

WHICH WILL BE

More Complete and Varied Than

I VER BEFORE.

we tonder thanks to our Friends and Patrons for their Liber d Patronage during the past year, and hope to merit a con inuance of their favor. Respectfully,

Pegram & Co. feb4

ONE FOOL AMONG MANY.

Wrecked by his Untempered Ambition ---- A Lightbouse on die Shoals.

"I ought to have stopped five years before I d'd; but I thought it wouldn't amount to anything, so I kept on. I was a fool, of cour-e-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 square .. eal some time without a rebellion in my stomach."

The speaker was one of the best known civil engineers and min'ny experts in this country; hardy nature as a tuffalo, but broken down by hard study and the merciless lashing administered to his ml: d and body by his own hand during the earlier part of his career. At fifty he is prema urely gray, bent in form and dispirited. Dyspepsia did it-Dyspepsia, the self-inflicted curse of the American in every department of toil.

"I am thirty-five years old," write : 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. B. Cole, druggist, of Carmel, N. Y., certifies to the truth of Mr. Watts' state-

ment. Gloom, desponder or, hopelessness, disgust with all labor, sleeplessness, horrid dreams to render bed-time lixe the hour of execution to a criminal -these are some of Dispet sia's foot-prints. The Dispeptic knows what Coler dge meant when he said: "Night is my hell " Parker's Ginger Tonic cures Dysoepsis," purfless the Blood, disperses Rheumatism and all chronic allments. Prices 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. HISCOX & CO, feb1 New York.

NO USE FOR THEM Concerning Certain Relies of the Past --- ilogs that Have had Their Day. George Stephenson's "Rocket," and the magnificent locomotives of to-day, are built upon the

same general principle, jet the machine with which the great engineer astonished his age, is interesting now only as an illustration of the beginning of the invention. There were plasters: with holes in them long before BENSON'S CAP-CINE POBOUS PLASTER surprised both the pub-

lic and the phy icians; and the triumph of the Capcine is founded upon the partial successes, or

WATCHES,

SILVER and PLATED:

-TO BE SOLD-

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,

-AT-

GRATITUDE.

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Bros., St. Louis.

standing

DENVER, COL., Aug. 29, 1882.

J. H BAIF,

evade or defy regular investigation by the executive authorities; but of such conspiracy and practices the committee could find no evidence whatever. Indeed, it is but just to say, the evidence disproves it. These several charges, rumors, and

imputations, are thus set forth somewhat in detail in order to explain the protracted labors of the committee, the latitude taken in the summoning and examination of witnesses, and the thor oughness and consequent expenses of the investigation. The investigation was pursued for about six weeks, in the months of June and July, at sessions of the committee held in the city of Washington. The testimony of the witnesses examined here covers more than 450 printed pages. Besides this, official and documentary evidence was procured from departments covering about 130 printed pages. This testimony and documentary evidence is reported as Part I of the evidence. Notwithstanding the diligent efforts

WARE, of the committee, the evidence obtained at its sessions in Washington was so vague and indirect in its character, as bearing upon the grave charges or alle-gations against the administration of the collection of the revenue in the district, and so weak and unsatisfactory in its effect towards sustaining the popular rumors which it disclosed of official malfeasance generally, that the committee resolved to adjourn to meet in the month of November at a point in North Carolina, within the district J. T. Butler's Jewelry Store. under investigation, and thus to avail itself of the advantages and facilities afforded by holding sessions in the very localities where the rumored irregularities were alleged to have occurred. Besides, time was thus given to procure the attendance of witnesses,, who might, in the place of mere rumor and hearsay, testify directly to facts, and of GENTS-I cannot find words with which to extheir own knowledge. press my gratitude to you for the cure your Swift's In pursuance of this adjournment, Specific has effected in my case. I was afflicted the committee, in the month of Nowith the horrible blood disease for three years. vember and early in December, held and after spending some time at the Hot Springs, sessions and examined witnesses in

considered my case a hopeless one. I used only several localities within the district, one doz-n small bottles of S. S. S., and there is and diligently and rigidly pursued their not a sign of the disease remaining. My sores are investigation into these rumors and all healed, my throat is entirely well; I am rid of charges, and into the general subject SSS disease. Be-clerk, I have many hupcommitted to it by the resolution of the Senate. The testimony taken at these sessions in North Carolina covers about dreds of men dosed with Calomel, Iodide of Mer-440 printed pages. and is herewith re-ported as Part II of the evidence. cury and Iodide of Potash, until they were made complete wrecks, that I shudder to think of the Here follows a statement in refer misery which has been brought on the human ence to the Sixth district, its size, the family by the use of Mercurials for Blood Diseases. disposition to evade and the difficulty It is a crying shame that physicians will not of enforcing the revenue laws, subacknowledge the merit of your GRAND Blood stantially as stated in the minority report, supplemented with the testimony of Commissioner Raum, who enter-tained the belief that it was a very bad Medicine. Use ne name as you wish, I refer you to my present employers, or to Messrs. Collins Broadway Pharmacy, Danver, Col. district, though not the "very worst' one of the "very worst" in the whole country, and who also held that under If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing. Write for particulars Dr. Mott's administration it had been vastly improved. and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Un-The newly appointed collector enterfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our

ed upon his duties, in this condition of affairs, entirely without experience in revenue methods, and without acquaintance with the laws and regulations, and the routine work of the office. At that time, the office of supervisor of internal revenue had not been abolished. Supervisor Perry, who had supervision of the districts in North Carolina, advised the new collector to em-

friends and family connections, which would be likely to ripen into a change in their party affiliations. In point of fact, several instances were shown in which it so turned out, and that the

collector anticipated such result is shown by his testimony. Many revenue officers in this district are shown to have been active and efficient party managers in their respective localities, being often the principal men conducting primary meetings and conventions, and exerting generally a powerful party influence at elections. This, taken in connection with their contributions to party purposes, the advantage of their official postions, and the support supposed to be given them by the administration at Washington, seems to have been considered by their political adversaries a sufficient ground for assailing them and the whole administration of the revenue system with the greatest bitterness and violence; and, in order to affect their influence with the people, all manner of accusations were circulated against them. Individual instances of misconduct were charged as general and common to all the officers, and in every possible way the administration of the revenue laws was made an issue in party politics, and a chief theme of speakers and newspapers in political campaigns, and, we have no doubt, seriously obstructed the sober and orderly manner of conducting the business. The committee, after their full and

laborious investigation into the rumored misconduct and malfeasance of the officers in this district, are forced to the conclusion that the condition of affairs as above set forth gave rise to and greatly intensified most of the charges and rumors that the committee has had under examination. The testimony discloses that, throughout there is hardly any portion of it disconnected entirely with the party politics of the section, and the great bulk of it bears directly upon the local management and practices in elections and political

campaigns. The committee, in common with all informed and reflecting citizens, deplore the fact that the collection of the

revenues of the country are alluded to be embrassed by political considerations and convictions. It is an evil that is not coufined to one nor to a few districts, nor to any particular section of the country. It is liable, of course, to become intensified by local causes and conditions in one or more districts, and at particular times, more than in others. The committee does not feel authorized by the evidence taken to report that for the time covered by their investigation into the affairs of this sixth district in North Carolina the conduct of the officers can justly be made of greater censure in this respect than apply to most other collection districts, and to other branches of the public service, both State and national, under similar conditions and circumstances.

ASSMENTS FOR OFFICE EXPENSES. It appears in the evidence that, for some minor expenses necessary about the office and for the convenience and accommodation of the subordinates. it had not been customary up to a certain time for the department to make any allowance to the collector, and it had been the habit of a few of the officers to ploy, as his chief clerk, some man in-

that his conduct was unknown to the collector until long afterward, and an investigation, had near the time, resulted in Dr Mott's restoration to office. SMALL DISTILL ERIES.

Referring to the charge that many of the small distillers got a portion of the salary of the storekeepers, the report says:

The charge that some of the storekeepers and gaugers divided their salaries with the distillers was carefully investigated by the committee, and many witnesses were called and examined on that point. The committee is satisfied that if there were any instances of such division of salary they were very rare, and that the collector and his deputies, and also special agents sent into the district by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, because such rumors were afloat, diligently searched for evidence to sustain the charge, from time to time, with the view of prosecuting the offenders, and that they failed, after great diligence in their search to find such evidence. Division of their pay by storekeepers with the distillers is proved in some four or five instances in the counties of Davie, Gaston and Burke. But entire confidence cannot be placed in the witnesses. However this may be, it seems not to have been brought to the attention of the collector or any of his deputies. The total number of officers in these counties was large. In Davie there were about 50 stills and 70 officers on duty at one time and another, and in Gaston about the same number, and in Burke about 30 stills and 40 officers.

SELECTING STOREKEEPERS

The evidence taken disclosed a rumor that distillers had been allowed to select the storekeepers and gaugers for their respective distilleries, and thus to secure connivance at frauds upon the revenue. As this, if true, must have seriously affected the collection of the revenue, it was considered important to give it a careful investigation, and such investigation was given it by the committee. But no instance was found in which the collector appears to have exceeded a reasonable and just deference to the expressed wishes of the distiller in his assignment of storekeepers and gaugers.

Examination was made into the character of the subordinate officers generally, who had been appointed during the time embraced in this investi-There were, upon an average, gation. something over a hundred officers in the district. As many changes were made by dismissals and filling vacancies, from time to time, the appointments during the entire time reached several hundred. But it is evident that much care and good judgment prevailed in the appointments, and that the character and conduct of the officers in this district will compare favorably with that of of the subordinate officers in the public service elsewhere, and in other branches of it.

The character of Collector Mott has been sustained by every class of witnesses throughout the testimony, as above reproach, and as good as that of any man in that section of the State, and in all that goes to make up the character of a good, worthy, and useful citizen, and exemplary member of society. It is shown to be such by many witnesses of the highest character and standing in the State. It is further shown, and seems to be generally admitted, that the popular rumors and N charges of fraud and misconduct in, revenue matters, so much referred to C in the evidence, and in this report, have not affected his character and standing S in the least degree, because the general confidence in him has been, and is, so great, that no one would believe him 0 privy to or in anywise abetting or conniving at wrong-doing, if anything wrong was really going on. Individual instances of bad conduct 0 by officers were shown, and some instances of fraud upon the revenue by č distillers and others. But it does not appear that such instances have been S more frequent in this district than might be reasonably expected under the m circumstances and they do not appear to have resulted from carelessness or lack of either good judgment or faithfulness ANDREWS in the management and administration of affairs by the collector and his depu-ties. Officers were promptly dismissed for misconduct, and the violations of the revenue laws seem to have been dilligently inquired into and presented for prosecution to the proper authorities. It is shown that during the time embraced in the investigation 1,107 illicit distilleries and 6 tobacco factories licit distilleries and 6 tobacco factories were seized and broken up in this dis-trict; that illicit distilling has been al-most entirely suppressed, and lawful distilling greatly increased; that the selling of unstamped spirits and tobac-co, which at one time prevailed largely, has almost ceased; and that the gener-Is Frequently Asked How it is He Sells has almost ceased; and that the gener-al improvement in all respects in the collection of the revenue has been very great, and a better disposition towards the collection of the revenue has been established among the people, and the system made to work smoothly throughout the district, where some suit was a complete exoneration of the collector from the charge. INCORRECT VOUCHERS. Here follows a statement of the case of the vouchers made out by W H Kest-ler, running for nine months from Oc-tober 1, 1872, to July 31, 1873, which is concluded thus: It is entirely evident that this whole Answer : He Buys in Large Quantities and is Content to Sell at Small Profits.

Leading Clothiers and Tailors.

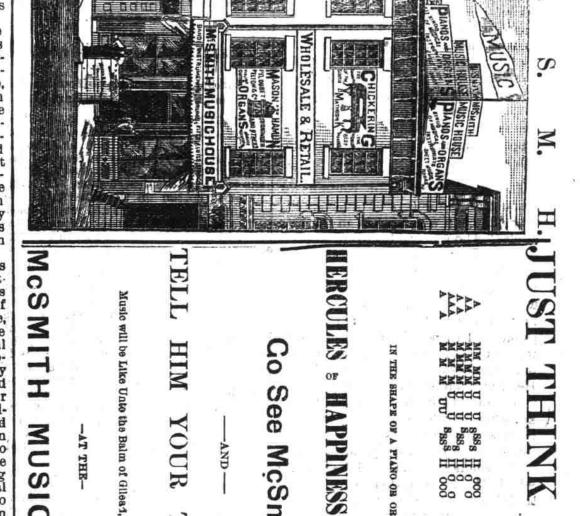
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TROUBLES

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 begins. For example:

The old plasters were slow in their action; the Capcine is quick and sure.

The old p'asters lacked the power to do more than to impart sight, temporary relief in cases easy of treatment; the Capcine penatrates the systom and permanently cures the troubles for which t is racommended.

The old plasters depended for any good results they might attain upon an accident of their makers and the naked faith of th ir wearers; the Benson's reaches its ends by means of the scientific combination of the rare medicinal ingredients which it conta na.

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 fect 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," Imiteflow is the concession fallure makes to success Bensch's Plasters are parodied in name and strie. Beware of swindles. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the center. Price 25c. Sea-bury & Johnston, Chemists, New York. hall 4w

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sium, or any Mineral substance.

tions, and experienced in the duties, Weakness and Decay. Sei abolished. ARD & CO., Louisians, Mo. It appears from the evidence that up to November, 1872, Collector Mott was actively engaged in the Presidential campaign then going on, and was most of the time absent from home, and that he gave scarcely any attention at all to the routine duties of the collector's office. It also appears that in political campaigns afterwards, and up to the time of his late resignation, he was an active party manager and leader in his Address DR. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo. CORN MILLS AND MILLSTONES,

forms and routine of the office; and he recommended a person of his selection. Mr J A Clarke, who had been for several years a clerk in the office of the collector of the fourth district, at Raleigh, the capital of the State, where his conduct and discharge of official duties had come under the special and constant notice of the supervisor. The new collector employed Mr Clarke, as new conector employed ar Clarke, as advised. He subsequently employed as his chief deputy. W.J Coite, a native of the city of New York, and who had been for three years, and was at that time, employed in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, and had gained much experience in the working of the revenue system generally, by observation and instructions under the Commissioner and other chief officers of the bureau." Mr Clarke was put in control and management of all matters of routine work, such as the preparation of vouchers, reports, &c for the department, and other work of a kindred character, and charged to instruct the other less experienced officers in the performance of their duties. Shortly after this the labors and duties of the collector's office were greatly increased, and, to some extent, complicated by the abolition of the office of supervisor of internal revenue, and the devolving of the duties of that office upon the collectors, and about the same time the office of assessor of internal revenue was It appears from the evidence that up

formed as to the laws, rules and regula- | contribute to defray these small expenses. Under such circumst inces Collector Mott notified his subordinates generally, by a circular letter, that he considered it but fair that this burden should be distributed among them, and asked from each a small contribution for this purpose. The sum of about \$300 (see p. 298) had been collected and mostly expended when the attention of the department was called to it and an investigation had. It turned out that memoranda had been kept of the receipts and expenditures, and that nothing fraudulent or dishonest appeared in any way in connection with the transaction, nor has the committeee been able to discover anything of the kind. It was unauthorized, but it can hardly be said to have been unlawful. The Commisioner of Internal Revenue ex pressed his dis approbation of meeting such expenses in that way, and directed its discontinuacne, and it was im-mediately discontinued. The expenses were thereafer estimated and an allowance for them made regularly by the department. WITHHOLDING MONEY FROM SUBORDI-NATES. The committee has not been able to find any evidence whatever to sustain the allegation that the collector withheld money properly due his subordinates. It seems that certain persons, acting upon mere rumor, bronght this allegation to the attention of the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue, and that he investigated it fully before the col lector was aware that an investigation was going on or intended. The re-sult was a complete exoneration of the