This article of Cardinal Manning's, in This article of Cardinal Manning's, in the Paternoster Review, will be of interest to our readers. The breadth and generality of the Catholic philanthropic and religious spirit have been seldom

and religious spirit have been seidom and religious spirit have been seidom and religious spirit have been seidom theter demonstrated:—
If you ask me how I regard General Booth's enterprise described in "Darkest England." I answer by asking, do you England." I answer by asking, do you mean as a religious movement, or as a mean as a religious movement, or as a mostly every one else does that I have he best Planos in the world, but I have the homor of being patronized by nearly all our most eminent arrists.

I only keep and sell instruments which I know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can what do I think of it as a work of human what do I think to it as a work of human what do I think to it as a work of human what do I think to it as a work of human. better demonstrated :
If you ask me how I regard General what do I think of it as a work of human benevoience: I will try to answer.

General Booth's project, as I understand it from his book and from his public declarations, is as follows:-

1. It is separate altogether from the religious action of the Salvation Army. 2. It is directed to the finding and raising the lost, the worthless, the vicious and the criminal, for whom at this moment no legal provision exists and no voluntary efforts are adequate.

religious ministers, but as agents and

officers. 4. It will adhere s trictly to the law. "if any man will not work neither let him eat." Work as the condition of food will be the inflexible rule for all who are capable of work.

The effort thus defined appears to me worthy of sympathy and support.

1. First, because it is a work of what is called "corporal mercy," distinct from all spiritual works. It is directed to the relief of the natural needs of man by giving food, clothing, housing, instruc-tion in work and skill, by which bread may be carned. These needs are univer-They have no respect of persons, or characters, or creeds. They must be met by us under pain of sin, for we shall have to answer at the last day for the hungry we have not fed, the naked we have not clothed, and the homeless we have not housed. In giving bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, and shelter to the homeless, we all can and ought to unite. It is the law of nature, which is the law of God, and binds us all under pain of

2. There are at this time three agencies for relief of the poor. The First is the Poor Law, the administration of which is, at this day, narrowed to the relief of these who are willing to go into the workhouse; the amount of relief given outside of the house is little or none. The Poor Law of Elizabeth was larger in its scope. It provided for two classes, first, for the aged and impotent who cannot work; secondly, for the able-bodied who could find no work, that is, for the unemployed. It also explicitly aimed at preventing crime, and reclaiming the criminal. This large and wide scope refleeted the mind of England down to that date. It embodied the patural law that the poor have a right to relief, either by way of work or of food. The very name of workhouse is witness of this natural law. This scope of the Poor Law is now narrowed to the support of those who either have no home, or are willing to break it up and to come as paupers into the workhouse. The Poor Law, there-

Charity Organization Society. It does starve?

boor is the vast amount of aims given every year by private hands. Under this head may be classed the parochial system of the charge of Findand its clerk, we may hope that his effort will quicken the zeal of all who are now tem of the Church of England, its clergy and a targe body of its charitable lasty. Witness a doubt, natich is done by the zeal and self-denial of those who live in of the sufferings by which they are surrounded. This again, though a very valuable agency, is visibly made-

Next come the various ministers of refigion, and a number of charities under the care of laymen, such as refuges, shelters, asymms and the like. No men know better than they how vast a desclation of human misery their still remains beyond their reach.

We need not dwell upon the generous almsgiving of individuals, for, great as it is it does not cover the winderness of human want which lies beyond the limits of all who are striving to help their fel-

In London alone there are hundreds of thousands to whose miseries all these agencies combined can never reach. When the Royal Commission on Housing of the Working Classes" was sitting efforts were made, without success, to calculate the mumber of families and persons crowded in dwellings unfit for human life. It was thought to be at least a million. General Booth also be-lieves the destitute population of London to be about a million. Be this as it may, all the agencies now at work, with alithen numberless and excellent institations of every kind, are inadequate to cover the vast held of want and misery and crime that exists in London; and not only exists, but is always multiplying beyond our reach.

3. This being so, who that cares for human misery and human ruin can forbid others to do what they cannot do themselves? General Booth has at his command a vast organization of devoted men and women ready to rise and wade in the midst of this dead sea of human suffering. And it is only by human sympathy and human voices appealing, face to face, with these outcast and rained sou's, that they can be won back have not yet reached, who shall forbid lum? It his zeal shall rebuke the indeletge of some, and shall restore those whom others have rejected, and recall to order and rectitude those who have been es; and we learn from the Rev. Padre their tails cut off by the farmers wife.

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voluntary efforts are inequate.
3. It will be administered by the organization of the Salvation Army, not as Enforms ministers, but as agents and If you cannot come personally send for illustrated catolingue.

NOTRE DAME MONTREAL

passed by as hopeless and worthless, it is a salutary lesson to be thankfully learned. If sheep are lost, it is the shepherd's fault. He may have been sleeping or dreaming in a fool's paradise, or sounding his pas-toral music in a refined life of blameless morality, without the shadow of the Cross; or to come nearest to the reality, he may have inherited a work which the neglect of his forefathers has put beyond his reach. How could East London have ever existed if authorities the discontinuous and the countries and the countries are consisted in the case bliss—the dunce's -religious, civil, municipal, parochial, social, domestic, and personal—had not been asleep, or, if awake, culpably neglectful of duty? If General Booth can reclaim this no man's land, where the name of God is unknown, we will wish him in reward the fulness of all grace and

Lastly, General Booth's work is both like and unlike all that has hitherto been attempted. It is irrevelant to point out how much has been already done, and is dosing by others. They have not done all; and they have not the means to cover the whole instant and urgent need. In providing for those whom others cannot reach, he will not clash with any existing work. Moreover, he has a trained body of agents ready for the work. The man-power and woman-power of others is neither sufficient in numbers. nor trained to a life of exceptional hardness. Let him try his hand, and if he fail, let others do better. Above all, it is intolerable to hinder General Booth in low does not touch the hundreds of feeding the starving, and reclaiming the too and who had rather starve than criminal of this day, because in the next break up their home and go into the generation a normal state of capital and The second agency for relief is the crity. In the meanwhile, must they

Again, it is a feeble criticism to say great good to many worthy cases. But it that in all his proposed work there is precisely the unworthy that Gen. Booth chiefly aims at. This second agency is, therefore, by its own limitation in dequate. The third agency for the relief of the tior be accounte, the work is done. And for the means to make those remedies

working for the same motives and for the same ends. Their hands are already tuil, and their means are always running the midst of the suffering people of the east end of London. But they would be the first to acknowledge that all their efforts all immensely short of the relie.

The which they are out. If a good Providence did not work tates of faith and conscience compel them to work alone on their own lines, or within their own sphere, they can nevertheless bid God-speed to all who, in good mith, are toiling for, at least, the temporal good of our outcast people.

Handsel Monday.

Handsel Monday is the first Monday following the New Year, and is commonly celebrated in Scotland and some parts of Ireland by the trade folks; also by descendants in this country. On this day no money can be spent, or the spender will be unfortunate in money matters the entire year; on the contrary, any money paid in on this day will bring the recipient double fortune and insure to him a well filled pocketbook the rest of the year. Handsel Monday is the occasion of considerable jothity among market people in the old countries, who attempt by various devices to induce each other to spend a few pence. Literally a handsel is the first gift or sale received on any special occasion, which it was formerly the custom to lay aside for good luck. Thus the first money received when a new shop is opened, or the first money taken in during the day in trade is considered a handsel in Scotland and is haid aside as such. Even in this prosaic age and land there are many tradesmen who will offer special inducements to the first customer of the morning, under the superstition that if no sale is made ill luck will follow all the custom of the

"Red" Scarlet has been the colour of soldiers' uniforms from the time of the Lacedemonians; but our own gallant defenders did not always wear it. In Henry VIII's reign, the Tudor colours, green and white, again to human life and to the law of God. It General Rooth can gather under human influence and guidance those whom all our other agencies for good have not yet rended whether the god the control of t when the wearing of armour was finally discontinued. It is not surprising that such a staking and brilliant tint as red

Francesco Juan San Antonie, who went on a mission to the Phillippines, that no native of these islands was permitted to wear red until he had killed his man. Only when the youthful "brave" had given this proof of his skill in the fight might he proudly clothe himself, or more likely daub himself, with the symbolical sign of heroism. He had to win his scarlet, as the young knight of olden time had to gain his spurs; and, no doubt, the one was as mightily pleased with himself as the other when this was accomplished. Again, we read that at the death of a New Zealand chief it was the custom to paint the house red, and also the corpse, before it was abandoned. Wherever it rested on its last journey, some stone or rock likewise received a splash of colour. Captain Cook noticed a fondness for red feathers throughout the Pacific Islands; a girdle of themtaken from the chief idols-was placed around the body of a Tahitian monarch while he was being invested with his royal office. We find from old medical prescriptions that our ancestors considered that there was "much virtue in your " red. A Saxon apothecary ordered for headache the herb crosswort, put on a red tillet, and bound around the head. For the healing of a lunatic, you were recommended to "take cloverwort, and wreathe it with a red thread about the man's swere (neck), when the moon is on the wane, in the month which is called April. Soon he will be healed." This was an exceedingly wild remedy. The majority of those once in vogue insisted that the unfortunate madman should be beaten and otherwise ill-treated, in order that the demon "in possession" might be incuded to depart. A red thread seems to have been considered efficacious in a variety of ways, and red was certainly the colour of charms. A skein of scarlet silk tied around the neck stopped nose-bleeding. In Russia, nine keins of wool wound around a child's throat kept away scarlatina, and one skein around his arm and legs would protect him from ague and fever. Some minor crimes were punished in Germany, in the good old days when such extraordinary and original penances were in-flicted, by the culprit being sentenced to sit all day on a post in the middle of a canal, with a tall scarlet cap on his head. Whether this was the origin of we are not entirely told, but pro-

FATHER MATHEW'S MINOR TRAITS.

A Particularly Interesting Account Given by his Nephew.

A Particularly Interesting Account
Given by his Nephew.

Frank J. Mathew's like of Father Mathew tells many pleasant things about the famous temperane aposite. This account of some will be allowed by the properties of the praise of children and amust and liked being present at convent school feasts, and heaving high-flows and long-deciment of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship, and rull of the point and cheeting of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship, and rull of the point and cheeting of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship, and rull of the point and cheeting of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship, and rull of the point and cheeting of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship, and rull of the point and cheeting of them (written in flouris-high geoman-ship) and little point and the point and

ht's quaint times, 'Lesbia on her Spa-'Tell me not of joys; there's none, Now my little sparrows gone. He, just as you would sign and woo, He would chirip and flatter me. He would hang the wing awhite, Till at length he saw me smile. Lord! how sullen he would be?

Lord! how sullen he would be?

"Peter was free of the house, and fluttered about at will; his favorite perch was on the priest's shoulder. He stated his mast r's love of old fashions. He cannot be tragic end. One day while he was dozing on a chair, a triar, strainge to the way of the house, sat on him.

"The only pause Father Mathew allowed himself was an hour or so in the evening, seated easily by the dreside, with Peter on his shoulder and a dog on his knee, while one of his nephews or some young triend read about to him. He was companionable, and liked to have some one to dine with him. A strainger seeing him seated by the fireside would have seen in him only a chatty, wasy-going, old-inshound elergyman, not troubled by any tendency to ascenticism or enthuslasm."

The Number" Three."

There is much superstitions regard for the number "three" in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered, but the third time that it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. if, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. "Three" was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequenty find its use symbolical of Deity; thus we might mention the trident of Neptune, the Three-forked Lightning of Jove, and the Three-headed Dog of Pluto. In public-house signs, "three" seems to play an important part, for we irrequently meet with "Three Cups,"
"Three Jolly Sailors," "Three Bells,"
"Three Tuns," "Three Feathers;" in fact, that number of alm s. anythingof which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown, and if we look back to the days of our childhood, most of us will call to mind the Three Wise Men of Gotham who took a sea-voyage in a bowl, not to mention the Three Three Blind Mice that had

THE VATICAN.

GOVERNMENTS AND THE HOLY SEE.

Rumored Conspiraries to Influence the Papal Election-Opinion of a High Ecclesiastic.

ROME, January 27,-The Vatican, says European despatch, has been advised the Italian Government was occupying itself diplomatically with the approaching conclave in order to prevent the election of a Pope unfavorable to official Italy and favorable to France. Prime Minister Crispi will try to demonstrate to the triple alliance that in view of the hostile spirit existing at present in high quarters, it is to the interest of the allied Cabinels to prepare the forthcoming conclave. This explains the opposition offered by several German and Italian journals to the cardinals described as the favorites of France, or of the Instransigeant party. Signor Crispi was President of the Council in ISTA when Leo XIII was elected. This time he hopes to exercise greater influence on the external conditions of the ballot. At the Vatican they appear to be very sceptical and serene in this respect. First, because the Pope enjoys perfect health, and secondly, because the Sacred College is not as formerly exposed to the Interference of couris or Cabinets. A personage who will play a preponderating part in the future conclave, says:

"The times have passed when the cardinals accepted the veto of the monarchies. The Church is henceforth refractory to those encroachments. No doubt the allied Governments may try to terrorize the Cardinals but it will be in vain. Absolute liberty will henceforth refractory to those enclaves will work."

This personage also says it is thought in completent circles that the next conclave will be held in Rome, unless the vacation of the Holy See takes place under the hypothesis of a war or unless the Italian Government, interpreting in its manner an elastic acticle of the law of guarantees, occupies the Vatican and intends to administer it in the interim. In those two cases the conclave will be held far away from Rome. The same personage also delivers himself substantially as follows:—It is difficult to determine the probabilities of

THE NEXT CONCLAVE.

At present there are neither well-defined currants nor distinct groups, nor cardinals who diplomatically with the approaching conclave in order to prevent the election of a Pope un

determine the probabilities of

THE NEXT CONCLAYE.

At present there are neither well-defined currants nor distinct groups, nor cardinals who are generally recognized as oligible to the Papacy. At present ho cardinal is mentioned who prepares the conclave. There has not yet been a single elector chosen. It is believed the Pope will live a long time, and that the present conditions may be greatly moduled be ore the vacation of the Papacy. If the Pope died tomorrow without the present condition being transformed, it is probable the foreigneardinals affied to the most moderate of the Roman and Itatian cardinals would choose a conclintory Pope, modern and moderate. The Pope will probably be taken from among the cardinals of the provinces. Under extraordinary conditions, if the conclave were held abroad, and it should meet in the midst of a European complication, it is presumed the cardinals would take a Beigian cardinal or an American, an Englishman or a Spannard, that is, a cardinal born in a country that does not inspire international jealousy. The hypothesis of a foreign Pope presents itself more and more. Italian cardinals have been chosen and more. Italian cardinals have been chosen as Popes because they were considered least exposed to the rivalry or interference of governments. But at present Italy is agrent administrative country. That which was once a reason for choosing a francy for charles will soon form a majority in the Sacred College. With the development of Christianity in the colonies the Church will have need of cardinals even in Chura, India, and in Africa. The internationalization of the Holy See will be one of the great facts of Catholicism in the twenteth century.

"As to the election for the next conclave in Italy," says the personage referred to, the following are based to a reason as the search of the following are bas

supreme Court of the United States in the Say-ward case," said Mr. Sedgewick, deputy minister of Justice, to your correspondent to night, "was what was expected here, but at the same time it has been received with great satisfaction. The effect of the decision is simply to decise that the supreme Court of the United States has jurisdaction over the District court of Alaska to probabil it from assuming jurisdaction over matters under the territorial jurisdaction of the United States.

It seems to be now assured," he continued, "that he applicants for the writ of prohibition will get a decision from the supreme court on the medis of the case. This shows that the transdam Government has been justified in the condence it has reposed in the highest Juddend rithand or the United States, that it would not allow political consideration to influence it in the slightest where the rights only litigant are involved. The matter will now rest until the role inst be returnable.

Londox, February 3.—The Standard says the judgens rendered in the United States Supreme court in the case of the Canadian scater say ward is an assumed that the dispute will be settled on its merits and from the stand-point of strict legality.

point of strict legality.

Cardinal Lavigerie's Views.

Parts, February 2-Cardinal Lavigette, the Archbishop of Algiers, has addressed a remarkable circular letter to the clergy of Algiers. In this lecter, while advocating adherence to the French Republic, he pleads for the formation of a purely Cathodic party distinct from morachy and imperial elements with which, he says, religion has intherio been identified. He recommends that French priests adopt the programme approved by the Vatican—recognition of the established form of government—in order to be in a hetter position to defend religion openly. In addition he recommends that the priests should strive to separate Catholic action from that of the old parties, that they should not allow religion to be abused in order to perpeturic systematic opposition, and that they Archbishop of Algiers, has addressed a remarknor anow rengion to be abused in order to per-petimic systematic opposition, and that they should forget internal divisions so as to pre-sent a united front against sectarian oppres-sion.

A Railway Smash-Up.

KINGSTON, February 2-A disastrous smashup occurred yesterday morning on the Grand Trunk railway near Ballantyne station. About 6 a.m. the through freight train from the West 6 the outer depot, Kingston, Operator Laidley having given notice that the track was clear. The conductor of this freight was McComghie, with Elliott, of Belleville, engineer. With Elliott in the cab, was Brakeman Martin Clows, also of Belleville. Conductor McConaghie had 40 freight cars on his train, the most of them fully loaded with miscellaneous goods. At Ballantyne station, Operator McKenzie was on duty, when the western bound freight from Montreal pulled up, in charge of Conductor Botsford, Engineer Middleton and Fireman Malloy, McKenzie, according to instructions from Operator Laidley, sent the train west for Kingston, as the line was reported open. Conductor Botsford's train had 30 cars, the most of them fully freighted. A dense fogprevailed, and just about 7 a.m. it was at its very densest, but still the ongineer did not consider it necessary to reduce speed. Near Van Horn's culvert there is a heavy grade, but the line - fairly straight. up occurred yesterday morning on the Grand

Horn's culvert there is a heavy grade, but the line. Analystraight.
The west bound ireight was going at the rate of about twenty miles per hour, the other train at about twenty-one miles an hour. Suddenly and at about the same instant, each saw a headlight flaming through the mist, straight ahead, not over lod feet away. In two seconds the cruel work was done. The engineers rushed to the throttle valves, reversed them, and then jumped for their lives, the brakemen Clow and Close and the firemen jumping also. Clow was killed. The operator alone is responsible for the accident.

FRIGHTENED AMERICANS. A Needless Scare Over the Unprotected

Ports and Harbors. WASHINGTON, February 22-The Fortifica tions bill was before the Senate this afternoon. Discussing an amondment to reduce the sum asked. Mr. Cockrell sald he regarded a system of coast defences which would cost \$125,000,000 as utterly worthless and an absolute waste of money. "We have no risk forun with Moxleo, which is our triend," he said. 'The Canadians are our friends, loo. Suppose they are our onemies, what do they amount to?"

Mr. Frye—Not a row of pins.
Mr. Cockreil—That is so. But we can take Canada as a full componsation for any possible injury Great Britain may at any time hereafter do us.

Mr. Cockreil—Taat is so, but we can take Canada as a full compensation for any possible injury Great Britain may at any time hereafter do us.

Mr. Hawley ridiculed the pretension that the United States could whip any other people on the face of the earth. There was a population of sixty-three millions in the United States capable of supplying the finest troops that the world had ever seen, but in case of an immediate and unexpected declaration of war they would be what Wellington called carrion for powder. What would the Brilish mation care for a square mile of such troops armed with rifles that would not shoot over 1.20 yards. He did not want to show the nakedness of his country, but it so happened that the whole world knew already that the United States was helpless. The Government could not negotiate to-day with advantage. That was the Bible truth. Great Britain had a magnificent harbor at Halifax and the finest fleet in the world. She had another may station at Bernuda and another on the Northwestern coast so close to the United States that vessels in that harbor could throw shots across the line. Wars-exploded without notice. It was said Great Britain would not tight us, but John Builgot mad and made an ass of himself fike other people. He fought against robbery, and sometimes he fought against robbery, and sometimes he fought for the rake of robbery. In twelve or eighteen hours Great Britain could assemble a fleef at Porthand, in eighteen or twenty-four hours at New York. British war vessels in the harbor of New York could bey a tribute of five hundredorone thousand million dollars on the city of New York, and New York would not be worth a single la-t year's bird's nest. The harbors of Boston, Porthand, New York, Charleston, New Orleans or San Francesco could not be detended, as they had no modern guns.

Mr. Dolph also spoke in favor of adequate coast protection,

could not be delended, as they had no modern guns.

Mr. Dolph also spoke in favor of adequate coast protection.

Mr. Bair ridiculed Mr. Dolph's and Mr. Hawley's fears of war with any nation. Great Britain had no conceivable motive to make war against the United States. He then offered an amendment looking to an international conference for the suppression of the slave trade and of the trade in intoxicating liquors and firearms and gunpowder in Africa.

Mr. Cockreli read the report of the Conterence of the American nations on the subject of international arbitration, and said that appropriations for any war preparations were pineprintions for any war proparations were pine ing the United States in a labellight.

How He Saved St Michael's

Had it not been for the coolness, promptitude and bravery of Mr. Fred Meagher, of Meagher and bravery of Mr. Fred Meagner, of Meagner, Rros, Montreal, St. Michael's enthedral, Toronto, would be a smouldering ruin this morning. For the past few months workmen have been engaged in renovating and decorating the church, and to properly execute their work, have erected scathods throughout the edifice. Certain of the gas jets along the asie to the north have, as a consequence, been incapacitated, and in order to afford a proper lights oil lamps were placed upon the scaffolding last evening during vespers. After the service, and when only a tew persons remained in the charch, the extion went his rounds and extinguished the lights. When he attempted to reach an aiste hamp on the north aiste, through some mishap the lamp fell, struck a lady on the shoulder- and, falling to the floor, spill the oil, which spreading rapidly, ignited, and for a moment it appeared that the church was in danger. Mr. Meagher, who happened to be kneeling close by, jamped up, and, jaking off its overcoat, threw it upon the flames and quelckly extinguished them. His hands were blistered and his overcoat ruined, but he sueceded in saving the cathedral.—Empire. Bros. Montreal, St Michael's enthedral,

The famine Fund.

DUBLIN, January 31-Archbishop Croke has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal in what the Archbishop terms as "Self Defence," denying the statement published by the Freedenying the statement published by the Fremman's Journal that Eugone Kelly, the New York bruker, had cabled him £1,000 on behalf of the ammie fund. Archibishop Croke says he has received nonling and he does not expect anything from Mr. Kelly for charitable or other pur, loses. "I'll was understood that the funds had reached us," the Archibishop aids, "a tide of saltors would pursue me, needing a staff of secretaries to reply to them. I have only my own money and not much of it. If I am entrusted with any I shall distribute It not to have dividuals, but to representative parties in the distressed districts."

The importance or keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure the sale rheum, or

blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of dis-

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the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and envitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired

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Mention this Journal.

A TRIUMPHANT PROGRESS.

Parnell Does Not Lose Public Esteem— A Triumphant Progress.

DUBLIN, February 1.-Mr. Parnell spoke here to-day. His journey from Dublin to Ennis was a triumphant progress. He rerelyed a series of demonstrations all along the

Emils was a triumphant progress. He received a series of demonstrations all along the route. At every stoppage an address was presented to Mr. Parnell, to which he briefly replied. At Athlone thousands of people had gathered at the station with bands, torches and illuminated devices, and the crowd vairly tried to persunde Mr. Parnell to stop there. On arriving at Emils Mr. Parnell was greeted by the reception committee and by a deaso multi-deep from all the surrounding district. A procession was formed with bands and bancers, and Mr. Parnell was excerted to the place of meeting in from of the O'Connell statue, where a platform had been creeted to the place of meeting in from of the O'Connell statue, where a platform had been creeted to the place of meeting in from of the O'Connell statue, where a platform had been creeted to the place within her own domain. He refused to admit any English veto as far as his own business was concerned. As in 1880, he told the frish people that they would win, and events had proved the truth of his words, so in a few days they would know the truth of his declaration that they had won a settlement of this question which would be everlattingly creditable totheir particulum. They would gain a partisament with real power to protect the interests of every class, to settle the questions of land and police and to disarm and convert the control of Ireland's elected representatives. Under such a purinament Ireland would realize her aspirations to be a nation. For this, he had fought through many long years and at the foot of this (O'Connell's) statue asked them to have patience and judge him by results. Juring the afternoon Mr. Parnell was presented with addresses by numerous public bodies. In the evening he returned to Dublic, en route for London. To-day's meeting was the last of those definitely arranged for Mr. Parnell.

A New Church.

Rev. Father Chatelain, the zealous and plous pastor of Thurso, P. Q., has his new church completed. It is one of the prettiest churches in the archdiocese of Ottawa, and is alike creditable to the priest and people of Thurso, Invitations have been issued for the dedication of the new cuttee which takes place on the fifth February. The ceremony will be performed by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, who will be assisted by several of the clergy of the archdiocese.