

politician ready to under-
y. Men in a busy com-
re the time, and instead
ment for the presence of
e spirited, you will have
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deary accessories of its
and the flatulent oratory
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ation in the seat of the
aced at New Westminster,
mercial centre. The Legis-
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d its most important func-
gatory and useless. The
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uch place to be found on
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best to destroy our own
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between two stools we shall
out and ruin many, we
growing the country back
new Executive with other

complimented the hon and
General on his great effort,
tion just concluded; but he
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citor) could not see what
capital; it was the prerogative
to fix on the site that was
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aged now; it was established
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at it was there was no like-
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member for Victoria may
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member for Victoria) might
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The hon member then gave
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ect at issue. He did not see
or member laid claim to the
y when he stated that Victo-
ria be the capital. The hon
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tain set of men to force up
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ful and highly moral—the

most moral community in the colony, they stood far above Victoria in peacefulness and loyalty; the peaceful influence emanating from Victoria were embodied in tangle-legs, and he had yet to learn that such influences were the holy influences likely to christianize the rest of the colony. He was at a loss to understand how Victoria could have the advantage of centrality, as the hon gentleman called it, when it was placed at the extreme edge of the colony. It was anything but central, the learned Solicitor General had referred to Edinburgh and Dublin as the capitals of other countries. Now, Edinburgh had no manufactures and Dublin was the third city in Ireland. Ottawa was the fifth city in Canada, many miles inland, far removed from the ocean. Upon the same principle San Francisco should be the capital of California, whereas Sacramento was the seat of Government some hundreds of miles from the seat. American autocrats could not see the arguments of the hon gentleman. We are asked if we treated petitions as waste paper; they are of very little more value, they were signed by men here to-day and away to-morrow. The fact of a man being here in the mining season did not entitle him to a voice in the seat of Government; the miners were operated upon by a set of designing individuals for interested motives, who supplied them with whiskey and imposed upon their good natured feelings, and many signed rather than be pestered by these persons. Such was the character of these petitions that declared Victoria was the seat of government, three purported to be from Victoria, and five from the mainland; but of the latter he remarked that three of them were in the same handwriting, and the whole five only recommended that Victoria be made the capital until the country was settled up that it could be permanently located in the interior. If Government was to pay any attention to such petitions, they might be required to locate the capital on Williams Creek. It was unlikely that petitions manufactured in Victoria and hawked through the mainland by Victorians could have any influence. Can any one of common sense show the advantage of removing the seat of government to move it few years to Victoria, to move it back again to the mainland, involving a large outlay, simply because there were no public buildings here. The Governor, in his admirable me sage, stated that there was no intention of going to such an outlay for the present, hence the whole argument about expenditure for public buildings went for nothing, as no such expenditure was contemplated. The removal of the Capital temporarily to Victoria was more likely to injure it than otherwise. That kind of thing was tried in Kingston, Canada, where substantial buildings were erected and business flourished during two or three years; but when the Capital was withdrawn hundreds were ruined and one-third of the stores were shut up; the same effect would be produced on Victoria with the same kind of reaction. Such agitation on the part of Victorians was indicative of narrow-mindedness. The idea of passing laws to suit selfish, pampered Victoria, was something that he could not understand. New Westminster was chosen by a commission sent out by the English Government, and Col. Moody did his duty wisely and well in choosing the present site. Sir James Douglas gave his full and unqualified approval, although largely interested in a certain town, and deciding in direct opposition to his own interests; he declared this to be the place where the Capital ought to be, and this was the opinion of several talented officers besides Gen. Moody. The Solicitor General could not claim renown as a judge of the navigation of the Fraser. They had the evidence of Capt. Richards on that subject. New Westminster must be the terminus of the overland railroad. They certainly could not take the iron horse to Victoria. All the large steamers would come to New Westminster and Burrard's Inlet, which were one—like Victoria and Esquimalt. Our excellent Governor, in his admirable speech, had shown the impropriety of sacrificing people who had purchased lots on the faith of New Westminster being the Capital. He regretted to see Victoria being and begging to be made the seat of Government by a reluctant colony. Victorians had come suing for Union, stating that they could not carry on without it (cries of "no, no"). The petitions were signed by the transient population of the interior; it was pitiable to see Victorians stooping to such tricks in their determination to compass Union. It was brought about by Victorians at their sole request, and after persistent suing Nainimo and outlying districts did not care to interfere with them Victorians, when they pretended they did not care about the Capital, were trying to attain their ends by a dishonest dodge—a side wind—which was both dishonest and dishonorable and unworthy of men in that Council. The Government dare not hand over the seat of Government to such a people. It had been reported that the Governor only referred to outside agitation in the last clause of his message. He (Hon Robson) knew better, and no vote they could pass in that Council would have any effect on the matter.

Hon Ball was told by the Hon Solicitor General that the country expected them to record their votes like men; the people of New Westminster came here years ago and selected the place with the intention of this being made the Capital for years, and which it has been considered for years, and ought to be for years and years to come. He hoped the Government would not break faith with them, which would inflict great injury on a large and important section of the colony. The Victorians united themselves to us unconditionally, and it was too much to ask us to give up the Capital under those circumstances; we were asked to give back to them what they had voluntarily given up; it would be unjust to those interested in this district. Such a course would drive people away; to move the capital to Victoria would ruin hundreds of people, and as such a course would drive away the people, it would be injudicious. Victoria had established itself as the capital of commerce, and would do very well without any other assistance; but to remove the capital from here would damage the colony and leave this place in ruins. He trusted the Government would not perpetrate the folly committed at Langley, and thus ruin two capitals to benefit Victoria.

When we got our immigrants by the overland route they would be discouraged from buying property on finding two capitals in ruins. Interests in either place should be secondary to the good of the colony at large. Victoria was a present place; but the Government would only be doing an act of justice in retaining the capital where it was. It was perfectly absurd to try to concentrate the population in two portions of the colony. Let the people be scattered through every part of the country. How could we expect to settle up our extensive country unless we did so? He was ready to admit there were no public buildings; but so long as the officers were contented to put up with them the less, said the better. As to the Fraser river, the time would come when ships would pass Victoria and carry their cargoes to New Westminster. Vancouver Island acted as a bar to Fraser river.

Hon Attorney General Crease—At this late hour I shall say in as few words as possible what I have to say; but on such an occasion every one should explain his vote. One hon member here has been pressing on the popular members to vote against the petition constituting direct—to vote as mere delegates. I take a broader view. We each represent the whole country (hear, hear), not only a part of it, and must look to the benefit of the whole; and in that sense I speak. I look on this question, in the first place, as one of prerogative—the prerogative of the Crown. That prerogative has already been exercised definitely—finally. An offer was made to the public under a proclamation, a law—as much a law as any ever passed in this Colony, with exactly the same sanctions. That offer was closed with. It was a bargain, and, to use a common phrase, clenched by payment of cash down. An enormous sum of money was paid down on the faith of that law—on the faith, and solely on the faith, that that contract should be religiously kept—that New Westminster should be the capital; and, of course, as an integral part of what constitutes the capital, the seat of Government. Not a living soul here has attempted to deny that. One hon member tells us this law was merely an advertisement. But even if that were so, which I deny, there was the contract, the offer—the terms accepted and clenched by what in law as well as between Englishmen binds and halves every contract—the payment of the earnest money—a contract which has again and again been sanctioned by H. M. Government. Mr. President, I look on this, on the passing of the Union Act in 1866 by both Houses of Parliament as a question of good faith. The prerogative having fixed and finally decided that matter, and taken people's money on the faith of it, the good faith of the country is pledged to the honest observance of the terms. Very large sums of money have continued to be expended in the place entirely on the good faith of this country and the Government in keeping the contract. It cannot be broken through without the consent of both the contracting parties. The consent of one, at least, has never been given. The terms of the contract have never been broken; Union has not varied them. All that Union has done is to increase the area only of British Columbia, not to alter the terms. It would be an absurdity to pretend it. Mr. President, the change as proposed would not be a measure of economy. It is only sought for temporarily by Victoria, the interior being pretended by the supporters of the change as the ultimate destination of the capital. We have it in the message, and we all of us know the cost of removing a Government. It would be a sheer and useless waste of money without any corresponding advantage. If it had to be moved back again, or up into the interior, not only would all this unnecessary disarrangement take place, but the same cost would have to be incurred over and over again and for nothing. I maintain, sir, that the removal of the capital from New Westminster to Victoria, were such an act of bad faith and violence possible, would not benefit Victoria, while it must inevitably, as every speaker has admitted, deeply injure New Westminster. I have the same faith in Victoria that I ever had. Nothing in the world, humanly speaking, can prevent its becoming a great commercial city; no adverse legislation—were such a thing even possible in any country, especially with such a Legislature as this—can possibly prevent its prosperity.

A couple of hundred or so of officials, more or less added to its population can do it no good whatever; it will get on and prosper without that. This, Mr. President, is a question which has arisen in most new countries, but never in any one instance has a capital been changed under such circumstances as exist here. Why have a capital guaranteed by law, as a condition precedent to receiving the purchase money for the site? I have lived in Canada during those changes from place to place—from Toronto to Quebec, Quebec to Ottawa—and know too well the dreadful evil of such changes to wish to see it reenacted over and over again here; it has been too long by experience a good thing to have deliberative assemblies in place where there are not too many people. I am of the same opinion. That is another good reason for retaining the capital here. Sir, with regard this adroit resolution itself—I must say at once recognition in that the skillful handiwork and parliamentary experience of my hon friend, the ex-Speaker of the late House of Assembly of Victoria, Dr. Helmcken. He has adroitly framed it catch votes! While he pretends not to urge immediate action on the Governor. His resolution really and practically speaks another language, and this, both he and the hon junior member for Victoria, throughout their speeches confirm. They both say the settling of this question at the present time is most important. Is not that urging it on the Governor? The resolution presses the Governor to change the place of assembly of the Legislature. Is not that urging it on the Governor? It is all actively starting and agitating the question. But sir, as being twitted with a personal and pecuniary interest in the question, I own I and one [Trutch] pretends. That message came in reply to a pressing address from the Governor of this resolution sent up to the Governor asking for it. [Dr. Helmcken—And what

drew that?] This sir, is a question of good faith! Strange that out of all these honorable members, with all the lecturing given to the magistrates by the hon member of Cariboo, as to conscience and honor in a manner which I intended—which I cannot believe—would have avowed somewhat of insult. To vote on their conscience, to vote in accordance with their honor! Three, only three members have even spoken of there being any good faith to be kept in this matter! Only three members to think even of good faith! Next sir, they say New Westminster lives on the Government, because it is confessed it would be most deeply injured by removing the capital. What then shall we say of Victoria, which is so pressing for the same thing? Why does the hon member for Cariboo say 'Victoria wants the fostering hand of Government'? I say Victoria does not require to be the seat of Government. It will be of no use to it. The resolution is not quite in accord with the fact, in this, it makes the up-country petitions pray that Victoria may be made the seat of Government. Why the contrary is the fact! They ask for the permanent capital in the interior, and assent to Victoria having it for the time only. This is, not a fair version, as while on the subject of petitions, I must note a slur and imputation cast on the honor of the Governor in the matter of the petitions by the hon member for Cariboo—who, while stating that the messages had been treated with the utmost respect, in the same breath uttered a sentiment which was sure to find an echo in any single breast in this House—an imputation which, if not the very worst, were to the effect "that if petitions had been on the other side, the Governor would have treated the matter differently." The truth and fact being that every petition of every kind had the fullest weight with the Governor.

Dr. Helmcken—interrupting—I claim the right given to other voters, to correct the hon gentleman at once. I deny utterly, deny, the imputation! I hold the Governor in the greatest respect and honor; no one more so in the world. I only said 'supposing the petitions had been the other way, such and such things might have been said as a supposition case. Would the opponents of the resolution have treated the petitions as they have? Dr. Helmcken—A misapprehension.

Attorney General—I am glad to hear the hon gentleman deny any intention of coming to that imputation to the House. Then as to that advanced that the Government would favor New Westminster to the prejudice of Victoria, I need not assure such a House as this, with a majority of Victoria members, how utterly groundless—if I may use such a word—how supremely ridiculous the attempt would be, even had there existed the desire—which I utterly deny—to foster one place to the detriment of the other.

Hon Bamley—I have something to say with reference to this proclamation establishing New Westminster as the Capital. It has not been properly dealt with by Mr. Young. Here are the words. It is a law, a fixed law of the Colony, under the public seal of the Colony, signed by the then Governor of the Colony, and here I see in the corner the signature of the hon Mr. Young himself, then Colonial Secretary, who now seeks to repudiate the bargain, repudiate the law he himself as chief adviser of the Governor helped to make, the bargain he himself helped to contract. He has talked of the capital being changed from Langley to New Westminster. It is no case in point. Had Langley, which was selected without any against orders, any such sanction as this law which I hold in my hand? No. We are told this Proclamation Law lacks the ordinary preamble and enacting clause. If that be so, how do these words find their way into the Act (reads) 'Capital of British Columbia'. It is the intention to fix the site of the Capital, laying out the Capital, etc., and 'I, Sir James Douglas, Governor of the said Colony, proclaim and declare, etc. Here it is clearly laid down, and on that faith we paid our money. (Hon Young—Only an advertisement.) Only an advertisement? Why sir, I entertain the greatest respect, my veneration, for that great and noble man Sir James Douglas; [hear, hear] but could I think he could consent to such repudiation—to such a shameful act of spoliation as that would be after such a solemn public contract as this was, my sentiments to that distinguished man would be something the reverse of what they are! Not a law! What was it then? Are we to imagine the only other alternative that the great gentlemen who penned and published, whose names are appended to this proclamation of the 5th February, 1859—the faith of which such vast sums of money were paid—this proclamation creating New Westminster the capital, could have deliberately set down to deceive people out of their money? I say, sir, if such were the alternative, I should be at a loss how to characterize the transaction. The English language is very full, but it does not contain a word strong enough to characterize such an act. But, sir, this is the law; that is the contract; that is the seal to our bond, and you can't change it. It was referred to Her Majesty's Government, and what did they say? Look here. Here's the subsequent proclamation the Imperial Government sent out—that's no advertisement; that's the law; and here her gracious Majesty acknowledges this the capital, and changes its name from Queensborough to the title it now bears, 'New Westminster.' Thank God! It does not depend on you gentlemen; it depends on that country on which faith was never placed in vain! To which reference was last made, whose solemn contracts are contracts still, and whose repudiation is in practice, utterly unknown.

Hon Barnard really had no idea that so much importance could be attached to the position of the seat of government. He deprecated the expressions of the hon gentleman's opinions to the effect that the colony would be abandoned if the seat of government was not in one or other place. They had had enough of changes in all conscience; they had two exceedingly important resolutions before the house, one asking an entire change in the council, and another requesting that the capital be removed in some particular place. If we acted in this way Confederation would not be worth a cent to us, because people would believe that everything was in bankruptcy, and this would stop the tide of emigration that was becoming so necessary to us. To move the capital to the Island 80 miles distant, would be a most foolish step. We should pause before we disturbed vested rights; government should pay no attention to a quarrel between two towns; he had declined to represent the Yale people on the principle of making Victoria the capital, and it was only when he was told that the seat would remain in the interior that he consented to come forward and then only when they allowed him to take his seat unlettered by any con-

dition, there was only one vote polled against him in relation to the petitions. The people in the upper country were good natured and never read the petitions they signed. Victoria was celebrated as having the first annexation meeting in the colony, which was not very creditable. The whole affair virtually crumbled into dust. Such a thing had been attempted in Canada, but was quashed at once. There they were 20 years quarrelling about the seat of government, and carried it about from town to town, till it was proposed to have a floating house that could be towed to any point desired. It was at last referred to Her Majesty, who fixed upon Ottawa. If it was necessary, we had better settle it the same way; the same difficulty occurred with the rival routes by Yale and Lillooet, and it was found that the quarrelling arose because the people thought that all the good land was being removed from their vicinity. It would be advisable to consider well before fixing on a site for the capital. The people in the interior wanted it up the river. He had read a good deal about this country before he came over, and he learned that Victoria was going to be another San Francisco. He would not vote for moving the capital where outside pressure could be brought to bear. He defended the New Westminster papers against the attack made upon them by the hon junior member for Victoria. He had seen a letter signed 'Turveydrov' in a paper not published a hundred miles distant; it might have been written by hon gentlemen present. If the hon junior member for Victoria was in the upper country, he would not be able to spend so much time by the bar-room fire with his hat on one side; button-holing would not do in the upper country.

Hon Walkem—Although the debate on the question before the Council was not inconsistent with considerable interest, still he thought the speakers had imparted much ostentation to their arguments. The resolution was simply an expression of the opinion of this Council, which was precisely what was expected from it by the representative of the Sovereign; they were expected to express their opinions upon whatever was of interest to the Colony, they had no intention of moving from one place to another, like many Scotchmen. There was no policy in the colony to attract strangers to reside, and there should be one whether New Westminster or Victoria. It was most unstatesmanlike and showed the weakness of the cause; the petitions represented the intelligence and wealth of the country—the fact was it was not a struggle between two rival towns, but the colony at large against a small town. He represented the largest district in the country, and he felt sure that if they got up a petition to retain the capital here they would not be able to get three hundred names outside of New Westminster. He would give his independent, individual opinion, unbiassed by any interest, as he had not an inch of property either here at Victoria. The settlement of the question would really be for the benefit of the colony. Imputations had been started in reference to newspapers, and an honorable member had been very properly castigated for his mistake; the agitation at Victoria had been all explained, and what became of the annexationists? They had been driven from Victoria. The people there would not tolerate them. Their fate would be an example to others of their class. The fate of the movement was decided by that of the individual who had started it. The paper that advocated the principle was dead—a sure proof of the reflex of popular opinion. He was obliged, in a measure, to defend the characters of gentlemen above slain. There were only two interests in the colony north and south, which they had been told by the hon member for Yale, were contrary to others. The interests of Cariboo were the interests of the colony, and they were all the interests of Victoria; they were identical. Failure in one place caused failure in another. The question involved in the position of the capital was quite irrespective of any local interest. They had been told that the property about here was of great value; the same argument would apply to Victoria. This unwillingness to recognize the justice of the claims of Victoria to be the capital of the colony was incomprehensible. It would affect posterity as much as the present time. Wherever the merchant, there would be the trade. The attempt to make direct shipments to this port and the direct steam communication had both failed to bring a single merchant. An attempt had been made to create a port to rival Liverpool and London; but the results of that error were demonstrated in the splendid docks at Grimsby, which were now used.

The convenience of easy communication at Victoria was also an argument in favor of making that city the capital. The interests of the people of the upper country were bound up in those of Victoria. It was thence that came all the capital that developed the resources of the country. The interests of Cariboo being at Victoria settled unmistakably the question in favor of that city being the capital. Capital would flow in from all quarters; wealth begets wealth, so that every interest in the colony would be served at the same time. The arguments used against the petitions were discreditable to the hon members who brought them forward. The names included those of the most influential men in the country, and as to the signers being plied with whiskey, it was mere nonsense; it was of vital importance that the question of the location of the capital should be settled, and that location should be for the benefit of the colony at large. He knew miners that would invest their money at Victoria if that were chosen as the capital, instead of going down to California with it. As to the impoverishment of New Westminster, when not under the fostering care of Government, that was a matter with which he had nothing to do. He had done his duty in pointing out the best mode of settling the question, and would say to the members of the House, give your votes constitutionally. It was forbidden to go in opposition to the expressed wishes of the people. The magistrates would vote as they conceived the opin-

ions of the people of their several districts desired, and he was not afraid of there being a large preponderance in favor of Victoria.

Hon Young—At that very late hour he would have preferred to sit still and record his vote, but he knew that any member of that House marked man. It was not a question that involved any local advantage—it was the benefit of the whole colony that was to be considered—it was a question in which sectional feeling could not be admitted; as to the retention of New Westminster as the capital, because it was a matter of good faith with the buyers of certain lots on the strength of the proclamation, would be fallacious, because there was no enacting clause to prevent it. It was merely a declaratory act, stating the determination of Government. It was a matter of regret that two towns had been created, but it was necessary to have a capital in that colony as there was a fixed population; it had been urged that afternoon that Vancouver Island had no voice in the matter. The petition was signed by 1445 men, the most respectable in the country—many of whom he had known for years. The statement that it was a dishonest and dishonest dodge, and that the signers, if not plied with whiskey, were tampered with by other means, he repudiated as the grossest calumny. (Applause.) As to the seat of government there could not be a single question that Victoria was undoubtedly the place. It was so on Imperial grounds, as it was the great object of the home government to consolidate the colonies of the north Pacific. British Columbia was to all intents and purposes a new colony and more than half the population reside at Victoria. The debt of Vancouver Island was £40,000, or about £10 per head for the population; whereas, the per head for British Columbia was £200,000, or £30 per head for the population, so that the united population will make the debt £30 per head added to their debt, and yet they were to have no voice. Lord Carnarvon had stated that the prevalent impression that Downing street acted contrary to the wishes of the people, was quite a mistake. The most affectionate feeling on both sides was necessary, as the choice of a capital was a matter of great importance. The choice of a capital was never settled without consulting the feelings of the masses. The question of position had been well considered, and Victoria was unquestionably the natural result of the choice. New Westminster was larger when Victoria was the capital, and when the capital is restored to Victoria, she will be the means of building up this place. A large amount of capital locked up in the banks would be invested when the seat of Government was removed to Victoria. I cannot believe this town will crumble away, but on the contrary it will become a town of considerable magnitude. The hon member could not believe that the Governor had placed himself in the awkward dilemma of charging the hon members present with political agitation. That was out of the question. He could assure the hon member that His Excellency only wished to act intelligently on the subject and had he [Hon Young] done less than he had done, he would have been wanting in duty to all—himself included.

THE PRIVATEERMAN MAFIET.—A letter dated Montevideo, Nov. 13, says: "Happening, while in search of a party, to step into a low bar-room, frequented by captains, mates and river men, who should I see laid out on a bench, too drunk to move, but the illustrious son of chivalry, Captain Mafiet, the former commander of the pirate Florida."

MUSICAL TREAT.—At the request of many citizens, the Maguire's Brass Band will perform on the Alhambra balcony from 5 to 7 o'clock this evening. The members of this organization have reached a state of considerable proficiency.

FROM PORTLAND.—The steamer Fidelity sailed for Portland at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She had fifteen passengers and a small freight.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. C. O. Jamieson died suddenly at his residence on Fort street last evening.

Another Medical Triumph.—Wonderful cure of rheumatism. No disease is more agonizing than rheumatism; none more difficult to relieve; yet a remedy, for thirty years, had baffled the Faculty. It is, it appears, been completely cured. The particulars are given, with expressions of astonishment at the result, in many of the western journals. They state that John Roche, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged fifty-six years, had, for the greater part of his life, endured tortures of the most terrible description. His limbs had been racked, and contorted by pain and muscular contractions, until his knee-joints were of the size of a man's head, and his fingers knotted and drawn up, until they resembled the claws of a bird of prey more than human hands, while a scrofulous tendency in the blood was indicated by blotches and pustules on various parts of his body. In this dire condition he began to use *Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills*, in conjunction with that great antidote to the virus of scrofula, *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*. Eleven vials of the Pills, and eight bottles of the sarsaparilla, relieved him from every vestige of pain; and, although his limbs and joints have been only partially relaxed (for they were beyond a radical cure), he is now well, cheerful and able to attend to his business. The Pills are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. Both medicines are obtainable of all druggists.

Labels on the Flowers.—The immense breathing blossoms of every climate are intimately blended by nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. *Murray and Lannan's Florida Water*, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently stolen by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. *Murray and Lannan's Florida Water* is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. *Purchasers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LANNAN No. 59 Water street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine, 681*

Inflammatory Eruptions.—Few diseases of the skin are more marked by constitutional symptoms, and so dangerous as Erysipelas. Its seat is in the derma or true skin, and during its continuance the superficial vessels are surcharged with an infectious virus. Yet it yields with a readiness almost incredible to the depurative counter-irritating properties of *Bristol's Sarsaparilla*. All the external eruptions, such as scald skin, Nettie Rash, Ross Rash, Inflammatory Scala, Rupia, etc., are eradicated with great rapidity by this peerless vegetable specific. The bowels should be kept in readiness for every purpose *Bristol's Vegetable Pills* are the best and safest medicine.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Entirely Safe Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundation of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons, and those of feeble constitutions, who never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoter of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

Labels on the Flowers.—The immense breathing blossoms of every climate are intimately blended by nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. *Murray and Lannan's Florida Water*, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently stolen by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless, but deleterious to health, producing a pernicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. *Murray and Lannan's Florida Water* is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes. *Purchasers are requested to see that the words "FLORIDA WATER, MURRAY AND LANNAN No. 59 Water street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this note is genuine, 681*

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