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OUR SPRING ORDERS

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WHICH WILL BE

More Complete and Varied Than

FVER BEFORE.

We tender thanks to our Friends and Patrons for their Liberal Patronage, during the past year, and hope to merit a continuance of their favor. Respectfully.

Pegram & Co.

ONE FOOL AMONG MANY.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition -A Lighthouse on the Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I did; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of course-but who isn't, when ambition and the chance of making money spurs him on? I only hope I shall get well enough to digest another equare a eal some time without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and mining experts in this country; hardy nature as a buffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his mind and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is pre-maturely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it—Drspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Watts, of West Somers, Putnam county, N. Y, and had suffered from dyspepsia for fift-en years. Tried everything. At last gave PARKER'S GIN-GER TONIC a chance to show what it could do for me. It proved its ability by curing me. I recommend it to all who are suffering from this dread-ful disease." Mr. G. R. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' state-

ment.
Gloom, despendency, hopelessness, disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bed-time like the hour of execution to a criminal—these are some of Dyspersia's foot-prints. The Dyspeptic knews what Coleridge meant when be said: "Night is my helt" Parker's Ginger Tonic cures Dyspepsia, purifies the Blood, disperses Rheumatism and all chronic allments. Prices 50 cents and \$1 a bottle.

HISCOX & CO., feb 1

## NO USE FOR THEM.

Concerning Certain Wellevof the Past
--- Dogs that Have had I heir Day.

George Stephenson's "Bocket," and the magnifiotives of to-day, are built upon the same general principle, ret the machine with which the great engineer astonished his age, is interesting now only as an illustration of the besioning of the invention. There were plasters with holes in them, long before BENSON'S CAP-CINE POROUS PLASTER surprised both the public and the physicians; and the triumph of the Capcine is founded upon the partial successes, or the utter failures of its predecessors. Everything of value in the old porous plaster is retained in the Capcine; but at this point all comparison ends

and contrast beging For examp'e: The gld plasters were play in their action; the Capcine is quick and sure.

The old plasters lacked the power to do more than to impart gight, temporary relief in cases pasy of treatment; the Cape ne penetrates the syst is racommended.

The old plasters depended for any good resul's they might attain upon an accident of their makers and the naked faith of th ir wearers; the Bensan's reaches its end, by means of the scientific combination of the rare medicinal ingredients

In brief, the old plasters, life Stephenson's dis-carded engine, are switched off the track, while the Benson's goes on its way winning golden opinlons from all sorts of peop e Yes, in this very fact lies the leading danger to the people who buy and use this reliable and

scient fic remedy "Hypocrisy is the tribute vice pays to virtue." Imitation is the concession failure makes to success. Benson's Plasters are parodied in Lame and style. Bewate of swindles. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the center. Price 25c. Seabury & Johnston, Chemists, New York.

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BEAUTIFUL LOT

**Barred Nainsooks** 

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WATCHES.

SILVER and PLATED:

WARE,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

# J. T. Butler's Jewelry Store.

GRATITUDE. DENVER, Cot., Aug. 29, 1882.
GENTS—I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude to you for the cure your Swift's Specific has effected in my case. I was afficied with the horrible blood disease for three years, and after spending some time at the Hot Springs, considered my case a hopeless one. I used only one dozen small bottles of S. S., and there is not a sign of the disease remaining. My sores are

all healed, my throat is entirely well, I am aid of that terrible SSS derk I have ing a drug dreds of men dosed with Calomel, Iodide of Mercury and lodide of Potash, until they were made complete wrecks, that I shudder to think of the misery which has been brought on the human family by the use of Mercurials for Blood Diseases. It is a crying shame that physicians will not scknowledge the merit of your GRAND Blood Medicine. Use my name as you wish. I refer you to my present employers, or to Messrs. Collins

Bros., St. Louis. J. H RAIF, Broadway Pharmacy, Denver, Col. If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing. Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our

St. St. COO REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysts of 100 bettles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, lodids of Polas

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Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga. OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Sereness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodlly aches FIFTY CENTS & BOTTLE Bold by all Dringsts and Dealers. Directions in 11 faurunges. The Charles S. Yogeler Sc. Passesses to A. Youking et C. S. Dalithers, Ed. P. S. A.

FREE RELIABLE SELF-CURE. Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisians, Mo.

Orrespondence of the Observe.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The reports the Mott investigation have just been printed. They are bound up with the evidence taken by the committee in its sitting last fall in North Carolina, the whole making one large volume of 479 pages octavo. The majority report, agned by the republican members, Measrs McDill and Mitchell, is an unterly unreliable, partisan document. Where it does not depend upon the prejudiced testimony of revenue officials its strength consists in generalities refections on the character of the people of Western North Carolina, suppressions of damaging facts, and empty declamation. Thirteen pages are occupied with this sort of thing, and fifteen with abstracts of evidence which vance, in a foot note to his own report of the committee, was not examined by member thereof, and so far an ouncer that the flavorities of the proposition of the committee of the continued and continues to the suspicion went abroad that the illicit distillers at consideration. "Blockading," went out of fashion, and is now comparative by absoluted. The suspicion went abroad that the illicit distillers at consideration, "Blockading," went out of fashion, and is now comparative by absoluted. The suspicion went abroad that the illicit most consideration, "Blockading," went out of fashion, and is now comparative by absoluted. The suspicion went abroad that the favorities of the until the fashion, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But the consideration, "Blockading," went out of fashion, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But the public desired. The suspicion went abroad that the titeriant, and were treated with the ut. Institute on the fashion, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But the existing, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But the fashion, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But the existing went to the system continued and continues to the system continued and continues to the suspicion went abroad that the treatment on the fashion, and is now comparative. By abandoned. But ties, reflections on the character of the people of Western North Carolina, suppressions of damaging facts, and empty declaration. Thirteen pages are occupied with this sort of thing, and officen with abstracts of evidence which the number of officers was increased indefinitely. From year to year they pressions of damaging facts, and empty declaration. Thirteen pages are occupied with this sort of thing, and officers was increased indefinitely. From year to year they pressions of damaging facts, and empty declaration. Thirteen pages are occupied with this sort of the same of the committee, was not examined by any member thereof, and so far as he could compare it in proof it appeared to be partial, inaccurate and utterly unreliable." Knowing the damaging character of the testimony which was obliged to be printed in full as delivered, they speak of it in their report as ment of the Kestler matter is labored and disingenuous; but, notwithstanding, enough is shown in it to condemn. It is sufficient to disgrace even the republican party.

The minority report, of which Vance is sole sponsor, is a very different affair. It is breader in its scope, more honest in statement has the very words themselves in important places, as fortified by full references to the testimony, thus enabling the reader to verify all allegations, and if at times severe in touch is never unjust or untruthful. The bald hardness of the subject is relieved. tone is never unjust or untruthful. The some of the more salient things will bald hardness of the subject is relieved furnish an idea of the manner in which occasionally by the play of the Sena-

occasionally by the play of the Sena-tor's irresistible humor. Despite its great length, the nature of the subject-matter, the perfunctory character of a Congressional investigation, this Sen-ate report No 981, is "mighty interest-ing reading." The parts of it which are most characteristic, it happens, are most instructive. They will be found below in consecutive order, but without any attempt on the part of this writer to correct them.

Congress being in session from the date of the passage of the resolution date of the passage of the resolution until the 8th day of August, the majority of the committee declined to visit. North Carolina before adjournment, although it was desirable to do so, for the reason that the evidence was to be obtained on the spot with much more facility and inexpensiveness than elsewhere; and even after the adjournment of Congress the majority found it incompatible with their private engagements or convenience to convene

incompatible with their private engagements or convenience to convene in the district until after the middle of November. It was agreed, in full committee, on July 8, that they should meet in the district in October, but under the pressure and at the instigation of the late collector, who was chairman of the republican committee of North Carolina, the majority rescinded that resolution, and decided not to go there until after the election. See minutes: resolution, and decided not to go there until after the election. (See minutes; part 2, page 450.) They therefore organized on the 31st day of May and be gan to hear evidence in this city on the 3d day of June, and continued until the 17th of July, by which time they had examined 48 witnesses, 18 of whom were summoned at the request of the late collector of the district, J J Mott, and various records from the department, bearing upon the subject under ment, bearing upon the subject under investigation. They then adjourned to meet in Morganton, N.C., on the 13th of November, afterward changed by agreement to the 15th. A quorum however, did not join the chairman until

testimony offered to and within their reach could be heard; but having obtained sufficient to throw some light on all the points suggested by the words of the Senate resolution, it was thought best to close and report the results of our investigation. The sixth collection district of North Carolina is one of the largest in the country. It embraces all that portion of the State west of Salisbury, and is composed of thirty four counties, twothirds of which are mountainous and broken, penetrated by imperfect and difficult roads. Being remote from the

difficult roads. Being remote from the seaboard markets, from time immemorial the people have been accustomed to convert their surplus grain and the product of their orchards into the portable form of spirits, which they could readily haul away in wagons and erchange for cash or grocery supplies. For this purpose great numbers of farms were supplied with small copperations as a regular part of the farm and stills as a regular part of the farm ap-

for this purpose great wambers of farms were supplied with small copper stills as a regular part of the farm any pliances, designed not for the senteral flustidess of distilling, but only the decimal stills?

A. I have beard men whoungit to be disting that of a few neighbors. They age only in use during a few weeks in the year. When, therefore, at the conclusion of the war, the internal revenue laws of the United States easne to be enforced there, it found many hand dreds, perhaps thousands, of these reall stills in the possession of those mall stills in the possession of those complexed, internal revenues as supplied and a ring and the feet complexed, internal revenues as supplied and a ring and the feet complexed, internal revenues as supplied and conde tem.

Under the system of "moleties" and bounties for informing, and the feet paid for convictions, there can be no doubt but that the limitaties of complexed upon these for their participation, in the war against the United and the conduction of the late collector votechers for more final cupielty. Many ignorant people looked upon these for their participation, in the war against the United and the restriction of the late collector votechers for more final the service at all, or for more than was not united upon the restriction of the late collector votechers for more final the service and that the law was not unirequisity sufferced with hardines, divisiones of the feelings and privations of the feelings and pri

It is proven that the practice of storekeepers dividing their pay with distillers prevails to a very great ex-tent. Sometimes this arrangement was made before distilling was started. It was a very simple transaction indeed. A storekeeper with a commission in his pecket would have no assignment, and was therefore earning nothing; he would propose to a neighbor that if he would start a distillery, and have him assigned as storekeeper he would give him half his pay, either in cash or as board. As it would not take more than from \$100 to \$200 to start a four bushel from \$100 to \$200 to start a four-bushel distillery, this was often done. This may be considered as the foundation of all other fraudulent practices. When a distillery was in operation the distiller would often demand of the storekeeper part of his pay, and would threaten to suspend business if the demand was refused; for he could suspend at any time without serious inconvenience, and, in fact, often did suspend, in which case the storekeeper's pay ceased also.

Both distiller and storekeeper being thus guilty of violation of law, they were mutually in each other's power, and the door was opened for number-less frauds. Prominent among these were that in many cases the storekeep ers and distillers kept no books, or none sufficient; that storekeepers did not weigh or measure"the meal or grain used by the distillers, but permitted the latter to help themselves, and to "mash in" falsely by every conceivable

method. Another fraud that inevitably folowed this guilty partnership was that after the minimum quantity of whiskey permitted by law from a bushel of grain was drawn off and put in the warehouse for taxation, the surplus beyoud the minimum was left to the dis-tiller untax-paid. \* \* This miniever, did not join the chairman until the 18th, so that only twelve working days were left in which to summon witnesses from a mountainous region embracing thirty-four counties and take their evidence. By working incessantly, some one hundred wilnesses were examined, twenty-Ave of whom were summoned at the request of the former collector, J J Mott, a large majority of whom were or had been connected either with the revenue service or with the distilleries. With all the energy the committee displayed, however, not the fourth part of the material testimony offered to and within their reach could be heard; but having obtained sufficient to throw some light on

regs of less than five gallons, which did not require a stamp.

[I quote a part of the extract which Gov Vance makes from the testimony of J H Craig; part 2, page 29.]

Q. Have you any opinion as to the amount of whiskey made in Gaston county that pays no taxes?

A. My opinion is there is at least one hind of it. That is my honest opinion. A. My opinion is there is at least one third of it. That is my honest opinion. Q. That pays no tax?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Is there as much now, in your opinion, as there was when blockading was mere common?

A. As much unbranded?

Q. Yes.
A. I think a great deal more.
Q. Than when the blockade was in full swing? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The opinion is this: that there is more untaxed paid whiskey made in

ance, but it seems that they served to obtain an increase of the allowance itself, as Clarke confesses they were intended. After detection by Revenue Agent Crane, the collector pleaded that it was all done by his clerk, and filed amended abstracts setting for to that the work was really done by four other men, two of whom, Lillington and Martin, it turned out, had received not a dellar of pay; and the other two, Mott, a brother of the collector, and Walken, were drawing full pay for service in another capacity. Two of the four vouchers in Kestlers name are admitted forgeries by Clarks, and the third one was obtained with his signature in blank on the felse pretense that the other which he had signed for the \$65 really due had been lost. The matter most difficult of belief is that Clarks, the clerk who made up the vouchers, did not know that Walker, who it is claimed really did the work attributed to Kestler, and who was the regular deputy, as he swears, and was much the deputy and was entitled to the pay, though he had dene no work and had not been about the office for 9 months. If possible, it is still more incredible that Mott had not seen the quarterly abstracts on which his accounts were adjusted by the Comptroller for three whole quarters, and that in the absence of any knowledge of how his accounts stood with that officer, he should ask and obtain an increased allowance for

the very period covered by these quar-terly abstracts containing the name of Kestler as his deputy. And where were the men doing the work, and why did they not put in vouchers and claim their pay? Those amended abstracts found their way into the department files, nobody could tell exactly how, or exactly when. It appears from the proof that they were not there in 1877, four years after the time to which they refer.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, could tell nothing about them;

nue could tell nothing about them; they bore no office marks, nor cipher of any cierk in his department, and all he could say was, that he found them in the office of the Register; and clearly they were not before the Auditor or Comptroller when the collector's accounts for 1878 were adjusted, for the certificates of both these officers are prior to the date borne by these mysterious occupants of the Treasury archives. The collector's chief clerk,one Clarke,

cheerfully confesses that all this vilcheerfully confesses that all this vil-lainy was his work, and was done as a "mere matter of form," and that the collector knew of it (testimony of Clarke, Part I, page 30), and did not know of it (same testimony, pages 419, 420). As for his part, the collector says that he knew nothing whatever of the false vouchers in Kistler's name, though it appeared in three quarterly abstracts on which his accounts, were settled in on which his accounts were settled in the department; that he never saw them; that he never reported Kistler's [SEE FOURTH PAGE]

Got Rid of Tooth-Ache. Get Rid of Tooth-Acke.

He suffered more than twenty sears—
Neurals is pains—face, jaws and ears.
He might have suffered twenty more, land he not purchased at the store.

He had be not purchased at the store.

Something which eased his frightful pain.

And quickly made him well again.

That something 's made by PERRY DAVIS.

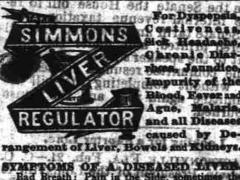
From horrid aches and pains to says us.

PAIN KILLES, as the public know.

Was started forty years ago.

Thousands on thousands bless the hour.

When first they knew its healing powers.



ficial, yet one can hardly summen up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Severa of the above symptoms aftend the disease, but sages have occurred when but few of them agained, yet examination after death has shown the layer to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above armptoms appeared

Persons Traveling or Living in Duhesalthy Localities by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Live in healthy action, will avoid all Malaris, Billious attacks, Direises, Names, Drowsman, Depression of Spirit, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wise, but is no infoncating bayerage.

If You have eatien anything hard of digestion or fed have the ment, or despites at night, when does and you will be selected.

Time and Doctors Bills will be neved by always keeping the Regulature in the House!

For , whatever his alment may be a thoroughly safe purpositive, alterative indiamates can never be out of place. The renedy is harmless and does not interfers with business or pleasante.

If B PURELT VEGETABLE, And has all the power and efficacy of Calonal & Quinbe, without any of the injurious airc effects.

And has all the power and efficacy of Calonal & Quinbe, without any of the injurious airc effects.

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Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable and time to the insedical accessor.

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Mon. Abanander H. Stephenia, of lossans: Have derived some benefit room the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have und many remedies for Dyaperis, Liver Affection and Debility, but nove have found anything to benefit me to the capent Simmons Liver Regulator has its secure the only thing that never tails to relieve.

P. M. JAMUT, Managolie Miss.

Dr. T. W. Mistari Mayer Francisch I was and prescribe it in a purposition it may practice it have been and an antisfied to us and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

For Take only the Gestaine, which always has on the Wroper also red Z Trado-Mark and Signusture of J. H. ZHILIN (1900).

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Great Clothing Emporium

ARBUTANOED O DOORHED deputy, as he swears, and was much about the office, was in fact the deputy; and that he believed that Kestler was the deputy and was entitled to the pay,

Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

A T this vast Repository, so complete in all its Departments, the most Fashionable and Riegant A CLOTHING can be bought at 15 PER CENT LOWER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY The most of our Garments are Manufactured in our own House, and are equal to the finest Custom-made work for VARIETY, STYLE, FINISH, FIT and DURABILITY.

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