是一种。 1170年的日本中的基本的中央企业的企业的企业。11

Rolian and Dominion Organs.

The largest and most varied assortment of fine instruments in Canada. Grand, Square and Upright Planos in natural

Grand, square and a pregnet rands in maural goods.

Parfor, Chepel, Pedal and Automatic Organs,
I do not claim, as mostly every one else does,
that I have the best Planos in the world, but I
have the honor of being patronized by nearly
have the honor of being patronized by nearly
allour most eminent artists.

I only keep and sell instruments which I
know to be reliable, and which, therefore, I can
youch for and fully guarantee.

Every Instrument sold as represented, or no

ale.
Planes to rent.
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Artistic tuning and regulating. Repairing.
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Full value allowed on old instruments.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.
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Second-hand instruments at all prices, some Second-hand instruments at all prices, some genuine bargains nearly new. Always some genuine bargains on hand. Second-hand Organs and Pianos from \$20 and

Sib.
One price only and the lowest.
One price only and the lowest.
Easy terms. Liberal discount for eash.
Easy terms. I do not keep canvassers nor peddlers to
worty you, nor do I force instruments into
your houses, a discoult at the store where you

your houses.
Please apply directly at the store, where you may be assured of polite attention and con-

ation. on cannot come personally send for illus-



UNANSWERABLE.

J. J. Curran's Great Speech at Ottawa.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

They go on to say that the result of this unrestricted reciprocity with England, this commercial union with England, had affected the trade so much that it could hardly be said to exist at all. That was many years ago, 1840, and to-day it does not exist at all. In regard to the stuff and serge manufacture, they

That is, at the time these reports were

That is, at the time these reports were printed. Then they say:

"Another Leanch of the wooden trade was the flaunch manufacture, the principal seaf of which lay in the county of Wicklow; and it four-shed to such an extent as to induce the Earl of Fitzwilliam to creet, at a cost of £3,59, at extensive market place in the town of Rathdrum, which he called Plaunch Hall, solely for the exhibition and sale of this article. There were twelve flars held annually at Rathdrum, which he called Plaunch Hall, and alter the processes, many more. Within the last four or pleces exhibited at each fair was from 1,600 to home and the average number of preparatory processes, many thousand persons. In some years after the Union, the manufacture began rapidly to decline. It was secretained that in 1823 there were only 409 homes at work 3,00 in 1826, 200 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, and 1820 home and work 3,00 in 1827, 150 in 1828, 150 in 182

"In 1883 there were only two master manufacturers left who were employing 356 persons. The trade is now completely gone. The extensive factory of Mr. Lyons is converted into a bleaching green," as the result of this commercial Mr. Mills (Bothwell)-That is what

and we may hope that Canada will guard

"About forty years ago there were in Jain-grick more than 1,000 woollen weavers, who were in constant employment, and in the en-joyment of confort and independence. At present there are not seventy weavers in the city, and even these are scarcely able to pro-vide a scanty subsistence."

In regard to Bandon it says :-

In regard to Bandon it says:

"This town was famed for its manufacture of candets, cord and stuffs. The cambet trade was originally the staple of the town and neighborhood, and flourished about fifty years ago. The manufactured article was almost entirely exported to Lishon, from whence the most remunerative returns were always made, producing over £100,000 a year. In 1855 a small mill for spinning woodlen yarn, used in the manufacture of a fabric called Welbore, had been creeted in Bandon, but the number of hands employed in it is inconsiderable, and the demand not sufficient to enable the proprietor to kep the concern regularly at work. The village of Emnishean, about seven miles west of Bondon, gave employment at one time to several combers; at present there is not one in the place. In fact the only branch of the woolen trade in existence in this district is that of frelze for the country people."

The whole of the great industry, the

The whole of the great industry, the finer work which gave employment to the skilled hands, had entirely disappeared at the time of these reports. In Kilkenny:

"At the period of the union, there were no
less than 50 manufacturers principally enguged in the manufacture of blankets, for
which fabric Kilkenny gained an unrivalled,
character. These employed among them all
323 cours, and in the various processes of the
woodlen manufacture there could not have been
less than 5,000 altogether employed. At present there are not more if an 100 employed. In
1800 there were 40 of the iooms engaged in
making superfine blankets, then technically
called 'twelve-quarter blankets.' But such
was the effect of the union that in three years
afterwards everyone was thrown idle, and has
sluce remained so. According to the returns
appended to the revenue commissioners' report above referred to, there was in Kilkenny
in 1822 twelve master manufacturers, employlug among them 925 persons. The merin
factory produced superfine cloths, which sold
so high as from 26s. to 34s, per yard. The
value of cloths made at this factory has
reached 190,000 in one year."

These were the industries which were to the time of these reports. In Kilkenny:

These were the industries which were to be more progressive and more prosperous

under the political and COMMERCIAL UNION

with England.

"Carriek-on-Suir was famous from an early period for its ratteens and freizes, having large

others. He says:

"However, immediately after the union, advantage was taken of a want of a domestle legislature, and influence was put to work whereby the standing order for obliging the milliary on the Irb-h establishments to be clothed here, was not only evaded, but in a short time totally resemded, and supply thrown open to the competition of overnowering B 1 bin capital and machinery. Mr. Mnore retired; his streeds of tollowed his example, and from 181 to 6 0 persons were, by that step, immediately thrown out of bread. He needs this the maintageties of Carrick presented but a slekiy and faded existence. The amount of capital then invested exceeded 25,000; at present there are but 10 persons partially employed, and the wool-combining business has already altogether disappeared."

lowing testimony :

That has been the effect of unrestricted reciprocity with a great market and a rich coantry, in so far as the woollen industries are concerned. The cotton manufacture in Dublin was exactly in the same condition. We find that the same results have happened with regard to cotton industry in Ireland from the effects of unrestricted reciprocity. The condition of the cotton manufactures in Dublin at the time of the union was as follows:

"The mass of human massery which fell under the provisions of this charily to relieve has been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 persons, have been unparalleled. In the year 1826, 6,407 families, containing 24,222 per

"There were fifty-five moster manufacturers engaged in the fabrics of cords, calleos, checks, shaws, rustians, muslins, dimittes, etc., an several of them also combined the business of salarity and the several of them.

several of them also combined the dustaes of spinning.

"There were from forty to fifty minor manufacturers, keeping from five to ten looms going, as undertakers for the large manufacturers. The total number of looms kept in work by the foreigning are computed upon the most accurate account to have been 8,000, and the number of operatives to whom they gave bread in the various processes was apwards of 14,000."

Now, these people were

ALL WIPED OUT.

In calico printing the same result took place, and I want to point out particu-"We find that at the period of the Union there were in Dublin twenty-five master manufacturers, having 1,120 hooms, which gave employment to an equal number of weavers, and about the additional operatives, being 1,190 period to certain manufactures. What happened with regard to ealico printing? The calico printing was an important industry. printing was an important industry. They tell us:

"There were 2,000 calleo looms at Babriggan at full work, making calleos for printing. There were also from 400 to 500 cord looms in that town and the adjoining parishes of Ardeath, Clomboy and Garristown. There were several eminent manufacturers here. Now there are only 26 kooms employed in Babriggan, and the average earnings for each does not exceed six shillings per week."

That was the result at the time this book was published. They had been reduced down to that extremity, end now I am Nova Scotia says.

Mr. Curran—We shall see what this book says as to unrestricted reciprocity, what took place in the silk manufacture, an industry that was carried to the an industry that was carried to the against the same thing. (Cheers.) To highest perfection. The tale given here go on to Limerick it says: and ought to cause serious reflections to those hon, gentlemen who are advocating unrestricted reciprocity for Canada. By a report made at the time it appears that in 1775 the artisans of the various classes employed

NUMBERED 5,840.

employed

"In some years afterwards the trade suffered a very considerable depression, which arose chiefly from the general use of mustins; but it was afterwards revived and the imports of raw silk nearly doubled. At the time of the union, after various flactuations, we find its condition to have been as fallows:
"There are 72 master manufacturers, engaged in various fabrics of broad silk, tabbinets, velvets, silk waistcoatings, handkerehiefs, crapes, persians, lining silks, modes, sarsenets, etc., and ribbons. The custom was to give out the materials to the weavers, who weve it in their own residences, the members of their family assisting in the preparatory operations. Besides the foregoing employers there were innumerable minor undertakers, then termsd 'Chamber masters,' having from two to six or eight looms, and among the entire there could not have been less than 2,500 broad looms. In the ribbon line there were from 800 to 900 single hand looms, and 200 engine looms. In the ribbon line there were it east 1,500 people employed; in the broad silk line, at least 5,609. In both not less than 6,500 persons were employed. The fourth report of the Irish Revenue contains/sloners/slate the number of bonns in 1835 at 1,500, and the number of manufacture account taken, the number said to have failen to 537. In 1835, by the report on hand loom weavers, they were stated at 405, 412, 310 on broad silk, 250, viz.; about 170 on tabbinets and tablereas, 30 on velvets and 32 on ribbons. At the present day the whole number of broad looms in actual work is 250, viz.; about 170 on tabbinets, and the residue on velvet, waisteoating and serges, together with ten or a dozen ribbon looms. There were besides, within the year subsequent to the Union, seven proprietors who earried on the business of silk throwing, and who gave employment to 230 females, carning from 2s to 7s per week. Some years ago, large capital was expanded in establishing silk throwing mills in the Index of the little and of this business of silk throwing mills i

ly experienced the bonaty of Parliament up to 1796 or 1797, in nurturing these manufactures. Even the fine descriptions of cloth were made here with a success, it is successful. He goes on to give the same tale of wor with regard to trust industry as to all the others. He says:

"However, immediately after the union advantage was taken of a want of a domestle legislature, and influence was put to work whereby the standing order for obliging the military on the 1rbh establishments to be clothed here, was not only evaded, but in a short time totally rescinded, and supply thrown open to the examptition of overnowering b 1 bin capital and machinery. Mr. Moore retired; his successor tollowed his example, and from 189 to 60 persons were, by that step immediately inrown ont of brend. Henceforth the manufactures of Carriek presented but a slekiy and faded existence. The armound capital them invested exceeded 55,000; at present there are but 100 persons partially employed, and the wool-combining business has already allocatine distance and supply already allocatine distance and surpless and minute of England."

That is the conclusion of this report,

That is the conclusion of this report, In Roserea, they were exactly in the effect upon the minds of every hon, gen-same condition, the same condition.

And so it goes on. Mr. Crotty was examined before the Assistant Inquiry commissioners in 1834, and he gave the following testimony: and, if these were swept away the farmers would prosper, that great wealth would tumble into their lap, and that the agriculturists of freamd, and all those "Six years ago 1,000 persons, of whom 600 or 700 were females, were employed by me in Roserea or its immediate neighborhood. The hemales span the worsted, and the near combet and wove the wood; the latter earned is six day at combing and about 1s that day at wear ing; the women could not make more than 11d a day; but even this small sum being well applied, and for the most part to their own ciothing, had a marked effect upon their apparance in general; all are completely destinate and the husbands are wandering about looking for work."

That has been the offect of upvestricted.

"The mass of human misery which fell under

spectors.

"The committee were reluctan thy obliged to lay aside immunerable cases of distress, which were entirely out of their power to relieve, and early in the spring was numbers of the artificers in the branches of trade above alluded to, were seen in the streets in the despeatance. Their appearance exhibited evident proofs of poverty and starvation."

Another report says:

"Even the employers themselves felt, the depression; and many were involved in the common ruln—they could hold out no longer. The Roomkooper's Charity was at last obliged to be resorted to, and applications were numerous from persons who had heretofore been in very contortable circumstances."

Another report says:

Another report says:

"There have been local causes of distress which operated to increase our numbers considerably, pressing with peculiar severity in 1825 and the immediately following years. About this time a very serious, and in its progress at least, a very distressing change was taking place in many important manufactures in the city. These manufactures had given employment to multitudes in Dublin, and although many families have emigrated to England to obtain work, yet they have let behind them multitudes, more particularly females, deprived of their usual mode of employment."

"It is not for this committee to follow these manufactures through the different gradations as they fuctuated, or as they declined; this committee has simply to put forward facts, and it does so when it states that of forty-five establishments that had been emagged in the woollen manufacture (in 1851) all, with the exception of twelve houses, and their dependencies of human labor, had crased to exist; and that in the summor of 1828, of what Bitle that remained of those who derived their maintenance from those manufactures—3,249 persons in the silk trade, 1,360 of the cotton trede and 1,833 of the woollen trade, making altogether 4,151 persons—were all out of employment, and in the extremest state of destintion."

We have it upon the authority of these

wards there was not a vestige or small or industry. The flamed manufacture also gave employment to a class called finishers,"

And they were wiped out as well as the rest. I may quote to you from Cork and its vicinity to show that there were forty-lour employers in the year 1800, engaging 57, looms, and, allowing for operatives of various classes, the number of attives of various classes, the number of attives of various classes, the number of the cotton trade is entirely wiped out. In 1799:

They could not also.

They could to be induced to change their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and status, not less than 150,000 and acquiring a competency out of the nanufactures of the country. But, as I said a moment ago, the people of the also the country at large have been told that if they adopted unresting they also the district in a few day.

They could not also gave their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and countries as the change their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and countries as the change their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and countries as the change their fiscal policy along with their political status, not less than 150,000 and countries as the change their fiscal policy along wit stricted reciprocity the people would have the wealth distributed among them, and the agricultural classes would benefit largely by the change. Now, what was the result in Ireland? I find it was described as follows:

"The number of agricultural laborers in Ireland is computed by the Poor Law Commissioners, at 1,170,000, and they assumed that one-half of these, being 55,000, are out-of-employment for thirty weeks in the year; and as these have 1,800,000 dependent on them, the two Lumbers make 2,850,000 persons to be provided for thirty weeks in the year."

I do not wish to read at greater length the reports upon this point; but we have in this volume evidence that must convince any man who has the slightest regard for the teachings of history, and when we read this tale of woc it should be one of warning to the people of Canada when they are told that the only thing they have to do is to go into commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity with our great neighbor alongside of us. (Prolonged cheers). The industries of Ireland and everything connected with Irish Frosperity

WAS ENGULFED

in the prosperity of the larger nation; and we are to be told after the experience of the past, after what we have seen in this country, when Canada was made a slaughter market for surplus stocks of manufactured goods on the other side of the line-are we to be told, does it require any one to tell the people what would again be the result if our markets were thrown open? Why, the result would be what it was fermerly only in a more acute degree. It may be said that that misery which came upon the people Ireland could never prevail in this Canada of ours. But such a statement cannot be made in my presence; I have seen what can result. (Cheers). I have seen in Montreal with my own eyes strong men and willing men, with good stout bearts, who were willing and desir us of carring their living, forced to go to the soup kitchen and there ask for that charity which they were obliged to accept to their humiliation. We have seen men who have been earning previous to the advent into power of hon, and there are the seen to be a second to the advent into power of hon, and the second to the advent of hon the second to th within the last six years they campaged upwards of 2nd females. The initis are now stient."

In the hosiery the same result took place, and we have now at the end of this report the remarks made by the great O'Connell by whom these reports were dedicated to his fellow countrymen. He says:

"Political economists have been much puzzled to fix upon tangible reasons for the wide-

to the advent of the Opposition to power the workingmen of the country had been holding mass meetings to establish hours of labor and get larger pay. They claimed they should work only eight or nine hours a day, and yet afterwards when hop gentlemen opposite had assumed the reins of power and the hon-member for South Oxford (Sir Richard Cartwright) directed the fiscal policy of the country, these workingmen were to be seen going about saying: "For God's sake give us work for any number of save our wives, children and ourselves from starvation." That was the result. It is all very well for the hon, gentleman opposite to tell us that the question of unrestricted reciprocity has sunk down deep in the hearts of the people. But I can tell the hon, gentleman opposite "About 18.6 The manufactures became centered in the hands of a few moster manufactures, and one of them employed beyond 20 persons; about three or four hundred more inny bave been engaged by others. This trade continued to flourish till the period of the peace, and soon after 1915 began to decline."

Pennum here. But let us find that so long as the mover of this resolution is in public life never again will the people accept from him the fiscal gospet that is to lead them to salvation. (Great cheers.) And now that we have heard from one hon, gentleman opposite and from another, what has been the burden of their song? Has it been one of hope, of aspiration? Why, no. It has been a wail, and that wail has been echoed and re-echoed from one mouth to another all along their line until finally the people of this country, listening to their wail, grown weary have nicknamed the banshee party of Canada.

Mr. Curran resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Several thoroughbred horses were poisoned at Celbridge, County Klidare. Signor Magilani, formerly an Italian Min-ister of Finance, died on Saturday. The Eavl of Albemarle is dead. He was one of the last surviving Waterloo officers.

Angus Polson, one of the ploneer settlers of Kildonan, Manitolia, died on Saturday. A fire in a Brooklyn apartment block on Saturday night caused the death of six per-

Mrs. Prowse, a Hamilton woman, hanged herself on Saturday in all of mental aberra-tion.

The steamer Queen of the North Sea was sank by collision in the English Channel and seven of her crew were drowned.

The directors of the Chicago World's Fidr have decided to abandon it clake from scheme and concentrate the fair at Jackson Park. The President has nominated ex-Governor Poster of Onto to be Secretary of the Treasury In succession to the late Secretary Windom.

The remains of tien, Sherman were interred in Calvary Cemetery at St. Louis on Saturday with full military honers, an immense number of people being in attendance. Dr. D. C. Leitch, of Dutton, Ont., who had been suffering from insominia, attempted to in-dince sleep by the use of chloroform an Hook too much, with fatal results.

too much, with fatal results.

A commission has been appointed to initiate a system of credit advances to aid farmers hampered by the stagnation resulting from prohibitive duties on imported farm machinery.

Mr. James Hill Hunter, M.P.P. for South Grey, died of infimumation at his home in Durham, Sunday, after a very brief liness Mr. Hunter was a native of Renfrewshire, Scotland, the date of his birth heing July 56, 1835.

The schooner Veterau, itial sailed from Glou-cester, Mass., January 7, on a haddock trip to George's bank, has never been beard from and her owners fear she is lost. She carried a crew

of 12 men.

A. M. Macrea, who is alleged to have run away with \$21,000 of Loan Society funds from St. Catharines a few months ago, has been located at Ruenos Ayres, Argenthic republic. An effort will be made to extradite him.

A disastrous flood is prevailing at Holbrook, Ark. The Little Colorado is very high, over-flowing its banks in places and changing the channel. The railroad is washed out in several places, causing the track to be moved and trains delayed. Owing to the cessation of the allowances from the National league the tenants evicted from Lord Claurleard's estate at Portumna for tak-ing part in the plan of campaign have settled separately with the landlord and have been re-instated in their old places.

The Healyltes have resolved to maintain the evicted tenants until the general election, T. P. O'Connor will resume the work of the American mission with Mr. Abraham J. Kenny and Mr. Flynn, while Messrs, Sullivan and Cox will make a similar tour of Australia. Mrs. William McCormick, of Pelec Island, died on Friday; she was 19 years old. Mrs. McCornick was the mother of Hehildren, non-under six feet in height. One of her sons, who is living on Pelec Island, weight over 35 to 140, he is said to have 30grandehildren and

three great grandemarea.

Rev. Father Roussin, who has been connected with the parish of Si. Heary for some years past, and is well liked by all classes, is leaving the district in a few days to take up his residence at Valleyfield. His removal will be much regretted by his friends, who intend making him a suitable present on the eve of his dearture.

his departure.

The Paris Temps says the visit of the Empress Frederick betokens a relaxation of the tension in the international situation. The grouping of the powers, however, the paper continues, is unaltered. Hayonets still glisten in the sun, and the presence of royalities will not weigh a straw in the balance on the day when war is let loose.

when war is let loose.

A Mrs Herty, keeping a hotel on Notre Dane street, Montreal, has been living apart from her husband for sometime past, and finding him on a saintrday in a bouse on Elizabeth street hard words followed, when the woman drew a revolver and shot herself through the shoulder. Fortunately the wound was not serious, and she is doing well.

A despatch received at London from Mal

serious, and she is doing well.

A despatch received at London from Valpurnish says a Government steamer has arrived there from Africa, where she landed troops. The steamer was pursued by the rehelships Husear and Esmeraida and had a narrow escape. The insurgents have captured the steamer Cosino. Three regiments have be n sent to protect Taena. The Government is sending fresh froops to recapture Pisagua. The intest news from the rebel squadron is that the insurgent vessels are scattered along the coast, but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

United States Marshal Baker and two democratics are sentered along the coast, but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

t but Valparaiso is not in a state of blockade.

United States Marshal Baker and two depities have arrested Robert and William Graves and W. Mather on charges of conveying Chinamen from Canada and smuggling opium. On December 21 they made a perilous and nearly total trip across the St. Lawrence from Kingston with Chinamen and some values that were suspiciously heavy. They were assisted to shore by residents of Sacketts Harbor, They have made a number of these trips successfully, and it is believed have been making much money in their dealings with Chinamen and in opium.

It is announced that the Prince of Welland.

in oplum.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will visit I reland the coming summer. The Earl of Zetland, the Lord Lieutenant, and Chief Secretary Raifour are understood to have urged the Prince to make the visit with the view of giving encouragement to the Industries of the country. The Princess of Wales is reported to be assiduous in the attention she pays to the Zetland-Baifour fund for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland. The Princess and her daughters have sent countributions of ciching to the fund and have also solicited subscriptions for the same cause.

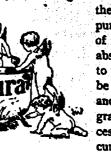
A Meteor.

QUEREC, Feb, 23.—About four o'clock this morning a remarkable meteor, recembling a huge ball of fire and emitting sparks, passed over the city, and seemed to tall with a dull report on the otherside of the St. Lawrence, in the direction of the Chaudlere River, Levis.

To Correspondents.

A. BRIEN.-Hoffman's Catholic Directory for 1891 gives the following names of priests of the distinguished name of BOOK and JOB PRINTING 20 TO A description, at THE SHEEP VIPAGES.
Office 1751 Craigation

Spring Humors, whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted pimply, or blotchy, whether of the skin, scalp, or blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the Cuticura Remedies when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. The almost miraculous cures daily effected by them prove this. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. They are, in truth,



the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most sensitive, and may be used on the youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing, success. Cuticura, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most

intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, soothes and heals raw and irritated surfaces, clears the skin and sealp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the only medicated toilet soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood and skin purifier, and greatest of humor remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the Cuticura Remedies cure every humor of the Spring, from the simplest facial blemishes to the worst case of scrofula. Sale greater than the combined sales of all others.

100 Diseases, so Illustrations, too testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer, Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 750. Cuticura Soap, 350.; Cuticura Resolvent, \$1.50 Prepared by Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Pimply Blotchy Skin, ends with shapeless nalls, are prevented and cured by Cutiourn Soap, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. The only medicated willet map, and the only preventive and cure of inflammation and elegging of the yeres, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin, and simple humors of infants and children. Price, 350,

Loxnox, February 23.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Morley asked whether the operations now being corducted by the Egyptien army around Tokar meant the eventual reacquisition of the Soudan. Sir James Fergusson, political secretary of the foreign office, said the orcupation of Tokar was found necessary in order to revent Suskin from being harnssed and its trade interregted. No further advance would be made into the interior

Thanks.

St. Jour's, Nild , Feb. 21.-At a meeting of the committee appointed to act on behalf of the citizens of St. John's, in relation to the question of French treaty rights in this colony, held on the lath of January last, it was resolved; That this meeting desires to express its grateful appreciation of the interest taken by our ful appreciation of the interest taken by our feliow-colonists of the Dominion of Canada, in our behalf, for their manifestations of sympathy with us, in the hardships of our position, and for the active and valuable support and assistance afforded us by the press, the various Boards of Trade, and other exponents of public opinion and semilment throughout the heminion; and the committee recognize in this sympathy and co-operation a source of strength and hope to sustain and encourage the people of this colony to further persistent efforts in the future.

Fatal Collision.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-There was a collision at 7.10 o'clock this morning in the railway tunnel in 4th avenue and 8th street, between two nel in 4th avenue and 84th street, between two passenger trains. Some of the cars took fire after the collision. It is supposed a number of people are killed and injured. At least six have been taken from the wreck dead or injured. Shortly after eight o'clock the body of a woman burned to a crisp was found. The engineer of one of the trains had one of his legs burned off. Another man, an employee of the railroad, was also badly burned. The injured were taken to the Presbyterian hospital. The engineers are under arrest.

The "Empress of India.

LONDON, February 24,-The C. P. R. arounddie-world steamer "Empress of India" ar rived at Port Said on Sunday morning on time The passengers disembarked for thire and the Pyramids, while the stemmer is coaling and going through the canal. The steamer will wait at siez until the passengers arrive there, and then leave for Colombo.

Powderly to Resign.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 21.-It is said hat at the next meeting of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Powderly will ender his resignation and retire to private lie. His physician has warned him that an-other attack, such as he had at Omaha, would be fatal. He has twice been stricken with be fatal. He heart discuse.

The importance of

keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure Maid. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or

other ford lamor is heredited and transmitted the frenerations, causing untold suffering, and the time commutate poison and germs of disthe air we tive from breathe, the food There is W2 981, 01

w's drink. nothing. nothing winsively proven proven more conthan the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh. neutralizes the acidity and cures

the acidity and cures resemnatism, drives cut the germs of malaria, blood polsoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system

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Mention this Journal.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND No. 109.

The Stockholders of La Bangae cu Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-Argual 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 MARGINERS.

on an arter allowed, the second from the The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, both days Inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

Montreal, 20th January, 1891.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of La Banque du Pcupie will be held at the Office of the Bank, St. James Street, off MONDAY, the SECOND MARCH next at THREE o'clock, P. M., in conformity with the lith and Irth clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. S. HOUSQUET; Cashior
Montreal, 80th January, 1891.

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