

LURKING POISONS.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

For years past we have been taking lessons on poisoning, and are more than half afraid of poisoning poison with our daily food. It could be well we still more mistrust, not only with respect to food, but to various articles which are continually passing through our hands. Poison lurks in the most ordinary things which we do not expect to find it, and a very slight circumstance will suffice to transmit what we do not at all expect, into a deadly disease. From what I have consequently seen, they are frequently attributed to one cause rather than the right one, especially in cases where children are the sufferers.

It may not, perhaps, be as to instigate a few cases, and I do so with the view of putting persons on their guard, and inducing them to make themselves acquainted with the nature and properties of many dangerous poisons, which are so common, and so easy to be procured, and the repetition of accidents which are now, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence. One, for example, the following:— Not many days ago, the wife of a well-to-do farmer, with whom I am acquainted, came to town on the morning of the 1st, leaving an infant in the care of a nurse, and a child in the charge of her eldest daughter. About immediately after her departure, the child, a most engaging little girl, was taken suddenly ill. Violent attacks of vomiting, between which the child lay in a delirious-like torpor, were the symptoms, and a death, which was just making its appearance, was caused by the cause of her suffering. As, however, some time elapsed, and no perceptible improvement took place in the state of the little patient, the nurse, becoming alarmed, and despatched a servant to call the doctor. On her arrival, she also found her mother, and the infant, and in the course of the day, the child was patiently detailed, the various incisions would have to be the blame of having caused it.

The friend, however, could not divest herself of the idea that the child's sufferings were not the result of testing, but of some mineral poison that had been accidentally administered to it, particularly when informed, that after it had taken the bread, though the sickness was greater, the delirium began to abate. "Are you quite sure," she asked, "that your little one did not eat some thing injurious?" "Quite sure," replied the mother, almost indignant of the idea, that her darling's sufferings had been caused by any carelessness or neglect on her part. "Indeed," she added, "knowing she was about some teeth, I would not trust her to a servant, but fed her myself; and she was in no other hands except those of my daughter this morning."

"The child," she said, "was playing near her?" "Not any." "Oh, no," interposed the daughter; "the only thing she touched was a piece of paper, and at first I thought it had been a letter, but she swallowed a bit of it, and sucked the color of the remainder."

The situation of the matter was now made perfectly plain. A few more questions provided the correct view of the mother's suspicions. The paper was a beautiful green color, which had been taken out of some article of clothing. It was blue and the glittering letters had attracted the child's attention; and in her mother's dressing such a trifle could contain a young girl, undisturbedly, passed in the evening, and related to the father a portion of the deadly poison. Fortunately, the dose did not prove sufficient to destroy the strength, it was quite sufficient enough to prove it injurious.

When paper-hangings were more expensive, and of a quality less common, than they are at present, the walls of two rooms in my father's house were washed with a green solution. When these walls were swept, the person performing the operation was sure to complain of sickness, and so on, and a copy was in the mind. This is easily accounted for, though I believe I have occurred several times before my present mind, it is to the real cause, which is the green color, and a portion of the coloring matter from the wall, the form of a fine and subtle dust, which, being inhaled, produced slight symptoms of poisoning. The child had nearly a year, but she repeatedly wetting her fingers with saliva to rub the coloring matter off the wall.

On the occasion, gave it his opinion, that should the dresses be worn in a hall-room, a sufficient quantity of poison would be mingled with the atmosphere, to produce most dangerous consequences to the company.

There are only a few out of numerous cases which present themselves as all springing from similar causes. But they are sufficient for my present purpose, since they give ample testimony of the harm which may result from ignorance in a very simple matter, and also furnish instances of the various forms under which one poison only may be presented to us without awakening suspicion.

Take the first case quoted. All persons who have anything to do with children, will know with what avidity the youngsters beg for pieces of colored paper. They watch eagerly for the time when the last sheets of note paper are taken from the cover, or the envelopes from the gay band which connotes them, in order to appropriate these little works of art. For many of them may be called such to the manufacture of sundry devices. And probably not one mother out of a hundred is conscious that a misapplication of some of these innocent looking and much-coveted articles might cost a child's life.

We need not ascertain of what such coloring matters are composed, to see clearly the cause of such disastrous effects. The majority of greens—in fact, all the most beautiful—are preparations of copper, the only mineral which produces that color. In 'Ure's Dictionary,' we find under the head 'green pigments,' a list of seven greens, nearly all of which are different preparations of copper. Scheele's green and Schweinfurth green, the two most beautiful pigments of this hue, are deadly poisons. The first is composed of oxide of copper, and arsenious acid, or white oxide of arsenic. Schweinfurth green, which is a still finer color, contains the above named ingredients, but in different proportions, and with acetic acid in addition. With regard to the first, Dr. Ure tells us that it was detected, a few years before the publication of his work, as the coloring matter of some Parisian bonbons, by the *Commissaire de Sante*; since which, the collectors were prohibited from using it, by the French government. More recently, I have myself read of a case where a child was poisoned through sucking the green color of some tawdry cake ornament. Now, whereas large a proportion of the various shades of green are known to be formed by a mixture of some of the most powerfully poisonous substances, and since only persons possessing considerable chemical knowledge can distinguish those that are the least injurious, it is surely well to caution all who are not so well informed. Even when green is produced by a mixture of blue and yellow, Prussian blue, the one most commonly employed, is in itself slightly poisonous.

Before passing from the subject of colors, I will mention a few of the poisonous substances used in producing different shades of painting and dyeing. To attempt to give the exact composition of each color, and the mode in which it is produced, would occupy too much time and space; as it is, I only intend to name a few, simply with a view to put persons on their guard against the misapplication of articles innocent enough in their proper places, and hurtful only when, as in the case quoted at the commencement of this article, they are placed in the hands of a child, or a person of tender years, who is not able to judge of the danger alluded to.

Probably, with respect to paper hangings, much of the mischief might be avoided by using those which are glazed; or—as it rarely happens, to scratch the surface, and the optical effects produced by dead and bright shades being considered as desirable—they might be varnished after having been hung on the walls.

But green, or other colored articles, are by no means the only ones against the improper use of which we are cautioned. In looking through the columns of a newspaper, we frequently meet with paragraphs like the following:—"A poor woman, who died lately at Bristol, near Spilby, Lincolnshire, after a few days' illness, had incautiously applied some tallow from a candle to a scratch on her face. In a few hours after the application, her head and face became very painful, and previously to her dissolution had swollen to a frightful extent—the consequences of some very poisonous ingredients used by chandlers for purifying tallow." This was inserted in November, 1851. In the following January, a similar case is quoted, in which a woman has died at Hull, from putting tallow on a pimple on his face. The tallow contained arsenious acid, and veridigris had in consequence accumulated on the candle stick."

Amongst the poorer classes of the community, tallow is a very favorite specific. As in the instances already mentioned, it is applied to scratches, pimples, &c., and a hundred other trifling hurts. If a child is suffering from a sore in the head, a thousand to one but its nose will be tallowed before it goes to bed, while a tallow plaster, applied to the chest, is considered the "sovereignest thing on earth" to relieve any oppression there, or difficulty of breathing. I once saw such an application made to a trifling burn on the breast of an infant. It produced no injurious effect, because it so happened that these candles did not contain the poisonous ingredient which is to be found in some, as all tallow is not exposed to the same bleaching process; some being simply whitened by age. Where, however, there is a quick sale, or an unusually large demand, certain substances are used to prove the color, which impart a poisonous quality.

careless exposure of certain photographic chemicals to a deadly nature.

In the first case, a photographer had left a vessel containing a poisonous solution on the table, and a few opening into a neighbor's premises. The child of the latter drank the liquid and died.

The second case is still more to be regretted, since the case with which photographic chemicals may be procured, furnishes a means of committing suicide to a great extent. There had been a couple of months in the service of the artist's mother. The unhappy young woman had deliberately carried a bottle of cydide of potassium—a substance which, on solution is a pure liquid, becomes prussic acid—in her bedroom, mixed a portion with water, and drank it. The coroner, before whom the inquiry respecting the cause of death was made, condemned strongly the indiscriminate sale of such deadly articles, and recommended the interference of the legislature to prevent a case so lamentably frequent on the minds of those who use such dangerous substances that the greatest care ought to be taken to prevent their falling into inexperienced hands. Probably the amateur is less likely to err in this respect than a professional photographer, since the latter, from constantly using them in hand, is apt to forget they are anything but the tools of his trade.

To add to these instances would be easy; but I will mention only one more case of poisoning from the accidental misapplication of an article of daily use. A lady, who was in the habit of using a small tin of "almond flavor" for culinary purposes, incautiously left the bottle containing it in the reach of a child who, naturally supposing that what mamma put on her sweet cakes must be good, and she did, drank the contents, and expired immediately, from an immediately powerful dose of hydrocyanic acid. Any quantity of the above cases is needless. They speak for themselves; and should the attention drawn to them here be the means of inducing persons to make themselves acquainted with the properties of the articles they use, and thus prevent their misapplication, the writer's purpose in collecting them will have been fulfilled.

FRASER'S RIVER—YANKEE IMPUDENCE.

The proclamation referred to in the letter of the Victoria correspondent of the New York Times, transferred to *The Leader* of Saturday the 10th inst., and which states that English law is in force in Columbia, announces the revocation of the exclusive grant of the Hudson's Bay Company (May 30, 1838) of the right of trading with the Indians in British Columbia—the revocation to go into effect immediately; and formally proclaim the act passed for the Government of the new Territory of British Columbia, "to indemnify the Governor and other officers for acts done before the establishment of any legitimate authority in British Columbia," bears date November, 1858, and is signed, like the others, by James Douglas, Governor, and under the Royal authorization. The Proclamation has the effect of legalizing all official action hitherto had in British Columbia under the sanction of Governor Douglas, and acts as a protection against all legal proceedings that might otherwise be instituted against public officers, based upon technical objections to such action.

Mr. Nugent, speaking at the United States Government at Victoria, quoted that place on the 10th Nov., and has arrived at San Francisco. He goes now to Washington to make his report to our Government. Before leaving Victoria he caused to be published in the newspapers there an address to the Americans in the city, which has caused the British and regret among the Americans. The paper there severely censures Mr. Nugent for the publication of this "firebrand." In this document Mr. Nugent states that he received a number of letters complaining of acts of injustice and oppression at the hands of the Colonial authorities, and that the British citizens in the territory remember that they are amenable to British law—and then proceeds to administer a sharp rebuke to the officials, as follows:—

Considering the circumstances attending the recent settlement of these Colonies, it was scarcely to be expected that a well regulated Government could at once be set up, out of the chaotic elements suddenly thrown together in such confusion. Much was to be pardoned to the inexperience of an Executive intended dealing for the most part with savages, and possibly unprepared by previous training for the more refined exigencies imposed by the relations of a white population—much of the cause of complaint that have arisen was to some extent excusable, because due to the unlicensed rudeness of the subordinate officers of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Colonial Government, and by reason of their long isolation from civil society, and their habitual intercourse with Indians, had not been met by the finer traits of humanity, and were scarcely accountable for a grossness of conduct that had become to them a second nature; and, lastly, much was to be excused to the ignorance and want of tone of courts organized out of the rude and unutilized materials as to, the only ones who had hand on the sudden influx of the strangers.

In some instances, no doubt, these courts have fallen short or even the limited expectations justified by the peculiar circumstances of their construction, and the strange conditions which they are composed. But it is not to be doubted that the British Government will, with unnecessary delay, provide remedies for the evils and abuses arising from this condition of things—evils and abuses affecting not only the prosperity of its subjects, but the rights of citizens of a foreign and friendly power.

That the Government of the United States upon proper cause being shown—after recourse shall have been had in vain to the tribunals, against acts of oppression or injustice will so intervene for the redress and protection of its citizens in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, I am authorized and instructed to give the most effectual aid and assistance. If wrong be done them, let them appeal to the Courts. It is to be hoped they will obtain justice, but should tribunals, unfortunately, be too ignorant, too corrupt to administer the law, with impartiality and firmness, our citizens may resort to the usual remedies of the prompt and efficient interference of their own Government in their behalf. The best guarantee I can furnish them of the certainty of such intervention, will be found in the intemperate declaration of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, in a recent despatch to our Minister in Nicaragua, encouraging clearly and vigorously the views of our Government in respect to the rights of our citizens visiting foreign countries.

"The United States believe it to be their duty—and they mean to execute it—to watch over the persons and property of their citizens visiting foreign countries, and to intervene for their protection, when such action is justified by existing circumstances, and by the law of nations. Whenever their citizens may be wronged in their rights, when they are unable to redress them, they may appeal to the Government of their country, and the appeal will be examined and, with a view to such action on their behalf as may be proper to make. It is impossible to define, in advance, the nature of the wrongs which may be redressed, or to what extent relief shall be afforded. Circumstances which arise must prescribe the rule of action."

In countries where well defined and established laws are in operation, where their administration is committed to able and independent judges, cases will rarely occur, where such intervention will be necessary. But these elements of prodigal and security are not everywhere found, while that is unfortunately the case, the United States are called upon to intervene, and to interfere effectively for their protection, when they are subjected to wrongs, proceedings by the direction of the Government, or by its disposition or inability to discharge its duty."

It is unnecessary for me to make any further or more long applications of this declaration to the numerous cases of American citizens in these countries. Their own eligibility and conduct will enable them so to guard their conduct that they shall never forfeit that provident and fatherly care and protection which it promises, and which the Government of the United States has both the ability and the will to exercise over all its children, in whatever part of the world they may be. JOHN NUGENT, Special Agent of the United States.

VICTORIA, Vancouver Island, Nov. 18, 1858. Gold coin is very scarce at Victoria, and gold dust is used very generally as a circulating medium in the country. In town has a "gold dust" here, and scales for weighing the dust. Even at the Custom house, which in most countries nothing save the legal currency of the land is ever taken, gold dust is received in payment for Government uses. The price paid for dust is about \$15 per ounce.

For the Ottawa Union.

MANUFACTURE OF CANADA. The Timber Trade of the Ottawa and its Tributaries—Its Rise and Progress, and effect on the Settlement and Improvement of the Country. Our Timber Trade, the Staple Trade of the Country, and the trade par excellence of the Ottawa and its tributaries, so little accurate information is possessed by persons unconnected with the manufacture or disposal of the timber that we feel disposed to give some account of its nature and description to what extent it is exciting a little more interest and bringing to bear a little more influence for the advancement of its interests.

This trade which is now of such vast and increasing importance, and which has lately become the subject of so much discussion, and its effect on the settlement and improvement of the country, was commenced, as far as the Ottawa is concerned, by Mr. P. Wright, from whom it dates to the present time. It has been treated by the Government merely as a matter of ordinary revenue, and the interests of the trade are not the subject of any special consideration. The trade has not been confined to Canada itself, but has extended to the Home Government to show the importance of this trade, and the necessity of its being protected by the Government. A petition was presented at the office, praying that the duty upon foreign timber should not be taken off. In reply to one of the deputations, the gentlemen at the head of the department of the United States, and confidently remarked, at the same time, that the Ottawa was a tributary of the United States."

It is to be hoped that this is the subject of the letters to which this is introductory, and the facts to be therein stated, and the effect of the trade on the general public, but by the British and Canadian statesmen, who hold in their hands the power to effect the trade for good or evil. If even a small portion of the necessary attention be directed to the subject, the object of these letters will have been attained. We show to what extent the trade may yet be protected, we will quote the words of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in his last Report.

"On the principles of calculation admitted by persons of experience to be correct, after making deductions for the heavy ground and the expense of the trade, it is estimated that there must be still standing on the Ottawa and its tributaries, about forty three millions of tons of timber of the kinds and dimensions now taken to market, and about a hundred and eighty million of tons of a smaller size, that might be made use of in the future growth of a sufficient quantity for trade as large as the present, for upwards of a century."

From this it is apparent that the trade is still of the utmost importance not only to Canada, but to Great Britain, and must be looked upon as the great source of supply for Naval and other purposes for many years yet to come.

From several late remarks in the English Press, we are glad to observe that it is fully alive to the importance of protecting and encouraging this great, but hitherto unencumbered trade, and that it will be our object to afford them grounds for decision and immediate action. We here quote from the "London Chronicle" of 24th Nov. last.

"With reference to the Canadian Timber trade, a suggestion has been thrown out that a deputation, consisting of persons connected with the Northern and Central portions of the country, should wait on the Admiralty for the purpose of calling attention to the expediency of employing Canadian elm, pine, tanbark, birch and oak for naval purposes. We pay a large sum yearly from the British ports, and if we can get timber equally as serviceable, and at a much lower price, we think it is the duty of the Government to enlarge the present trade with our colony. Canada affords a valuable market for our manufactures, and it is our interest to purchase timber from her, and to give her the means of buying more of our goods."

amounted to £1,000,000 sterling, for the past year. Query! how much of that came to the share of the Province, who, to use an Americanism, "take it out in France?" The importance of securing encouragement from the Imperial Government for the trade will be more fully apparent when we come to treat of the difficulties with which the manufacturer has to contend. 1st.—The term monopoly has been applied, but very unjustly, as we shall presently show, to the manufacturer, so little of monopoly does he possess, that he is liable to be deprived of his best groves by petty speculators, holding location tickets which compelling him to make improvements only when five years enable them to seriously annoy the legitimate manufacturer. Should he not feel inclined to buy them off by such a bonus as they are willing to take, thus compelling him to pay an exorbitant price for the privilege of cutting the timber for which he has already paid heavy ground rents; yet this bonus paid to the petty speculator will not even obviate the necessity of the manufacturer paying the Government duty, the settlement of which is a matter of some difficulty, and costs parties being seldom complied with, and costs partly the deeds of the manufacturer, and partly the party *bona fide* cutters the manufacturer would be obliged to pay the duties on their account, as then the benefits would be mutual.

This system of imposition, now becoming very prevalent, should be speedily arrested; otherwise it will seriously affect the interests of the manufacturer, and the country. In our next number, we will quote a few remarks by an able writer, on the importance of the portion of manufacturing in general.

The importance to Canada of encouraging the establishment and growth of those branches of manufacture for which she possesses the natural facilities, must present itself to every reflecting mind. To the political economist, because manufactures increase the sources of national wealth, and render a country more prosperous in time of peace, and more independent and impregnable in time of war. To the philanthropist, because manufactures supply that diversity of employment by which the genius and mechanic skill can alone be developed, and in a country like Canada, constant employment secured to a large class of our population. To the agriculturist, because without manufactures, agriculture must impoverish the soil, by the constant re-production of an exportable crop, while it renders the producer entirely dependent upon the constant fluctuations of foreign markets. To the merchant, because his success depends upon the general prosperity of the country.

And to show the connection between the timber trade and other manufactures the same writer further remarks:—"If it is admitted that cities can only flourish through their commerce or manufactures, and that commercial cities are few and generally confined to the sea ports, it is no less certain that manufactures alone can build up our inland towns, and give breadth as well as length to our country."

Of the truth of these remarks, we have seen with the last few years the establishment here of various Foundries and Manufacturing for the purpose of supplying the Laibers and agriculturists with implements and machinery. We have likewise seen the establishment of extensive saw mills, viz., the manufacturing of deal and planks, is of the greatest importance, and worthy of the most serious attention.

The above reflections and quotations form an argumentum ad hominem on the whole question of the timber trade, and the manufacturer's interest is protected. Of the applicability and truth of the remarks quoted, we will leave the reader to consider, and with this introduction to the subject, we shall for the present take leave. CANADIAN.

THE EMANCIPATION OF ITALY.

[From the Daily News Dec. 6.] The cup of Italy's endurance seems once more nearly full. Year after year has been sufficed to rest by the old order of things, and the people have been lulled into a false sense of security. The cup of Italy's endurance seems once more nearly full. Year after year has been sufficed to rest by the old order of things, and the people have been lulled into a false sense of security. The cup of Italy's endurance seems once more nearly full. Year after year has been sufficed to rest by the old order of things, and the people have been lulled into a false sense of security.

That for upwards of three years the re-subjugated Milanese and Venetians were led to the unmitigated horrors of martial law; that since the state of siege has formally been raised the uncharged and unchangeable ways of despotism as normally administered have been resumed; that every tantalizing pretence of intended concessions has been ruthlessly falsified, and that intolerable persecutions of the cruel weight of oppression have recently been added, not thoughtlessly or inadvertently, but with appreciative care, lest the victim should ever afterwards resist, and thus become more rebellious than ever. It is in vain to dispute the truth that throughout Northern and Central portions of the empire are turned anxiously towards Piedmont, and that their hearts are filled with a vague belief that a day must come when the word will be given from thence for the commencement of a great and final struggle for Italian freedom. We cannot, indeed, be surprised that every patriot and thoughtful person should look with sad and mingling upon life to be influenced by the blast of the foreign conqueror. It is impossible to believe that Imperial France should ever contemplate the creation of a great Power, such as Italy, united under the constitutional dynasty of Savoy, and independent of France. It were effectual to trust any longer as merely co-junctive the scope and tendency of Bonapartism respecting Italy. The ultimate state they may assume may depend, perhaps, on

circumstances; but that they comprise the aggression of Sardinia by the help of France and with the sanction of Russia, no statesman in Europe affects to doubt; and his might be a chimerical politician indeed who persists in his belief that Imperial France would abstain from compensating herself elsewhere for the territorial advantages she contributed to bestow on her sub-Alpine neighbor. Whether such compensation be looked for in a second explosion of the inextinguishable Bourbons from Naples, or in some other quarter, time alone can tell. It is evident that in their present condition of all but despair, the inhabitants of the Peninsula would readily accept any change, where no change can be for the worse, and almost any change must be for the better. It will be to little purpose in the face of such events as these whose shadow is already creeping over us, of Austro-English politicians whether of the Aberdeen or the Melbourne type, shall bewail the danger to the dynastic equilibrium of Europe, and try to instigate the people of this country to engage a second time in a contest nominally against French ambition, but practically to perpetuate the tribulation of Austria, the Bourbons, and the temporal power of the papacy over twenty-two millions of men. The blood and the money of England were poured forth like water for that purpose before; but they never shall be squandered again. Without your thoughtless help the Italian peninsula could never have been handed back to its despotism. Once more, indeed, if his practice be large, he may be led into some effort to use his brains, but that he does not exercise them once a week, I am not certain. The lawyer elevates his routine into a crash of brain work. The author and the merchant flatter themselves, or account themselves flattered, by an application to their system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure of the military system. It is a great lawyer, reformer, and truth is, that hard work of the brain, taken alone—spart from griefs, from forced voluntary stinting of the social intercourse—does infinitely more to prolong life and strengthen reason in the workers than to cut off a fraction of either. Men think down under the grand of man; under the strain of a combats down to the body of its half-a-dozen hours a day of sleep, its few necessary pounds of wholesome food, and its occasional exercise of tongue and legs. If on such a basis his whole life in his study, and to the pressure