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Parlor, Chapel, Pedal and Automatic Organs. I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every one else does, I do not claim, as mostly every nearly all our most eminent artists.

I only keep and sell instruments which I do not claim, as mostly guarantee.

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MR. CURRAN.

RATIFICATION MEETING ON FRIDAY.

A large Regulation-An Enthusiastic Assembly and a Splendid Speech from the Candlante.

Division met on Friday in the Temple and to annoy and incense the American Building, Montreal, to ratify the nomina- people against us and good them on to irg of hands among the different races Building, Montreal, to ratify the nomination of Mr. J. J. Curren, Q.C. The Hon. Senator Murphy presided, and among these present were the Hon. J. A. Chaplen, Sir Donald Smith, Hon. L. O. Taillon, A. F. Gazit, H. Bulmer, H. R. Lynnan, J. C. McLaren, B. Tansey, McLex Walbank, Dawson, Hon. Senator Drummond, Ald. P. Kennedy, Ald. Jeannotte, M. Laurent, G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLaren, B. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. A. Cantlic, C. Massey, Henry Lynnan, J. C. McLex G. Boivin, J. C. McLex G. All Jeanning, M. Faurent, G. Boyde, J. A. Cantlie, C. Massey, Henry Lynan, M. S. Lonegaan, D. Sinclair, James O'Brien, Akl. Tansey, M. Loughman, Mirautt, P. Bonnelly, T. Gallagher, P. Kannon, J. McCarthy, Daniel Shee, M. Ottouchlin. O'Loughlin.

The chairman presented the requisitions signed by over two thousand people, and after some complimentary remarks by Mr. Taillon and Hon. Mr. Chapleau,

MR. CURRAN, who was received with a turnsit-of ap-

planse, said : Mr. Chairmean and Gentlemen,—i uppear before you to-day to receive this substantial destimony of the confidence that the people of Montreal Centre have that the people of Montreal Centre have great extent, to pass this legislation, which the President of the United States which the President of the United States this constituency, who have requested whose decease we all regret so much, you and the people with whom I am associated and to whom I belong. I was brought out by you and the people of my own race and creed, and the people of Cathelies of Montreal, and I hope, but I was prepared to need not hope, because I know from the testironial presented to me only a few days ago, that I have sought, and sought effectively, to deal fairly, honestly and honorably by every class and by every creed in this great electoral division. Referring to rumors that he was to be raised to the bench, Mr. Curran said:

"One word of explanation. No word, not even a hint, has ever been said or given to me of the kind. I have never been ar office seeker and have never asked for any position, and a Minister of the Crown here can certify to what I say and as long as by my own means, honestly carned, I can stay with you in public

CANADA FOR THE CAYADIANS

first, last and always (choers). Canada growing up under the agis of the Em-Dire, Canada self-governing and Canada self-respecting. (discers.) I believe, sir. that on July 1, 1887, when the sun rose n cast its golden rays over a new nationality on this continent, a confederate country which had been brought together by the highest statesmanship in the land, a country which had grown from what we used to bonst of as from Gaspe to Sarnis, but which we now talk of as reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (cheers.) . . . The day that Confederation was achieved that day the National Policy began; the day we acquired the Northwest territories it was continued; the day we built the Canadian Pacific railway, though the profits of evil said the wealth of Great Britain could never do it within the time specified; that day the National Policy was centured again. In 1874 they were told by the political trickstors, who howkal the now, that the country was going to destruction. We left the country to them in a prosperious sinterecturity to the profit the problem (a solution unsought by the Linited States) was that the people of Linited States was that the people of Lanada. We that the problem (a solution unsought by the Lanada should, in their sovereignty, ask that the people of Lanada should, in their sovereignty, ask for annexation, which was the ultimate arguent satisfactory, ask for annexation, which was the ultimate destination. Then, again, the Chamber of Commerce dinner in the Chamber of Commerce dinner in New York, touched upon unrestricted in New York is the Chamber of Me

stroyed all the great works which had Pole." substituting miserable patchwork for the great Canadian Pacific railway we had since carried out, and the people in

free Canada, where the people have power to crush them at the polls. (Cheers.) They pointed out time and again in Parliament to our rivals where Canada could be struck. Before the Mc-Kinley bill was discussed they pointed out, day after day and night after night, in the House of Commons, what point might be struck, where the weak spot was in the Canadian armor, where the Canadian farmer could be injured, and what could be done to crush our people; and not only that, but they said the poor little Canadian lamb was actually threatening the United States wolf, actually disturbing its waters. (Laughter.) Mr. Charlton said (page 2,635, Hansard of last

"I have good reason for the belief that Can-ada, in its intercourse with the United States, has been more than dignified, it has been captious, it has been more than captious, it has been insolent in some respects, that it has given good reasons for being considered so, and that a just cause has been given for the tecling of irritation toward Canada that exists."

(Cries of shame). Just imagine a Canalian standing up in the Dominion Parliament and telling us the action of our Government and people was sufficient to irritate the people of the United States because he dared to protect our rights.

Mr. Jones, of Halifax, said, "the United States would look upon our tariff as a declaration of war." Just listen to that veteran statesman, who ought to know better and who ought to have more patriotism, making such a statement. But that was not all. Having ransacked every possible argument and shown our weakness in every way so far as they could, their leader, Mr. Laurier, whom I respect as a gentleman, but whose con-

not only on the public platforms of the extract of a speech delivered in London, Ont., at that time by the late lamented Themas McGee, in which, in language that will live in the gems of English literature, he pointed out that the people of this country were quite in another direction so far as their sympathies were concerned, and everything that could tend to induce every good and true lover of liberty to take part, so far as sympathy was concerned, on one side or another, was in favor of the poor negro and those fighting and working for his placed in me by this document, containing active of the United States in the containing active of all political apinions in the containing active of all political apinions in the containing active of the United States in the containing of the Con stricted reciprocity. I want to say here, me to once more come forward to represent you in the Dominion House of Commons Mr. Chairman, my first duty, that will take the food off the table of have been negotiations going on between this country and the mother laid and our neighbors in order, if possible, to smooth the difficulties and obtain some the other races and creeds accepted me. kind of a washe virendi with the United (Loud apphause.) I did not foist mysulf States, if that he possible. I do not have the global accepted me. kind of a washe virendi with the United States, if that he possible. I do not have the chain of the leish

was prepared to SENT COMMISSIONERS and see how these difficulties could be settled. We cannot do more than the Government has done; we cannot go further than the public documents that are before the people, which you have all read, and to which I will not refer at any greater length now. But I will say, come what will, there is that beneath all this agitation which we can never tolerate. We should love our country, we should have hope in its future, our ideal should be to see it grow into a great and strong nation, on this northern half of the American continent. Our neighbors have said again and again that our destisay I have had ambitions in another direction, and I hope the day is not Errection, and I hope the day is not Errection. distant when the Irish Catholics of the province of Quebec will not be estracised of the Board of Trade of Atlanta stated more man any other section of the community and fair play and recognition will be given them once in a while. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I am a kaliana the best way to settle our difficulty was to send Sir Richard Cartwright to the United States Senate as the senator from Characas. Ontario. You would have thought a gallant knight, a man who boasted of having in his veins the blood of the races that never flinched, would have stood up and said, "No, sir, you make a mistake. You are entirely wrong. You don't know the feeling of the Canadian people." But he sat there dumb because he had not a manly Canadian heart within him, a heart true to this great Dominion of Camada. (Loud applause.) To go further, take what Congressman McAdoo, of New Jersey, says in a speech on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. He said: The United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union with Canada or it should have no commercial relations with her. The only solution of the problem (a solution unsought by the

You take Senator Sherman's been contemplated and how they were speech or that of Adirondack Murray for a time amongst us, and they say plainly: "Gentlemen, we may talk as we like, but your destiny is to belong to us. The largest and most varied assortment of the country and the country are assortment of the country and the country are assortment of the country and the country are assortment of the country

our birtright and not even get the tra-ditional "mess of pottage." ("Never." There is another thing I cannot allow to pass upon this occasion, because I am speaking in the heart of the Englishspeaking people of division and in the heart of the Protestant people of the division. I want to speak with regard to one particular issue which came up during my political career, one of which you will endosre, because there is a feeling we should live together in brotherhood, respecting each other's privileges. Well, gentlemen, we have had times of great exitement; we have had questions thrown upon us that should not have been brought into the Dominion Parliament' One of these was a bill relating to the Northwest territories, the preamble of which set forth that the French Inguage should not be tolerated and it should be the law that one only language should prevail. Well, we know exactly what was guaranteed to the Erench people when the country was ceded over to England by France. We know that the French-Canadians, originally numbering 60,000, have, under the legis of our institutions, grown up and become a power in the land; we know they have been true and loyal and faithful citizens and lived be side under the land; we know they have been true and loyal and faithful citizens and lived be side under the land; we know they have been true and loyal and faithful citizens and lived be side under the land of the lived be side under the land of the lived by side under the land of the and lived be side us here Irish, Scotch and English, in peace and harmony and brotherly love (cheers.) I knew this and felt it was my duty to get up and protest against such a preamble, and I took occasion to address the House of Commons of Canada in French in order to emphasize my protest against such a proposition. (Lond cheers.) Your rousing cheers show that you approve of the course I took on that occasion. I sought as I seek now and shall do as long as I am in public life to cement together the different races that constitute in the past to be a peacemaker and harmonizer. country, but on the floor of the House of That is my great ambition. It will be A large and enthusiastic meeting of Commons, having exhausted, as it were, the brightest thing I should look back ation. We are indirectly taxed now, of the cleaves (and others) of the Centre all that could be done in order to irritate upon on retiring from public life that I course, but if it comes to direct taxation sought the union of hearts and the claspin Canada.

SERIOUS FIRE.

At Bonaventure Station.-Two men nearly Sufficiented.

The Grand Trunk freight sheds at

caused by the explosion of a gas stove, that when a man makes up his mind to The abrin was sounded shortly after 10.30, take a glass of wine he will not be and the brigade arrived the entire shed deterred by the price." He claimed to was in flames. Owing to the quantity be the candidate of the workingmen, and the brigade arrived the entire shed of inflammable material in the shed, corton waste and light freight, the smoke discriminate immigration and the imwas very thick. On the track next to the portation of children, and the audience burning shed were the Pullman cars Muskoka and Salerno, with the express car No. 457, and a through West Chicago express 188. All these were pretty well scorched. Workmen started to move the Pullman Muskoka down the track. But the car stuck for a time, and before it could be moved fire had broken out ineide. The windows were dashed open and a stream poured in. The Salerno and the express No. 457 had narrow escapes from being consumed, but as it wes were only damaged on the outside. The Grand Trunk Officials were soon on sir is to thank you for being here to-day. In 1878 there was tacked on to our lariff which I ran, you were by my side, occupying the chair, you and my venerable friend may be more Me Patrick Larkin. the scene, and rendred valuable assistance. friend, now no more, Mr. Patrick Larkin, beneficial to both countries. We have in one of the offices. Captain Dubois, whose decrease we all regret so much, made no change in our basis. There of the Salvage Corps, burst open the door. and there, stretched on the floor, smothered with the smoke, were John Flynn, a Grand Trunk employee, and David Tough, a Custom-house officer. They were carried insensible into the waitingrooms and were laid out, while two doctors worked on them for some time before bringing then to. Both Tough and Flynn had almost miraculous escapes from death. They were in the office when the fire started, but not suspecting any danger remained there with the door closed. When they opened the door and the smoke burst in on them they closed it again, and in some unacountable way got fastened in. They then tried to break their way through the windows, but were overpowered by the smoke before they could succeed, and when the firemen burst in only the spark of life remained. They were conveyed to the General Hospital. Another young fellow named Green had also a narrow escape. In the room where the fire started one of the employees had his face badly scorched. While the fire was in progress the story went around that at the end of the shed was a large oil tank, and the fire was slowly erceping towards this. There were also stored in the building over thirty barrels oil, which were rapidly rolled out, and the tiremen directed their efforts to prevent the fire from reaching the tank. The crawd was driven back by the police, as an explosion was feared. The flames did even get to the building but were soon extinguished. There was a great of cotton in the building, and this helped so feed the flames. The building was completely gutted inside and the loss is heavy. Nearly all the Customs' books w re burned. The building is also very much damaged although still standing. By noon the fire was almost extinguished, but for a time after the streams The crowd was driven back by the police, ed, but for a time after the streams continued to be poured into it. The damage cannot be exactly estimated,

Irish Convent's.

but will amount to several thousand

THE OPPOSITION HEARD

IN MONTREAL CENTRE DIVISION.

Mr. Gueriu, the Grit Candidate, Explains-Mr. Laurier Explains his Position also.

A meeting of Mr. Ed. Guerin's supporters was held on Saturday in the

Temple building.
Mr. Guerin, who was well received, thanked the meeting for its mark of confidence and announced that it was only after very serious consideration that he had decided to accept. The country had, he declared, been misgoverned for many years, and now that the electors were appealed to it was by coercion on the part of the monopolists to prevent an honest expression of opinion, but he was sure the result of the present contest would prove that it was not necessary to wear his Emperor. Thereupon General you good clothes and waxed moustaches to Schlieffen, before assuming the position be a patriot. He denounced the cries raised in some quarters that the Liberal policy was a disloyal one, and referred to the events of '37-38, "Who," he cried, burnt down the Parliament buildings Quick as a flash came the response from one in the crowd. "Fred Perry!" said the voice, and the crowd laughed. Mr. Guerin continued by saying that it was the Tory party who had destroyed them. It was they who stoned Lord Elgin and it poor man, and continued by saying that the issue in this camprign was simply one of dollars and dimes. He claimed that unrestricted trade with the United States would be a simple that the forcing policy of the Ground states would be a simple to the retirement of Bismarck, the North German Gazette declares the accusation against the forcing policy of the Ground states would be a simple to the control of the Ground states and the same transfer of t States would benefit Canada, but had to admit that when the Dominion had a 173 per cent. tariff the Americans had swamped our markets. A cry, "They would do the same again." elicited the explanation that as our tariff had been since increased Americans would not have the same facilities for making Canada a slaughter market. Mr. Guerin then took up the charge that the adoption of the Liberal policy would mean direct taxation. "Weil," said he, "I am not altogether opposed to direct taxthe problem can be easily solved by exempting all incomes under \$500. Above that figure to \$1,000 we could levy a tax of 21 per cent., and so on in a sliding scale until the millionaires were reached they could be taxed 20 per cent. We could very easily get a revenue then. (Applause.) Mr. Guerin then showed his ignorance of the present tariff by Bonaventure depot, where all the city charging that the poor man had to pay freight is stored, were all but cleaned out by fire on Monday morning. The fire started in the coal-house, where the lamps are cleaned, and is said to have \$2.50 a bottle, for you all know, as I do, favored a wages lien law, condemned in-

Mr. Guerin was obliged to resume his

becoming impatient to bear Mr. Laurier,

HON, MR. LAURIER, who received with cheers, said that the meeting showed that the Liberal party was not only not dead, but was very much alive. He praised their choice of a candidate. He liked Mr. Guerin because he was young. He did not want to be sorrounded at Ottawa by old fogies; he wanted young blood. He compared Mr. Guerin to David going on the warpath against Goliath and, although he until next week, but he wished to protest against the manner in which the Tory party, from the Prime Minister down, were attempting to carry on the campaign. Their only ery was to appeal to blind passion and prejudice. Dr.Samuel Johnson, one of the bigist Tories that ever fived, had said that patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel. The tactics of the Tory party lead him to believe that loyalty was the last refuge-he was too polite to say scoundrels—of the Con-servative party. Their whole stock-in-trade was composed of the two words, loyalty and disloyalty. He had no objection to the Conservative leaders boasting about their loyalty, but he did decidedly object to their impugning his loyalty. He would not allow any man, not even the Prime Minister, to charge him with being dis-loyal. None of British blood could be more loyal than he was. His loyalty sprang from the heart, because his felow-countrymen had found freedom under the British flag. These men who taunted them with disloyalty were the same who had initiated the protection policy, which had given a stab to British But although he was loyal to England, the first place in his heart was for Canada. Whenever it was his duty to frame a policy for Canada, Canada would be his first thought and his first consideration would be for Canadian in terests. Answering the charge that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation, he assured the timid Torics that they would still have the right to vote and could express their opinions. Some day annexation might become a practical question, for Sir John himself had said that he would prefer annexation to independence, If the Tories could not resist the prosperity sure to follow unrestricted reciprocity, he could assure them that the Grits were proof against Yankee blandishments. He was not afraid of the annexation cry. The issue was a purely economic one and should be treated accordingly.

TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

The Imperial Quarrels-A War With Russin Provoked.

BERLIN, February 15. -- The crisis in the feud between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck has become acute. Last night at a dinner given by Chancellor Von Caprivi, the Emperor remarked that the attacks inspired by Bismarck, while nominally directed against the Chancellor, were in reality aimed at himself. He feared he would soon be obliged to take severe measures to suppress these attacks, as they were dangerous to the

Government and the Empire. The report has gained credence that you Caprivi has been instructed to publish in the Reichsanzeiger a warning to Bismarck's paper, the Hamburger Nachrichten, to cease publishing its pretended revelations of Government affairs on pain of procecution.

The state of the s

The developments of the feud are watched with the keenest interest. The adherents of Bismarck say the Prince does not fear prosecution and that he is ready to meet and, perhaps, wants to provoke it. At Chancellor von Caprivi's linner a chance reference to Count von Moltke elicited the remark from the Emperor that he could still rely on the active assistance of the great tactican. It transpired that while the Emperor was deciding upon a successor to Waldersee the emperor telegraphed to von Moltke, asking him to place his experience at his disposal in selecting Waldersee's successor. The Count responded that what-ever force remained in him belonged to of chief of staff, went to Si'esia to receive von Moltke's advice. The North German Gazette, replying

to critteisms published in the Cologne Gazette, says its instituation concerning the policy of the Government, backed by no proof, can not continue. Every Government must be judged by its acts What the Government wants and on whom it relies are not questions to be settleed by ill-humored articles in the Opposition journals. In noticing the Hamburger Nachrichter's repeated assertions that the relation between Ger-Government is so gravely opposed to the truth that the papers making the charges must be obliged to produce proofs or stand discredited as resorting to any lies in order to assail the Government.

A Bankrupt City. Sr. Paul, Minn., February 16.-There was much excitement in financial circles this afternoon when it was announced that the city had defaulted on \$90,000 of Board of Education certificates, and that a suit had been brought against the Board and the city jointly by the holders of the certificates—the New York Mutual Life Insurance Commany. Two certificates for \$35,000 each were issued on November 6 and November 27, 1889, and one for \$20,000 on February 10, 1890, each bearing interest at seven per cent. and due one year from date. being no money available for the use of the Board, the certificates were not paid and the suits followed. The teachers of the public schools are clamoring for their money for January services. The whole trouble has arisen from the attacks upon the city's credit by one of the evening papers, which, for the past two mouths, has attempted to prove that St. Paul has a debt of \$12,000,000 and is practically bankrupt. The result has been a refusal of the banks to lend the city money.

${f A}$ Heavy Responsibility.

BROCKVILLE, February 16,-Mr. and Mrs. Quinn of Bedford, had occasion to go to Westport to transact business, leaving their premises in charge of a young man. Mr. Quinn left on the table a bottle containing strychnine which he kept in the house for poisoning fexes. His little boy, three years of age, noticing the bottle on the table and thinking it contained sugar, took out some of the deadly drug and spread it on a piece of bread, which he ate. In about an hour the child was a corpse.

Dublin Hospitals.

There is a magnificat institution in Tablin, under the Sisters of Mercy, Mater Misericardiae Huspital's called the Palace of the Poor, which is by far the fuest hospital in the world. Its main corridors are each three hundred and twenty feet lang. It is the analogs of a great Its main corridors are cheff rice maintenance and twenty feet long. It is the nucleus of a great medical school, and the men who direct it are men of European reputation. The Mater Misericardia is the private property of the sisters of Mercy. The poor are admitted may down to the day or night. It would take many days to see the grand institution properly.

Education without asthetics is like a sonnet without a metre, a peach without bloom, a thrush without a voice, a woman without a gentle manners.

Minister (consolingly) Weep not, my poor woman. Think how much better off your husband is? Widow Vixen.— Do you mean that for a slur?

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

bided. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or olus: fool humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we the recumulate poison and germs of dis-

the room the state, we sat, or the room the water There is more conproven 2) visively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or nalt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes

the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalises and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that thred the second building up the school system.

feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO.. Apothocaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE THE PARTY STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PART



VERY SKIN AND SCALP DISEASE, who to torturing, diffguring, humilialing, ischurcing, bloeding, scaly crusted, pimply, or blowly hips of hair, from pimples to the nost distre with loss of hair, from pimples to the most distressing ecsemas, and every hunar of the blood, whether simple, acro ulous, or hereditary, istepedity, parsanently, and economically oured by the Comorna Ramanus, consisting of Critoria, the great Skin Oure, Curicula Soar, an exquisite Skin Beautifer, and Curicula Resolvers, thoney Hlood and Skin Purifier and areates of Humor litimedies, when the beautiful and a cather remodies, fall. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of gratiful testimonials from Infan y to a attest their wood erfol, infalling and incomparable effects.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cericula, 75c.; Soar, 35c.; Krasolvers, 81.6c. Prepared by the Petria Puro arm Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mess.

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P uples, blackheads, chapped and city skin prevented by Curscuna Soar. Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Musouler AWakhees relieved in on minute by the Cuticura arti-Pain Planter 30c.

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Mention this Journal.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

DIVIDEND No. 100.

The Stockholders of La Banque en Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT, for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after MONDAY, the SECOND MARCH.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the Tith to the 28th February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUNGUET, Cashier, Montreal, 29th January, 1801.

29—2

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of La Runque du Peuple will be tield, at the Office of the Hank, St. James Sire. t, on MONDAY, the EECOND MARCH next, at THREE o'c'tek, P. M., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

Hy order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 30th January, 1891. 29-2

PERSONAL. DETECTIVE WORK OF A legitimate universe in criminal and civil business promptly attended to by the Canadian secret Service, the only Agency under Government patronage. Reliable correspondents in principal cities. Skilled Agents sent to sit points. All correspondence strictly confidential. Office Telephone 2131. House Telephone 4653; Offices 68-68A & 70 Temple Building. JOHN A. GROSE, Manager, Montreal.

Whitewashed.

LONDON, February 16.—In the House of Commons to-day John Morley moved that the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish executive for its action in the Tipperary presecutions. Mr. Morley's motion declared that such action on the part of the executive was calculated to bring the law into contempt and was a violation of the rights of citizens. Mr. Morley's motion was rejected, 320 to 246. The announcement of the figures were received with prolonged Conservative cheers. Interest in the debate was lessened by the limitation of the line of assault on the Government to the incidents at Tipperary already threshed out. For the first time since their rupture the Irish members were grouped all together. Parnell exchanged words with McCarthy and Sexton, but ignored Healy. The division on Morley's motion was on strict party lines. Mr. Morley opened the debate with a strong denunciation of the conduct of the police of Tipperary and the vindictiveness of the Irish executive. Mr. Gladstone supported Morley's motion in a vigorous speech. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Smith, first Lord of the Treasury, opposed the motion. Mr. Gladstone felt indisposed and after speaking left the House. His illness is not serious. He is suffering from overfatigue.

"Don't you wish we could have an old fashioned winter again?" asked the idiotic young man. "Really, Mr. Binkus," answered the maiden of uncertain years." why should you presume that I know anything of old fashioned winters?

Let no man boast that he was never tempted. Let him be high-minded but fear, for he may be surprised in that very instant wherein he boasteth that he was never tempted.