1.—J A Ramsay	$ 450
2.—J L McIntosh	200
3.—J Q A Bryan	200
4.—N W Lillington	300
5.—W H Kestler	375
6.—W M Walker	250
7.—P R Martin	250
8.—O. H. Perry	175
9.—J A Clarke	450
10.—W W Mott	200
11.—R F Simonton	60
The whole amount being	$2,910

And the affidavit signed by Dr. Mott is that the above is in all respects just and true, and that the disbursements charged were made in good faith, and this abstract was sworn to by the inevitable Clarke.

Some trouble seems to have come up about these matters; for, on the 21st day of September, 1874, more than a year afterwards, Dr. Mott swears to and forwards an amended return, in which he leaves out Kestler altogether, puts H T Mott in his stead at the cost of $332.97, and leaves off R F Simonton, and cuts down the pay of the others so that notwithstanding the introduction of H T Mott the entire sum disbursed foots up only $1,831.38, and that is sworn to as "being in all respects just and true, and that the disbursements charged were made in good faith."

We give the evidence before the committee. On the other hand, we understand that Dr. Mott says he never got any money from the government on the abstract of vouchers, first sworn to by him. That is not material for our purpose.

We merely seek to turn on the light upon the way the Western Revenue District has been managed. It is a matter in which the people are interested. The revenue officers are public servants, and they deal with public affairs.

The other day we gave the purport of some of the testimony taken before the Vance committee in regard to the Western Internal Revenue Districts. From that it appeared that the government business up there was managed very loosely in 1873. At that time it seems that Dr. Mott had but ten persons on his pay-roll! That he made the affidavit at the end of each quarter for three successive quarters that he had paid one W H Kestler the sum of $375 per quarter; that the disbursements charged were made in good faith; and he filed Kestler's account for each quarter and Kesler's receipt for each quarter, and Kestler's affidavit that the services were faithfully rendered and were proper and necessary, whereas Kestler had rendered no accounts and performed no services. On these pay-rolls the name of H Y Mott did not appear. Yet, more than a year afterwards Dr, Mott made out an amended pay-roll for these quarters, leaving out Kestler's name entirely, and knocking off more than one-third in amount, to which new returns the Doctor made his affidavit just as he did before, "that the disbursements charged were in good faith;" but the amended return bears the name of H Y Mott as deputy, with pay at $332.97 for the quarter. There were only ten persons on the roll, and if H Y Mott was in the employment of the government in 1873, why did not the returns then filed and sworn to so state? Kesler was not in the employment of the government, and yet his name is on the pay-roll made at the time, In September, 1874, an amended return for these quarters is filed in which Kestler is dropped and H Y Mott is put on, as having been one of those chosen ten. Another name on the original return, R F Simonton is also dropped entirely in the amended return.

This shows that names were at that time put on the roll without regard to the fact that the men performed no service for the government. Coming down now to 1880, what do we find? Take the case of James H. Harris, the colored nominee of the "Liberal party" for the Legislature in Wake county.

The vouchers on file show that he filed his account as a special deputy collector of the 6th district for the month of September, charging and receiving $125 for his services for that month. He makes affidavit that he was employed each day of that month except Sundays. Each deputy collector before he can be paid has to answer certain questions under oath. Harris, in these answers, said that he made no lists of special tax-payers; that he rendered no collections; that he had no division; that he had no district and made no inspections; but that he "rendered all reports *required* of him."

Deputies are required to keep a diary of the official transactions for each working day of the mouth. Here is Harris' diary for September, 1880;

"September 1 to September 6 at Salisbury, policing.

September 7, went to Gold Hill and remained there.

September 8, remained at Gold Hill.

September 9, remained at Gold Hill.

September 10, from Gold Hill to Oakland.

September 11, remained at Oakland.

September 13, from Oakland to Concord.

September 14, remained at Concord.

September 15, remained at Concord.

September 16, from Concord to Olin, N. C.

September 17, from Olin to Bethany.

September 18, from Bethany to Troutman's.

September 20, from Troutman's to Amity Hill,

September 21, from Amity Hill to Hart's Church.

September 22, from Hart's Church to Wallace's Store.

September 23, from Wallace's Store to John Mayhew's.

September 24, from Mayhew's to Mathis' Grove.

September 25, from Mathis' Grove to Denver.

September 27, from Denver to Lewisville.

September 28, to Lincolnton.

September 29, from Lincolnton to Newton.

September 30, from Newton to Hickory.

No mileage nor expenses allowed.

Service performed as special deputy collector in the discharge of official duties in exposing and detecting frauds on internal revenue laws of the United States."

We happen to find in an old exchange a list of Harris' appointments from September 23rd to September 30th. We print them below, remarking that Mott's Grove is doubtless the same as Mathis Grove, and Lewisville the same as Lowesville.

JAS. H. HARRIS—PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Wallace's Store, Rowan county, Thursday, September 23.

John Mayhews, Iredell county, Friday, September 24.

Mott's Grove, Catawba county Satururday, September 25.

Lowesville, Lincoln county, Tuesday, September 28.

Lincolnton, Lincoln county, Wednesday September 29.

Newton, Catawba county Thursday, September 30.

Hickory, Catawba county, Friday, October 1."

Turning to the testimony of O. M. Barkley, taken by the committee we quote:

Q. Do you know when Jim Harris was on the list of storekeepers?—A. No, sir, I do not; that is the first I ever heard of it.

Q. Was he not there in the district pretending to do work?—I don't know. I saw him at the office; don't know what his business was.

Q. You never saw him doing any public work?—A. I saw him in the office.

Q. You never saw him doing any official duty?—A. I saw him in there writing.

Q. Did you ever hear of his having any official duty to perform?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear of his making any political speeches around there in that campaign of 1880?—A. Jim Harris is generally on the stump when any political thing is going on.

Q. Where did he speak in that country?—I don't know, sir; I can remember of him speaking in different places.

Q. In the district or out?—A. He spoke once or twice, I think, in the district there; I don't know of but one or two speeches that I heard him make in the district. I suppose he made fifty, but I don't know. I know of a couple of times he spoke close to town; all I remember.

Comment is unnecessary.

Carolina Watchman.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE AT LARGE:

RISDEN TYLER BENNETT, of Anson.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE:

THOMAS RUFFIN, of Orange.

FOR JUDGES:

1st Dis.—JAMES E SHEPHERD.
2d Dis.—FREDERICK PHILIPS.
3d Dis.—ALLMAND A. McKOY.
4th Dis.—JAMES C. MacRAE.
5th Dis.—JOHN A. GILMER.
6th Dis.—WILLIAM M. SHIPP.

The funeral of the bourbon bosses, who run the present machine system of politics, will take place at the Court House in Morganton on Saturday, August the 5th 1882. Gen. Thos. L. Clingman Hons. James M. Leach, O. H. Dockery and Charles Price will speak, the burial will take place next November.—*Burke Blade.*

Within the last twelve months the *Blade* was reckoned to be as sound a democratic paper as any in the State. The above paragraph shows that a complete change has taken place. The "bourbon bosses, who run the present machine system of politics," &c., is strange language from a pen which was so recently devoted to the men and politics it now sneers at nud denounces.

Let us suppose that the editor was honestly mistaken about the character and politics of the men of the democratic party through all the years that he acted with and advocated them, and that his present position is due to the effect of new light and knowledge upon a mind that is constrained to prefer and obey the truth. Would it be natural—reasonable—and creditable to the head and heart of the man, to turn upon his old associates and faith after a sudden conversion, with such language and in the spirit characterizing the above lines?

No one can say that it would.

But let us suppose another case: That he of the *Democratic* "Blade" dreamed that there was to be a new cast of the political character of the State? That there were prominent democrats ready and willing to desert their moorings and launch out in a grand effort to *Mahonize* the State. He saw that President Arthur was zealously in favor of it, and that he slapped Wm. Johnston and Chas. Price on the back and said to them, you are the men—the very boys to do the work—go it!—go it strong, and the sinews of war shall not be lacking. And immediately thereafter, he beheld in vision a new party with banners and music arising as from the very earth, headed by the venerable Wm. Johnson with the spruce Charles Price flanking the column. The heavens echoed with the music, and the banners floated in a breeze loaded with all the sweets of an elysium surpassing imagination. He glanced an eye up and down the column and with some degree of amazement perceived that the men were all *black.* But just then Mr. Arthur's presence arrested an involuntary exclamation beginning with "my god"—who said to him "these are all our wards. They are good obedient fellows, and always vote our ticket. It is a capital foundation on which to build up a new political party—and see," directing his attention to another point—"they are coming in—the right men for the work;" and just then Charles R. clasped his hand, and the venerable Tom Clingman, who threatened old whigs with a grape vine if they failed to come up to the mark of secession; and James M. Leach, who was never known to be relied on in any case in which Leach was left out; and a few other white men, Nat Atkinson among them. At the sight of these the Democratic *Blade* lost its lustre and its edge; but its weilder was overwhelemed with a pleasing amaze. Just then he saw Dr. Mott and 250 mounted revenue officers flash upon the scene with long silken purses dangling from the horns of their saddles, and the "yellow boys" plainly visible through the interstices thereof. The chief rode up to him on a splendid black horse, caparisoned with silver and gold mountings, and said in exquisitly bland tones, "Jake, hand me that Blade." He gave it a few wipes across his boot and handed it back to the owner with the remark—"it's very good—hew to the line and let the chips fall on our side and you will never regret it." Thereupon the dream ended. Whether the inspiration of such a dream could produce the change alluded to and naturally prompt the language which characterises it, is a question for inquirers into the hidden mysteries of republican ethics.

It is said that fully one-half the negroes of Montgomery county, Ala., at a formal convention held recently, declared for the Democratic State and county ticket.

Alabama has not done more for the negroes than the Democrats of North Carolina have done for them if as much, and that too in the face of their constant opposition at the ballot box. They have voted against their best friends every year since "reconstruction," and voted for the party that promised them 40 acres of land and a mule. They are still going for them.

The Asheville *Citizen* alluding to the late speech of Mr. Price in that city, says:

"Captain Charles Price has spoken and the Democratic party still survives. There is great cause for thanksgiving. He proposes to speak from one end of the State to the other. He informs the public that he ain't afraid. He is perishing with anxiety to skin Zeb Vance, devour Merrimon, 'chaw up' Robbins, peel the hide from Bennet, clip the wings of Tom Fuller, flay alive Armfield, destroy Fowle, and make mince meat of all the other stumpers, big, medium and little. A terrible fellow is Capting Price when he goes a-campaigning.

The gentleman has been remarkably reticent since his return from Washington, notwithstanding the democratic press has frequently challenged him to speak. He was no doubt preparing his magazines of explosives—dynamite cartridges, electric batteries, torpedoes, and the like, and will go through the State like—a comet through the heavens? We shall see.

Peter Griffith, a colored man, near Americus, Ga., owns a farm of 300 acres, runs six plows and has made a handsome fortune since the war, and lives like a gentleman. He is independent, not only in money matters, but in politics also, and always votes for the best man for any office.

The proprietors of Iron, Steel, Chemical and other manufacturing interests of the country are in lively motion with preparations by public meetings and select committees to lay before the tariff commission the reasods why they are opposed to the repeal or reduction of the present tariff system. There is one class of citizens nearly ten times larger than all the rest, who have not made the first motion to be heard by the tariff commission, and who, it is likely, will stand looking on as disinterested spectators in the grand farce enacted before their eyes. The farmers of this country are strangely inert on many subjects of great importance to them, and this one in particular; for it involves to large extent their pecuniary success.

"Twelve months ago we warned the party of the dangers which threaten it." Yes, twelve months ago the wild schemes of self-promotion were revolving in the minds of men who assume that they were wiser than everybody else; men who want what they never had and never can have, a respectable following—a reputation for wisdom to build up and do good unselfishly. "Twelve months ago," is very like the old woman whose never varying answer on hearing of some bad thing happening, was "I told you so." All remember how it was about the grindstone when her husband came in and said the cows had eat it. "I told you so! what did you leave it out in the yard for?" The dear old creature was respectable by the side of the whining fellows who knew 12 months ago that the democratic party was going to go to pieces—provided no office was given to them.

Radicalism, and how it Works.

In our local columns appears a communication from the pen of our special correspondent in Jones co., in which he confirms the most disgusting feature of Radicalism—the outrage upon decency and socity—the hiring of white paupers to negro masters by the Radical officials of that county. We have also received a private letter from a highly respected and responsible citizen of Jones county confirming the statements already published, that at the April meeting of the County Commissioners the negroes were encouraged to bid freely on the white paupers offered to be hired out. One poor, blind white man was bid off by a robust african, but the unfortunate man begged so pitifully that the negro finally consented to release him, and he was allowed to take himself at the price he was knocked off at to the negro. Two white women, one of whom one was a respectable woman, were eagerly bid for by negro men, and knocked off to negroes at $6.25 per month each. This is melancholy but true, and what lover of his county, what friend of Liberty, can suppress a sigh as he reads it? It is a terrible portrait of Africanized government, which our correspondent puts in a small space, just as Hogarth drew likenesses on his thumbnail, but it is none the less accurate. And where will it end? Society is sufficiently demoralized already, but if such disorders are tolerated much longer, we may prepare ourselves for far worse.—*Carolina Messenger,* May 15th, 1876.

The Selling of White Paupers.

The transaction we alluded to a day or two ago as transpiring in Jones county must not be forgotten as one of those trifles of local existence and local interest. They embody a principle in which every white man in the State is concerned. The civil rights bill aimed its deadly blow at Anglo-Saxon supremacy by an effort to consign to one dead level races between whom the Creator had fixed the most significant of outward distinctions and the most striking of mental and moral differences. The transaction in Jones goes farther than this. It subverts, and puts the white under the foot of the negro. If this is tolerated how far will it not go? A victory once gained, the fruits of it will be secured if possible. Not that the evil can possibly become a general one. But the principle of white degradation and slavery to an inferior race once admitted, the prestige of the white race is broken. It has submitted to the yoke and it has accepted the name and condition of SAVE!

Who is responsible for this infamous brand upon the glory of the Anglo-Saxon? That party, which in its insane pursuit of power and place, levels all distinction of race and condition, abandons all considerations of decency and propriety, ignores all restraints of honesty and morality, and pushes headlong to its goal over the ruin of the nicely constructed fabric of society.

Is this party fit to rule a white race which makes that white race the inferior—the save of the negro?

We could drop, if we could, these race issues, since all are politically equal. But the Republican party will not permit it, since they constantly obtrude doctrine and principles so offensive that they must not be tolerated.

Whitemen of North Carolina, remember that the poor unfortunate of your race in Jones county, perhaps elsewhere, are put up on the block and sold to negroes!—*Exchange.*

The above extracts are republished from the campaign of '76 to show our readers what we are to expect from the new fangled Liberals. The extracts show what Republicanism is, and what it has done. The Liberals have gone over to the Republicans and the first thing they do is to attack the present system of county government—the system which was inaugurated by the democrats to relieve the poor whites of the east—to save them from the block—to save them from servitude—to save them from the depths of degradation. The Liberals favor a system which will again place the pauper whites of the eastern counties in the hands of colored masters. Can the minor objections of the present system compare with the awful reality of the old? Think of it! Fellow citizens, behold the handiwork of republicanism and then turn your eye on the office hunting liberal who advocates the return of a system of county government which will place unfortunate white people in servitude, the humiliation and soul agony of which is only equaled in Job's patient sufferings. Charles R. Jones favors the return of this system, and so does Price, and so does Liberalism!

University of North Carolina.

Next session begins August 31st, 1882. Expenses $185 to $250 per annum. Regular Courses of study lead to A. B., Ph. B., and A. Special courses, receiving Certificates and Diplomas, are open to Students. Schools of Law, Medicine and Pharmacy attached. A Teachers' Course of two years has been established. For particulars address

KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., Pres't,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

1t

SALE OF LAND!

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Rowan county, in the case of Wm. Burrage and others ex parte, I will sell on the 4th day of September, next, at the

COURT HOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

Twenty-five Acres of land, lying and being in Morgan's township, adjoining the lands of Edward Burrage, D. C. Reid, John Burrage and others, on the Bringle Ferry road near Buchanan's store. Bidding to open at $88.

TERMS, CASH. L. H. CLEMENT,
42:1m Com'r.

Trustee's SALE OF VALUABLE Gold Mining Property.

By virtue of a Mortgage Deed executed by Josiah Pope, president of the Bullion Gold Mining Company, to D. M. Taylor, H. H. Haines and H. A. Menough, dated April 21st, 1881, and registered in Book 59, p. 139 of the office of the Register of Deeds of Rowan county, and upon which default has been made and the said parties of the second part having assigned their interest in said Mortgage Deed to M. E. Kirk for a valuable consideration, (who requires a foreclosure of same), we will sell at public auction at the Court House in Salisbury, on

Monday, 4th Day of Sept.

(September) next, the Land and Machinery and all property and fixtures on the said land belonging to the Bullion Mining Company, said lands adjoining the lands of Lena Mills, Rinehart Mine and others, containing twelve acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—Cash.

D. M. TAYLOR,
H. H. HAINES,
H. A. MENOUGH.

August 3d, 1882. 42:1m

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING

'DOMESTIC.'

That it is the acknowledged leader in the Trade is a fact that cannot be disputed.

MANY IMITATE IT,

NONE EQUAL IT!

The Larger Armed,
The Lightest Running,
The Most Beautiful Wood-work,

AND IS WARRANTED

To be made of the best material.
To do any and all kinds of work.
To be complete in every respect.

For sale by

BERNHARDT BROS.,
Salisbury, N. C

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

Address *Domestic Sewing Machine Co.*
RICHMOND, VA.

42:1y

SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

ON Monday the 4th day of September next, at the Court House door in Salisbury, I will sell that valuable property known as the

RITZ PROPERTY,

situated on Main Street in the Town of Salisbury.—TERMS OF SALE: The purchaser will pay one third of the purchase money as soon as the sale is confirmed, and he will have a credit of three and six months for the other two thirds, with interest from date of sale at 8 per cent.

Biddings will be opened at $1,479 50.—Title reserved until all the purchase money is paid. JOHN S. HENDERSON,

July 28, 1882. 42:1m Com'r.

Administrator's Notice.

I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN N. B. JOHNSON, dec'd., to exhibit them to me on or before the 6th day of August, 1883.

Dated the 3d day of August, 1882.

CHAS. PRICE, admr.
42:1m] of John N. B. Johnson, dec'd.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION

25 Studebaker Wagons, 23 Webster Wagons, 10
Tennessee Wagons, 8 Nissen Pattern Wagons, 1
Eureka Smutter.

CARRIDGES,

POWDER, FUSE, BELTING and AXLE GREESE

For sale at

R. R. CRAWFORD & Co.

1,000 AXE HANDLES.

Southern PRIZE TURNIP SEED.

The best Market variety in the World.

Points of excellence:

It has no equal for root or Salad.

It Produces Salad two weeks earlier than any other kind.

Insects do not injure this as they do other varieties.

It produces more Salad than any other Turnip.

It is the best Turnip for Winter use in the market.

For sale only at

J. H. ENNISS' Drug Store.

Also Other Varieties Of TURNIP SEED at

J. H. ENNISS'.

Town Lots AND OTHER Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The undersigned as the Executors of the last Will and Testament of D. A. Davis, deceasd, will expose to public sale at the Court House in Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday the 26th day of August, next, FOUR VALUABLE HOUSES and LOTS, situate in West Ward of said town, on Bank street between Main and Church streets. Three Houses and Lots in South Ward on Lee str. One vacant Lot in South Ward on Horah street. Five acres of land near the corporate limits of said Town on "Town Creek." Seventy-five acres on Dunn's Mountain, valuable for its Granite, as well as for Agricultural purposes. Terms—one-third cash, and the balance on a credit of six and nine months, interest at 8 per cent. on deferred payments. Title retained till all the purchase money is paid.

W. H. DAVIS, O. D. DAVIS, } Ex'rs.
Of D. A. DAVIS, dec'd.

Salisbury, N. C., July 6th, 1882.

FURTHER NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell at the late residence of their Testator, 26th August, next, all the household and kitchen furniture and other personal property belonging to their Testator.—Terms cash.

W. H. DAVIS, O. D. DAVIS, } Ex'rs

July 6th, 1882. 39:tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

As Administrator of the estate of Robt. G. A. Love, deceased, I will offer for sale in the town of Waynesville, at public auction, on the first Monday in August next, that is, the seventh day of August, A. D. 1882, the following described town property: Seventy [70] regular shaped one-half [½] acre lots and eighteen [18] irregular shaped lots averaging one-half [½] acre each: All lying in the northern end of Waynesville and contiguous to the new Court House square and the depot of the Western N. C. R. R.

TERMS OF SALE.—Six months credit with note and good security. Title retained until purchase money is paid. Title guaranteed.

Lots can be distinguished by stakes now on the ground which marks the lots and streets.

Map showing entire location can be seen at Haywood Court House on and after the 15th of July next.

M. H. LOVE, Ad'mr of
R. G. A. LOVE, DEC'D. }

J. Y. BARBER, Auctioneer.

June 28th, 1882. 39:1m.

JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

Respectfully request that you

READ CAREFULLY!

WE HAVE DETERMINED TO

GREATLY REDUCE OUR STOCK OF GOODS!

And will from this day offer Especial Inducements.

A splendid line of Lawns reduced from 14 and 15 cents to 12½ cents.
A fine assortment of Lawns in good patterns and fast colors at 8 cents.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats from 50 cts. to $2.50.
Gents Straw Hats (for which we have had a good trade) will now be sold at cost.
Our entire stock of Clothing is offered at a small advance on cost.
A good stock of Shoes at 10 per cent. less than we have ever sold them.
It will PAY YOU to see these Goods. Call and inspect them carefully.
Our stock of White Goods, Laces, Notions, Dry Goods, Fancy Groceries, &c., is as good as you will find anywhere. We will buy all kinds of Dried Fruit and Blackberries, at Market prices. [June 99, '82.] JONES, McCUBBINS & CO.

200,000 POUNDS OF DRIED PEACHES AND BLACKBERRIES WANTED AT KLUTTZ & RENDLEMAN'S.

Their Dry Goods, Notion and Clothing Departments have just been supplied with New and beautiful Summer styles.

Good Stock of Shirts and Underwear;

SHOES, BOOTS and SLIPPERS as cheap as any in the market—the assortment large.

LADIES' and MEN'S HATS MUCH CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

They mean to feed you with the Best Flour, Meats, Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Tapioca, Macaronia, Corn Starch, &c., &c.

They have as fine FLOUR as is made in the United States.

25 Bbls. of the best 10 cents Sugar in Town, just received.

10,000 lbs. Shorts and Bran just received New stock of Glass and Table Ware.

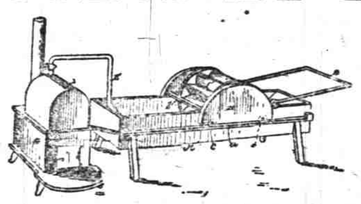
Fruit Jars Lower than Ever Sold Before.

Agents for Coat's Spool Cotton.——New supply of 5 cents Tricks.

Call and see them before you buy as they have a thousand things not mentioned.

H. W. TAYLOR. H. F. ATKINS & E. F. TATUM, Salesmen. June 14th, 1882.

A SUCCESS AT LAST.



A GOOD WASHING MACHINE.

INVENTED AND PATENTED BY

T. J. MERONEY, SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS MACHINE is a plain wooden tank lined with copper or galvanized iron, with perforated pipes in the bottom for the admission of steam, with corrugated Roller, made of same metal, and of sufficient weight. This Roller gathers the air while passing back and forth over the clothes, forcing air and water through the fabric. At same time the steam is thrown up through the perforated pipes underneath from the bottom of the tank. There are wooden strips between the pipes so as to protect them and form a smooth bottom in the tank.

The process is simple: any one can operate the machine. First, soap the clothes and distribute them evenly about four or five inches thick in the tank. Turn on enough water to cover them—turn on steam, and move the Roller back and forth until the water is colored. Turn the valve and let the water pass off. Add fresh water, and repeat this three or four times, and you find the clothes are thoroughly washed without the slightest injury, for there is no rubbing process employed, the Roller having rounded edges so as to prevent any wear or cutting. A lace handkerchief can be washed as well as a bed quilt. This Machine is in operation at Meroney & Bros. Machine Shop, where they will be manufactured at as small a cost as possible. Any one having a steam boiler in operation can use one of my machines at small cost and with satisfactory results. One person can do the work of ten wash-women in one day and do the work better.

It is a splendid thing for boiling grain and vegetables for stock.

It is also a good wool-washer.

State and County rights for sale by the Inventor. 19:tf

MOREY & SPERRY,

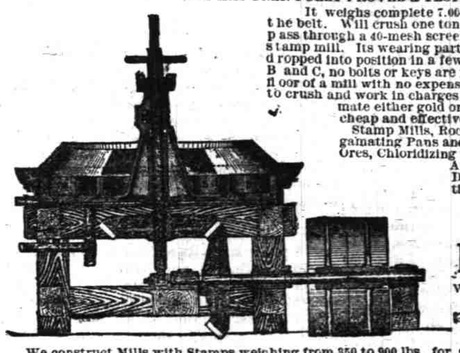
MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD & SILVER GRINDING & AMALGAMATING MACHINERY

HOWLAND'S PULVERIZER takes the place of the cumbersome Stamp Mill

And can be put up in one day ready for w

—IT HAS BEEN FULLY PROVED & TESTED—



It weighs complete 7,000 pounds. It costs $1,500 ready for the belt. Will crush one ton per hour of hard quartz that will pass through a 40-mesh screen. The wear is less than in the stamp mill. Its wearing parts are plain castings and can be dropped into position in a few moments, as shown by letters A B and C, no bolts or keys are required; it can be set upon the floor of a mill with no expense for foundations, and can be used to crush and work in charges or continuous. It will amalgamate either gold or silver ores, making it a simple, cheap and effective mill; it requires 12-horse power. Stamp Mills, Rock Breakers, Crushing Rolls, Amalgamating Pans and Separators for Gold and Silver Ores, Chloridizing Furnaces, Retorts, Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Steel Shoes and Dies for Stamps, and every description of Frames for Stamps; also

Improved Double or SINGLE CYLINDER HOISTING ENGINES,

WITH OR WITHOUT BOILERS, WITH OR MANILLA ROPE DRUMS.

Specially adopted to Mining Interests.

We construct Mills with Stamps weighing from 350 to 900 lbs. for gold and silver ores. Wet or Dry Crushing Mortars. *Send for Circular.*

Warerooms 9 and 94 Liberty Street, New York.

48:1y

Dr. HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. The only preparation of iron that will not blacken the teeth, so characteristic of other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, and an impoverished condition of the blood, this peerless remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures. Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incomparable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., NOV. 26th, 1881. 3104 Wash Avenue.

It gives color to the blood, natural healthful tone to the digestive organs and nervous system, making it applicable to General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers and Impotence.

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