Government cannot stand in the security. And it will be well for our legislators to heed the warning that comes to us from Europe, and to give due diligence to hunting out from our statute books all traces of vicious, partial, and suspicious laws, and especially such as tend to keep up the old antagonisms between the poor and the rich.

Judge Billings has affirmed the report of the Master in Chancery in the case of Myra Clark Gates, against the city of New Orleans, and added interest thereto. Mrs. Gates gets judgment for \$1,925,000.

The legal work at Winthrop is completely clogged, 118 jury cases being postponed till fall to allow the farmers on the jury to go home to put in the crops.

HUMBLED AGAIN.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so gently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for fifteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T. St. Paul.—Pioneer Press

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

PARIS, May 2.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Senate last night, said he believed in the sincerity of the declarations of the Italian Foreign Minister and the Hungarian Premier, that no idea of aggression against France was entertained in the formation of the triple alliance. He believed the alliance would not in any way change the relations of France with the Powers. France must be present for the vanquished country which is regaining strength and condemned to maintain a large defensive force must not be surprised to find itself exposed to jealousies and distrust.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1.—Very successful experiments were made here to-day with a new torpedo system. The torpedoes are attached to an endless cable which runs from the Fort to Rip-Raps, a mile and a half distant, passes around a sheave and returns. The cable is propelled by a small engine. Any number of torpedoes can be run out and exploded at will, there being an apparatus for switching them on or off the circuit. A continuous engagement can be carried on and the condition of the explosives always be known by withdrawing them for examination. The system may become very effective as a means of coast and harbor defence. It can also be used for sending out all classes of floating obstructions, such as kerosene and fire rafts. It is claimed that the United States can be made inaccessible to an enemy and yet permit the entrance and departure of friendly vessels at will.

BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS.

It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured by Messrs. J. B. Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chambers of Catholic families and for cells in the religious communities. Their luminous property emits a subdued light which produces a soothing effect on the senses of the spectator, and presents a pleasing object for the eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, while at the same time it excites in one sentiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messrs. Maxwell have sent us samples, and we feel sure that no one who orders them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within means of almost every one.—The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March, 17th, 1883.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Weariness of Life.—Derangement of the liver is one of the most frequent causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific source of those miserable forebodings which are more than death itself. A few doses of these pills act magically in dispelling low spirits, and repelling the covert attacks made on the nerves by excess of heat, impure atmospheres, over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most confirmed constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties, and revive the fading memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these pills and explicitly putting them in practice, the most desponding will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

Advertisement for JACOBS OIL, THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, More Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Dislocations, Burns, Sc