CLUBBING LIST.

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The Enforcement of the Scott Act.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR.—In your issue of Friday you animadvert on the refusal of the Bruce county council to accede to the request of the Scott Act people to appoint a county police magistrate to aid in the enforcement of that tyranny. The Bruce council has shown a most commendable love of liberty in taking the stand they have taktn. The Scott Act confers on magistrates a tyrannical powers, such as are unknown in any other British laws. The defendant, according to the express provisions of the Act, can be compelled to testify against himself; and a most improper strain is put upon the domestic relationship by making the defendant's wife a compellable witness. Furthermore, section 121 of the Act places in the hands of rabid partisan magistrates, or magistrates actuated by personal spite, a most dangerous power. This section provides that it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose directly to the precise description of the liquor sold, or the consideration therefor, or the fact of the sale or other disposal having taken place to his own certain knowledge; but the magistrate trying the case, so soon as it appear to him that the circumstances sufficiently establish the infraction of law complained of, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of his rebuttal of such evidence shall convict him accordingly. It was under a provision of similar nature that in the Reign of Terror in France thousands of citizens, convicted of no overt act of treason or of treasonable speech, were sent to the guillotine by extremely partisan magistrates. As the Scott Act prosecution are taken before the most fanatical magistrates possible it is no wonder that the discretionary power given by this section of the Scott Act should be exercised in a most arbitrary power. In Oxford and Halton numbers of convictions have been made without any evidence of infraction of the law: the partisan magistrate simply deciding that the witnesses were lying, and convicting on his own suspicion. Surely the power given to ordinary justices under this Act are sufficiently tyrannical without providing a Scott Act magistrate from whose decision in matters of evidence the Act provides there shall be no appeal. Bruce county council is right in guarding the right of appeal by refusing to have a police magistrate, even without salary, and their ground for refusal is all the stronger when a salaried magistrate is asked for, as the electors were assured when the Act was submitted that its enforcement would cost the county nothing. It is hard to pay taxes to enforce tyranny.

You say "Men may and do differ as to the efficacy of prohibitory measures, but once they become law it is the duty of every good citizen, and more especially of those officers upon whom the task of executing the law devolves, to employ all fair means of giving effect to it." But you may have overlooked the fact that, apart from all considerations of the efficacy of the Scott Act, thousands of good citizens wholly uninterested financially in the liquor traffic are opposed to the principles of the Act. Could the Act be enforced their opposition would be not one whit less than it is. They look upon the Scott Act as a crime and its enforcement as a sin, and were its enforcement successful they would take the fact, as disgraceful to the people of this country. They look upon the Act as immoral and tyrannical in its very nature, and to lift a finger to aid in its enforcement as a sin against their own consciences. This phase of the Scott Act does not receive the attention in some quarters which it merits, but I can assure you from personal knowledge that there many thousands of Liberals in both political parties who would fling party ties to the winds rather than endorse any political party in attempting to enforce the Scott Act or any prohibitory liquor law. The Scott Act has been carried chiefly because an ecclesiastical tyranny, practically as effective as a tyranny supported by the bayonet, has prevented country physicians, shopkeepers and citizens generally from organizing to resist the passage of the Act. Hence there have been large majorities at the polls when there have been no majorities amongst the electorate. Politicians who shut their eyes to this fact, or to the growing feeling of quiet but determined resistance amongst our best citizens to the Act, may have their eyes opened before long in a way which may astonish them.

Yours, etc.,
A LIBERAL.

Toronto, July 13.

Esquesing Council.

The Council met at the call of the Reeve. The Reeve in the chair, all the members present. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a letter from the secretary of the Education Department, Toronto, was read.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the clerk be and is hereby authorized to reply to the letter of the Education Department, Toronto, in reference to the appeals of the Trustees of Union School Section No. 2—Chinguacousy and A. Esquesing giving reason why the Council declines to appoint an arbitrator on the matter of the said Union School Section.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Warren, that the sum of $41.00 be paid to Duncan Robertson for putting in five stone culverts on the town line between Esquesing and Nassagaweya, the Township of Nassagaweya paying a like sum.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Dr. Webster, that the following bills be paid by the treasurer: James Brown, for plank, $2.77; J. B. Pearson, for spikes, 15 cts.; M. Lamb, bolts for culverts, 88 cts.; A. Kennedy, removing stone, town line of Erin, 50 cts.; also $4.00 to Isaac Snyder for grading hill on lot 32, 2nd line; in all $8.30.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warren, seconded by Mr. Williams, that the following sums be paid to the parties named on the order of the mover, viz:—Benjamin Wallace, $30 building one half the contract price of work on town line, Nassagaweya, lot 17and 18, also $5 to Mr. T. McClure for ditching on town line, lot 21, Nassagaweya Council paying a like sum in each case.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned till Monday, August 9th.—Herald.

The Sense of Smell.

The extreme delicacy of the sense of smell in man has been shown by a series of experiments by Messrs. Fischer & Penzoldt. In an empty room of 230 cubic meters capacity, and tightly closed, a small quantity of the substance to be detected was thoroughly mixed with the air, and the observer was admitted. Among the different substances it was found that the smallest amount recognizable was .01 of a milligram of mercaptan. This quantity diffused through the room sufficed to make its distinctive character appreciable in the small volume of air coming in contact with the nerve of the nose, from which it was estimated that the 1,460,000,000 part of a milligram of this substance was recognizable. Hitherto the spectroscope has been considered the most delicate of all means of analysis, indicating less than the millionth part of a milligram of sodium, but the sense of smell, in the case of mercaptan, at least, is seen to be at least 200 times more delicate.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

(1)

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, live Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until I was unable to retain either food or drink. I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until I finally could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's pamphlets. I read it and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which it took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express my gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning the people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many thereby were influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made so much progress in our neighborhood that the people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout, who were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup.

MARIA HAAS.

The people of England speak confirming the above.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

"Whittle le-Woods, near Chorley, Dec. 26th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—Mother Seigel's medicine sells exceedingly well with us. All that try it speak highly in its favor. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your medicine.—Yours truly,

E. PEEL.

AETER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoke Ferry, Jan. 9, 1884.

Gentlemen,—I have used Seigel's Syrup for several years, and found it a most efficacious remedy for liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in in its praise.—I remain, yours, thankfully.

Harriett King.

AFTER 16 YEARS.

95, Newgate st., Worksop, Notts. Dec. 26th, 1 8^.

Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure I accord my testimony as to the efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup. My wife, who has suffered from acute dyspepsia for over 16 years, is now perfectly better through the sole help of your syrup. I have spent pounds in medicines from doctors—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried.—I remain, yours, thankfully.

A. Ford.

THE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN WONDERFUL.

Ilford Road Dispensary, Dunkinfield. May 3rd 1884.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform your that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very rep respectfully,

Prs. Edwin Eastwood, J. B.

A LITERARY COUP D'ETAT.

Of all the surprises to which the reading public has been treated by Mr. Alden's surprising *Literary Revolution*, perhaps the most remarkable is the last.

Two of the choicest and most famous books in modern literature, WASHINGTON IRVING'S "The Sketch Book" and "Knickerbocker's History of New York," are just published in style worthy of the most widely celebrated and universally honored of American authors. The two books together form ONE of the NINE volumes of his works also just published. The type is large, leaded, beautiful; the two volumes bound in one comprise 606 pages; the binding is HALF MOROCCO, marbled edges. The only other edition in the market that at all compares with this or rivals it, is advertised by the publisher at $3.00 per volume.

Mr. Alden's price when sold in sets of nine volumes, is a little less than $1 00 per volume. He now offers this single specimen volume UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1885, for the price (if it can be called a price) of 50 cents, by mail, postage paid.

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The masterly series of papers on "Great American Cities" in HARPER'S MAGAZINE is continued in the August issue by Edmund Kirke's contribution on Detroit, which is the leading article of a rich number. The history of 'The City of the Strait' is cleverly outlined from the time before Hendrik Hudson set foot on Manhattan Island, when the Hurons pointed out its site to Champlain as the gateway to "the vast seas of sweet water." The first settlement by the adventurous Frenchman Cadillac, the romantic frontier life of its early period, the revolutionary scenes clustering about this Western centre of the struggle for freedom, the surprising flood of Yankee immigration which was opened by the Erie canal, and its astounding growth ever since, are all deftly described. But the city of to-day is the main subject, and its characterization in enterprise, society, architecture, and culture, are well treated. A lively part of the article is in two pages given to 'M. Quad,' the Detroit Free Free humorist, whose portrait is one of the numerous illustrations.

The long-pending difficulty between the Masonic Grand Lodges of Quebec and England on the question of allegiance has culminated in the issue by the Quebec Grand Master of an edict severing all intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England and its three lodges in Montreal.

Surrendered to a Bullfrog.

One of the best of Sam Small's war stories is this: "When things were hot around Atlanta, Captain Evan Howell received an order to reconnoitre across the Chattanoochee River and ascertain if the Federal troops had retired. The night was black as ink. He read the order to his men, but was surprised to find them all disqualified for the risky job. One could not swim; another had rheumatism, still another always took cramps in the water, and so it went down the whole line. But the order had to be obeyed. So Howell plunged into the river and made for the other sides He was a remarkably good swimmer and felt sure he was making no noise, yet he became so frightened that each stroke seemed to him to arouse the whole Federal camp. Now and then a lightning-bug appeared, and, confident that it was a Yankee musket, he ducked under water. By-and-bye he got so near the shore that he could wade, and he was creeping along as cautiously as possible, his teeth chattering with fear, when of a sudden he struck against an old tree that had fallen into the river. Just then a huge bullfrog gave a sonorous blurt and jumped into the river. Unable to retain his self-possession longer, Howell 'threw up both hands and yelled in terror, 'I surrender, I surrender.' When he finally reached the camp not a Yankee could be seen, but a smoldering fire gave evidence that they had recently decamped."—Chicago Herald.

A Rival to Tea.

A burious rival to tea is coming up. Those who have tested in Germany that delicious beverage called Mai Trank, which is made of Rheinish sugar, a slice of orange, or sometimes lemon, with a little Waldmeister plant swimming at the top, are not likely to forget its pleasant, cooling and yet exhilarating effect—"exhilarating" to be taken, if not quite in a teetotal, yet in a reel temperance sense of quite perfect innocence or inocuousness to health. I say this without meaning disrespect to wine in its undiluted state. A famous German poet, residing for years in England could so little forget his Mai Trank associations that he had the dear little "Waldmeister" or woodruff often sent to him from the banks of the Rhine. Now a botanical noissaur in Germany has had the happy idea of carefully drying (not the leaves of the plant (the stalks being detatched) in the midday sun on sheets of paper, until the leaves shrivelled up and became quite black. One day in winter he used the leaves as if they were tea. Ths result was a splendidly aramatic decoction, of golden brown color, tasting like the best tea—so the Gewerbe Zeitung ("Industrial Gazette") says. The idea is now suggested to cultivate woodruff for 5 o'clock purposes.—London Life.

How to Live Long.

As nobody who is fit to live manifests any desire to die, it is to be presumed that length of days is hoped for by every one. There are innumerable tonics and health resorts that profess to prolong life, but a simpler method is suggested by the Philadelphia Times, as follows: "Gladstone is just entering upon a great political campaign fresh and vigorous, although considerably past the three score and ten years which usually mark the limit of a man's active life. He is known as the wood-chopper of Hawarden. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who delights in handling the oar even at his present advanced age, shows little diminution of his active powers. Captain Ericsson, of monitor fame, though long past 80 years of age, spends an hour or two each day in gymnastic exercises. Roscoe Conkling walks, handles the Indian clubs and boxing gloves and otherwise disports himself like a man who believes that sound health depends upon exercise. George Bancroft, the historian, who is now in his 85th year, attributes his phenomenal mental and physical vigor to his daily exercise in the saddle." It is an old, old plan that the Times suggests, but there are plenty of living examples, in addition to the above, to testify to its efficacy. And it is the cheapest way, too.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

In Consumption and Wasting Diseases.

Dr. C. W. Barringer, Pittsburg, Pa., says: "I think your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is a very fine preparation, and fills a long felt want. It is very useful in consumption and wasting diseases."

NEWS ITEMS.

Eight thousand Orangemen of Sydney, N. S. W., have cabled to England a set of resolutions denouncing the proposal to grant Home Rule to Ireland.

Extensive prairie fires are raging along the boundary at Wood Mountain, N. W. T., and threaten to sweep the country east of the South Saskatchewan.

The Canadian schooner Jessie Scarth has been seized at Cleveland for a violation of the customs laws, and will be confiscated unless her captain pays a fine of one thous and dollars.

The Canada Pacific railway authorities hold that the burning of the cars of the second through train by the lush fire at Beaver Creek, B. C., might have been prevented, and have dismissed the engineer and fireman of the train.

All the half-breeds now in Stoney Mount ain penitentiary for participation in the recent rebellion are to be granted full amnesty by the Government, and will likely be released before the end of this month. Of the Indians it is said to be hardly likely that Big Bear will be allowed his liberty.

BIBLE READING IN THE SCHOOLS. At the closing session of the North Huron Teachers' Association held at Brussels, the following resolution, moved by Mr. A. M. Burchill and seconded by M. D. Johnson, was carried: "That the teachers of North Huron, having in this session considered the subject of religious instruction in schools, desire to express their approval of the action of the Minister of Education in preparing the Book of Bible Readings."

A young man walked into a Kansas City hotel the other day, and with a rubber stamp which he carried imprinted, "S. W. Wesley, cowboy evangelist," on the register. He proved to have been a cowboy anyway, and five bullet holes in his cuticle and an arrow mark showed that he had been a bad man. He said that he had got all through with fighting and fun of that sort. He was trying to raise money to build a church in Caddo, I. T., and wanted only $100 more.

Two sun dials are on the Gray and Black nunnery at Ottawa. The old clock on the eastern end of Fauneil hall in Boston was formerly a dial of this kind, and on some of the old church towers in England one may see them to-day. Aside from the kinds mentioned, the dials now in existence are intended more for ornament than use. In the days when dials were used each one contained a motto of some kind, like these: "Time flies like the shadow," or, "I tell no hours but those that are happy."

A pair of sparrows built their nest on the end of the walking beam of a Hudson river steamboat. The boat was fast at the wharf at the time, and the eggs were laid in the nest before she was ready to go. The old birds were in a pitiful flutter when the great beam began to move up and down, and for a time they seemed to question the advisability of trying to maintain a home in such an unsteady spot. Finally, they became reconciled, and went on the boat to New York and back on several trips before the little ones were hatched.

A association was created at the Guelph Board of Education the other night, when Mr. Skinner, a member, alleged that the following members were disqualified from sitting because of illegal acts: Mr. Newton, Chairman, receiving money from the Board as returning officer; Mr. Cottle, receiving money for insurance of school property; Mr. Knowles, receiving money for goods furnished to the Board; Mr. Bruce, receiving money for placing outside sash on school; Mr. Warton, receiving money at different times for coal supplied to the schools. The meeting broke up in confusion.

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is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and constipation as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.

FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY *Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, —in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.*

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN, ARISING FROM SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

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This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion. For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite, Debility, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.

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BRISTOL'S PILLS

The Infallible Remedy for all Affections of the Liver and Kidneys.

Rev. Robert Yates Thompson, M. A., B. D., of Hensall, Ont., has accepted the new lectureship of Knox College, that of Old Testament Introduction and Analysis. Mr Thompson is a young man of ability; he graduated in arts at the University of Toronto in 1880, has taken a degree in theology at Edinburgh, and has had considerable experience in mission and church work. He has been a thorough student and ought to make a good professor.

Perhaps no odder place was ever selected than that hit upon by a pair of wrens in England. A crow had been caught and nailed to a tree as a sort of warning to his fellows. The body was soon devoured and carried away by ants, leaving only the feather clad skeleton on the tree. For some reason a pair of tiny wrens took a fancy to the dead crow and began to utilize it. They brought the wings together and ingeniously fastened them. Then they built their nest between the wings and made an entrance to it at the place where the crow's breast had been.

At the regular meeting of the Toronto Natural History Society, the President, Mr. Wm. Brodie, read a paper on a new parasite which he has discovered. He has found it on spear grass, timothy and June grass, and produced samples of these grasses which had been affected by the pest. In the popular mind the effects of this insect have been confused with blight and the weavil. He had found them near the joints of the grass. After some difficulty he had counted several specimens. In one case he had an excellent opportunity to examine it. Though it was invisible to the naked eye, yet under the microscope he could plainly distinguish its legs and sucking apparatus. It was a true mite and had no wings. In the age which he calculated they lived, one of these would travel not more than six feet; and as it could not fly he inferred that it must derive all its nourishment from the grass. His supposition was that the parent entered from the top and deposited the ova in a joint, that the brood thrived by sucking the juices of the grass, which shrunk and became weak and thin. He had not been able to observe sufficiently the parts and species of the grasses which were affected, and urged upon those of the members who possessed microscopes the importance of making a study of the parasite.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It's value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taking and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. 33 1yr

D. BUTCHART

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PLANTS AND FLOWERS,
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—SUCH AS—

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Milton, Feb. 10th. '86.

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Yellowstone National Park.

One sale during the Tourist season, from June 10 to September 20, at St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, and at prominent Eastern Cities, a Special Excursion Book Ticket. Price from the points named above, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS, including the following privileges, viz:

1. Rail transportation, St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Duluth to Cinnabar (terminus Yellowstone Park branch, 51 miles from Livingston), and return.
2. Pullman Sleeping Car fare to Livingston and return.
3. Meals on Dining Cars to Livingston and return.
4. Stage transportation, Cinnabar to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, thence to upper Geyser basin and Great Falls of the Yellowstone, and return.
5. Meals and lodgings at hotels of Yellowstone Park Improvement Company for a five days' trip to Upper Geyser Basin and Great Fall of the Yellowstone.

Special Excursion Rates to and from the Pacific Coast, going or returning, via California, if desired; also to numerous Tourists and Sportsmen's resort, to Puget Sound and Alaska, will be quoted on application to the General Passenger Agent.

New publications handsomely illustrated: "Through Wonderland" with Lieut. Schwatka," and "Alice's Adventures in New Wonderland," describing the tourists' route to Alaska, the tourists' and sportsman's resorts along the Northern Pacific Railway and the Yellowstone National Park, sent free on application to

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Mr. Sandford Fleming has gone to England to negotiate with the British Government and the Australian Agents-General for the establishment of cable communication between Canada and Japan, China and Australia, in connection with the Canadian Pacific telegraph system.

VOTERS UNDER THE ONTARIO LAW.—Doubts having arisen as to the right of persons assessed for $300 income and land owners' sons to vote at municipal elections the Town Clerk was instructed at last meeting of the Galt Council to obtain the Solicitors' opinion on the points. That opinion is to the effect that persons assessed for $300 income can only vote for members of the Legislative Assembly, the municipal voters income qualification being $400. Land owners' sons, the same opinion goes on to say, are only eligible as voters for members of the Legislative Assembly. The anomaly in the latter case is that farmers' sons have always voted at municipal elections as well as at parliamentary elections.—Galt Reformer.

"It is now certain," says the St. Thomas *Journal*, "that the next Dominion elections will be held on the voters' lists now being prepared by the revising officers. The present House of Commons was elected in June, 1882, and it expires about the end of June, 1887. The Franchise Act of last year required the revising officers to commence their work of revision on or as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and complete it by the 1st of August. This has now been changed by S. 10 of the amending act; and after 1886 the revising officers are to prepare the lists on or as soon as possible after the 1st June of each year, and by S. 15 the voters' lists are to be published on or before the 1st of September, and to be certified to the clerk of the Crown in chancery on or before the 1st of November.

Irreparable damage has been done to the crops in nearly all parts of North Carolina by continuous heavy rains for more than a month. It is reported to be the heaviest flood for eighty years.

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