

The Weekly British Colonist

Wednesday February 22nd 1871

The San Juan Dispute.

The resolution passed on Tuesday, bearing upon the subject of the San Juan dispute, is by no means the least important matter which has occupied the attention of the Legislature during its present session. It was supported in a speech worthy of the subject and highly creditable to its author. There are but few men possessing such an intimate knowledge of the question, and there are probably fewer still who could have applied that knowledge with greater effect to the better purpose. We take occasion to congratulate the Hon. Dr. Holmeken upon the delivery of a speech which was listened to with the greatest attention, which will be everywhere read with the deepest interest, and which will constitute an important chapter in history. The whole thing has been most timely and well put. Too great carelessness cannot be observed with a view to averting those disastrous consequences which have followed previous attempts to adjust boundary disputes between Great Britain and the United States of America; and although the Dominion of Canada is well represented in the present Commission, yet it would appear just and proper that British Columbia should put in an appearance when questions which so directly and so vitally affect her are to be settled. It is doubtless too late now to talk about British Columbia being represented upon the Commission; else we should not have hesitated to suggest the propriety of the appointment of Sir James Douglas to a seat on that Commission. His thorough acquaintance with the subject from first to last, arising from personal observation, would eminently qualify Sir James for that position, while his distinguished services in connection with British interests on the Pacific would appear to point him out as entitled to such a distinction. As matters now stand, however, it is not a question of the appointment of a Commissioner with which we have to do; but the object is to place the Commissioners already appointed in possession of such facts and information as may tend to a just settlement of these disputes, having due regard to the equitable and reasonable claims and interests of the Dominion on the Pacific. This is the object of the Resolution passed by the Legislature on Tuesday; and it cannot be better promoted, as matters now stand, than by placing the interests of British Columbia in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Tolbo, a gentleman especially fitted for the mission, both by ability and a thorough personal knowledge of the subject. This will doubtless be managed by His Excellency and with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Ross on the Commission, and the Hon. Mr. Tolbo before the Commission, the people of British Columbia will experience less anxiety about the settlement of a question in which they are so deeply interested. Before dismissing the Joint High Commission, we desire to allude to a matter of very great importance. British Columbia possesses a system of "Inland Seas" of an extent and value little realized even amongst ourselves, much less by those on the opposite rim of this continent. Starting from where the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude cuts the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, and extending clear away up to "fifty-four, forty," there is a succession of inland seas, rivers, rapids, spurs, inlets, straits and islands, reaching to the north and south, and probably unequalled in the world. This stupendous water system belongs exclusively to British Columbia, and its value for fishing purposes is incalculable. The best white fisheries on the North Pacific are in these smaller members of the "Inland Seas" abundant in number and in variety of "fishes." We have said this noble water-system is all our own. No foreign ship has a right to cross the forty-ninth parallel. No foreign fisherman has a right to project harpoon or dip net or hook in these waters. With all their untold wealth and picturesque loveliness, they are the property of British Columbia. And a rich inheritance they truly are. It is to be presumed that any treaty which may be negotiated by the Commission about to sit at Washington, giving subjects of the United States the right to fish in Canadian waters will also give them the right to fish in and navigate these waters to which we have been referring. Now, have the Commissioners the most remote conception of the value of such a concession? Are they conscious of the fact that in including our inland waters in such a treaty they will be conceding privileges on the Pacific of greater ultimate value than those on the Atlantic? What will be the right of a free market in the States for our marine productions, compared with the right to American citizens to navigate and fish in our magnificent inland fisheries water system? It is of the utmost importance that the Commissioners should be made to understand all this, that they should be made aware of the fact that the most valuable fishing-grounds of the Dominion will be on the Pacific, and that they should not throw away our exclusive right to these "Inland Seas" and their waters. It is for these and kindred reasons that British Columbia should have a seat on the Commission. It is for these reasons that we are so solicitous that some competent representative of British Columbia should appear before the Commission.

Friday, Feb 17th. Arrived at the Otter. The H. B. Co's steamer Otter, Capt Lewis, arrived from New Westminster at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Among the passengers were Capt Irving, Mr. T. L. Stuebgen, Mr. M. T. Johnson, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. Green, Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. McKay, Mr. F. Kaye, and 5 others. She also brought down the Big Bend Express and mail in the hands of Mr. P. Reid, and 320 barrels and 198 hi barrels of salmon.

BURNARD INLET.—The ship with the remarkable name of Paddy Dawson, arrived on Wednesday at Moody's mills, where the bark Delaware is nearly ready for sea. The barks Finzel and Antipodes are loading at the Hastings mills.

A Trip to Baynes Sound.

TWO VICTORIANS AND A MANANIMOT NEARLY DEVoured BY BEARS, PANTHERS, WOLVES AND "SUCH LIKE."

Messrs Powell and Gaston of this city, in company with Mr C A Alport of Nanaimo, visited Baynes Sound on Wednesday last for the purpose of inspecting the

BEAM OF COAL there. They were landed from the Sir James Douglas early in the morning—the steamer continuing on to Comox and arranging to call for them again in the evening. The party made for the seam and soon encountered

SNOW TWO FEET DEEP, through which they waded with difficulty. The trail was entirely snowed over and they had to pick their way as best they could through thickets and over fallen timber. The day was well advanced before they reached the spot; and after inspecting the seam and finding it to be quite as valuable as

THEIR FANCY HAD PAINTED IT, they set out upon their return. But here a new difficulty arose. The BRANTS OF PREY that abound in the locality, rendered ravonous by the difficulty of digging through the snow to procure food, had scented the two

WELLFEED CITY GENTS and their equally well-conditioned companion. It is not often that such TEMPTING TIDBITS are brought within reach of their voracious maws; and soon from every side resounded the growls of bears, the howls of panthers and the short, sharp yelps of a pack of hungry wolves! As a matter of course the party lost no time in making all speed for the spot at which the steamer had landed them. They reached the landing in a marvellously short space of time, and awaited with much anxiety the return of the steamer. The

HUNGRY BRANTS, meanwhile, drew nearer and nearer as night drew on, and it was with a feeling of intense relief that the smoke of the steamer was at last discerned in the distance, and the finally drew up to the beach and took them aboard just as the wolves had approached within thirty yards of the landing. It is the firm belief of at least one of the gentlemen that, had they been compelled to remain on the spot till night fell, they would have been

DEVoured FOR SUPPER by the voracity, and that all their friends would ever have found would have been a few bits of cloth and a few buttons—like the relics of the London sausagemaker who fell into the hopper of his own machine.

NEW WESTMINSTER.—The sale of town lots for municipal taxes came off on Monday. The lots brought 150 per cent higher prices than were realized at previous sales. There were 26 prisoners, two of whom are located in gaol last month. Farmers on the Lower Fraser are getting their lumber from the Harrison River saw mill. A new side-walk has been put down in front of the Treasury buildings, and other street improvements are in progress. An inquest was held before Mr. Claudet, in reference to the destruction of the Mansion House by fire, which resulted in a verdict that the fire was the result of accident.

THE UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Bent Solverson, who brutally assaulted Mr R Maynard on Wednesday evening because Maynard wouldn't give him a bit, was yesterday placed in the Police Court to answer for the offence. He pleaded not guilty and then proceeded in a rambling way to state that he had worked for some man who failed to pay him his wages, that his breath was short, but that he didn't know whether it was shortened by Mr Maynard or the spirits. He was remanded for one day upon the supposition that he is a little wrong in the upper story.

EAST COAST.—The steamer Sir James Douglas, Capt Clarke, arrived from a trip to the East Coast at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon bringing as passengers Dr Powell, Mr Gaston, Rev Mr Aitkin, Mr Ashdown Green, Mr Westwood, Mr and Mrs Reid and 10 other passengers. A large number of hogs were brought down consigned to local butchers. The trip was pleasant. There is a great deal of snow at Comox. The news is unimportant.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

BRUSSELS, Feb 12.—The King has given 10,000 francs towards revictualing Paris. Prince Napoleon is here. LONDON, Feb 13.—A Times Berlin special says it is confidently expected at the headquarters that peace will shortly be concluded. The Prussian Parliament has asked an advance of fifty million of Thalers to be refunded by the Parliament of Germany.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg will retire to-morrow if the Terms of Peace decided upon and confidentially confided to Favre are not agreed upon by the Assembly. Possibly hostilities will be renewed immediately upon the ending of the armistice. General Dacor has resigned. The troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the utmost war strength.

If Peace be proclaimed all landwehr regiments, of infantry and reserve cavalry will be sent home and broken up with the troops of the line, and will remain in arms in such parts of France as will be retained till the war indemnity is paid. The garrisons of fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine will require about sixty thousand men. LONDON, Feb 13.—The Prussian levies on Saint Jermain, are 750,000 francs.

It is said the armistice has been prolonged to the 28th. A Versailles special says the grand entrance of the Germans into Paris will take place at noon on the 19th. BERLIN, Feb 13.—The Prussian Cross Gazette judges from the result of the elections in France that a resumption of war may not be expected. It thinks there is scarcely a doubt but that the armistice will be prolonged.

VERSAILLES, Feb 13.—Hostilities continue in the departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice. LONDON, Feb 13.—Touchard is elected to the assembly from the department of Haute Rhine. Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of 200 million of francs and levy a municipal war tax. LILLE, Feb 13.—The Prussians have undoubtedly stopped railway communication between Lille and Paris.

It is reported that there has been risings of the population in the invaded districts but the rumors are not credited. BORDEAUX, Feb 13.—In the assembly the rules and other internal arrangements of the chamber of 1849 were adopted. The President received a letter from Garibaldi in which he declines the seat in the assembly offered him by the department of Seine for himself and in the name of his colleagues of Bordeaux and Paris resigned the power confided in them by the government of the national defence. He stated that the ministers would remain in office to maintain order until the constitution of the new government was adopted.

The Emperor will proceed to the Tuilleries and lunch with the court and staff, and if the Tuilleries is unprepared for his reception he will occupy the palace. The Emperor will return to Berlin on the last day of February. A dispatch from Versailles dated the 12th says the delivery of arms is completed, and the Germans are destroying the French guns as useless, on account of the removal of the breech loading apparatus.

VERSAILLES, Feb 12.—The Germans have drawn closer to Paris. Chanzy entered Paris on Tuesday and a council of war is to be held by the chief generals of France. There is a prevailing wish in the capital for submission to the fate of war and Paris is willing to make any sacrifice in preference to the resumption of hostilities. Accounts from the north indicate a similar feeling.

The conditions of peace are likely to be relaxed in severity if the assembly manifests a spirit of resignation and dignity of temper and conciliation. The elections were quiet and not the slightest interference was made by the Germans. There was no motion of excitement. The whole of the 5th army corps have marched to Orleans and the 11th corps are under orders to follow. VERSAILLES, Feb 13.—The bankers of Paris have fully provided means to loan that city 200,000,000 francs for the payment of its war contribution. The French have proposed an extension of the armistice. Favre is expected to visit Versailles. The Emperor will go to Berlin early next month to open the session of the Reichstag.

PARIS, Feb 15.—U S Minister Washburne has returned from Paris. Gambetta is seriously ill. In the Department of the Seine twenty-five francs are exacted from each inhabitant by the Prussians. BRUSSELS, Feb 13.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has approved of the proposed loan of 50,000,000 thalers to the Empire. LONDON, Feb 13.—Strauburg papers contain a communication signed by Prussians, to the effect that Germany will never restore to the French the territory covered by the city of Strauburg.

LONDON, Feb 14.—Gladstone denies that the Prussians had placed obstructions in the way of the revictualing of Paris. The Premier also said the government suggested to Prussia to make known the proposed terms of peace. BORDEAUX, Feb 13.—A quorum of the Assembly has not yet arrived, yet there was a caucus today of the Orleansians, who believe that they possess a clear majority. Many Bonapartists agents are here.

PARIS, Feb 13.—Everything has been arranged at Bordeaux. The committee to negotiate a treaty of peace has been settled and a draft of a treaty has been approved by Bismarck and Moltke. The treaty will be signed immediately and the German troops will then march through Paris to Strasburg and there take trains for home. The Assembly will then adjourn to Paris and proceed with the restoration of France.

The Departments not occupied by the Germans are ravaged by bands of franc-tireurs, who are pillaging travelers and houses, and terror reigns in these Departments. Discreditable revelations are being made concerning the Provisional Government. It is said that members hold immense sums of money made out of contracts. They secretly disposed of stores and provisions. Provisions are pouring into the city and prices are lower. LONDON, Feb 14.—A second ballot will be required in Paris to determine the election of Favre, Ulrich, Fourville, Faidherbe, Cocchian and Gambetta, which have not obtained the requisite majority.

ANEN, Feb 15.—The World's special says Belfort has surrendered and the garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war. The armistice has been extended to the departments of Cole 1909, Jura and Doubs. PARIS, Feb 15.—Paris returned last night from Bordeaux. Complete tranquillity prevails. Gen. Clouhad Thomas has resigned the command of the National Guards. Gen. Knor replaces him. LONDON, Feb 15.—The London Times evening says that Prince Napoleon is in London and will make that city his permanent residence.

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Eastern States.

NEW YORK, Feb 11.—Dispatches from Washington indicate certain degrees of dissatisfaction among the members of both houses with regard to the Commission, founded principally on the delay that the claimants will prefer. They say that if the Commission agree to a treaty the Senate may spend a long time in the consideration of the question. A year must pass before the question can be adjusted, they say, there will be more delay before the claimants can establish their claims and get their money. They add that the correspondence published leaves the powers of the Commission very uncertain and may be construed to include all questions between the two countries, and negotiations may result in a treaty that may be no more acceptable than the Beverly Johnson one. They demand that the bills now before Congress be passed so that the United States may assume the claims and then settle with Great Britain afterwards. The majority in Congress approve of the President's plan to appoint the commissioners on the part of the United States and to guarantee that whatever is agreed to by them is acceptable to the people.

BOSTON, Feb 12.—An order has been received at the Navy Yard from Washington to prepare the U S steamer Worcester to take a cargo of provisions to France. NEW YORK, Feb 14.—The statement of Sec'y Robeson regarding the Tennessee that it is too soon by ten days to expect any advice from her, to allay public anxiety, has been employed with considerable effect. The World's Philadelphia dispatch, giving additional particulars from Capt Drummond of the signing of the Tennessee, says: She was acting very strangely and it was all we could do to keep out of her way. She was steering directly south. She crossed our bows within 500 feet of us. This was about 100 miles from Cape Hatteras and a perfect gale had been blowing. I feel confident that it was the Tennessee we saw. If she got through the straits all right she would certainly have had to put in at Jamaica in four days and reported from that place. Both Capt Drummond and the first mate are positive it was the Tennessee they saw as she would have been just at that place on the 19th day of January, last time.

NEW YORK, Feb 14.—The U S steamer Worcester at Boston and storehouse supply at New York are placed at the disposal of the committee organized in these places for the purpose of sending supplies for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany. The committee will employ all men now at the disposal of the department and it is suggested that supplies for this object collected at other places be forwarded for transportation to one of the above-named cities. WASHINGTON, Feb 12.—A resolution was offered and agreed to by Corbett directing the Secretary of Treasury to furnish the Senate at the next session a list of unutilized Oregon and Washington Territory Indian claims which was on file in the Auditor's office. WASHINGTON, Feb 15.—Representative Booker, of Virginia, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee this morning and presented a memorial from the citizens of Virginia asking for an investigation into the official conduct of Gen Canby while in command of that State.

The House, after reading the Journal, proceeded to a special order for the consideration of a Bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States under the 14th amendment. The bill was discussed at great length, taking a wide range and a large number of senators took part in the debate. The question was taken on final vote by the yeas and nays, 23 yeas and 12 nays. The bill also provides for the appointment by the U S Circuit Court Judges of two supervisors of elections in different politics, for each of the 2000 inhabitants and for a Civil Supervisor of each judicial district. enables U S Marshals to call to their aid bystanders or post committees to directly provide for all elections of representatives to Congress by ballot, written or printed, anything in the State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

California. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 13.—It commenced raining early this evening and there are indications of a storm. The report that Gen Lagrange is to be removed from the superintendency of the mint is generally credited. The parties engaged in the movement against him allege that he increased the force on taking possession of the office and soon after economized by cutting it down, removing old experienced employees and retaining his personal friends. The name of his successor in the event of his removal has not transpired. The charge of assault with intent to murder brought against J. Murphy the saloon keeper who shot Grath last week was filed today. The latter was thought to be mortally wounded, but is now pronounced out of danger.

Stocks.—This p.m.—Down to 2500. A narrow gauge R.R. from this city to Mendocino San Mateo county, to cost about \$10,000,000, is contemplated and the money for the preliminary surveys are already subscribed. It will if built run along the bay and there will be much piling and copping required. The object is to accommodate travel exclusively and to make quicker time than the old line. Arrived.—Star Wm Tabor, San Diego. There is a report current that Wells, Fargo & Co's agent had been robbed on board the Wm Tabor. The report originated in the fact that the office was broken into and the till burst open with a coil and robbed of \$4,000. When the steamer came in the laid off in the stream and a posse of Police went aboard and searched for the money, but without success. STOCKTON, Feb 15.—Gen Alexander Lane of the Stockton canal, estimates the cost of the work at \$111,900. The trial of James G. Elebert, charged with the murder of his brother, commenced today in the 5th Judicial Court. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 15.—Arrived.—Star Montana, Mazatlan; bark Banner, Fort Gambier. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 14.—Flour.—Unchanged. Wheat—\$2.20@2.40. Barley—7000 sbs brewing, \$1.42 1/2. Oats—Choice \$1.70@1.75. It is rumored that the Hon Thos Shannon will succeed Gen Lagrange as superintendent of the mint, but no changes will be made in the revenue department. Forty thousand pounds of government navy tobacco sold to-day for \$38,400 cents.

Salt Lake, Feb 14.—Last Sunday evening a party of Indians having obtained whiskey, got drunk and took forcible possession of a house on the north part of the town, stole all the provisions they could find, smashed the furniture and made a camp fire of it. The Marshal disposed of them. (SEE MAINLAND TELEGRAPH.) BRITISH COLUMBIA. SEPA CRANK, Feb 15.—Several men here are making tobaccos and will leave for Omineca in about ten days. Snowing lightly to-day. FROM FUERT SOUND.—The U S mail steamer Isabel, Capt Morrison, arrived from Port Townsend last night bringing a mail and about 20 passengers. The Isabel will leave for Nanaimo about 8 o'clock this morning, returning to-morrow night and sailing for Port Townsend on Monday morning. We have to thank Capt Morrison for the genial favors.

FROM NANAIMO.—The Steamer Emily Harris arrived from Nanaimo yesterday morning with a load of coal for Capt Frain. The Orient has finished her cargo of Newcastle stone and will sail for San Francisco to-day. THE PRISON OF WALES.—Meet of the Government stores being underneath the Victoria freight, the bark Prince of Wales will be towed to the H. B. Co's wharf this morning by the Otter. FRENCH HOSPITAL.—His Excellency the Governor has expressed an intention of paying an early visit to that model institution, the French Hospital. RELIEF AT LAST! "I have suffered much from dimness or vertigo. Three bottles of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and two phials of Pills entirely cured me." A CLEAN, BRIGHT SKIN. "My blood and humors were in a very bad state. Painful sores broke out all over my body, my limbs. Seven weeks' use of Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills made me a new man, with a clear and smooth a skin as any one could have."

J. SKIRRA, Maryville. 676. INVISIBLE CLOUDS OF PERFUME! Fill every room where the floors are sprinkled with the true Murray and Lannan's Florida Water. In Spanish America all persons of refinement and taste perfume their drawing rooms in this way before having company, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of their guests. If there are any connoisseurs, buyers or always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lannan & Kemp, New York. 552

HEALTH HAS A BEAUTY OF ITS OWN. No eruptions, sores or discolorations disfigure or annoy the man or woman whose stomach, liver and bowels do their duty thoroughly. To compel them to their work, to render it impossible for them to do it in a slovenly, imperfect way, it is only necessary to take a few doses of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters. This potent vegetable specific renovates every weakened organ and controls every disordered function.

The question of employment of the country in useful and the political economical is open to very great that we would dress ourselves. stated we should the public prison, which for the most part expense to the doubtful bodily punishment in the form taxation, is inflicted. Honest, taxed, and that maintenance of bonds who prefer to see rather than in so far as the concerned the object. minimal is doubtless question arises which chased too dear. It is but indifferently can hardly be con do-well is provided quarters, warm of some food, the tendance; and to ed plenty of reading and spiritual. Grand Juries are scrutinize the pre that the condition inmates are in ev able. Virtuous people in rags and criminal business day. Our notion most jealous solic and health of the net prepared to Bat where does the To a majority of treatment really of punitive justice to advocate the d liness and comfort going to adv and the est- all the disgust. But we are going systematic and of criminals upon for their maintenance for the expense of conviction. It is true, that should be pence of the adm justice. Why should subjected to lease? Why should not had every work be self-sustaining? And one of s And this brings a field. We have a the chain-gang in this country, re- lated to harden and demoralize results the very justice seeks. The shall convict labor a punishment, an State, and at the from the objecti Here is the cruel are disposed to th will be best attai of convict labor penitentiary sys appear to be not to that end. The outrage of the which can only life in the penite believe that the susceptible of a would render it the wants of the co have been enunc his will soon ha it be the study of cal economists?