## CANADIAN AND ENGLISH SALT.

BY C. C. JAMES, B.A., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AT THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Common salt consists of sodium chloride (97 per cent to 98 per cent), water, calcium sulphate or gypsum (1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent.), calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, with traces of sand, clay, iron and dirt. Gypsum should not exceed 1½ per cent to 2 per cent; in excess it makes the salt difficulty soluble and produces a slime. The chloride of magnesium and calcium are very soluble, give a bitter taste, and abstract moisture from the air.

To determine whether there is ground for the prejudice that has existed against Canadian salt, I have carefully analyzed five samples of Canadian salt and four of Liverpool. No. 10 is added, being a sample sent in by a cheesemaker. It was dirty, difficulty soluble, impure, and in every way unfit for use. These are all samples of fine Dairy or Table salt procured for the Ontario Creamery by Prof. Robertson, who is testing them in butter making.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

| No. | Brand. | | Water. | Sulphate of lime. | Chloride of magnesium. | Chloride of calcium and sulphate of magnesium. | Total impurity. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Canadian | 2nd. | 0.49 | 1.83 | 0.13 | 0.78 | 1.83 |
| 2 | Canadian | 4th. | 0.75 | 2.15 | 0.25 | 0.89 | 2.28 |
| 3 | Canadian | 3rd. | 0.38 | 1.83 | 0.03 | 0.34 | 2.24 |
| 4 | Canadian | 6th. | 1.13 | 1.83 | 0.27 | 1.72 | 3.85 |
| 5 | Canadian | 5th. | 0.00 | 1.83 | 0.23 | 1.32 | 3.38 |
| 6 | Liverpool | 1st. | 0.75 | 2.15 | 0.19 | 0.31 | 2.65 |
| 7 | Liverpool | 7th. | 0.00 | 2.15 | 0.04 | 0.31 | 2.50 |
| 8 | Liverpool | 10th. | 1.79 | 2.15 | 0.19 | 0.53 | 3.21 |
| 9 | Liverpool | 9th. | | | | | |
| 10 | Unknown | | | | | | |

| No. | Brand. | | Chloride of sodium. | Moisture. | Insoluble residue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Canadian | 2nd. | 97.66 | 0.49 | 0.02 |
| 2 | Canadian | 4th. | 97.11 | 0.75 | 0.02 |
| 3 | Canadian | 3rd. | 97.33 | 0.38 | 0.03 |
| 4 | Canadian | 6th. | 96.07 | 1.13 | 0.07 |
| 5 | Canadian | 5th. | 96.46 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 6 | Liverpool | 1st. | 97.16 | 0.75 | 0.04 |
| 7 | Liverpool | 7th. | 96.93 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 8 | Liverpool | 10th. | 96.92 | 1.79 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Liverpool | 9th. | 96.70 | | |
| 10 | Unknown | | 96.29 | | |

The "residue" in the above table is the insoluble or difficultly soluble portion.

The average impurity of the five Canadian salts is 2.200 per cent; the average impurity of the four Liverpool salts is 2.203 per cent. There is as much difference between the various English brands as between the English and Canadian, and the average of the latter is a little ahead of the former.

By means of fine sieves each samples was divided into four classes; these were weighed, and an estimate made of the uniformity and fineness of the different brands. Taking 100 as the maximum of uniformity and fineness, the salts of were arranged in the following order: No. 6, 85; No. 4, 87; No. 7, 86; No. 1, 84; No. 9, 85; No. 2, 72; No. 8, 69; No. 3, 66; No. 5, 54; or (1) Liverpool, (2) Canadian, (3) Liverpool, (4) Canadian, (5) Liverpool, (6) Canadian, (7) Liverpool, (8) Canadian, (9) Canadian. In this respect the Liverpool salts salts are a little ahead, being on the average a little more uniform.

On the average the Liverpool salts are a little more soluble than the Canadian. The purer a salt the more thoroughly it dissolves, but not necessarily the more quickly. The rapidity of solution depends upon the shape of the grain as well as upon its size: the more soluble salts are flat, thin, disc shaped; the more insoluble are compact and cubical in grain. No. 1 for instance is quite pure and small in grain, but very difficulty soluble; it is gritty in feel; No. 6 the purest and finest, stands fourth. In choosing a salt, then, attention should be paid to the shape of the grain; for a quick pickle the flat grain is preferable, and for dry curing and slow pickle the compact grain. The best Canadian salts are slow in solution, the best Liverpool a little more rapid. To often Canadian salts have been condemned because a slowly dissolving salt has been used where a rapidly dissolving salt was required; for instance, in the salting of butter for immediate use. Dealers and users of salt seem to pay too little attention to this important question of solubility.

In the salting of food for immediate use, butter and pork for example, also in the case of vegetable pickling, the rapidly dissolving salts are best. In the dry curing of meat, the making of a lasting pickle, the salting of a dairy products to be stored for sometime, a more slowly dissolving salt is preferred. For table use a fine salt of uniform grain, clean and white, dry and quickly dissolving is required. Such a salt as the latter is required also for butter making, and there seems to be taking just such a salt among the Canadian brands. The best Canadian salts are either too hard in grain or too large for this immediate use. If such a brand were available Canadian salt would have no fear of competition with Liverpool salt.

The strength of the brine is often measured by a hydrometer, or salometer, and the purity of a sample of salt thereby determined. But this is not an absolute test of the true value of a salt; the soluble impurities may be heavier than the pure salt, and thus an impure sale may produce a heavier brine than a purer salt. For ordinary purposes, however, the hydrometer can be used in determining the proper strength of a brine.

A first-class salt should be pure white in color. The Liverpool salts have a faint bluish tinge; two of the Canadian salts, from the same locality, have a faint reddish cast. These colors are perhaps due to the shells of animals deposited in or besides the salt brines. Enough of the red coloring matter was obtained to determine it to be due to the presence of iron. A very decided red or blue cast should condemn a salt for use. One packer gave as his experience that a dark salt colored the outside of the meat dark also.

A first-class salt should be: 1st. clean; 2nd, white; 3rd, comparatively dry, 4th, uniform in grain; 5th, quite thoroughly soluble in water; 6th, scale-like in grain for quick, and compact for slow solution.

On the whole I see no grounds for the prejudice against the Canadian salts. There double s are some poor brands offered for sale, but their are also brands that are just as pure as the Liverpool, the only Liverpool brand that stands much ahead being partly shut out on account of its price.

Many of the leading packers of Toronto are returning to the use of Canadian salt. The only matter now is as to its use in butter. This should be given a fair and unprejudiced trial, and manufacturers should endeavor to fully meet the want in this direction by producing a salt pure in composition, fine and uniform in grain, and quick in solution.

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It is said that Lord Salisbury's Irish policy will include a proposal to lend to Ireland £5,000,000 to enable local banks on the Scotch system to lend money at a nominal interest to farmers and manufacturers to develop trade.

At a camp meeting in Komoko, on Sunday last a rain storm drove the people into a large tent for shelter, and then the wind blew the tent down on them. For a time the howling of the crowd put to the blush the feeble efforts of the storm.

Recently John Mooney, of Erin, cut his foot so badly while chopping that for some time afterwards he could not leave his bed. He was engaged to be married to the daughter of Mr. John Macdonald, a neighboring farmer, and at the time of the accident the wedding day was near at hand. The young man did not desire a postponement of the ceremony, and his bride-elect consenting, they were married on the day fixed while he lay helpless upon his couch.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Company's system is being rapidly pushed forward both in Canada and the United States, and it is thought the line will be ready for public business in a few weeks. It is believed that an arrangement has been made with the Commercial Cable Company for direct service between Canada and England.

## WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing in its various forms the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death itself gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by a drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick mucous gather about the gums and teeth in mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there a pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as though the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions of the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does the food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is their frequent palpitation of the heart? The various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs are restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, London, Limited, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

"East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath,
"London, July 24th, 1882.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favor of your valuable Syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my suffering, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months and then I felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am therefore thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health, I now enjoy.—Yours truly, W. S. Foster.

To Mr. A. J. White.

Those who are in the "Asthma Furnace" should lose no time in obtaining relief by the use of "The Rosinweed Tar Mixture," but do not use the medicine unless you will follow the directions "to the letter."

Poor Asthma sufferers, who are strangers to "Tired Nature's sweet restorer balmy sleep," should make use of "The Rosinweed Tar Mixture." Quiet refreshing sleep will follow its use.

Watchoo House, Dandon Stile, Chiswick,
Feb 17th, 1882.

Messrs White & Co., London.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I had been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I could not be able to recognise anyone or anything at the distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take a dose of the Syrup, which arrests it. In saying that this testimonial may be of the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used to) to try the Syrup, as I feel they will receive speedy benefit and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

A. H. Heron.

Seigel's Operating Pills prevent ill effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning. If you have asthma use The Rosinweed Tar Mixture.

## AN OUTCAST FROM SOCIETY.

LONDON, July 24.—Dilke has disappeared from polite society in England as completely as if an earthquake had swallowed him up. The verdict was a foregone conclusion. Dilke received it impassively, except only shrugging his shoulders slightly. He remained in court a few minutes and afterwards talking earnestly with his lawyer. He then rejoined Lady Dilke, who spent the afternoon in one of the private rooms of the court. An enormous crowd had gathered round the principal entrances, waiting for the parties to come out. Dilke left through the judge's private door, but the crowd catching sight of his brougham, shouted repeatedly: "Dirty Dilke, three groans for Dirty Dilke!" At the clubs crowds of members had patiently waited to learn the verdict, which was instantly telegraphed. The afternoon papers sold for hours as fast as they could be printed. Within two hours of the verdict being announced Dilke had issued his address to his former constituents in Chelsea. The condemnation of him in the papers to day is universal, and it is as severe as it is possible to write. Most of the papers, among them the best, such as the Times, the Standard, the Pall Mall Gazette and the Spectator demand a prosecution for perjury. On the whole the probabilities are that the case is not disposed of. Three weeks ago Dilke declared privately that if the verdict went against him he would bring an action for libel eighth against one of the Crawfords or against some newspaper and carry the case if necessary up to the House of Lords. He has, however, nothing to hope, because, even if the adultry with Mrs. Crawford were disproved, he is shown by this trial, if the evidence is to be trusted, to be a liar of the most contemptible description. From the position of a man too whom fortune had bestowed apparently everything, wealth, talents, eminence, who was the pet of society and heir apparent to the premiership, with nothing that England can give beyond its legitimate aspirations, he has fallen, step by step, out of society, out of the House of Commons; his name will be struck off the Privy Council; he will be compelled to quit England probably forever, an outcast from everything but the pity of decent men.

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The August Eclectic begins its bill of fare with a strikingly suggestive paper by James Sully on "Genius and Insanity," which cannot fail to interest the thoughtful reader. Dr. Morell Mackenzie discusses the problem, "Is Medicine a Progressive Science?" with a deal of sense and vigor, and H. D. Trahill has a strong article on "International Copyright." Prof. Max Muller's discussion of "Goethe and Carlyle" will engage the attention of all interested in literature as a fresh and notable contribution to the lives of two great men. "The Greek Home according to Homer," by E. W. Godwin, is a scholarly piece of work. Mr. Swinburne's criticism of the old Shakespearian dramatist, John Webster, is marked with all the peculiar freshness and strength of the celebrated English poet, who appeals little less strongly to the public as a prose critic than he does as a poet. Other notable papers are those on "Gustave Dore," "In Caman Dirde's Garden," by Phil Robinson, "The Development of North-west Canada," by W. Shelford, and "Theodore Agrippa D'Aubigne," by F. P. Willett. The various short papers are all timely and suggestive. The August issue worthily supports the high reputation of the magazine as a representation of the best periodical literature of the time.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 26 Bond Street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single numbers, 45 cents; trial subscription for 3 months, $1. Eclectic and any $4 Magazine, $8.

## ANARCHISTS ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Intense excitement was caused about Judge Gary's court room this afternoon by a report that the innermost counsels of the Anarchists were to be revealed through some mysterious agency. The calling of a Pinkerton detective was believed to be the beginning of a revelation to which the other startling evidence was only a prelude. Breathless attention was given the witness commenced his testi. A few moments had previously consumed in taking the evidence of R. S. Barnum, August Goerke and Richard Reichel. The first proved that an advertisement in Parson's handwriting was published by an evening paper May 4, calling an "important meeting" of the American group of the International Working People's Association at 7.30 p. m. The time was set about three hours prior to the throwing of the bomb. Goerke and Reichel both employees of the Arbeiter Zeitung, testified that Spiers wrote the "revenge" circular and caused it to be printed. This circular was a call for the meeting in the Haymarket.

A sensation was created among the Anarchists by the appearance in the witness box of Andrew C. Johnson, one of the Pinkerton detectives. Spiers regarded him with an expression of surprise and alarm and immediately began an earnest conversation with his attorney. Witness began his testimony by stating that he was a member of the American branch of the International Workingman's Union, and belonged to the armed section of that force. He had joined that organization for the purpose of finding out their objects and taking secret notes of their proceedings. He attended all their meetings from Feb. 22, 1885, to January, 1886. He took reports in writing of the meetings and turned them over to W. A. Pinkerton, superintendent of the detective agency. Witness stated that he had since learned that other Pinkerton men had been detailed on the same service. His own attendance at the meetings of the armed section was confined to two occasions. At the meeting of the American group, the debate of which was given by the witness, Fisher, one of the defendants, introduced a resolution denouncing a man named Wright, who, it was alleged had escaped punishment due for some crime by means of his high standing in the society. Spiers opposed the resolution, saying "What is the use of passing resolutions? Now is an opportunity for some of our young men to go and shoot Wright." At another meeting in April Spiers in a similar manner advised the shooting of a police sergeant who had been tried upon a serious charge but acquitted on the testimony of a brother officer. As a further sample of how the leading Anarchists were continuously seizing upon every incident engaging public attention and urging a subordinate member to make the occasion of some startling act of violence, the witness related that Fielden referring to the dedication of the new board of trade said at one of our meetings: "What a splendid opportunity there would be for some bold fellow next Tuesday evening to make the capitalists tremble by blowing up the building and all there is in it."

The witness then took each separate meeting of the American group of the International Working People's Association between February 22, 1885, and January 22, 1886, mentioned the dates specifically and proceeded by reference to memoranda to detail exactly when, where, how often and under what circumstances each of the defendants had advocated attacks on the militia and police and particularly the use of dynamite. Incidentally Detective Johnson told how Parsons, in a certain speech, had said: "I lived on snow balls all last winter, but by (a fearful oath) I won't do it this winter."

At the narration of her husband Mrs. Parsons laughed till the tears ran down her cheek, and then wiped her eyes with a big red handkerchief. The alarm that had manifested itself among the eight defendants upon the first appearance of the detective on the stand had by this time somewhat subsided. When the detective, however, began to recount his experience at the meeting of that armed section held at 194 West Lake-street the prisoners again looked serious. Twenty-two twenty-five firemen were there and two women. A man armed with a long sword dressed in a blouse and wearing a slouched hat, ordered all to fall in. Whoever wished to join the company were told to step to the front. The detective and two others stepped forward. Upon the officers demanding that each should be vouched for by some member of the company, the detective was for a moment at a loss how to proceed. To his great relief Parsons volunteered to be his sponsor. At this evidence every man among the defendants turned inquiringly towards Parsons. That individual was evidently nonplussed.

The company, witnessed continued, drilled for three-quarters of an hour in the regular manner. A man then came with two boxes which he placed on the table. The drill master invited all up to examine the latest improved dynamite bombs. They were carefully inspected by all the members. At a subsequent meeting of this portion of the armed section, which was known as the International Rifle American Group, Parsons was elected lieutenant. The question of arms was discussed. He said: "Look here, boys, why cannot we make a raid on the First Regiment armory. Only two or three men are on guard." The idea was generally favored but it was finally decided to put the matter off for a time. In case of a conflict with the authorities the International Rifles were to act in concert with Lehrand and W. R. Vorein. The 1st of May was specifically mentioned as the most available opportunity for bringing about the "social revolution." "The 1st of May," Fielden had said, "will be a grand time to strike the blow. There will be 50,000 men out of employment." The witness related a significant confidential talk, giving the place, date and hour which he had overheard between Fielden and Spiers.

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Mr. W. S. G. Knowles, a Guelph pioneer, is dead. He was an old member of the Board of Education in that city. Deceased was born at Ashford, Kent county, England, in 1808.

The officers of the Imperial army, who are at present in Canada buying up horses for the British army waited upon the directors of the Industrial Exhibition, and suggested that the Board should offer prizes at the forthcoming Exhibition for horses best fitted for cavalry purposes. It was decided to offer prizes for the best riding horses fitted for light, medium or heavy cavalry.

CANAJOHARIE, N.Y. July 27.—The last day of hope entertained by the great body of hop growers throughout New York State vanished this morning. During the night a heavy rain occurred. Growers thought this would have a good effect. Instead yards, which yesterday appeared green and healthy are now black and utterly ruined. Many growers in this section destroyed their yards a week ago, and now slashing them down will become general. Where one week ago it was thought a quarter of an average yield would be harvested, it is now believed not a pound will be picked. Growers are very much disheartened, and their predicament is only equalled by the condition of the hop pickers. Good eight-five hops now being 20c to 25c, afraid 5c, and 10c six weeks ago.


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*Price Retail, 25 Cents.*

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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
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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, Despondency, and in all cases where an EFFECTIVE and CERTAIN STIMULANT is required, the ELIXIR will be found INVALUABLE.
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WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES.
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send our purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if a treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by J. H. McCollom druggist, Sole agent for Milton.

A special exhibition of Canadian fruit and vegetables at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in the autumn has been proposed, and steps are being taken to carry out the suggestion.

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PLANTS AND FLOWERS,
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THE ONLY RAIL LINE
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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.
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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.
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The Montreal volunteers, who were called out to repel the Fenian invasion in 1866 and 1870, have sent a memorial to the Government setting forth that they are as much entitled to medals for their valor as the militia who put down the Northwest rebellion.

The August number of LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is pre eminently an out-of-doors number. John Burroughs contributes a paper upon Gilbert White's Natural History of Selborne, which has all his charm of manner, his pleasant humor, his minute observations of nature. The scene of "Lolitia," a brilliant short story by Mary Agnes Tincker, is laid in Spain, and the incidents revolve around a bull-fight, which is described with extraordinary power, in the ever popular Experience Meetings, John Habberton, under the title of "Paddling for Pleasure," tells about his experiences as a canoeist. John M. Ward, the famous captain of the New York Base-ball Club, gives a frank straightforward and very interesting account of his career as a base-ball player, and L. E. Myers, the short-distant runner, contributes some "Confessions of a Champion Athlete." A timely articles, in view of the coming bankers' convention at Boston, is The Banks in 1861, by A. S. Bolles, which throws a some new light upon the patriotic services of the banks in upholding the national credit at the beginning of the war. The anonymous American serial "Taken by Siege," which has provoked so much discussion and curiosity, is approaching completion. "A Bachelor's Blunder" is as bright and clever as ever. The reader is now beginning to see what was the "blunder" which the bachelor committed. In the Monthly Gossip, E. F. W. has a caustic attack upon Howells' new serial "The Minister's Charge," and other writers discuss other subjects of current interest. There are some excellent poems, including a virotous "Memory Picture of the Graves of The West," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

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