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ng at a post situated at S. W.
10, Swanson Bay, marked John
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ains; thence west 60 chains,
, to shore line; thence follow-
e line southerly to the point of
nt, containing all the vacant
outside the boundaries of Lot
taining an area of 320 acres,

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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

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THE JUST RIGHTS OF CANADA IGNORED

Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth Issue Statement Giving Reasons for Refusing to Sign Boundary Award.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 20.—Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, in a statement of their reasons for refusing to sign the award, say they consider the finding of the tribunal regarding the islands at the entrance to Portland canal and the mountain line is not a judicial one. They add:

"We urged our views as strongly as we were able, but have been compelled to witness the sacrifice of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

London, Oct. 19.—A draft of the decision reached by the Alaskan boundary commissioners, as announced by the Associated Press, was signed by a majority of the commissioners this evening. Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette, the Canadian commissioners, refused to sign.

The decision grants all the American contentions with the exception of the one relating to the Portland canal. The signatories were Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, Senator Lodge, Senator Turner and Secretary Root, the American commissioners. They constituted a majority, and ensured finality.

Messrs. Aylesworth and Jette carried their outspoken disapproval to the decision to the point of refusing to sign even that section of the decision giving the Portland canal to Canada, and they emphasized their attitude by walking out of the cabinet room in the foreign office before the signatures of the other had been affixed to the historic document.

The only thing remaining to be done at the session is that the majority of the tribunal complete and sign the map which accompanies the decision, and which minutely determines the course of the boundary in favor of the American contentions. The engrossed copy of the decision also will be signed on Tuesday.

There is no hope expressed that the Canadian commissioners will reconsider their attitude.

At the Goldsmith's company banquet to the commissioners to-night, the absence from the gathering of Clifford Sifton, Canadian minister of the interior, was noticeable. Mr. Aylesworth in a speech emphasized the hope that Canadians would soon be no more strangers in London "than the man from Shropshire." Senator Lodge proposed the health of the prime warden and spoke feelingly of the affection that all the commissioners entertained for the character of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone, Secretary Root, and Sir Louis Jette also spoke. None of the speakers alluded to the decision reached by the tribunal.

An Explanation.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 19.—An apparent conflict in the information from London and the announcement by an American state department official Saturday respecting the agreement reached by the Alaskan boundary commissioners is explained here by the statement that the London advices touching the victory of the American case on all points except the Portland canal, are perfectly plain, but the commission's decision was not technically final. It is said, however, at the American state department that this is not, after all, material in view of the commission's decision that every inch of the shore line north of the Portland canal is American territory, for whether the strip be only a mile wide or ten miles or forty, the Canadians cannot reach theirs without crossing American territory. It is stated that in all probability a portion of one year will be required to complete the work of delimitation of the boundary line provided for in the treaty. Experts will be engaged by both governments.

London, Oct. 20.—In consequence of the attitude maintained by the Canadian commissioners, Lord Chief Justice Alverstone decided this morning not to hold the proposed public meeting of the Alaskan boundary commission, but to hand its decision to Messrs. Foster and Sifton, respective agents of the American and Canadian governments.

The Canadian commissioners not only declined to sign the award, but said they would publicly withdraw from the commission. They, as well as all the Canadians connected with the case, are very bitter.

Telegrams from Premier Laurier and other prominent persons in Canada show that this sentiment is shared generally throughout the Dominion.

The engrossed copy of the Alaskan award was signed at 2.10 p. m. The Canadians declined to sign the award.

The Alaska award relating to the Portland Canal gives the United States two islands, Kannaghunut and Sitklan, commanding the entrance of Portland Channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson, and destroying the strategic value of Wales and Pearse Islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias. Around the head of the Lynn Canal, the line follows the watershed somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.

A. B. Aylesworth and Sir Louis Jette will submit their contrary opinions to the tribunal, so as to officially go on record, and while they declined to sign the award, they signed the maps agreed upon by the majority.

Questions Answered.

London, Oct. 20.—Following is an official digest of the Alaska decision:

The decision of the tribunal is made up of answers to the seven questions

contained in the treaty of 1903, constituting the tribunal:

First question, answer—The line commences at Cape Muzon.

Second question, answer—The Portland channel passes north of Pearse and

Fifth question, answer—In the affirmative.

Sixth question, required no answer, after the fifth question had been answered in the affirmative.

Seventh question, answer—The majority of the tribunal have selected the line of peaks starting at the head of Portland canal and running along the high mountains, on the outer edge of the mountains, shown on the maps of survey made in 1893, extending to Mount Whipple, and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Stikine river about 24 miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb.

The tribunal stated that there was not sufficient evidence, owing to the absence of a complete survey, to identify the mountains which correspond to those intended by the treaty. This contemplates a further survey of that portion by the two governments. From the vicinity of Devil's Thumb, the line runs to the continental watershed, thence through White and Taiya or Chilkoot passes, westerly to a mountain indicated on the map attached to the treaty as 670 feet, thence to another mountain 5,800 feet, thence northwest to Mount Whipple, and thence along what is known as the Hunter line of 1878, crossing the Stikine river about 24 miles from its mouth, thence northerly along the high peaks to Kate's Needle, from Kate's Needle to the Devil's Thumb.

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Third question, answer—A straight line to the middle of the entrance of Tongass passage.

Fourth question, answer—A straight line between Salmon and Bear rivers, direct to the 56th parallel of latitude. feet, and from that point in a somewhat curved line across the head of the glaciers to Mt. Fairweather.

The questions which were propounded to the commission for settlement were as follows:

Referring to articles III., IV. and V. of the said treaty of 1825, the said tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions:

1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

2. What channel is the Portland channel?

3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland channel?

4. To what point on the fifty-sixth parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the 56th degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the 141st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean then the boundary between the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast, and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues, was it the intention and meaning of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, ports, inlets, havens and waters of the ocean, and extending from the said point of the 56th degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarkation should intersect the 141st degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

6. If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the lisiere, which was to belong to Russia, be measured (1) from the mainland coast to the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) was it the intention and meaning of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the lisiere was to be measured (a) from the line of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) from the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) from the heads of the aforesaid inlets?

7. What, if any exist, are the mountains referred to as situated parallel to the coast, which mountains, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the eastern boundary?

Canadians' Statement.

London, Oct. 20.—Sir La Jette and A. B. Aylesworth, the Canadian commissioners, made a statement regarding the award as follows:

"The decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal has been given, and in view of its character, the people of Canada are, in our judgment, entitled to such explanation from us as will enable them to comprehend fully the manner in which their interests have been dealt with.

"Take up the points of the decision in the order in which they are presented by the treaty, under which the tribunal was constituted:

"First.—The Portland Canal.—There are two channels parallel with each other, with four islands between them. The Canadian contention was that the northern channel should be adopted. The United States contended for the southern channel. On the result of the decision depended the possession of the four islands, the Kannanaghunut, Sitklan, Wales and Pearse. When the tribunal met after the argument, and considered this question, the view of the three British commissioners was that the Canadian contention was absolutely unanswerable. A memorandum was prepared and read to the commissioners, embodying our views, and showing it to be beyond dispute, that the Canadian contention is this branch of the case should prevail, and that the boundary should run to the northward of the four islands named, thus giving them to Canada. Notwithstanding these facts, the members of the tribunal, other than ourselves, have now signed an award giving two of the islands and Sitklan to the United States. These two islands are the outermost of the four. They command the entrance of Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. Their loss wholly destroys the strategic value to Canada of Wales and Pearse Islands. There is, in our opinion, no process of reasoning whereby the line thus decided upon by the tribunal can be justified. It was never suggested by counsel in the course of argument that such a line was possible. Either the four islands belong to Canada or belong to the United States. In the award Lord Alverstone agrees with the United States commissioners that the islands should be divided, giving two, which possess strategic value, to the United States.

"Second.—The line northward from Portland Canal.—Substantially the Canadian contention regarding this line was that there are mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty of 1825, and that the tops of such mountains should be declared the boundary, the mountains nearest the sea being taken. The United States contention was that there are no mountains parallel with the coast, within the meaning of the treaty, and that the boundary must, therefore, be fixed under the provision of the original treaty relating to ten leagues, and so be run a distance of 35 miles from the shore, including in the term "shore" the heads of all inlets, bays, etc. The tribunal finds that the Canadian contention is correct as to the existence of mountains within the terms of the treaty, but the fruits of victory have been taken from Canada by fixing as a mountain line a row of mountains so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially nearly all the territory in dispute. 'Around the head of Lynn canal, the line follows the watersheds somewhat in accordance with the present provisional boundary.' We are of the opinion that the mountain line traced by King, the Dominion astronomer, along the coast, should have been adopted, at least so far as the shores of the Lynn canal. If effect were given to the contention that Great Britain had by acquiescence to adverse occupation deprived herself of her right to claim the head of the Lynn canal, we would have regarded such conclusion as perhaps an open and reasonable justification. No such position can, however, be taken regarding the inlets lower down the coast. King's line, running along the coast to the Lynn canal, and the line thence around the head of the Lynn canal, following the watershed, would have given Canada the heads of the lower inlets, with at least one fine harbor, from which easy access to the interior of the Atlin and Yukon country could have been had. It would not, so far as we have been made aware, have taken any territory ever actually occupied by the United States citizens. It would have given the United States the whole of the Lynn canal, including Skagway, Dyea and Pyramid harbors, and it would have been, we think, reasonably satisfactory to Canada. Instead of taking the coast line of mountains, a line of mountains has been chosen far back from the coast, clearing completely all the bays, inlets, etc. The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute. The line completely clears all the bays and inlets, and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete barrier between Canada and the sea, from Portland canal to Mt. St. Elias. We have not been able to derive any understanding from our colleagues on the commission as to the principle on which they have selected their line of mountains, and our observations of the discussions, which resulted in the settlement of this line, have led us to the conclusion that instead of resting on any intelligible principle the choice of this line has been a compromise between opposing and entirely irreconcilable views of the true meaning of the original treaty. The result of this compromise has, we think, been a distinct sacrifice of the interests of Canada. When it was shown that there were mountains parallel with the coast within the meaning of the treaty, the only logical course, in our judgment, was to adopt as a boundary the mountains in the immediate vicinity of the coast.

"Third—Regarding the general question of inlets, the tribunal finds against the contention of Canada. We are both strongly of the opinion that this conclusion is wrong, and we have put upon record at length the reason for our view in this respect.

"Finally—If the six members of the tribunal had each given an individual judicial decision on each of the questions submitted, we would have conceived it to be our duty under the treaty of 1903, however much we might have difference with our colleagues, to have joined in signing the document which constituted the official record of answers.

"We do not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands at the entrance of Portland canal, or as to the mountain line, a judicial one. We have therefore decline to be parties to the award.

"Our position during the conference of the tribunal has been an unfortunate one. We have been in entire accord between ourselves, and have severally and jointly urged our views as strongly as we were able to do, but we have been compelled to witness the sacrific of the interests of Canada. We were powerless to prevent it, though satisfied that the course which the majority was determined to pursue in respect to the matters above specially referred to, ignored the just rights of Canada."

The Canadians almost openly accuse Lord Alverstone of partizanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward at Buckingham Palace yesterday, His Majesty endeavored vainly to induce Sir Louis Jette and A. B. Aylesworth to say they were satisfied, or that they accepted the situation, but the two Canadians declined in any way to express agreement with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed.

One of the Canadian commissioners afterwards said to a representative of the Associated Press: This award affects much more the relations between the Dominion and the Mother Country than the people here seem to realize, and almost marks the parting of the ways, at least so far as leaving any such questions for England to decide for us.

BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Did Not Communicate With Commissioners Regarding Action.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The first business that came before the House to-day was the Alaskan boundary award.

Dr. Sproule, who was leading the opposition, asked the Premier if he had any information to offer upon the subject. "An Associated Press dispatch says," added the Doctor, "that the Canadian commissioners refused to sign the award, and approving cables have been sent by the leader of the government."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I have information that the award is to be signed today at noon. It will not be unanimous. More than that I have none. It goes without saying that nobody will suppose that I would presume to communicate with the commissioners regarding their line of conduct."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, seen by your correspondent afterwards, said that he had nothing further to communicate than what he stated to parliament.

Senator Poirier, of New Brunswick, when the orders of the day were called in the Senate, referred to the decision in the Alaska boundary. The commissioners, he said, virtually, practically and actually ceded the whole of the coast in dispute to the United States. That was no surprise. It could have been anticipated, and very likely it is the best thing that could have been done. A bad arrangement is often better than a successful lawsuit.

"I find," he said, "no fault with the tribunal. We can afford, for the sake of peace and harmony with our neighbors, to give up a third slice of our territory, but I think it is time we called a halt, and look forward to see how many other slices we may be called on to part with, and see if we cannot avert the primary dismemberment of the Dominion. Our friends to the south are now to the west of us and to the northwest of us. Shall we wait until we are encircled by them? Imminent dangers are striking us in the face. The next arbitration may be concerning Hudson Bay. Supposing at that time Greenland was in possession of the United States. The United States are now putting forward claims for Greenland. What would the result be if an arbitration then as to part of Hudson Bay. The Senate should direct the attention of the government to this matter, and it would be a mistake for Canada to allow the United States to get possession, say, of the North Pole."

He proceeded to refer to the expeditions which the United States sent in search of the Pole. Canada should not wait till the United States had scooped in the whole of the Arctic regions and then encircle Canada on all sides south, west, northwest, north. There was Newfoundland to the east, and an effort was made to get it annexed to the United States.

"The future independence of our country," added the Senator, "may depend on this question here."

DISPATCH FROM SIFTON.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—The following cable has been received by the Premier from Hon. Clifford Sifton, and was read in the House this morning:

"London, Oct. 20th.

"Laurier, Ottawa.

"Award was signed to-day by the chief justice and commissioners Root, Lodge and Turner, being under the treaty a binding majority. The line commences at Cape Muzon, goes directly to the southern entrance of the channel, between Wales and Stiklan islands, proceeding northward between the said islands to Portland channel, then along the middle of Portland channel to its heads. From there the line is formed by going from peak to peak of the mountains, the distance from tidal water varying from ten to thirty miles, speaking generally. Then opposite Thermas bay the line stops, and is undefined from there to a point about fifteen miles north of the head of Taku inlet; thence following the peaks of mountains about northwestward to White Pass, it follows the summits of White and Chilkoot passes, thence by a peaks of mountains to Mount Fairweather, and passes close to the police post situated near Klehini river. On this course the line will be from eight to twenty miles north of the provisional boundary line, from Fairweather, a short distance northward, and then on a fairly direct course to the rear of Yakutat bay, thence from peak to peak by a somewhat circuitous route to Mount St. Elias. Marked map follows to-morrow.

"(Signed) SIFTON."

As soon the Premier read this telegram he placed a map on the table of the House, and in a minute all the members were gathered around it, while Sir Wilfrid pointed out the line which the boundary would take. Mr. Gouin was seen cranning his head and earnesly enquiring what part of territory was taken away from Canada.

The two islands given to the United States outside of Wales and Pearse islands, and which command the entrance to Port Simpson, were among the principal points looked for.

Returning Home.

London, Oct. 21.—United States Senators Lodge and Turner and Mrs. Turner left London this morning for Liverpool, where they will board the White Star liner Cedric. Lord Strathcona, Secretary White, of United States embassy; John W. Foster and several other friends were present at Euston station to bid a farewell to the American commissioners. Joseph Pope, a representative of the Canadian government, and one of the assistant secretaries of the Alaskan tribunal, left on the same train.

Press on Award.

London, Oct. 21.—The Times says: "Lord Alverstone is the only commissioner who could fairly be said to have approached the subject without bias, save the natural bias of a Britisher in favor of British interests. We doubt if after mature reflection the Canadians will feel that they could have hoped for any more favorable results if they had brought the case before an actual court of arbitration. As it is, the matter has been dealt with in the most satisfactory way of friendly negotiations between the two nations. The estimable gain of definitely settling a question offering opportunities for discord between the two great and kindred nations far outweighs any disappointment at the decision which, after all, practically leaves things as they were found."

The comment of the evening newspapers here on the Alaska boundary decision is similar to that of the morning papers. "Regretable, but honorable," sums up the general tenor. The St. James Gazette says it considers the fact that Chief Justice Alverstone signed the award to be proof of the correctness thereof, and adds: "We have the fullest confidence therefore that the decision we deplore was absolutely required by the justice of the case."

The St. James Gazette regrets that the Canadian commissioners published an explanation of their position, appearing to cast a reflection on their colleagues, and the Pall Mall Gazette comments on the lack of dignity and self-possession shown by the Canadian commissioners in declining to sign the decision and declaring the finding to be an "Unjudical one."

RUSSIAN FLEET.

Believed to Be Cruising Off Coast of Korea.

Pekin, Oct. 19.—Like other cities in the Far East, Pekin is perplexed by the reports from various points of events protending a Russo-Japanese war. Most of these reports, on investigation, prove to be unfounded. The opinion prevails here that Russia proposes to hold all she has gained in Manchuria, and refrain for the present from further advances in Korea.

A majority of Russian ships have left Port Arthur since the manoeuvres for an unknown destination, and it is supposed that some of them are cruising on the shores of Korea, watching Masampho and other ports. The Japanese ships, whose presence off Masampho caused the report that Japan had occupied that port, have sailed, probably in the direction of Sasebo, Japan.

Asked for Reinforcements.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—A story is current in military and diplomatic circles here to the effect that the Czar recently telegraphed Admiral Alexieff, Russian viceroy in the Far East, regarding Russo-Japanese relations, and saying that Russian interests must be maintained by force of arms if necessary. The viceroy is said to have replied to this message by demanding 50,000 additional troops.

OTTAWA NOTES.

British Columbia Cases Before Supreme Court—Minister's Visit Delayed.

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—The British Columbia docket was reached this morning in the Supreme court. The British Columbia members of the bar present were: Sir H. Tupper, Messrs. Davis, Bodwell and Morrison.

Hon. R. Prefontaine, minister of fisheries, will not visit British Columbia this year, owing to the lateness of the session.

The matter of the Fraser river navigation is being strongly urged on the government by A. Morrison. The minister of public works is taking the matter up seriously, and doubtless something tangible will be done.

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SOME BENEFITS OF FREE TRADE

JOHN MORLEY DENIES IT HAS BEEN FAILURE

Under That Policy Wages Have Risen and Price of Food Gone Down.

London, Oct. 19.—John Morley, M. P., the former Liberal chief secretary for Ireland, who was in semi-retirement while writing his "Life of William Ewart Gladstone," returned to active political life to-night and took his place in the fighting line against the protectionist policy of the present government. In the historic Free Trade hall at Manchester the biographer of Cobden and Gladstone addressed an audience which filled the large edifice, arousing immense enthusiasm by an eloquent and spirited attack on the new policy, against which, he declared, he was arrayed with the whole weight of authority, both practical and theoretical. So raw and unthought were the proposals launched in this country that men of all parties, Liberals and Conservatives, were united in opposition to them.

The country, continued Mr. Morley, has been invited to put its ancestors, like Cobden, Bright and Peel, up to cheap auction, but, when he thought how right Cobden and Bright had been as to free trade, the French treaty of 1860, the Crimean war and the American war, he was not going to apologize for them.

Proceeding to refute the assertion that free trade had been a failure, Mr. Morley pointed to the enormous growth in all branches of trade under that policy, and said that under free trade wages had risen 15 per cent., while the average price of food had fallen 30 per cent. He declared that free imports were the only key to national prosperity, and to tamper with this was to endanger the national existence. Premier Balfour had said he wanted to regain liberty, and he offered a choice of fetters or manacles. The government's proposals would do deadly mischief. Old "free traders" like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, were agreed that the abandonment of free trade meant the limiting of the purchasing power of the country. The Canadians, the speaker said, were not going to admit effective British competition in cotton goods, iron and steel.

Speaking at Inverness to-night, Sir Robert Finlay, the attorney-general, said he did not favor the taxation of food as a method of giving preference to the colonies. He thought that the threat of retaliatory duties to be a strong weapon with which the government might secure wider markets for British trade. He doubted the efficacy of preferential treatment to the end of consolidating the Empire, and said he thought an Imperial council, in which the colonies would have a share in the affairs of the Empire, would do more to bring about consolidation than any conceivable tariff system.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS.

For Days Skipper and Mate of Schooner Subsisted on Bread and Water.

London, Oct. 19.—The Snaifelle, a 79 ton schooner, laden with codfish, reached Queenstown from Newfoundland last night. She was navigated for the entire trip, which lasted 19 days, by her captain and mate alone. The men suffered terrible hardships. The schooner encountered a succession of gales and cold weather and fatigue caused the captain and mate extreme suffering. They never slept in the bunks from the time they started. For five days the schooner was on her beam ends, and then the two men subsisted on bread and water as they were unable to light a fire.

CONGO AFFAIRS.

Emperor Francis Joseph Will Not Act as Arbitrator.

London, Oct. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that King Leopold, of Belgium, had a cool reception in Vienna. He held a conference with Count Goulochowski, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who explained that Emperor Francis Joseph should not undertake to arbitrate the Congo affair. It is rumored, the correspondent goes on, that King Leopold will now seek the support of the United States against England in the Congo matter, although Count Goulochowski strongly advised him to submit the question to The Hague tribunal for arbitration.

40 GEMS 10 CENTS.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure all troubles arising from torpor of the liver. Easy and quick, banish Sick Headache, purify the blood and eradicate all impurities from the system. The demand is big. The Pills are little, easy to take, pleasant results, no pain. 40 in a vial, 10 cents. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—141.