

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT
Laid at Earl Spencer's Door.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Gladstone, a few minutes after four this afternoon, entered the House of Commons. His appearance was that of a firm man, perfectly undisturbed. He at once proceeded to the Speaker's desk and entered into conversation with Mr. Peel. During the conversation the Premier was evidently in bright spirits. He was loudly cheered by the Radical members when he seated himself in his usual place. His self-possession seemed to enthrall his admirers, and the chamber was fairly rent with cheer after cheer. As the applause became an ovation, Mr. Gladstone arose in reference to the greeting. He said the Cabinet, on assembling to-day, thought they were under an obligation to submit a dutiful communication to the Queen. It would be premature on his part to enter into particulars concerning the nature of the communication just now. He would say, however, that, as on a former occasion, a few days must elapse before the result of that communication could be arrived at, so as to be made known. However, during the interval the House will follow its usual custom in refraining from the transaction of ordinary business, and he would move that the House on rising do adjourn until Friday.

LONDON, June 9, 4.30 p.m.—Mr. Gladstone has just announced the resignation of the Cabinet in the House of Commons. A Cabinet Council was convened at noon and was in session until 1.15 p.m., all the members being present.

AN ADJOURNMENT.
5 p.m.—The House of Commons and the House of Lords have adjourned until Friday.

THE NEXT STEP.
Mr. Gladstone's announcement in the Commons to-day is understood to mean that the Cabinet's resignation has been formally tendered to the Queen. The Conservatives are divided on the question of the expediency of assuming power. A majority of them favor trying the experiment. It is expected the Marquis of Salisbury will be ready on Friday to accept an invitation by the Queen to form a provisional government. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone intends to entirely abandon political life.

Lord Randolph Churchill said this afternoon that the Conservatives would certainly form a government. Lobby gossip mentions the Marquis of Salisbury for Prime Minister; Sir Stafford Northcote for Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill for Secretary of State for India; and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will have a prominent place in the new Cabinet.

Sir Charles Dilke, at the Liberal Club this evening, referring to the events of the last 24 hours, said there was one event so gratifying that it was hardly possible to mention it without emotion, namely, the extraordinary reception the Liberals in the House of Commons gave their great leader this afternoon when he (Gladstone) made the announcement all expected he would make. (Cheers.) His quietude forbade him to add anything to Mr. Gladstone's statement. But the Liberal members of the Commons were deeply moved by the bearing of Mr. Gladstone in such circumstances, and received him with a warmth of enthusiasm unsurpassed and unequalled in his (Dilke's) experience. He believed the whole country endorsed this feeling. Mr. Gladstone's mind was uncramped and unwearied by time and age, and he was now in complete sympathy with the advanced Liberal section; even more than before he was the greatest Liberal leader ever known.

The following is a portion of the new Cabinet:—Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons; Sir Stafford Northcote (who will go to the House of Lords), Lord President of the Council; Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India; Colonel Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War. The new Ministers will recast the budget in accordance with the votes of the House, and, when estimates are passed, will dissolve Parliament. The Parnellites count upon the passing of the coercion measure. The Ministerial circles take their defeat with equanimity. It is supposed the Cabinet, in view of the tendency to disruption and internal discord, were willing to take advantage of the chance to resign. The crisis postpones indefinitely the settlement with Russia. The Conservatives will adopt Earl Granville's frontier convention, but will insist upon a stringent guarantee against a further Russian advance.

THE STANDARD, commenting on the crisis, says: Everything is unfinished and hangs in suspense. What cabinet can succeed? If the Conservatives are to rule they must have a majority, for which they must look to the constituencies. An election now is impossible. The government cannot retrieve their loss, but can at any rate prove themselves conscious of their duties to the country by struggling manfully in their painful position. Party life must remain in suspense until the election.

The News says Mr. Gladstone will be again returned to power by an overwhelming wave of popular enthusiasm.

The Telegraph thinks Sir Stafford Northcote will be premier and leader in the House of Commons and Lord Salisbury Foreign Secretary. It says the thoughts of English patriots will be turned with respect and gratitude to the veteran statesman who relinquishes the reins of power with so much deference and grace, and who will gain, we hope, by enforced respite from the toils of government, the vigor to resume at a future period the position which none but himself can ever fill in the councils of the country.

The Times says: The most serious stumbling block for the Conservatives is the coercion question. Lord Randolph Churchill has declared against coercion, and there are other leaders prepared to let the Act lapse in the face of the prospect of a renewed carnival of murder and outrage in Ireland.

The Conservatives' acceptance of office will necessitate a further adjournment of ten days to complete the re-elections.

EARL SPENCER BLAMED.
DUBLIN, June 9.—The Freeman's Journal, commenting on the defeat of the Government, says:—The defeat is due to the action of the Parnellites in refusing to uphold the Cabinet from which they received nothing but promises, and from which Ireland could expect nothing but injustice, as was foreshadowed in the proposed attempt to again saddle upon Ireland the iniquitous provisions of the Crimes Act. The result will cause Earl Spencer and his lieutenants in the Cabinet to leave Ireland, leaving behind them the memory of an administration which was pre-eminently noted for cold-blooded brutality and frigid calculation of injustice. Earl Spencer may receive a dukedom for his role of Ireland, but it would be well for the Queen and Gladstone to bear in mind that it was the Lord Lieutenant's hand that destroyed the greatest ornament England ever had during this century. If it had not been for Spencer's disastances regarding the condition of

Ireland, and his influence in the Cabinet, Gladstone would have sought the friendship of Parnell and his followers instead of provoking their hostility by such arbitrary measures as proposed by the renewal of the Coercion Bill.

LONDON, June 10.—Mr. Gladstone remains in London. Yesterday he received a message from the Queen, in which she said she would not come to London, and requiring his presence. He pleaded illness and sent an official messenger to her. Some feeling is expressed at the Queen's attempt to compel political leaders, even when they are men of advanced age and delicate health, to make a journey of several hundred miles to save her trouble.

The chief difficulty encountered by the Conservatives in their discussions regarding the formation of a ministry, says the Pall Mall Gazette, is the problem of what to do with Lord Randolph Churchill. He claims to have done much in the work of destroying the Liberal Government, and demands his share of the spoils. It is apparent that the old leaders regard him as a troublesome and somewhat dangerous to have around in the national councils. The Pall Mall Gazette intimates that a polite effort will be made to get rid of him if the Conservatives form a Government. He will, it is said, be requested to go to Ireland, if not to succeed Lord Spencer, then as Chief Secretary.

MR. PARNELL.
is elated at the success of Monday's movement. He says the result is a signal proof of the advantages of the policy of boldness and honesty. "We should have expelled the ministry long ago," said he. "Except for the secession of twenty members who were elected on the same principles as ourselves, it would have been impossible for the Government to pass the first coercion act, and use it as it did, or to pass a second one, if renegades had not broken the unity of our party." Parnell dwelt at length with much pride on the result accomplished for Ireland under his leadership. "By Monday night's decision," he said, "we have taught a lesson to all future cabinets. We have saved the only remaining industry of Ireland (whiskey) from a permanent burden, and we have put an end to coercion forever." With regard to his action during the rest of the session, Mr. Parnell declared that unless the Tories attempted to carry through a coercion bill, which he is confident they will not, his party will give them a fair trial. His attitude will be "Live and let Live." The Nationalists will contest four seats in England at the next election, one in London, two at Liverpool and one of Glasgow. Mr. Parnell is confident of winning them.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE QUEEN.
It is rumored that the Queen has sent a telegram to Mr. Gladstone requesting him to reconsider his decision to resign. It is believed Mr. Gladstone, under existing conditions, will not consent to resume office. A deputation of Conservative members of Parliament waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Salisbury to-day, and urged them to refuse office. Lord Salisbury stated that if the Queen called them they must form a government. He would support Sir Stafford Northcote as premier, and expected the Queen would place Sir Stafford in that position. The quietness in the Stock Exchange throughout the present crisis is traceable to the public belief that the Conservatives must maintain for a length of time the continuity of the present foreign policy. A similar impression prevails on the European bourses.

LORD HARTINGTON SUMMONED.
LONDON, June 11.—The Queen has summoned the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, to Balmoral. It is not known whether he is summoned as a representative of Mr. Gladstone or is to be invited to form a new cabinet. An official order has been issued closing Windsor Castle to the public after to-morrow. This is a sure indication of the Queen's early arrival.

LONDON, June 11.—A royal courier arrived this afternoon with the Queen's reply to Mr. Gladstone's letter. It is understood that the reply contained an imperative summons for Mr. Gladstone's attendance at Balmoral, and the Premier left for Scotland immediately. The Queen is in telegraphic consultation with the Prince of Wales and several members of the Privy Council. This is the first time she has sought the advice of the Prince on a state crisis. It is reported that he has advised the Queen to follow the constitutional practice, and call the Marquis of Salisbury to form a new cabinet. Lord Hartington, who was telegraphed for to Balmoral yesterday, is here the royal command having been countermanded. This morning the rumor was that the Marquis would be asked by the Queen to reconstruct a Liberal ministry; and that Mr. Gladstone would retire; then came a report from apparently authentic sources indicating the return of Mr. Gladstone to office at the head of a reconstructed anti-coercion cabinet. The latest report is that the Queen has summoned Lord Salisbury to Balmoral, and that the Marquis left London to-night. If a Tory cabinet is formed Mr. Gladstone's immediate retirement from public life is certain, and the Marquis of Hartington will be left to lead the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone still wishes to abandon political life, and, if he continues at the head of British political affairs, it will be the urgent solicitation of the Queen. Lord Salisbury, at an informal meeting with a number of Conservative members, said he would refuse office unless assured by the Liberal leaders that the factions of the Opposition would not hamper the administration. "Without some such understanding it would be impossible for the Conservatives to undertake the Government. The possibility of such an understanding is being discussed in political circles. It is believed Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington and other moderates would accede, while Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke would refuse. Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham Post, to-day describes the Radical policy in the event of a Tory ministry being formed. They must, the Post says, be watched, checked, forbidden to legislate, and compelled to explain and justify every step, and be prevented from using for their own purposes a position to which they have no real claim.

MR. SEXTON (Home Ruler) regards Lord Randolph Churchill as the man for Irish Secretary. Lord Churchill, he says, has often shown a friendly feeling toward Ireland, and capacity to take a tolerably fair view of Irish public questions. His success or failure would depend upon whether, like previous Irish Secretaries, he would be content to be simply the mouthpiece of Irish officials.

IRELAND THE STURGEON.
LONDON, June 12.—The Standard believes Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote are willing to form a ministry, provided they receive an assurance that both sides of the House will support a bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland. Without such a bill they hesitate to be responsible for the government of Ireland during the winter. It is considered improbable that Mr. Gladstone will go to Balmoral. He is preparing to vacate his official residence, and will probably go to Hawarden to cooperate during the remainder of the session. It is said that only on the occasion of an important debate, Lord Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr.

Gladstone in the Commons, will make brief statements and move a further adjournment to-day. Both sides have arranged to read the Seats Bill a third time in the House of Lords to-day.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AVOIDED.
The Standard says it is understood the Queen has requested Mr. Gladstone to transmit to her his views in full on the political crisis, in order that arrangements may be made to avert an immediate change in the ministry. It is not expected that the Queen will accept the resignation of the ministers, or that a final decision will be reached concerning the question of changing the government until Her Majesty's return to Windsor castle. The Conservatives can do nothing until the Queen's wishes are made known, and meantime it is doubtful if the Liberal Cabinet can hold together, so great are the differences at present existing between its members. There exists a suspicion, which daily deepens, that Mr. Gladstone's ministry courted their defeat for the purpose of concealing behind its excitement their own dissensions. Statements made since the defeat by some of the Liberals who absented themselves from the vote on the fatal division, show that the Government might have saved themselves if they had cared seriously to do so.

In contradiction to this, however, Lord Richard Grosvenor, the senior Liberal whip, says he sent an urgent summons and did more than usual to bring in the government supporters on Monday, and that the defeat must be attributed to the apathy of the members.

A CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

John M. Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, and a convert of the Rev. M. Gould, a Methodist clergyman, now in charge of a church at Newton, Mass., came to New York last week as a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and on Saturday received conditional baptism at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The Rev. Father Hecker officiated. Mr. Gould was admitted to his First Communion on Sunday, and is now a guest of the Paulist Fathers. None of his family or friends know of the step he has taken, nor were they given any information that he intended to leave Methodism and embrace Catholicism. Mr. Gould is a man about 36 years old. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of '71 with second honors, being the salutatorian of the class. The young man was of a very studious disposition, and the religion of his father early took a strong hold upon him. On leaving the university he spent a year abroad. Returning to Boston, his father's old home, he studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has achieved success in his profession, and has a large practice. He has written several legal volumes. Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a little girl of six years, who is with her mother, the husband and wife not having lived together for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Mr. Gould consulted with priests there, and some time ago wrote to the Rev. Father Hecker, of the Paulist Fathers. The result was his visit here. In being received into the Catholic faith Mr. Gould having been a Protestant, professed the creed of Pius IV., denouncing his heresy. Mr. Gould contemplates giving up his practice in Boston and settling in New York. It was intimated by a Father last evening that had Mr. Gould not been a married man he would have entered the priesthood.—New York Times.

LACROSSE IN IRELAND.
The Belfast News Letter gives a report of the fifth match at lacrosse between the representatives of England and Ireland at Belfast on the 23rd of May. The Irish proved victorious by six goals to none. Sides: Ireland—Drill, Child, McLaughlin, Giblin, Ritchie, Wheeler, Ross, McWha, Weatherhead, Montgomery, Snaid, and Kelly (field captain). England—Briggs, Canadian, Barrett, Newman, Chadwick, Swallow, Alderley, Chetfield, McLeelland, Whitehead, Jackson, Estlin, and Norris (field captain). The following will give the result attained in the different matches between Ireland and England since 1881:—

GOALS.	GOALS.
1881—Ireland..... 7	England..... 4
1882—Ireland..... 4	England..... 3
1883—Ireland..... 12	England..... 5
1884—Ireland..... 4	England..... 0

The same paper adds in comment, "On comparing the English and Irish teams which have met in the various international matches, one is always tempted to ask how it is that Ireland maintains the lead she has already gained? This is the question which Englishmen ask themselves also. 'We don't win,' they say, 'but why?' It might seem something like a boast if we were to stretch our fingers across the Atlantic and point to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club of Montreal, the undefeated champions of the world. They are all Irishmen, so we are bound to come to the conclusion that the old legend is true which tells how the old Celts were in the habit of playing the ancient game of lacrosse in the prehistoric ages of the green isle, and that it was by them imported and taught to the Indians of Canada, who in their turn taught it to the haughty Saxon."

The Wine Trades Review's correspondent at Rheims states that the number of bottles of champagne exported from last year to April this year was 18,189,236, against 18,206,956 in the same period of the year previous, and 17,642,821 in the year before.

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

Martial law has been declared in the state of Panama. The city is quiet.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letterstamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.
At all seasons, when the system is out and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Purifiers are required.

INK STAINS OUT OF MARGERY.—In a spoonful of water put a few drops of spirits of nitre; with a quill pen let a drop fall on the spot of ink, and immediately it disappears rub the place with a wet cloth, or there will be a white spot, which will not easily come out.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
For all purposes of a family medicine, Hayward's Yellow Ointment has the reputation of being an unqualified success, both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and cures Asthma.

An Eastern mathematical genius has ascertained that if all the people of the world were brought together at Boston and stretched along the railroad track they would only extend as far as New York. To accomplish this he bunched them together at the rate of three to a square yard and allows them to extend a half mile on either side of the track.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU?
Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver kidney troubles, or a bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Purifiers.

A SINGULAR BOOK.

SCINTILLATING WITH SARCASTIC AND BRILLIANT WITH TRUTH.

(New York Correspondence American Rural Home.)

Chap. I. "Has Malaria?" goes to Florida.
Chap. II. "Overworked?" goes to Europe.
Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism?" goes to Rome.
Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor.

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day, but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis: "Malaria," as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill-feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings. It is insidious, in his back. Articular, in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business! Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?" "Because," said the doctor, "I read your late five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts." He dismissed his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him? The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me "it is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now writing of it. But it is not incurable I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies can not cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christiansen, at Mexico, Morgan & Co., told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:—

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over diseases, and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

THE COSTIGAN TESTIMONIAL.

An Ottawa correspondent writes as follows:—"The Hon. John Costigan is about being the happy recipient of a handsome testimonial, not only at the hands of his political friends, but shared in by the larger circle of his warm personal friends, embracing in its wide circumference Conservatives and Liberals, Catholics and Protestants. The testimonial consists of a \$7,500 house, beautifully situated and pleasantly surrounded in a central portion of the city of Ottawa. In a few days hence, as soon as the painters have finished the internal decorations, it will be handed over to the honorable gentleman."

"The testimonial is a fitting one to a worthy public man, who, while a representative Irishman in high places, yet by his uniform urbanity and ruling principle of fair play in the discharge of official duties by his warm-heartedness and genial sociability towards all with whom he comes in contact, irrespective of creed or nationality, are the characteristics that won for Mr. Costigan such a breath and depth of public esteem. The testimonial is not only handsome and appropriate, it is moreover, a standing rebuke to the ultra Grit faction that never cease from misrepresenting him."

"In addition to this the Irish Catholics of the civil service have raised a testimonial to Mrs. Costigan of \$1,000, for the purpose of furnishing the mansion. Had these gentlemen thrown the lid open to the civil service in Ottawa, generally, the amount would have been as readily triped."

The correspondent is, we are credibly informed, quite correct as far as he goes. We are in a position to add that Mr. Costigan will enter his new dwelling during the current month of June. It is a handsome three story mansion, built about three years ago in Cooper street, and the committee who have had the management of the affair have put in perfect order. The furniture purchased for Mrs. Costigan by the Irish Catholic members of the Civil Service is very recherche. We are proud to be able to say that the Quebec employers stand forth in a favorable position in the affair.—Quebec Telegraph.

As Sweet As Honey is Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

General Baron de Chabaud La Lotour, member of the French senate, is dead aged, 81.

BEWARE! BEWARE! In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dye, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c at all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 9.

After some preliminary business the house went into committee on the Franchise Bill and passed a number of clauses.

On motion of Hon. J. H. Pope, a bill to provide for a fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Industrial exhibition in London in 1885, was read a second and third time. The bill guaranteed the exhibition against loss to the extent of \$10,000. Canada, in making this proposition, was acting in concert with other colonies. At the exhibition the Dominion would have a space of 54,000 square feet.

On motion of Mr. McLellan a bill providing that fourth engineers on board steamers be certificated was read a second time and passed through committee.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill respecting the Liquor License Act of 1883. The bill suspended such portions of the act as had been declared ultra vires of the Parliament of Canada until they had been pronounced upon by the Privy Council.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) said that liquor dealers obtained licenses under the McCarthy Act in Scott Act counties.

Sir John Macdonald said that such a condition of affairs was never contemplated by the law.

The bill was read a second time.

Sir John Macdonald moved that the House pass into committee on a resolution relating to the Mounted Police, having for its chief object the doubling of the forces. The increase was not introduced in consequence of the outbreak in the North-West, but it was mentioned in the speech from the throne, and was proposed in view of the increased work of the police, which the present force could not at present perform satisfactorily.

Mr. Blake said the result would mean an annual expenditure of the interest on a capital of thirteen millions.

Mr. Caron said that he had found on all such occasions as he had appealed to the House for grants of money to keep up the militia force he had invariably met with opposition by the honorable gentleman and his friends. At the very outbreak of the disturbances in the North-west, the hon. gentleman, who had opposed every vote for military purposes, rose in his place and warned the Government that he would hold them responsible for the lives of every man of the force who would not be properly provided for. They had objected to the Winnipeg force being provided for only recently.

The motion passed.
A bill to amend the acts respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters, to provide that gas manufacturers shall not be notified of the intention to inspect gas, was read a second time. The house adjourned at 12.30.

OTTAWA, June 10.

Sir John Macdonald moved the concurrence of the House in the resolutions increasing the mounted police force, and stated that the increase was necessary to protect the southern boundary, generally, which at present was liable to be raided by lawless bands of cattle thieves.

Mr. Blake stated that the Government had commenced to increase the number of the police without securing authority from Parliament to do so. This was an offence against the honor, dignity and independence of Parliament.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought the whole Indian question should be considered and was of opinion that the arrangements had been unfortunate. Beyond a certain point in the North-West it was impossible to visit a station without seeing bands of Indians there living on charity, in idleness and misery. The Government should lay before Parliament a policy in relation to the Indians.

The Government policy should be announced. At present to allow the Indians to remain south was simply driving them to plunder. They should be removed to the north, where they would be able to hunt, and where they would not be subject to the dangers to them which civilization brought with it.

Sir John Macdonald, after some remarks touching the volunteers, said to send the Indians north would simply collect to the north of us an immense hostile Indian nation, which would require a Chinese wall to keep back. We must treat the Indians in the North-West kindly, but firmly, and have patience, and in the course of time they will become as the general population.

Mr. Hector Langevin moved the House into committee on resolutions to authorize grants of 3,500 acres per mile to the North-western Coal and Navigation Company, from Medicine Hat to Hudson River, 110 miles; of 6,400 acres per mile to the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway company, from Winnipeg to Whitewater Lake, 150 miles; of 6,400 acres per mile to the Manitoba & North-Western Railway company, from Portage La Prairie to the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, 430 miles; and of 6,400 acres per mile to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat company, from Regina to the navigable waters of Long Lake, the companies to pay 25 cents per acre for the cost of surveys.

After some debate the motion was carried and the committee reported the resolutions.

The house went into committee on a resolution to authorize the raising by way of loan of money for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion, and for the carrying on of public works authorized by Parliament.

The resolution having been passed the house resumed and adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

OTTAWA, June 11.

In reply to Mr. Charlton, Mr. Bowell said that on the 31st of May the net public debt of Canada was \$191,886,196, and the gross debt \$25,871,108. The amount of Government notes in circulation at the same date was \$14,998,315. The gold held by the Government was \$2,287,767. The floating and unfunded debt on May 31st was \$62,214,635. The amount of the loan authorized under the acts of last and other sessions, and not yet negotiated, was \$4,895,181. The only charge beyond the 1 per cent. bonds to persons exchanging the 5 per cent. bonds to 4 per cent. was one to brokers of 3 per cent. for bringing in the outstanding parcels.

The bill respecting the adulteration of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers was read a second time and in part passed through committee.

The House went into committee on certain resolutions to amend the acts relating to the cutting and measuring of timber in Ontario and Quebec by which it was proposed to reduce the staff of timber cutters from forty-seven to thirty-three and to grant an annuity of \$300 to those who may be retired, and also to vary the tariff of fees levied for the purpose of meeting the expenditure thereunder and to allow the cutters an average yearly salary of \$700 each. This having been adopted.

Mr. Chapleau moved the second reading of a bill respecting agricultural fertilizers, providing that no one shall sell any fertilizer offered at \$10 a ton or more without first giving an analysis of it and a sample of it for analysis to the Department of Inland Revenue.

The bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

The House went into committee on the resolutions to make free grants to certain railways in the North-West, and continued until the adjournment at 1.45 a.m.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin?
Sore sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of uneasiness?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Aching stomach?
Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-sided headache?
Backache?
Frequent attacks of the blues?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitting rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue. Then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other chronic complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's Safe Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

We have received from Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Toronto Industrial Fair, which is to be held this year from the 7th to the 19th of September, a copy of the prize list, in which is offered over \$25,000 in premiums, a large proportion of which is for live stock and agricultural products, &c. The directors announce that they are preparing an immense programme of special attractions, which they promise will eclipse any of their previous efforts. Any one desiring a copy of the prize list or other information in connection with this exhibition, will secure it by dropping a post card to the secretary, at Toronto.

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts.

Detroit barbers are agitating the Sunday question.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has no equal in destroying worms in children and adults.

Georgia has a colored Moody in the religious field.

C. H. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail, 150 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that has done such a vast amount of good. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician said it was hopeless for several days to no effect, the Electric Oil cured it thoroughly. I have since used it in all threatened cases in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

An influx of bad men, gamblers from Chicago, is reported in Detroit.

J. H. Earl, Great Street, E. Q., writes: "I have been troubled with a chronic complaint several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have never since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it in all cases of colds, croup, whooping cough, and I think it equally as good for horses as for man."