

Business Cards.

FREDERICK BISCOE, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office, corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets.

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder. Planning Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public.

GEORGE PALMER, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store.

OLIVER & MACDONALD, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets.

THE HOTEL, GUELPH, remodeled and newly furnished. Good accommodation for commercial travellers.

DRS. KEATING & WORSFOLD, Physicians, Surgeons, etc. Office—the late Dr. Howitt's, Essex street, Guelph.

JOHN KIRKHAM, Silver Plater and Brass Finisher. All orders promptly attended to.

DR. BROCK, RESIDENCE Directly opposite Chalmers' Church, QUEBEC STREET.

MR. A. T. HEATHFIELD, Organist and Teacher of Music. Is now prepared, and will be happy to receive pupils for instruction in Music.

ROYAL HOTEL LIVERY STABLE. The subscriber begs to notify the public that he has purchased the above livery from Mr. Geo. W. Jessop.

CONNOR'S BILLIARD HALL, IN THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, GUELPH, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

DOMINION SALOON. The Coolest and Nicest Summer Drinks.

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN, Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

F. STURDY, House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter. GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

PARKERS HOTEL, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MARKET, GUELPH. First-class accommodation for travellers.

PRIZE DENTISTRY. DR. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Licentiate of Dental Surgery.

W. M. FOSTER, L. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, GUELPH. Office over E. Harvey & Co's Drug Store.

GA. FITTING AND—STEAM FITTING. Done in the best style and most workman-like manner.

AT HOWARD'S. All Kinds of Fixtures made to order on the Shortest Notice.

Changing Pipes, &c. or Repairs. Done on the shortest notice.

New Advertisements.

DURHAM BULL. The subscriber has a thorough bred Durham bull, which will serve this season at his farm.

40 ACRES OF GOOD PASTURE IN TOWN TO RENT. RIVER upon one side of it. Apply at the Law Office of the undersigned.

PIANO TUNING. Mr. Karl Kohler, from Nordheim's, is in town, and will attend to all orders, which may be left at Mr. P. G. Allan's Bookstore.

BLACKSMITH WANTED. A Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom constant employment will be given.

DRESS MAKING. Miss Craven Let's from Montreal, is prepared to undertake Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting in all its branches.

LOTS FOR SALE. For sale twenty-four lots in Jackson's Survey, near Mr. John Hornam's residence.

PIANO FOR SALE. For sale, a 7 Octave Piano, rosewood, over string, curved legs.

FARM FOR SALE. Lot No. 9, south east half, 9th con. East Garafraxa, 100 acres.

FOR SALE AT A. H. R. Kennedy's Flour and Feed Store. Goldie's Standard Family Flour.

GRAND CONCERT. Town Hall, Guelph, MONDAY EVENING, 15th JULY.

CANADIAN ARTISTES. Mr. J. W. Bowman, (Late of the Academies of Leipzig, Dresden and Bonn, SOLO IN VIOLETT, supported by the following Performers:

WESLEYAN METHODIST Sabbath School Pic-nic. The annual Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School Pic-nic will be held on the grounds of H. W. PETERSON, Esq.

MINERAL BATHS AND—Summer Resort. PRESTON, ONTARIO. CHARGES: \$7.00 a week for single room.

NEW FANCY STORE, Upper Wyndham Street, Mrs. WINSTANLEY. Next door to Mr. Naismith's.

LENDING LIBRARY. Guelph, May 27, 1872.

Guelph Evening Mercury

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1872

Town and County News.

The "Eckford" of London, and the "Union" of Guelph, play a match game on the "Maple Leaf" grounds at 3:30 to-morrow afternoon.

The body of Miss Church, who died at Detroit some time since from the effects of poison administered to her by her seducer, Ostrander, of Arthur, was exhumed on Thursday and sent home per Great Western Railway.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—We understand that, in consequence of the number of candidates for certificates of qualification, the examination will require to be conducted in the Drill Shed, that being the only building affording sufficient accommodation.

READ Bow Bells, Naomi the Gipsy Girl, a new and original tale of absorbing interest, a beautiful story of deep pathos, mystery and sensational events.

SABBATH DEBECRATION.—A correspondent from Normansy says:—"One of my neighbors left his three children to rake up some hay on Saturday last and when Sunday morning came he upbraided them for not having done enough work.

DAN BRYANT'S RELATIONSHIP.—I daughtered a widow who had a grown up child. My father visited our house often, and fell in love with my step-daughter.

THE CROPS IN Guelph District. We much regret to learn from one of our most intelligent agriculturists, who has recently travelled over a considerable portion of this and surrounding districts, that the crops as a whole are looking most miserable.

THE WIMBLEDON MATCH.—TRUMP OF THE CANADIANS.—London, July 13.—The Canadians at Wimbledon have won the Rajah of Calapore's Challenge Cup, against the United Kingdom Champions, by eight points.

ACCIDENT WITH A PISTOL.—On Friday evening a young man named Switzer, of Georgetown, accidentally shot himself in the leg while drawing a pistol loaded with buckshot from his pocket.

THE CROPS.—By another week haying will be general, and a very heavy crop will be gathered. Fall wheat in the Queen's Valley is an excellent crop.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The Hamilton Times learns that a new disease of a most malignant type has lately attacked a number of cattle in the neighborhood of Stoney Creek.

TWO SAFES BLOWN OPEN.—The office of Mr. John Otis' tannery, Brantford, was broken into on Friday night, and the two safes contained therein torn open.

THE CROPS.—The Paris Star says:—"The barley and fall wheat harvest are very near at hand. Already the fields are white for the harvest."

A juvenile New Englander recently poisoned himself, a week after the death of the man she was to marry, and her preparation for "shuffling off this mortal coil" were truly melodramatic.

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The Dominion Election Law.

We have pointed out repeatedly the necessity for a consolidation of the laws which are to regulate the elections of the Dominion, and for various improvements.

The law as it now is in Ontario has to be called from seven or eight statute books, and if we go outside of Ontario, for perhaps as many more. We do not, therefore, wonder that we have received a good many questions about the subject, in response to which we give a brief statement of the law as it is to be found.

The Dominion statute, 34 Vic. ch. 90 (1871, page 88), known as the Interim Election Act, provides that the election laws in force in the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the date of the Confederation, with regard to the qualification and disqualification of persons to be elected, the voters, the oaths, the powers and duties of the returning officers, shall continue to be the law, with the exceptions which follow:

First it is to be noted, however, that the Oustigan Act has, during the last session, further limited the selection of candidates. The exceptions contained in the Act are—that the elections are to be begun and ended on one day instead of two, the polls remaining open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The qualification of voters is to be the same as for the elections to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario on the 23rd January, 1869. This will be found in the Ontario Statute, 32 Vic. ch. 21; (1869, page 57). This, it will be remembered, enables any person to vote, not disqualified, and who is bona fide owner, tenant or occupant of real property of the value given below, and entered on the last revised roll, &c. The property in cities must be of the value of \$400; in towns of \$300; and in incorporated villages and townships of \$200. Where two or more persons are jointly assessed, each may vote if the property is of sufficient amount, if divided, to give each a vote. The parties disqualified are the Superior and County Court Judges, Recorders of cities, officers of Customs, Clerks of the Peace, County Attorneys, Registrars, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Agents for the sale of Crown Lands, and Postmasters in cities and towns, and officers engaged in the collection of Revenue.

The polling divisions and wards are to be the same as in the next preceding election for the Assembly of Ontario, and the Returning Officers shall provide a polling place in the most central and convenient place for the electors. The roll to be used is the same as would be used in the Ontario Assembly elections.

In other respects, the mode of conducting the election will be the same as has been heretofore in use for the old Parliament elections, and will be regulated by the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chap. 17, page 47, Statute of 1860, and the Statute of 1866, page 61.

The Interim Act, to which we first referred, also allows the Governor-General to appoint Returning Officers. This Act also provides against corrupt practices in the 9th section, which enacts that no person shall directly or indirectly employ any means of corruption, by giving money, office, place, employment, gratuity, reward, or any bond, bill, note, or conveyance of land, or any promise for the same; nor shall he, either by himself or his authorized agent for that purpose, threaten any elector with losing any office, salary, income or advantage, with the intent to corrupt or bribe any elector to vote for such candidate or to keep back any elector from voting for any other candidate; nor shall he open, support, or cause to be supported at his cost and charges any house of public entertainment for the accommodation of the electors; and if any representative to the House of Commons is proved guilty before the proper tribunal of using any of the above means to procure his election, his election shall be thereby declared void, and he shall be incapable of being a candidate, being elected or returned during that parliament.

The Act of 1860, before referred to (chap. 17, page 47), contains the other provisions with regard to corrupt practices, but as this is familiar to all concerned in elections, we shall only summarize its provisions. It declares it to be illegal to give money directly or indirectly to influence a voter. Also to give a promise of office to a voter. Also to corruptly influence a voter, and to advance money for bribery purposes. The above offences are misdemeanors, and are punishable by a fine of \$200 to any one who may be found guilty. Payment of actual personal expenses, professional expenses, printing, &c., excepted.

Contracting to vote for money, receiving money to vote, and threatening to use or using violence, are misdemeanors, subjecting the guilty party to a like forfeit. Hiring vehicles is illegal alike for candidates and electors, and subjects the guilty party to \$30 fine.

No person is exempt from answering questions because the answers may criminate him. Any contract, even for a legal purpose, if connected with the election, is void.

The mode of conducting the election is probably familiar enough. The returning officer, on receipt of the writ, is immediately to endorse the date of receipt upon it. He is within eight days to issue a proclamation fixing the nomination day, &c., which is to be posted up at least eight days before such nomination day. No show of hands is to be required. The returning officer is to appoint the required number of deputies, and is to transmit the poll-books, &c., as required by the act of 1866. The qualification of a member of the House of Commons is fixed by Con. Stat. ch. 6, and real property to the value of \$500 (sterling) free from encumbrances.

A new method of washing has been extensively adopted in Germany to obviate the ill-effects of soda on linen. The operation consists in dissolving two pounds of soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear, and adding to this one table-spoonful of turpentine and three of liquid ammonia; the mixture must then be well stirred, and the linen steeped in it for two or three hours, taking care to cover up the vessel which contains them as nearly hermetically as possible. The clothes are afterward washed out and rinsed in the usual way. The soap and water may be reheated and used a second time, but in that case half a teaspoonful of turpentine and a table-spoonful of ammonia must be added. The linen scarcely suffers at all, and its cleanliness and color are perfect.

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