

THE CRISIS PASSED

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS ARRANGED.

THE LIST OF MINISTERS COMPLETED—SYMPTOMS OF RADICAL OBSTRUCTION TO HARRASS THE CONSERVATIVES—THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL PASSED.

LONDON, June 23.—The crisis in political affairs is believed to have been passed and most probably to-day all differences between Conservatives and Liberals will be arranged. It is said some technical points only yet remain to be settled. In principle it is claimed that Mr. Gladstone has not departed from the lines originally adopted by him, but he has made larger concessions to the Conservatives than were hoped for. He reserves, however, full liberty of action in regard to any new measures or motions that may be introduced into Parliament, at the same time undertaking to assist the new Government in completing the ordinary business of the session.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. At the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon the members took the seats they had previously occupied. The attendance was larger than on any previous day of the session.

Lord Grenville announced in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone made a similar announcement in the House of Commons, that the Marquis of Salisbury had accepted office, and that he had gone to Windsor Castle to inform the Queen.

The House of Lords adopted all the amendments to the Redistribution of Seats bill passed in the House of Commons, and then adjourned until Thursday. The House of Commons has adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone has asked Lord Salisbury to permit him to make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow regarding the nature of the arrangement between the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The names of the new ministers have not been announced officially. It is known, however, to be constituted as announced last night with the following additions: Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners; Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes; Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Monro; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Henry Chaplin; First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David R. Plunkett; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, Rowland Winn; Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, Lord Harris; Secretary to the Admiralty, Charles T. Ritchie; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Ellis Ashmead Bartlett. The members of the Cabinet proper are Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, Sir Hardinge Gifford, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Harrowby, Sir Richard Assheton Cross, Col. Frederick Stanley, Right Hon. Wm. H. Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Lord John Manners, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Earl of Carnarvon and Right Hon. Edward Gibson. The Irish Secretary portfolio was offered to five others and declined before Sir Wm. Hart Dyke accepted it. Right Hon. Edward Gibson, besides being Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will have a seat on the Cabinet, an unusual honor. Both the old and the new ministries will go to Windsor to-morrow, the former to surrender and the latter to receive the seals of office, the Queen having confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet.

RADICAL OBSTRUCTION.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harass the Conservatives. At an informal meeting to-day they decided to fight the budget unless it is fully satisfactory and to oppose the issue of exchequer bonds to meet the deficit. Further, they will insist upon the passage of a bill removing the franchise disqualification from persons receiving pauper medical relief. During the proceedings of the House of Commons to-day a spirit of revolt was manifested in the speeches of Messrs. Collings and Labouchere. Conservatives expect some important diplomatic changes. It is reported that Sir Austin Laird will return to Constantinople and that Sir Edward Thornton will remain at St. Petersburg.

THE PARNELLITES.

have been asked to cross the House with the Conservatives, but they refuse. A rush for seats is expected.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

It is reported that Baron de Stael, the Russian ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to maintain an attitude of reserve towards the Government of the Marquis of Salisbury. De Stael is also instructed, according to the same report, to insist that the Zulfikar Pass ought to belong to Russia, in order to check any advance Afghanistan may propose to make into Russian territory.

LONDON, June 24.—When the House of Commons met to-day the Conservatives took their seats on the treasury benches. Notice was given that the house would adjourn for a week on Friday to permit of the necessary elections being held. The correspondence which Mr. Gladstone read comprised a series of letters dated from June 17 to June 21. Lord Salisbury demanded pledges of Liberal support to enable the Conservatives to finish the absolutely necessary business of the session on those days, and if a supply or appropriation bill, and if no other way of meeting the deficit were possible, to let the income tax remain at 8s for the remainder of the year, leaving a deficit to be met by an issue of exchequer bonds or a temporary loan. Lord Salisbury explained that it would be useless to take office without the support of the Liberal leaders, because an appeal to the country under the Seats bill would be impossible before November. Mr. Gladstone in reply gave assurance that he had no wish to embarrass the new government. After consulting his colleagues he informed the Queen that he conceived it would be contrary to public duty to compromise the liberty of the House of Commons by giving specific pledges not to oppose the remaining business of the session before possessing all the facts bearing upon such business. He concluded by assuring the Queen that facilities for expediting supply might reasonably be provided, and that there would be no attempt to withhold the ways and means required for the public service, but he could give no specific pledges in regard to undefined questions.

THE ELECTIONS.

Several new writs for elections have been ordered to be issued. The Duke of Marlborough is organizing opposition to the reelection of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, for Woodstock. Sir John Barnett is mentioned as the Liberal candidate. Sir Stafford Northcote, in a farewell address to his constituents, says: At the pres-

ent anxious and critical moment it is every body's duty to place heartily and respect fully his services at the disposal of his sovereign, and to the best of his ability to defend the true interests of the empire, to uphold law and order and good government. Mr. Gladstone has no intention of giving his presence to the House of Commons as he has invariably done, but will lead the Opposition without constant attendance and will attend all important debates, and not leave his party without his personal influence in any crisis that may arise.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor William of Germany is one of the most important matters that concern the Salisbury ministry. It is in such a precarious condition that it is confessed his present illness may at any moment result fatally. This, to put it bluntly, would be a benefit to the Tories. In the event of the Emperor's death there would be the greatest likelihood of an Anglo-German alliance following the natural and expected dissolution of the continental triple alliance which now exists. With Mr. Gladstone as premier, Bismarck could never come to harmonious terms, and the aged Emperor's advanced family feeling prevents any direct movement of the great Chancellor's part towards a rupture of the friendly relations with Russia. The Emperor's death would remove the obstacle to autogizing Russia, and the Salisbury Government would partly reap the benefit of this change in the political attitude of Europe, by being placed in a position to accept Bismarck's probable overtures for an alliance. This would be in the spirit of the negotiations with Earl Beaconsfield, whose legitimate policy successor the Marquis of Salisbury is. This is a prominent subject of gossip at present in London, and such an event would, it is acknowledged, vastly strengthen the Conservative Cabinet, and so enhance its popularity with a large proportion of the people as to make the fall of the Conservatives a possibility of trifling importance. The Tories and continuance of Salisbury in power. The expected death of William and its consequences were the main topic of conversation and surmise on the Paris house yesterday, and most stocks were flat. Notwithstanding these rumors, all the telegrams from Berlin and Ems state that the Emperor is well.

LONDON, June 25.—When the Marquis of Salisbury entered the House of Lords to-day he was received with cheers. In the course of a short address the Marquis said it was not necessary for him to repeat the statements made by Mr. Gladstone last evening in the House of Commons. He explained that the Queen had informed him that it was her opinion that he might reasonably accept office upon the assurances given by Mr. Gladstone. Her Majesty at the same time pointing out the serious injury to the public service if a settlement was longer delayed or new complications should arise. The Marquis said that he then, with the unanimous consent of his colleagues, thought it his duty to accept office, and he hoped that he had adopted the proper course. The Marquis, in concluding his address, made an appeal for the support of all reasonable men. The house adjourned until the 6th of July.

DILKE AND CHAMBERLAIN WARNED.

DUBLIN, June 25.—United Ireland warns Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain to keep outside of Ireland. It denounces their tour as an "electoral manoeuvre" and says that it only adds insult to injury. The speeches of Chamberlain are characterized as ironical hypocrites. "As long as the House of Lords exists," exclaims United Ireland, "only a Tory Government can pass an effective Home Rule scheme."

DON'T YOU DO IT.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rheumatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent, can be procured at the moment by drug stores in the form of Kidney-Wort, Friburger Malzwein of West-Bath, Maine, says: "I was completely prostrated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles and was not expected to recover. The first dose of Kidney-Wort helped me. Six doses put me on my feet, it has now entirely cured me and I have had no trouble since."

Tea culture in Ceylon is making headway.

The crop this year is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes:

"I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to all."

The earth at Yaktush, Siberia, is said to be frozen from the depth of 50 feet to 1,000 feet during all seasons of the year.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, for Pulmonary Troubles. J. T. McFALL, M.D., Anderson, S.C., says: "I consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles."

An expert accountant has arrived at St. Louis from England to examine the accounts of the Wabash Railway.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES, such as Pimples, Boils, Itchings, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Tetter, &c., yield readily to a persistent use of Hainington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. See that you get "Hainington's," the original and genuine.

Incidendi fires are almost of nightly occurrence at Pottsville, Pa. Intense excitement prevails.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Compound Yonke Belt with Electric Suggestory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free by address to Voltaire Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The town council of Wrightsville, Ga., has placed a tax of \$5,000 a year on Jamaica ginger.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Herbold's Blood Bitters are required.

Dressed beef now comes to the Atlantic seaboard in the best condition from Omaha, 2,000 miles away.

PROMPT MEASURES.

Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, coughs, croup, and all other ailments. Huxley's Peppermint Cure does this most speedily and effectively.

Brooklyn has only one church to every 2,024 inhabitants—less than any other city in the United States.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

For all purposes of a family medicine, Hazzard's Yellow Oil is head of the list. It is used with unprecedented success, both internally and externally. It cures Sore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and often cures Asthma.

PLAGUE-STRICKEN PLYMOUTH!

Does a Similar Danger Threaten Everyone of Us?

HOW PUBLIC ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PERSONAL PERILS.

Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indiana-polis Sentinel.

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior, "tell me the secret of your uniform success at the bar."

"Ah, young man, that secret is a life story, but I will give it to you on condition that you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed, sir," said the junior.

"Evidence, indisputable evidence."

"At the end of the month the judge reminded the young man of his promise."

"I recall no such promise."

"Ah, but you made it."

"Your evidence, please?"

"And the judge, not having any witnesses, lost a case for once!"

The man who can produce indisputable evidence wins public favor. I had an interview yesterday with the most successful of American advertisers, whose advertising is most successful because always backed by evidence.

"What styles of advertising do you use?"

I asked H. H. Warner, Esq.

"Display, reading matter and paragraphs of testimonials."

"Have you many testimonials?"

In answer he showed me a large cabinet check-book. "We have enough to fill Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia morning papers."

"Do you publish many of them?"

"Not a title. Wonderful as are those we do publish, we have thousands like them which we cannot use. 'Why not?' Let me tell you. 'Warner's safe cure' has probably been the most successful medicine for female disorders ever discovered. We have testimonials from ladies of the highest rank, but it would be needless to publish them. Likewise many statements, lawyers, clergymen, doctors of world-wide fame have been cured, but we can only refer to such persons in the most guarded terms, as we do in our reading articles."

"Are these reading articles successful?"

"When read they make such an impression that when the evil days of ill health draw nigh they are remembered, and Warner's safe cure is used."

"No, sir, it is not necessary now, as at first, to do this constant and extensive advertising. A meritorious medicine sells itself after its merits are known. We present just evidence enough to draw attention upon to impress the merits of the remedies upon to be cured. We feel it to be our duty to do this. Hence, best to accomplish our mission of healing the sick, we have to use the reading article style. People won't read plain testimonials."

"Yes, sir, thousands admit that had they not feared of Warner's safe cure through this clever style they would still be ailing and still recommending themselves to fees to unsuccessful 'practitioners.' It would do your old good to read the letters of thanksgiving we get from mothers for the perfect success which attend Warner's safe cure when used for children, and the surprised gratification with which men and women of older years and impaired vigor testify to the youthful feelings restored to them by the same means."

"Are these good effects permanent?"

"Of all the cases of Kidney, Liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, only two per cent. of them return a second time. The disease does not come with a second visit."

"What is the secret of Warner's safe cure permanently reaching so many serious disorders?"

"I will explain by an illustration: The little town of Plymouth, Pa., has been plague-stricken for several years because its water supply was severely polluted. The kidneys and liver are the sources of diseased blood. If polluted by disease, all the blood becomes poisoned and every organ is affected and this great danger threatens every one who neglects to treat himself promptly. I was nearly dead myself of extreme kidney disease, but what is now Warner's safe cure cured me, and I know it is the only remedy in the world that can cure such disorders, for I tried everything else in vain. Cured by it myself, I bought it and, from a sense of duty, presented it to the world. Only by restoring the kidneys and liver can disease leave the blood and the system."

A celebrated sanitarian physician once said to me: "The secret of the wonderful success of Warner's safe cure is that it is sovereign over all kidney, liver and urinary diseases, which primarily or secondarily make up the majority of human ailments. Like all great discoveries it is remarkably simple."

The house of H. H. Warner & Co. stands deservedly high in Rochester, and it is certainly matter of congratulation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved."

PEN POINT.

The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 300,000.

Every bottle of Arnica and Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Survival of the fittest. Dawns' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best.

More people, adults and children, are troubled with constipation than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Magnolia Bitters will cure constipation and prevent the diseases which result from it.

The deepest coal mine in the world is the Rose Bridge Colliery at Wigan, Lancashire, which is 808 yards deep, or almost a half mile. There is plenty of coal further down, but the heat in the solid strata is 93½ degrees F.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming the paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

110-119 row

"The Barchess' Young Man" proposes to represent in the next Parliament, in the Tory interest, the historic constituency of Westminister, for which his father, Sir Francis Barchess, was the famous Radical member.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Remedy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 23.

Mr. Mitchell asked what was the position our fishermen would occupy on the expiry of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty on the 1st July. He was informed on reliable authority that a notice had been issued by the U. S. Treasury department to the effect that after that date the duties on fresh fish will be resumed. Any arrangement made with a view of accomplishing reciprocal relations would, he believed, be received with satisfaction to the people of all parts of the Dominion. It was part of the arrangement that the Americans were to have the right to enter our fisheries, while our fish were to be excluded from their markets except on paying duty. He thought it only right that the Canadians should insist on a provision for a refund of the duty to our fishermen if reciprocity is subsequently established. It was desirable that those engaged in the fishing industry should not be kept till the last moment in ignorance of the changes that are to take place.

Sir John Macdonald said there would be no reimposition of duty. Under the Washington treaty the duty on fish from British North America entering American ports was remitted. When the notice was given two years ago by the Americans for the purpose of putting an end to the fisheries clauses it was done, as everybody was aware, to deprive Canadian fish from having free access to the American markets. On the formation of the clause in the treaty old relations would be resumed, and it would be no surprise to the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces. He regretted that he was not able to lay the papers on the table owing to the fact, as he had previously explained, that the permission of the Imperial authorities had not yet been obtained to produce that portion of the correspondence which had been placed with them.

Mr. Bowell moved that the House go into committee on the resolutions as to Manitoba terms. Under the original arrangements with the province in 1870, the subsidy reached \$24,736; in 1876 there was a rearrangement and an increase, and in 1882, owing to the increasing expenses and population of the province the subsidies and interest reached \$215,000. Last year a further application was made for the vast growing wants of Manitoba and the Dominion Government, in order to give the province what it could, come down with the resolutions before the house. It was proposed to transfer the swamp lands on condition they be drained, to set aside in addition to the school lands 150,000 acres for the university of Manitoba, and instead of giving the province all the lands, the Government should increase the subsidy from \$45,000 to \$100,000 per annum. It was also proposed to allow a per capita allowance of 80 cents per head on a population of 125,000, subject to any increase a quinquennial census may dictate, until the population should reach 400,000. It was also proposed to deduct from the capital sum on which the Province was entitled to receive interest the amounts spent by the Dominion in local purposes, and a further sum of \$15,000 for the construction of a lunatic asylum. This was to be a final arrangement.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Ross objected to finality.

Mr. Blake said that the quality clause should not cover the claim of Manitoba to the right to charter its own railways to the United States border. At present there was much distress in consequence of the disallowance of local charters.

Sir John Macdonald denied that there was the distress mentioned by the hon. member. Wheat is sold and on a King at 81 a bushel. The disallowance of local charters was no grievance, as in any case the lines would not have been built. The policy of not allowing competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway until it was constructed and had an opportunity to receive the trade of the North-west, was a policy of which Parliament had approved, and which the late Government had wisely followed. He held that the scheme was equitable and just.

After some obstructive discussion the house resumed and adjourned.

OTTAWA, June 24.

On motion of Sir John Macdonald, the bill to authorize the augmentation of the mounted police force was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the Senate to provide that the militia should be under a military law, was also read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the act for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of public works by prohibiting the sale of liquors in the neighborhood of such works, was read a second time and passed through committee.

Mr. Caron moved that the bill to make better provision respecting justices of the peace be read a second time. It provided that intonalties in warrants of justices of the peace should not necessarily render them invalid, and to protect justices against vexatious actions. The motion was carried and the bill passed through committee.

The house went into committee of supply. (On the item \$38,625, for immigration expenses.) Mr. Prowask asked if the Ontario Government paid any portion of the immigration expenses in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Pope said that they did not. They used to pay part of the expenses, but two or three years ago they refused to do this and now it did not even pay for the food of any immigrants.

Mr. Patterson (Brant) complained of the language used by the immigration agent at St. John, N.B., in the blue book of the Department of Agriculture. He gave a description of the climate of the province and statements that at the agricultural fair ladies made an excellent exhibit.

Mr. Blake said trash should not be allowed in a blue book.

Mr. Chaplain said it would be better if gentlemen instead of talking truth of a similar character insist on depicting the country.

In answer to Mr. Blake, who asked what was the amount of immigration into the North-West this year.

Mr. Pope said this was an exceptional year. Owing to the troubles many people who had left Europe to settle in the North-West had been induced by the United States land company's agents, who made the most of the troubles, to take up land in the Western States. The consequence was a falling off in immigration.

In answer to Mr. Bain Mr. Chaplain said that French Canadians had been coming from the Eastern States in large numbers, and he had hopes that the repatriation would continue. There were still some Canadians leaving for the Eastern States, but beyond those who singly went out during the hay season there were few.

The item after some discussion was passed, the House resumed and adjourned at 2.5 a. m.

The supplementary estimates for 1884-5 are as follows:—They provide for an expenditure chargeable to capital of \$1,324,200, and to revenue \$1,504,007, unprovided items from previous years \$876,230, making a total of \$3,694,437. Under the head of public works there are appropriated for the Montreal armories, \$13,000, and Montreal Extending Warehouse, \$7,000. Grossly Idle quarantine building takes \$3,300, and Chicoutimi Marine Hospital \$1,300. The Deputy Speaker's salary, fixed at \$2,000, is included. The sum of \$82,000 is appropriated to pay remuneration to

COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS UNDER THE LICENSING ACT, 1883.

INDISTRICTS, where the expenditure, exceeded the revenue, and \$3,000 to pay contingencies in connection with the same, making in all \$60,000. To meet the expenses of elections under the Canada Temperance act \$20,000 is included. To take measures for eradicating the disease of sheep scab in the province of Quebec, \$10,000. The Chinese commission expenses, \$11,500, and the half-breed commission, \$6,000, are among the items. An additional appropriation is made for seasonal messengers, pages, servants, etc., of \$7,655.

OTTAWA, June 25.

Mr. Caron introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Militia Act. He explained that the bill was for the purpose of giving the Government authority to increase the permanent corps from 750 to 1,000. The increase was for the purpose of providing for the establishment of a school of infantry at London, and of one infantry corps, half mounted and half ordinary infantry, at Winnipeg. It had been considered necessary from recent events which had taken place to supplement our permanent corps to the extent indicated. The bill was read a first time.

A number of questions having been replied to,

Mr. Caron moved the second reading of a bill to grant a sum of \$1,700,000 to defray the expenses of the North-West rebellion. He said that on the 23rd inst. there had been expended on account of the North-West troubles the following sums: Pay and subsistence, \$549,491; clothing, stores, necessaries, \$612,144; arms and ammunition, \$30,433; telegraph construction, \$23,094; paid Hudson's Bay company for supplies and transports \$96,000, making a total sum of \$1,644,262. These amounts included payment for supplies required for the troops, bread, meat, flour, bacon, blankets, tents, horses, saddlery, arms and ammunition, transports, &c. Vouchers had been furnished for all the accounts, and had been examined by Col. Jackson, the militia supply officer, as well as by Mr. O'Meara, auditor of the department. The amount for arms and ammunition included payment for the two Gatlings. The item telegraph construction referred to the construction of the military telegraph lines for the purpose of keeping the different columns in communication with headquarters. The payments to the Hudson's Bay Company were for supplies and for transport between Qu'Appelle and Clarke's Crossing, Swift Current and Battleford, Moose Jaw and the Elbow of the Saskatchewan.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said the earnings of mails and other transport service done for the Government by the C. P. R. would be placed to the credit of the company. There had been a large sum of money expended by the company in furnishing transport and subsistence to the troops. This, of course, was an unexpected war expense, which the company was in no way obliged to incur, but they undertook the work willingly, and it would not be right to bring this exceptional service under the arrangement, which only contemplated regular transport service.

After some discussion,

Mr. Caron said it was impossible to approximate the total cost of the expedition until all the vouchers had been received. None had yet been received from Gen. Strange. It was the intention of General Middleton to reduce the force to the lowest possible level as soon.

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

Mr. Pope moved that the House concur in the C. P. R. loan resolutions.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved an amendment to provide that the leased lines of the company shall form part of the security, the Government lien, however, to be subject to any sums the company might borrow for the improvement of the leased lines.

Sir John Macdonald said he had an amendment which he thought would cover the case better. It was that the resolution be referred back to committee to consider the expediency of amending the first resolution by adding after the words "real and personal property" the following words: "including the interest of the company in any railway lines leased, the company having the right to exercise from time to time any power granted to the leased lines by their charter, and vested in the company, which may be specifically sanctioned by the Governor in Council." Under this amendment the Government would have a lien on the several interests of the company according to their terms.

This was carried, the other amendment being withdrawn, and one moved by Mr. Charlton having been lost.

Hon. Mr. Vail then moved an amendment that in case a mortgage was placed on the Algona branch the branch should remain charged with the public advances.

Sir John Macdonald said he would accede to that proposal. The amendment was thereupon carried and incorporated in the resolution.

Some amendments having been proposed and lost the resolutions were concurred in and Mr. Pope introduced a bill founded on the resolution, entitled "An act to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway act," which was read a first time.

Mr. Bowell moved that the House go into committee of supply.

Sir C. Cawthra reviewed the financial position at some length, and moved an amendment to the motion expressing the belief that stringent measures should be taken to reduce expenditure and lighten the burdens of the people.

Mr. McLean replied, and the amendment was lost.—Vote 42, yeas 79. The House then went into committee and passed an item, resumed and adjourned at 4.10.

THE GRENVILLE ELECTION.

PRESQUIT, June 25.—Mr. George White-worth, returning officer for the approaching election, arrived in town last night with the writ issued on the 22nd inst. The proclamations are printed and will be all posted in the county to-night. The nomination is fixed for the 4th July and polling, if any, on the 11th July. Mr. Shanly will be in the county at once to prosecute his canvass. As yet no local opposition is manifested, but the Hon. R. W. Scott was in town yesterday and his presence here is attributed to a desire to get South Grenville by default. A more charitable view, however, and one better for all parties, is that he is on a visit to his many friends here. Heretofore, however, these visits have been, like angels, few and far between, and should the Honorable Richard wish to keep the blessing promised to the peace-maker, he should have chosen some other occasion.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

One of the greatest curiosities in Japan is the wonderful and almost indescribable variety of coins that are used daily, it requiring in some instances 1,000 pieces to make a dollar.

All Well Pleased.—The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm-cure and parents rejoice over its virtues.

A LONG DESCENT.

LONDON, June 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a hitherto unpublished proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan to his subjects, issued in 1882. It reviews the history of the Afghans, claiming that they are descended from the lost Ten Tribes, traces their descent from Adam through Jacob, their subjection in Egypt, their deliverance therefrom by Moses, their wanderings in the desert and their settlement in Syria under the aegis of Saul and Solomon, and their final settlement in Afghanistan. It concludes by exhorting the Afghans to trust God, who will preserve them from their terrible enemy, Russia, who is wanting to devour them.

THE SULLIVAN FUND.

DUBLIN, June 24.—The subscriptions to fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan have been closed. Its total amount subscribed in England was £1,570, and in Ireland £7,430.

THE OLD EMPEROR GOING.