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IMPERIAL RULERS

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUA-TION—HE STILL FAVORS EVACUATION— MOTION OF CENSURE-THE REDISTRI-BUTION OF SEATS BILL TO BE PUSHED.

pass the gates unless able to show that they had a right to enter. Mr. Gladstone, upon

entering, was loudly cheered.

In the House of Lords the government was at once assailed by the conservatives with a bombardment of questions concerning its intentions in the Sondan. Lord Granville stated that the government had left it entirely to Gen. Wolseley to decide whether the British forces should proceed to attack Khartoum at once or delay the attack till later, say some time next autumn. He admitted that the government believed Gen. Wolseley would decide upon a postponement of aggressive operations

Lord Salisbury said everybody should be made to feel that the government would properly meet the present grave juncture in the public affairs of England He said the statement made by Lord Granville was one which it became the house of lords to reflect

Lord Granville, continuing, said the finances of Egypt and the relief of Gordon, that heroic soldier, whose loss has excited the greatest sympathy and unanimous regret, were prominent questions before the country. The government had hoped to be able to soon present papers to parliament to show that a complete settlement of Egypt's financial affairs had been arrived at-a settlementalike consistent with public engagements and honorable to the country. But just when the government were expecting to hear of a meeting between the British troops in advance under the leadership of Col. Wilson and Gen. Gordon, the dreadful news arrived that what military strongth and famine had failed to succeed in doing had been accomplished by treachery, and that one of the greatest and most gallant of soldiers was no more.

Lord Salisbury said :-" If the country is not satisfied with the government's explanations it will visit bitter censure upon those answerable for so fruitless a policy. (Cheers.) We do not propose to anticipate a discussion which must inevitably come later on, but we must hope that England will not retire from Egypt, leaving no record of our presence there except the mischief done and the bones of our soldiers."

The government, it was announced, will introduce a bill to enable the British colonies in Australia to organize a confederation.

In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice of a motion of enquiry respecting the government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replying to interrogatories about the government's conduct in Egypt, replied in much the same tone as that used by Lord Granville in the House of Lords. He added, however, that the present situation did not allow the government to make overtures to El Mahdi, because such overtures might defeat their own object.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would move on the earliest day possible that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing that the course pursued by her present liberal government in regard to Egypt and the Soudan had involved great sacrifice of valuable lives and heavy expenses, without any beneficial result, (cheers,) rendering it imperatively necessary to the interests of the British empire and the Egyptian people that the government should distinctly recognize and take decided measures to fulfil the responsibility now incumbent government was trying to attain in Egypt. upon them to ensure a good stable govern- Success was impossible unless the govern-(Cheers).

Mr. Gladstone stated that the policy of the government to evacuate Egypt eventually remained unchanged. He had done all he could for General Gordon, and was not to be held responsible for his death. He would name a day to-morrow for the discussion of the proposed vote of censure. Our policy in the Soudan, he said, is still for evacuation. Recent events there have prevented the in-mediate application of this policy. The fall of Khartoum, altered in a military sense, the whole situation in the Soudan. Gen. Wolseley is authorized to take what measures he sees fit to overthrow the Mahdi. No further communications will be made to the Mahdi. but any received from him will be consider-

Mr. Deasy (nationalist) gave notice of enquiry regarding the working of the Crimes

Sir Herbert Maxwell gave notice of motion for the introduction of measures empowering judges to order offenders under the Explo-

bation of a section of the liberals, a number of whom will absent themselves upon a division. The fate of the ministry depends upon Parnell. Mr. Gladstone will meet the motion of censure with a direct negative. It is expected the Parnellites will vote against cennouncement is demanded. Is the war one suring the government.

LONDON, Feb. 20. - In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Tyler, (conservative), gave notice that he would move an addition to the vote of censure to the effect that it is incumbent on the government to take hold of Khartoum with a view of promoting civilization and commerce in Central Africa.

The Marquis of Hartington stated that the Government expected that Gen. Wolseley would to day have received one volume of to pronounce a verdict in our case the same Gen. Gordon's diary. The remaining volumes, he believed to be five in number, were on additional experience of the value of the

offering military assistance were New South government to command success when it is Wales, Canada, Victoria, South Australia dependent on the support of two sections, one and Queensland. The offer of New South Wales was a remarkable one. It had been accepted with among the many England has to encounter is such acknowledgment of the public spirit in the hearts of Her Majesty's ministers." Wales was a remarkable one. displayed by the colony and with those feel. (Cheers.) ings of thankfulness which everybody must admit were required. Gen. Wolseley had to the motion of censure in favor of the evac-also accepted this offer, which had been made uation of the Soudan. He said the Tories spontaneously. All this, the Premier said, were partially blamable for the death of proved the attachment and loyalty of the Gordon, through their importuning the Govcolonies to the British throne. It could not the great Empire.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the question of granting a special allowance to the family tion of Gordon, saying his one object was to of Gen. Gordon was receiving the careful attention of the government. He named Monday for the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure, when the Queen's message summoning the reserves will also be con-

precedence over all orders of the day was lopted by 233 against 5.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice stated that Russia

A Company of the Comp

had so far failed to reply to England a request to withdraw Russian troops from Puli Khatum, pending the decision of the Afghan frontier question. He declined to make a statement concerning present negotiations between England and Russia in regard there-AND WILL NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE to. He denied that Lord Dufferin had asked FOR GORDON'S DEATH—NORTHCOTE'S for the immediate despatch of 20,000 British

troops in India. Mr. Sexton, home ruler, introduced a mothis evening. There was no crowd in at- land in suppressing the meetings of the tendance. The police allowed no persons to National league in Darry was an added pass the gates unless able to show that the policy is pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the pass the gates unless able to show that the gates the gates unless able to show the gates unless the gates unless the gates unless the gates unless the gates and gate gates unless the gates gates and gate gates unless the gates tion that the conduct of those answerable for National league in Derry, was one-sided, tyrannical and unconstitutional.

Mr. Sexton's motion was defeated by 59 to

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS Lord Derby enlogized the British colonies for the public spirited manuer in which they have offered aid to the crown. He added that New South Wales was the first colony to offer volunteers and had undertaken to defray their

The Duke of Cambridge expressed the pleasure the military authorities would have in helping forward any arrangements proposed by the colonies to aid the Mother Country in gypt. The Duke of Cambridge and Earl of Morley both paid touching tributes to the memory of Generals Earle and Stewart, 'those gallant soldiers who nobly fell while

fulfilling their duty." Lord Granville presented the Queen's mes-sage calling out the reserves and ordering the embodiment of the militis on account of the necessity for protecting the interests of the Empire in Egypt.

Leading Liberals express the opinion that Mr. Gladstone will shortly resign the Premiership. His doctor has warned him that he must choose between the sacrifice of his life and the sacaifice of his office.

London, Feb. 23.—In the House of Com-mons this evening the Marquis of Hartington stated that in preparing the Nile expedition under General Wolseley, the government considered the Suskim-Berber route impracticable. He said no advance upon Khartoum was probable before the autumn, when the railway from Suakim to Berber would be

committed. Sir Henry Tyler gave notice that he would ask to morrow what measures the government had taken to prevent Herat from being

captured by a coup de main. THE MOTION OF CENSURE. Sir Stafford Northcote, in presence of a full House, moved an address to the Queen, of which he gave notice on Saturday, censuring the Government's Egyptian policy. Sir Stafford said he was prepared to assert that the Government had failed to conduct the affairs in Egypt in a manner satisfactory to the public or beneficial to Egypt. The Government had not taken, nor was it now taking, steps to establish a stable government in Egypt. Twice last year the House of Commons to a certain extent acquitted the Government, but many of its supporters felt dissatisfied in their own minds with the manner in which affairs in Egypt were conducted. He was led to believe that satisfactory operations were being undertaken, but his expectations had been disappointed The government had been compelled to change entirely the military position assumed last year, having failed to attain the object desired. The result was due, not to particular faults here and there, but to the general spirit wherein the advisers of the crown conducted matters. (Cheers.) Unless a complete and entire change takes place in the spirit of the government it will still be our lot to fail in whatever we may be called upon to do. While brave soldiers were going to Egypt, there was a voice proceeding from the councils of Hor Majesty that de-prived the expedition of half its strength the voice of uncertainty concerning what the determination to obtain that object. Ministers' words hitherto had implied that the great object was to make the stay of the troops in Egypt as short as possible. Nothing was more dangerous to the in-terests of England than such a declara-tion. Our gallant troops occupy a position which is causing much anxiety. Any talk about withdrawing as soon as possible is calculated to dishearten and discourage the troops, and make a serious impression upon the native chiefs who, like the Mudir of Dongola, have been loyal. Sir Stafford Northcote referred to the gallant conduct of Gen. Gordon, and said: "While we feel proud of his courage, we have a feeling of shame at the mention of his name." (Conservative cheers.) The speaker quoted from Gordon's message of April 16: If troops are not sent it will leave upon the government the indelible disgrace of abandoning the garrisons, with a certainty of being compelled eventually to smash the Mahdi." "Have not these prophecies come to pass?" asked Sir Stafford. "Are we sure that the treathery sives act to be flogged.

Stafford. "Are we sure that the treachery was not caused by the action of the govern The discussion of the redistribution of seats bill has been fixed for Monday. Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move that this bill take precedence of the motion of censure.

Northcote's motion for a vote of censure against the government meets with the approper of a section of the liberals a number beautiful have been prevented or mad; more should have been prevented or made more effective. The government has conducted the whole business with the fatal drawback of having to proclaim that its mission was of vengeance or for the purpose of attaining some useful object?" "It was," he said, "impossible to retain confidence in the government, with the fear always uppermost that it would by its aftercourse destroy by words the effect of what it was doing. The government must drop the habit of evading troubles by the adoption of a few smart phrases. We are getting daily into deeper water, and whatever the consequences may be, I feel compelled to summon the House as it has done on previous occasions with the the way from Gubat and Korti.

Mr. Gladstone said the British colonies ministry's action. It is impossible for any

Mr. Morleys(Liberal) offered an amendment ernment with questions and preventing comfail to bring closer together the bonds uniting pliance with Gordon's request for the assistince of Zebehr Pasha.

urging abandonment, the other supporting

Mr. Gladstone paid a tribute to the devodo good to all, irrespective of race, color or creed. Mr. Gladstone denied that the government had any reason last year to suppose that Gordon was in immediate danger. Gordon's own despatches, said Mr. dered. St. John and Halifax, for which a subsidy of The motion to give the redistribution bill he would retreat with the garrison southward. \$170,000 a year for fifteen years was provided recedence over all orders of the day was The government had not swerved a hair's by the statue of last session, 47 Victoria,

He referred to the statements of Gordon's colonels that under no circumstances could relief have been timely, as Farag had long ago agreed to betray Khartoum as soon as the British arrived. Gladstone had fully sharad in the regret for the loss of the gallant officer, but there was some comfort in believing that no great effection of blied had that no great effusion of blood had occurred at Khartoum. England's mission in the Soudan was the safety of Egypt. The government might have committed errors of judgment, but throughout it had acted with honesty of purpose. He felt satisfied that no other course was open to them. He referred to the better government and other reforms established in Egypt and said there was no longer any danger of rupture with France, who had cordially asfirst with France, which he hoped in a few days to see formally completed, and which would save Egypt from bankruptcy. If Sir Stafford Northcote wanted to establish good stable government in the Soudan such a covenant was not compatible with common prudence, because it meant the establishment of a British Christian government over Mahommedans. This would entail an endless struggle, for the people were courageous by birth and were made reckless by fanaticism. The government declined to enter into any covenant not reasonable and prudent. Even without a determination to smash the Mahdi the Suakim expedition was necessary to secure the retirement of the British troops. If the house thought the government had failed in its duty the latter could cheerfully accept the verdict, but if they believed they had acted with good intentions and without palpable errors of judgment, he hoped they would give expression to their confidence and thus strengthen the hands of the whole country in the face of the world. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Redmond said the Irish people desired to see the Mahdi successful in his struggle for liberty. The conservatives now teel confident of the Irish vote.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. O BRIEN.

Mr. Justin McCarthy (home ruler) asked Sir Otto Trevelyan, the late chief secretary for Ireland, in view of certain recent trials in Dublin, to withdraw the expression he used concerning them, that they were cases made by a person who "was trumping up charges," at least so far as the remark might refer to Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, and

plaintiff in most of the cases.

Sir Otto Trevelyan denied that he referred to Mr. O'Brien. He used the expression to protect himself and Earl Spencer from the danger they were in. He knew attempts were being made to blacken their characters. An agent of a secret inquiry agency had recently visited a woman of immoral character and obtained letters signed with fictitious names and sent them to Dublin. This agent carried in his pocket photographs of Otto Trevelyan, and asked the woman if she did not recognize them as the portraits of an acquaintance. When the woman said she did not, the agent told her it would be worth money to her if she recognized them as such. At this point the whole house roared with

laughter. Mr. O'Brien jumped to his feet and cried, great cheering from the Parnellites, "With reference to the shameful grotesque statement''---

The Speaker interrupted him here and demanded that he withdraw the words. This Mr. O'Brien did, saying he would let the house decide between himself and Trevelyan. Sir Otto Trevelyan said he was able to produce absolute proof of the truth of his statement.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

this evening Baron Wentworth (liberal), gave notice that he would move an amendment to Earl Salisbury's motion, concerning the government's Egyptian policy to the effect that Her Majesty's forces should not occupy the Soudan anylonger than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the ment in Egypt and in those portions of the ment distinctly laid down what it British empire it was undesirable to pre-Soudan necessary for Egypt's security. was fighting for and declared its vent the Egyptian people from exercising the right of scienting their own govern-

Earl Carnarvon implored Earl Derby to let nothing stand in the way of the acceptance by the government of the offers made by the colonies, which would enable the colonies to act in the field in one body with the Queen's army. It would be a great step in the direction of the federation of the colonies.

The Marquis of Salisbury gave notice that he would move on Thursday that the deplorable failure of the Soudan expedition to attain its object was due to the undecided councils of the government and the culpable delay attending the commencement of the operations, and that the Government's policy of abandoning the whole Soudan after the conclusion of the military operations would be dangerous to Egypt and inconsistent with the interest of the Empire. The notice was received with cheers.

The conservative peers to-day unanimously resolved to move a vote of consure against the Government in the House of Lords.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, February 23. A bill to amend the Richelieu Navigation

Company's charter was read a first time, and the Lill reducing the stock of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. a second time.

In reply to Mr. Sproule Sir John Macdonald said that the validity of agreements between railway companies and municipali-

ties as to bonuses were not affected by the assumption of Provincial lines by the Domi-In reply to Mr. Cameron (Huron), Sir John Mucdonald said that negotiations between

the Government of Manitoba and the Government of Canada have been going on for some time on the subject of finance, and provisional arrangements have been arrived at, which will be laid before the House immediately. In reply to Mr. Baker (Victoria), Mr. Pope said the number of white people supposed to

have settled in British Columbia during 1884

is about 9,000, and 3,000 Chinese.
In roply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Macdonald said the Dominion Government had received no communication from the Government at Quebec, declares itself ready to purchase the North Shore Railway for \$5,000,000, the Government of Canada would grant an

allowance equal to the interest at five per cent. upon the said sum.
In reply to Mr. Kirk, Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government of Nova Scotia had submitted to the Dominion Government a statement showing why in their judgment their claims for an additional subsidy should be considered. That was now under the consideration of the Government and an answer

would probably be prepared within ten days. Mr. Laurier moved the House into Committee of the Whole, on the following resolution :- " That the route of the line of railway to connect Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax, for which a subsidy of denied that the so-called "short line" Was the shortest route. On the contrary it was

the longest, being 479 miles in length, while the North Shore line would only be 466. All the advantages were in favor of the Canadian line, two fifths being over level ground and the other proposed route being over very rugged territory. The policy of the Government had been to make Quebec the termination of the Canada Pacific, but such would not be the case if a bridge was built at Lachine and connections were made with the Maine railroads. speech of Mr. George Stephen to the City Council of Portland had held out promises as to the Canadian Pacific going there. He argued that the Government should not have the final decision.

Sir Hector Langevin said the motion should not have been made until the fullest information had been received as to surveys and distances. He moved the adjournment of the

Mr. Langelier and Mr. de St. George said it was important that Quebec should be the terminus.

Mr. Casgrain said the government should not delay returns.

Mr. Blake said the law left the road to be selected, for which money had been appropriated finally and irrevocably to the Governor-General. The object of the motion was to

give the parliament a final voice in the mat-

ter. The principle at stake was not that of distance or cost, but whether the decision of the government should be final. Sir John Macdonald said the government thought that when the question was up for discussion it must be with the plans ordered by the house before them. The motion was a want of confidence" motion. The amendment simply asserted that as the question

papers should be brought down before the motion was pressed. The House divided on the amendment

was one of great importance it was well the

Ayes 104. Nays 49.
After recess Mr. Curran moved for copies of the petition of J. Hickson and others relative to the continuation of the pension of the late John Martin to his widow, and all papers in connection with the case. He said an annual pension of \$150 was granted to the late John Martin on account of the death of his son, who belonged to the military force. On his death the pension stopped, and the widow was left in destitute circumstances. He hoped the case would receive favorable consideration.

Mr. Caron said he would look into the case which was not an isolated one.

A message was received from His Excellency transmitting copies of Orders-in Council regarding the terms and provisions of the settlement of the claims of Manitoba. The House adjourned at 10.30.

*

A delegation composed of members of parliament waited upon Sir John Macdonald to-day with respect to the Canada temperance act. Among those present were Messrs. Vidal, Shakespeare, Temple, Hacket, Thos. White, Peter White, Gigault, Townsend McDonald (P.E.I.), Wallace, Landry, Wood Kinney, Burpee and others. Mr. Foster argued that the temperance act lacked proper machinery to make it work, and that it was desirble that all doubts should be removed concerning the matter of constitutionality of the act. The enforcing clauses should be transferred from the license act to the Scott act. As the Provincial Government would not enforce the Scott act in face of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that duty now rested with the government. Sir John Macdonald promised to give the matter every consideration, and he would consult the Minister of Justice. Senator Vidal said the law was one of parliament

and it should enforce it. The railway and canals committee met this morning and considered acts relating to the Canadian Southern railway, the Eric and Niagara railway, and the River St. Clair

Railway and Bridge company.

Mr. Alexander to day brought up a motion in the Senate for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the relative positions of the government and the late Bank of Upper Canada.

An hon, member had intended to have cited a remarkable example in support of the recently proposed amendment to the law of evidence but lost the chance. It certainly is a strong case against the infallibility judges and juries. It appears that recently, in England, a coal agent, named McLean, had been charged with embezzling money belonging to the Lancashire Coal Com-pany. Mr Marshall made a forcible defence for the prisoner, representing that the accounts had only been muddled. The whole deficiency discovered amounted to about £230. The jury found McLean guilty, and Mr. Justice Stephen commenced to pass sentence, when the prisoner appealed to His Lordship to allow him to make a statement. His explanation was that the deficiency was quite accounted for by the fact that 300 customers had left Birkenhead, owing to bad trade, who had not paid him. Several witnesses were recalled, and the Judge said whether the proceeding was regular or not, he would undertake the responsibility of asking the jury whether, atter the prisoner's statement, they wished to hear him (the Judge) with reference thereto, and to reconsider their verdict . Having decided in the affirmative, His Lordship again addressed them, and the jury reconsidered their verdict, with the result that they now found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

TO OUR READERS.

If you suffer from headache, dizziness. back ache, biliousness or humors of the blood try Burdock Blood Bitters. It is a guaranteed cure for all irregularities of the blood, liver and kidneys.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

The Convent of the Sisters of Providence at Kingston, Ontario, was a few days ago the scene of one of those interesting and imposing ceremonies which from time to time excite religious circles, and which add to the number of good sisters who are pursuing their vocation the world over. Miss Maggie Ryan, in religion Sister Mary Alphonsus, daughter of Mr. Daniel Ryan, of Petite Cote, Montreal, and Miss Katie Slaven, of St. Johns, in reli gion Sister Mary Raphis, were professed and bid adieu to the world, and entered to devote their lives to the holy calling. Bishop Cleary was the celebrant, and was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Twohey and Toomey. A large number of friends of the professed were present to witness the ceremony.

Allen's Lung Balsam is warranted to cure the most distressing cough.—See advt.

FINANCE.

The New York stock market opened very strong and remained so till noon. Consols he would retreat with the garrison southward. \$170,000 a year for fifteen years was provided to go years was provided years was provided to go years was provided years years



This Lantern can be made very profitable at Church Fairs and Sunday School Entertainments, and a large amount of cash realized at a very small outlay. As an Educator, the ELECTRO RADIANT surpasses almost every other apparatus used in a school. The attention of the scholar is concentrated on just the ONE illustration before him, and the mind of the student is forcibly impressed. There is a fascination about illustrations by means of the Lantern which dispels any lack of interest in the subject in hand, which might otherwise be dry and hard to attract the student's attention toward. The value of the Magic Lantern for educational purposes is acknowledged by many teachers who have tried it, and no College, Lecture Room, School or Parlor should be without one.

As a means of impressing the minds of the young, it stands un-excelled. We particularly recommend this Lantern to all societies who have occasion to raise money for charitable and other purposes

very dull. The following were the sales:-41 Montreal 190, Merchants 1193, 15 Richelieu

The local stock market closed very dull,

"The local stock market closed very dull,

"Marchants, 1104; with sales as follows :- S Merchants, 1101;

50 Commerce, 1184.
Mesers, L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows:—Canada Pacific 3S²; Lake Shore, 67¹/₂; Pacific Muil, 17¹/₂; Erie, 13¹/₂; Seconds, 57¹/₃; North-West, 95¹/₂; do preferred, —; St. Paul, 743; ditto preferred, 1071; Michigan Central, 63; Jorsey Central, 39; New York Central 954; Del. & Lac., 1025; Del. & Hud., 801; R.I., 114; Ill. Central, 124; & Hud., 80½; R.I., 114; Ill. Central, 124; C., B. & Q., 121½; C. C. & I. C., —; Wubash, —; pref'd, —; Union Pacific, 48§; Reading, 17§; Kan. & Tex., 16½; Can. Southern, 33½; St. Paul & O., 28½; pref d, 89½; N. P., 18½; pref'd, 42½; Lou. & Nash., 29½; Tex. Pac., 13; Cen. Pac. 34½; St. P. & Manitoba, 89½; Pullman Car 114½; Or. Trans., 14½; West. S. bonds, 36½; Missouri Pacific, 93½; Ohio Central, —; Ohio & Miss, 18½; Roch & Pitts. —: West. Union, 59½; Money 2.

Pitts, -; West. Union, 593; Money 2.

BIRTH. FORTIER.—In this city, on the 15th inst., at 248 St. Antoine street, the wife of J. M. Fortier, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

KIERAN-HAZELTON-At Guelph, Ont. on Monday, 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., Frank Kieran, of Montreal, to Regis Hazelton, of Guelph. 42-3.

DIED.

DELANEY.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Michael, aged 2 years, 7 months and 5 days, son of Joseph Delaney,

DALTON.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Dorothy Gormely, aged 70 years, widow of the ate Daniel Dalton.

BURNS.—In this city, on 18th inst., Patrick Joseph, infant son of Patrick Burns, aged 3 months and 15 days. SMITH-O'KEEFE .- At St. Ann's Church. on 17th inst., by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., Mr. J. Smith to Miss M. A. O'Keefe,

daughter of Dennis O'Keefe, all of this city. GRIFFITH.—In Quebec, on the 18th inst., Jane, eldest daughter o'the late R bert Berland, and wife of Henry Griffith, boot and shoe manufacturer.

WALSH.—On Monday, the 16th inst., at No. 408 Champlain street, Quebec, Michael John Walsh, aged 8 years and one month, second son of Mr. Jas. Walsh. WILLIAMS -On Wednesday noon, the 18th

inst., at Quebec, Maggie Shaw, aged 26 years, the beloved wife of John Williams, barber. LAMB-In Quebec, on Tuesday, the 17th

inst., Annie Clara Lamb, aged 12 years, youngest daughter of Ralph and Susan Lamb. (nee

ROWLEY—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., at Quebec, Helen Morgau, second eldest daughter of Robert Rowley, aged 14 years, 6 months and

COOGAN.—In this city, on the 19th inst., Owen Coogan, aged 64 years and 6 months, native of County Monaghan, Ireland. FLYNN-At Stoneham, P.Q., on the 19th inst., Patrick Flynn, aged 65 years, a native

of Ireland.

HEARN—On the 17th inst., at Quebec, Catherine Hearn, aged 24 years, daughter of the late John Hearn, of that city. Deceased was interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery yesterday. May her soul rest in pece.

WILSON-At Quebec, on the 17th instant Annie Bowley. wife of John Wilson, aged 78

MILLER.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Elizabeth McEvoy, aged 22 years and 6 n.onths, beloved wife of John Miller. BOWLEY.-On the 19th instant, at Quebec Ann Bowley, wife of John Wilson, aged 75

CHRISTIE—On Friday, the 20th instant. ir Pensacola, Florida, Francis Christie, stevedore a native of Quebec.

ROWLAND.—Died, suddenly at St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, Feb. 18th, of heart disease, Ann Kearney, wife of Patrick Rowland, butcher of St. Ann's Market, and beloved daughter of Widow Kennedy, dealer. 44-2

TRAINER .- On the 20th instant, at Que bec, Sarah Jane Eonahan, beloved wife of Mr. John Trainer, a native of the County Mona-ghan, Ireland, aged 44 years. WILLIAMS.-On the 20th instant, at 49

Lovis street, Mary Atkinson, beloved wife of J. Benson, Williams, in the 40th year of her

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 261. Dame Becile Plants, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prudent Lizotte, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property, the sixteeuth day of January last, 1885. DAVID & LAURENDEAU,

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th January, 1885.

Parties fond of Topograning and not provided with one, can buy them at much below regular prices. In order to sell them all before taking our stock down, we will make a still further reduction of Twenty per cent off the very low prices they are marked, which will bring them

LINEN DEPARTMENT:

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Irish Table Linen.
Irish Table Linen.
Irish Double Damask.

Irish Double Damask. Fine White Linens. Fine White Linens. Cheap Diaper Lineus. Cheap Diaper Linens. In Good Bargains.

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DOYLIES! DOYLIES! Fancy Doylies.

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Face Cloths.

REMNANTS SALE!

At S. CARSLEY'S. REMNANTS:

Remnants of Black Silk. Remnants of Black Silk.

Remnants of Brocaded Silk. Remnants of Brocaded Silk. Remnants of Striped Silk.
Remnants of Striped Silk
At S. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.



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