sexton's Great Speech on the Gircular from the Propaganda to the Irish Bisnops.

On Monday night a great popular demon stration took place in the Round Boom of the Rotundo, in furtherance of the objects of the Mansion House Committee for the Parnell National Tribute. The meeting was con-vened by requisition from the burgesses and

residents of the Botundo Ward, and the greatest enthusiaem provailed. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Cummins, T.O. Mr. Sexton, M.P., who was received with loud and repeated cheers, congratulated the and he would suggest to them and to his Irlah people upon the enthusiasm always countrymen in future that, as long as they ready to rise to a true and thrilling signal, discussed this act, they should regard t as an which had converted at a moment's notice a | act of their Eminences the Committee of the meeting of the burgesses of the Rotundo Propaganda, and every man of them keep the Ward into a meeting of the citizens of name and dignity of the Supreme Pontiff be Dublin. THe congratulated them that up to the present moment in this exciting move- cheers.) His Holiness the Pope found himment, entered into under of cumetances of self with some very strange and curious defendserious provocation, no word had been spoken, no act had been done to entitle anyone to say that they disregarded the reverence they lowed to the Holy Father (hear, lest they should not pay due respect to the hear, and oheers), or that they forgot the Pope, said that most of the sabsoriptions allegiance they owed to the Catholic Church hitherto: acknowledged had been from the (hear, hear). The relation between the priests and people of such and such pieces, Catholic Church and the people of this countries and that if the priests he kept from heading Catholic Church and the people of this coun-try, deep-rooted in the soil of many centuries the lists the receipts would be likely to fall and watered with rivers of blood and with off. The Irish Times (hisses) was in grievous the tears of the Irish race, was a relation not trouble because the Parnell Tribute Committo be shaken or even disturbed by the episode | tee should make a declaration of their minds of a moment; and he knew that this difference would end, that it must end, in a recon-ollistion honorable at the same time to the while they did whatever the operations of dignity of the Papacy and strictly regardful the principle of obedience would demand, of the rights of the Irish people (cheers). would retain thair minds on the question of of the rights of the Irish people (cheers). Knowing this expecting this, he said that no man in Ireland should utter a single word which would make the path of reconciliation difficult, or render its period more remote-that no man should allow himself their will they would not give up their unto let pass from his lips one syllable which should convey a suggestion of disrespect, or s hint of retaliation. It was in this spirit they had begun their work; it was in this That prelate was speaking there in spirit of a noble self-restraint that they would the Irish College to the intellectual continue it; and so their efforts would be clife of their race, and when his truly helpful to the cause they had at heart; words were heard—even in Paris where they and they would merit not merely the momentary but the lasting thanks of the people | heard before so ringing a cheer as rose at the of Ireland (hear, hear). Now, having said so much, he at once admitted and de- for while he vindicated the courtesy and clared that if any other people except kindly and paternal feeling of the Pope, and the Irish, if any people except one so bound the kindness of all the officials of the Court to the Chair of Peter, to the Holy See, and to of Rome, and his unalterable determination the Church, if any other people had been exposed in their political affairs to the provoca- these words, and they were remarkable and tion which they had received (bear, hear, and cheers) the result, he seared, would be deplor- said-"I come from Rome as I went to Bome, unchanged and unchangeable" (proable to religion, and even dangerous to peace longed cheers). Once before in history was itself (hear, hear). What were the circumstances under which this Circular appeared? there a conflict of this kind, when Pope Pius It referred to a recent movement upon the VII. was a prisoner in France, in the hands soil of Ireland. That movement lasted of Napoleon Bonaparte. His Holiness's place for a period of between three and four in Rome was occupied by a Vice-Prefect. who years, and bad they ever, during these issued a rescript to London in layor of Cathothree years or four, a Circular from the lic Emancipation, but giving the English Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda (no) Government a power of veto in the appointpointing out to the landlords the primitive duties of humanity? Or had they ever a Circular pointing out to the Government of whether a priest elected by a diocese and England, when they threw despair into fami- whose election was ratified by the Pope lies and rage into society by arresting men upon the miserable pretext of suspicion—had they a Circular pointing out the hideous immorality of cordemning men irresistibly to crime? The Circular referred to the law (laughter). It was not so long since the priest upon the mountain side or by the secluded rock offered the Sacrifice of the Mass, and stood liable at the alter to pay the forfeit of his life to that law which was now mentioned in the Circular of the Sacred Congregation (applause). He thought it might be said that the English Government understood the force and bearing and application of English law as well as the Sacred Council of Propaganda (applause); and if English law and interests of the Catholic Church than could be applied to the leader of the land any other man with whom he was said to movement, why did they not apply it have consulted. He would not insult the desire to recover possession thereof they are to him? (Loud cheers). The moment was frankest speech. By the what means had this Circular been pioduced? (Hear, hear) The Government had tried every device before they resorted to Rome, because they must have felt an un-pleasant consciousness that the world would entering on the Natiousi movement. say, "If you cannot govern the Irish people They had partly won the right to live, and (loud cheers) without going to Rome to do they would yet win the right to live as freeit, you had better give up the attempt." men. They had enemies enough, obstacles (Lond and prolonged cheers ) They first enough in Ireland and England, and they tried calumny; they attributed to Mr. Parnell, by the tongue and by the pen, in the Senate and on the platform, every misdeed of trigues on any foreign shore. He spoke, he which a public man was capab'e. They followed up that course of in all that relates to the purity and perpetua-action by using their tools, the police, tion of our faith, in all that concerns the to intimidate in Ireland the meetings of those care and saving of souls, the Irish Catholics who wished to subscribe to his testimonial. Gentlemen assembled to raise subscriptions were followed by policemen, their names were taken down: the supple village constable thirsty for promotion, was full of hints, and whispers, and threats. And when the English Government found they could not accomplish their will by calumntes in England. or terror in Ireland, they tried to do it by fraud at Rome (loud cheers). They conduct is the dictate of the Irish brain, and found as their fit agent a political renegate (misses), a breaker of his pledge, a violater of his public word, a deserter of his that the role, supreme, and final tribunal is party, a man who left the ranks of the representatives of the Irish people, and joined the ranks of the Government to vote for the expulsion of his tellow-members, and from the darkness of the back benches of the House of Commons to shout his cowardly interruptions against those who possessed the confidence of the people (loud cheers). One rumor said that as a reward for the success of Mr. Errington the Government would establish an Ambassador at the Vatican (laughter and groans). He said frankly he believed, the day of that establishment would be an evil day for Ireland (hear, hear). An English Ambassa-dor established at the Vatican, whatever he might do for any other race or country, would do nothing but evil for the Irish people (laughter.) He would be a scheming English diplomatist, from day to day and year to year pouring poison against Ireland into the ears of the Supreme Pontiff and his advisers, and daily circulating and fomenting in Rome stories of batred, malice, and unobaritableness against this unfortunate .. country (hear, bear). He would be perpetually engaged in a trick and traffic of barter, in which the public and political, rights of the Irish people the other the substance of healthful exerwould be bartered or exchanged away for ecme real or imaginary advantage elsewhere (hear, hear). But Mr. Errington, it appeared was to get his reward (grosns). The corrupt nature of the work in which he had been engaged was shown in the general impression that he had accomplished his function, and that he was now about to receive his bire (laughter) .... They asaid he would be Oblet Secretary of the British Embassy at Rome; they did not say whether they meant the

ally had happened. This Circular did not even bear the name of the Holy Father. It issued from a committee of Cardinals, from the Sacred Council of Propagands, and it desired to guide the conduct of the bishops and clergy of this one country upon one point of public conduct. It was signed by two prelates—Cardinal Simeont, and the Arch-bishop of Tyre. The Irish people know little of these distinguished prelates, and he would dare presume to say that they did not know much more of the politics of Ireland than the Irish people knew of them (hear, hear, and applause). In a political matter of this kind they would closely examine the capacity of all who directed them, countrymen in future that, as long as they ers. He would allude to some remarks in two of the Dublin papers. The Express (groans), which was in a burning fever of a prehension before the Irish bishops had spoken. He bethe Parnell Testimonial (cheers). They would give up their will to the Sacred Propaganda; but will was only one faculty of the human mind, and, while they gave up derstanding. The bishops of Ireland would say in their hearts what the prelate of Tipperary said that day in Paris (cheers). knew how to cheer-there was, perhaps, never words of the prelate of Tipperary (cheers); to accept the will of the Pontiff, he added would sound through history. His Grace

ment of rishops in Ireland. The English Government were to have the power of saying was to become a bishop or not. What would have become of religion in this country-what fatal shipwreck of the interests of faith would have been erdured-if for the last seventy years Catholic bishops were appointed as judges were appointed (groans)-if the Lord Lieutenant in the Viceregal Lodge (grosas) kept not only a stock of knighthoods, but a stock of mitres. But the bishops of Ireland protested, and they applied to Dr. Murray, their messenger at Rome-they applied to him the language he now applied to Dr. Croke. They said their representative was a man more competent to inform the Pope on the state and interests of the Catholic Church than metropolitan minister by comparing him with the Renegade of Longford. In 1814 the Pope saw the error that was committed. and what had been done was revoked. That was an angury of what would happen

would not suffer any obstacle to be placed in the way of their National endeavor by inbelieved, the mind of the Irish people-that care and saving of souls, the Irish Oatholics would accept, as ever, humbly and reverentially, the judgment of the Oburch, and dutifully bow to her decree. But, on the other hand (and here is the stroke with which he would conclude)-in all that concerns the National and secular affairs of Ireland, in all that concerns the right to strike down domination of every kind, they said and would maintain that the sole inspiration lies in the feelings of the Irish heart, that the only governing rule of

the judgment of the Irish people (cheers). Horstord's Acid Phosphate

For Women and Children UR. JOS. HOLT, New Orleans, La, says : "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility, loss of appetite, and in: convalescence from exhaustive liness, and particularly of service in treatment of women and children.

BEALTH HINTS.

Health must be earned—it can seldom be bought.

Mould and decayed vegetables in a cellar weaves shrouds for the upper chambers. Light gives a brora d or tan color to the skin; but where it uproots the lily it plants

A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the direction of the wind is changed.

Dr. T. H. flamilton, of New York, has published a little book called "Health Aphorisms " Among other things he says: - Callsthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungenteel, but one is the shadow, and

QLECTOR STATE OF THE STATE OF T Girls need health as much-nay, more than boys. They can only obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling, by all sorts of innocent vagrancy. At least once a day girls should have their halters taken off, the cars let down and be returned close like young

colten no tell miller the reserve to "Gelden Medical Discovery" is not only a FASHION NOTES.

Brouse and crimson is a fashionable combination.

their throats, with small pompons or pendants.

come in all stages of coloring assumed by the fruit of this plant, from the green pepper to the fall red.

New parasols of black satin, having one or two black Spanish lace flounces, a e varied with single or double fringes of gold buillon between the lace folds.

A new mantle for young ladies resembles the Norman jacket with band round the waist, with the addition of a cape gathered up in front. This is made in tweeds, mixtures and plain cloths.

A new tight-fitting jacket-shaped wrap will be worn in a variety of fabrics. It is out up in two deep points at the side; osught up smartly at the back, which rests on a skirt composed of frills of black iace.

Little throatlets of soft, marabout feathers, headed by a pleating of satin and lined with the same, are worn now for putting on when coming out of hot rooms or for driving. They are usually made at home, as only half a yard and a trifle over is required, and this is merely sewn on to the satin.

Fashionable cloaks are long, medium length, and short, and in such a variety of shapes that the fancy of any one can be pleased. A London authority says that the most dressy manties are short and profusely trimmed with jet, lace, or fancy chenille fringes. Some are composed of silk gauze, lined with satin, thickly covered with clusters of small chemille olives, either with or without circles of jet beads. Chantilly lace and guipure are the two most fashlonable lace trimmings

A very useful domestic model is the me dium-length visite. A stylish wrap is made after this design in Ottoman silk, procaded in satin crescents. This has a shapely sacque front and is slightly fitted in the back, and the sleeves are high on the shoulder and long. It is trimmed with double frills of Spanish lace about the edge, and the sides are decorated in the same manner above the lower rows of lace. The Spanish lace frills finish the sleeves and form the collar of the useful garment.

Tournures for summer wear are of strong tulls on very light mountings. Summer toilets exact this kind of bustle. Many French dressmakers sew a tournure in each skirt. Thus it has the advantage of never being too large or too small, which is the essential point of a good bustle. The best tournure skirts made are perfectly flat in front and on the sides, and have in the back from seven to eleven flounces, drawn by skirts underneath. The three lower flounces are bordered with lace. These are not as full as the upper ones, as it is only necessary that they support the drapings on the back of the skirt.

SILVER CERRE, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880.

W. H. WHERLER.

Grats-I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever.

THE PROPERTY IN HUMAN HIDES.

BUTLER AND THE TANNED HUMAN EXIN. Boston, Mass , Jone 5 .- Last May Governor Butler obtained, through a State detective, a picee of tanned human skin an East Weymouth tannery which he used in the Tewksfrom firm, bury Almshouse hearing. The firm re cently sent for their "property," but the theirs is being wrongfully detained and they at liberty to try by a writ of replevin or other process of law." The Governor assures the firm, however, that the human remains in his possession will be decently buried when they have served the purposes of evidence.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills .- Coughs Influenza.-The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is essiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration tree without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves or depressing the spirits. Such are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis and other complaints by wuich to many are seriously and permanently sillioted in most countries.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DISASTER NEW YORK, June 6. - The inquest on the Brookiyn Bridge accident was concluded yest rday, the jury returning the following verdict :-- We the jury in the case of George Smith and 11 others, who lost their lives on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge on May from suffocation, and by being trampled upon. In view of the above fact, we find that the trustees and (flicers are responsible in churches for individuals. not having the bridge and its approaches properly policed, and particularly at the steps. Had this important matter received the careful attention of the managem of the bridge to which it was emitted, the vast throng upon the structure would have been kept moving and the papie, resulting in the death of twelve persons, would have been averted. The construction of this footway and steps is not of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of the foot passengers. The trustees should not pass this disaster over as a special dispensation and not likely to be repented, but give their serious attention to the problem of making this promenade absolutely

EPP'S COCOA-GRATIFUL AND COMPOSTING. \_"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately tlavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradual built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to diseas. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursaives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette:" Made simply with boiling water or

## ALLEGIANCE TO THE SEE OF ROME.

Young ladies wear satin ribbon bows at their throats, with small pompons or pendants.

The pepper-rod designs on the new sateens come in all stages of coloring assumed by the to America.

Durin, June 6.- Yesterday a brief dispatch

was cabled announcing the arrival at Tipperary town of the Most Rev. Archbishop Oroke, and the enthusiastic reception given to His Grace. Tipperary is one of the chief towns of the Archdiocese of Cashel, and has always been remarkable for an advanced pations item. Yesterday, true to their old feelings, the inhabitants presented at the parish church an address of welcome to His Grace on his return from Rome. The address will be a disappointment to many who had been calculating on a foud between Ireland and Bome. While acknowledging the pure patriotism and consistent devotion to country of the Archbishop, the people availed of the occasion to make a public and solemn declaration of allegiance to the See of Rome.

Archbishop Croke replied to the address from the altar date of the church. He said he felt overpowered at the warmth of his welcome home again and grateful for the confidence expressed in himself, but proud and more grateful still for the public and solemn declaration of attachment to the Holy See. The other day, in Dublin, he had been the recipient of like kindness and cheered by like assurances, and what he said to his friends in that metropolis he might apply in brief to his own people. The address was a most flattering one. It said a good deal of what was true, and it said this much of him that he had striven to lift up the people of his native country. His Holiness' intentions toward Ireland were of the best character. He loved Ireland, and loved it well, and perhaps, indeed he (the Archbishop of Cashel) had no doubt, that everything would turn out for the best. Let them show every respect to the Holy Father. Never say a word against him. They did not know the difficulties of his posttion, but they might be perfectly certain that there was no man who loved Ireland so much as his Holiness loved it. The day, he hoped, would come when he would appreciate their efforts and his own, and he and they would be living when his Holiness would recognize that Ireland was not only the land of saints, but the land of patriots also.

After nearly four months' incarceration under the arbitrary provisions of the Crimes Act, Messrs. Davitt, Hesly and Quinn were this morning released from Bichmond Prison -not Kilmsinham, as has been erroneously named as their place of detention. Recent answers to inquiries in Parliament had led to an expectation of speedy discharge from custody, but the order this morning came by surprise, and no preparations had been made for welcoming the prisoners to liberty. The news was not long in spreading, however. Mr. Davitt, at the Imperial Hotel, had several complimentary and con-gratulatory visits. Mr. Heav first proceeded to the Nation office, and thence directly to his own home, and at the latter place he is at this moment surrounded by hosts of friends. Mr. Quinn is for the present staying with Mr. Davitt. A public demonstration is spoken of, but it is understood that Mesers. Davit; and Healy are, under present circumstances, opposed to any

Michael Davitt will go to America at once and proposes to engage in an extensive lecturing tour.

"THE ONY ONE IN AMERICA." The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M Souvielle of Paris, ex-side surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygionic and constitutional treatment suitable to each 2356. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryn. gitis; Bronohitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deatness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving ful particulars and reliable references to 173

The PROPAGANDA CIRCULAR The N. Y. "Freeman's Journal" on the Docament—Opinion by Father McGosa of St. Peter's.

Ohurch; street, Toronto, Ont; 13 Phillips

Square, Montreal P.Q.

New York, June 7 .- For weeks past the world of Christendom has been talking of the Pope's rescript. According to Mr. McMaster. of the Freem n's Journal, this so-called rescript of the Pope's was not the Pope's at all, but was only a circular from Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, and does not even bear the signature of the Pope. Mr. Mo-Master received a copy of the circular in the original and translated it, and professes to show that it is different from the one capled to this country from London, intimating that in passing through English bands, its charac ter was altered and made to do injustice both to the Cardinal and the Irish. He points out that the circular proscribes the clergy from contributing to the Parnell Fund alone 30, 1883, find that they came to their death and not from gathering money for the benefit and relief of the Irish prople. In effect the circular is a prohibition only of collections at

MR. M'MASTRES VIEWS

Mr. McMaster expresses himself as follows about the circular :- " It is not the Holy Father but the Propaganda that has spoken and the Propaganda without one word of sanction from the Sovereign Pontiff. A deore of any of the sacr d congregations becomes a pontifical utterance only when sau> tioned, approved or at least recognized by the Vicer of Christ. The circu ar of Cardinal Simeoni in any of the several copies of the original abhors that possibility. In its very form it seems groterque. In an official document from a high source if a man is worth mentioning he is entitled to be called by the name by which he is commonly known. In Oblistian as in pagen society the leaving off the 'Mr.' or handle to a name either admits to a friendly familiarity or is an indulgence of the opposite that the usages of the Holy See in any efficial promulgations have for ages avoided. The opprobrious term 'essecte' ('hangers on' or 'gang') is one the Bovereign Pontiff will not sanction as applied to the distinguished men, clorical and lar-men, who have promoted Mr. Parnell's leadership. If, fr ressons the Sovereign Pontiff may know of, this leadership should be avoided, they will be expressed in more pareful terms than are found in the circular of Cardinal Simeon! The ways have the ways of the

PROPAGANDA AND POPE Pather McGean, of St., Peter's, Barcley Embassy to the Pope or the Embassy to King Humbert; that he (Mr. Sexton) assured that it mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and the sexton was placed. The Pope and indeed at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and kindred at the necessary and him points out at the mattered little to Mr. South and the sexton was placed. The Pope and and the Pope at always in the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued. The pope and the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the closure could be issued with the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued with the sexton of the hough the closure could be issued. The hough the closure could be issued with the closure could be issued with the hough the closure could be issued. The hough treet, said in answer to the question wheth ir

Church. In the matter of this circular the aim it has in view is simple and plain. It leaves the hierarchy of Ireland at liberty to aid the Irish cause in all legitimate ways, but discountenances the use of the churches for the purpose of raising a fund for any ladividual interest. The priests in this country are not affected by the Pope's circular. It is addressed entirely to the hierarchy in Ireland, and it is done, no doubt, with the sanction of the Pope, although his name may not be appended to it."

\*Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

PARNELL'S TESTIMONIAL. APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE TO IRISEMEN IN AMERICA.

Unicaso, June 7, 1883. The following appeal to Irishmen in America was published here to-day, with the approval of the leaders of the Irish National eague of America :--"To the Irish Race, its Descendants, Defenders

and Sympathizers throughout America: "The people of Ireland are at the present moment engaged in preparing a national proof of their gratitude to their leader, and have called it the Parnell Tes-timonial. Faithful to traditions of past struggles and triumphs, they forget their own distress and the wrongs from which they suffer to unite in showing to their second Liberator' how well they appreciate his spirit of ceaseless self-sacrifice, self-forgetfulnoss and sublime devotion to their cause. In there, his qualities, they recognize the chiefest cause of their onward, though slow, advance toward the destruction of an alien despotism and a complete? realization of Ireland's nationelity. In this testimonial prelate, pricet and people have again joined hands, issued their appeal, and, with incom-parable generosity, sent in offerings which, whether great or small, are sanctified by the spirit in which they are given.

"The National League of America will ever be a faithful echo and a tireless auxiliary of the forces which have railled around the standari at home. Faithful to that spirit the Philadelphia convention opened; in that spirit its grand work was accomplished; to that spirit it has sworn undying fidelity, and it appeals to the race in America to help it on. In the struggle of the people at home we have actively participated, and in upholding the wearied arms of our leader we claim our glorious share. Let us still continue the immortal record which the love in free America for oppressed Ireland has begun and carried ou so well. Let the answer to this appeal come as did the answer to the roll-call in the Convention. Let it come generous and true from the cities and towns of Canada, from the rolling prairies of the Far West, from the savannas of the sunny South, and from the manufacturing

marts and centres of the East. "This testimonial will be a reward for the laborer 'worthy of his hire'; of one who has unceasingly and at every sucrifice borne the heat and burden of the day, and in the national struggle who, through weal and woe, through calumny and hatred, has triumphantly faced the wavering foe. It will not only be a vindication of the past and a pledge for the future, but will be another proof of Irish national gratitude and of Irish national devotion. It will be an answer to widespread expectation and desire in this country to participate in a national testimonial destined for him who is not only the trusted political leader of Ireland but who is also a worthy descendant of America's beloved 'Old Ironsides.' The committee unhesitatingly make this appeal to the people of America and confidently await a response."

Rev. T. K. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass, Governor refused to return it, stating that he only one in America where diseases of the has kindly consented to act as treasurer of acknowledges no property in human hides, all passages slone are treated. Cold inhal- the Parnell Testimonial Fund in America, "but if the firm thinks that any property of ations are used through the Spirometer, and to him, therefore, all contributions should Lesgue or from individuals. The list of contributors will be published. The appeal bears a long list of signatures of representative Irishmen from nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

> DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health

> > PRUSSIAN CATHOLICS.

BERLIN, June 6 .- The Government's bill relative to the difference between the Government and the Catholic Church is prefaced by a statement that the Government is surious to serve the interests of the Prussian Catholics by providing for regular services in the vacant parishes. Therefore, on the Vatican declining to accept the proposal which Prussia had offered, the Government desmed it is duty to grant, without awaiting the "sault of further negotiations with Rome, tuose concessions which were announced in the Govern ment note to the Vatican on May 5th, and which do not impair the authority of the State. The Liberal papers consider that the bill shows a fresh retreat on the part of the Government, and that the concessions which it makes exceed those announced in the note of May 5th. The German Clerical organs think the concessions provided for in the bill are larger and better than those heretofore offered. The Centre party will probably accept the bill, while the Conservatives will certainly support it. A mejority thus seems to be secured for the measure.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF BEPBESENTATIVES,

Washington, D C., Feb 19th, 1882. Gentlemen - Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Edxir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used

Very truly yours, William W. Grout. To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Va. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada :

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

New York, June 6 .- Cardinal McCloskey has executed a power o' attorney to Vicars-General Quinu and Preston, giving them full authority to act for nim as an individud and as Archbishop of New York for some time The Cardinal's health has been such as to render it impossible for him to attend to secniar offate.

Naw York, Jone 7. - The report that Usrdinal McClockey is toriously ill is pronounced by Vious General Quina without founds tion. The Catdira's health is as good as ever, and except for the feebleuces attendant opon his increasing years, he would be able to perform all his duties. He took his acoutlomed drive yesterday afternoon and drive

HOW TO LEARN TO SWIM.

Wade out until the water is up to your breast, then turn your face towards the shore, and try to swim towards it. You know that the water between you and the shore is not over your depth, as you have just waled through it; this will give you confidence to strike out. Confidence is a great help in learning. The chief use of the various side: in learning, the swimming plank, corks or the presence of an older person, is to give the learner confidence. A plank a few feet lorge on which the beginner can place one or both, hands, is sometimes of use. Corks or life preservers of any kind, that are tastened to the body, we do not think much of. One needs but very little aid -in fact no aidin order to keep his head above water, if he only has confidence. If an older brother or other friend will hold his hand in such a manner that you can rest your chin upon it, your can suon learn the proper movement of the arms and legs. Another method is to have a strap or band of webbing or other material around the chest, just under the arms. A few feet of stout cord has one end attached to the band, and the other end fastened to a light stout pole. In this manner a strong person can help the learner while standing on the land. The chief use of this contrivance is to give the beginner confidence. Those who undertake to aid a boy in learning to swim, should resist all temptation to play tricks. No matter how slight a ducking may be given, it startles the learner, and he is thereafter fearful that it may be repeated .- American Agriculturist for June.

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitts, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUCINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod-Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for theadminstration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPRUCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

RUNNING AS AN EXERCISE. Negross and Indians in a state of nature

run daily in pursuit of game for food with a facility at which we are astonished, but they are nor more liable to consumption on this account than those beasts that are so famed for swiftness. The body of no animal seems better adapted to running than man's. The nobler parts, which might be injured by an immoderate reflax of blood, are uppermost, and the laws of gravitation assist in propelling the runner forward. He has little to do but to atrengthen his limbs by practice and concentrate his mind the effort, and there is nothing severe in this, as experience has shown Indeed, running may be made very beneficial to the lungs, and purhaps there is nothing better calculated to strengthen these organs in those who are short-winded than gradual, careful training in this simost lost art. " As soon as children are expert in walking, turning, and the like," says the sagacious Frank, "running races under propor precautions is an excellent exercise for thom." The principal objects of this exercise are to strengthen the limbs, develop the lange, exercise the will, and promote the circulation of the blood. Running was so highly esteemed by the old Greeks that Homer observed that no man could acquire greater fame than by being strong in his hands, feet and fimbs; Plate recommends running, not only to boys and girls, but to men; Seneca, who expresses strong disapprobation of athletics, recommends running to Lucilius for exercise. The following rules may be observed :-- Running should only be practised in cool weather, as, for instance, in the late fall, winter and early spring months. The clothing should be light, the head bare. and the neck uncovered. As soon as the exerse is finished, warm clothing should be put on and gentle exercise continued for some time. It is not necessary to have a race course. The teacher of a school may take his pupils into the fields and find suitable ground for them. Then his pupils may exercise their bodies in other ways, acquire strength, sgillty, health, and the capacity of continued exercion; the will le brought into play vigorously, which is a great aid in the battle of life. Care must be taken not to overdo, and thus perhaps for life weaken or injure the heart. The race, at first, should short and frequently repeated, rather than long, and full speed should not be attempted for some time. Running is well adapted to young and middle-aged persons, but not to those who are fat. Sedentary persons may find great benefit in it aft r toe lay's work is ended. If they live in cities, a quiet spot in the park may be selected, and sport trials adapted to the strength entered into. Invalids may do the same thing, only they must be more careful than the robust never to over-exert themselves. Girls may run as well as boys, and, while they cannot go so fast, they can race much more gracefully and beautifully. Indeed, there can be few more attractive sights than that of a race between beautiful girls from 10 to 12 years of age. After puberty the change in the formation of the bones of the pelvis in girls renders running less easy and graceful. In ancient Greece girls were trained to run races as well as boye, and to their superb physical culture was in great part du- the grandeur and beauty of Greek life during the years of their ascendency. The modern style of dress for girls after puberty is alsoentirely unsuited to running .- American Herald of Health.

Mannor, Mich., Sep. 25, 1885. Sins—I have been taking Rop Bitters for infiammation of the kidneys and bladder. Ithas done for me what four dectors tailed todo. The effect of Bop Bitters seemed like W. L. CABTER. magic to me.

MBS PARNELL'S PIOCURES TO BE GOLD.

NEW YORK, June 5 - The pictures and other rorks of art owned by Mrs. Della Stewart Parnell are to be sold by anotion tomorrow evening at Leavitt's art rooms. Mrs. Parnell recently disposed of the family laces and her jawellery to personal friends. The house and farm at Bordentown have been advertised to let. A friend of here said last night, that the report that Mrs Parnell Intends to go abroad is incorrect; but that her devotion to Land League interests for three years Dass. has excluded attention to her prive to affaire, and that her resources have diminished. She is adding something to her income by literary work. The incomes of her two sons, Charles Stewart Parnell, and John Parnell have been besend by the Land-League Santaston John Parnell's income of £2000 from land in Ireland has not bean received du three years. ... A years and a belf, ago he settled on a plantation in

Goorgia The well known strengthening properties.