



There was in the City one Soes, infamous for his insolence and villainy, who thought the perfection of Liberty was licentiousness of Speech.—PLUTARCH.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17th, 1873.

Won't Pay the Working-man.

This Democratic Legislature of "all the wealth, virtue and intelligence" of the State, declines to pay Mr. J. C. Brewster, a working-man, a few paltry dollars for necessary repairs to the State House, whereby the State was saved thousands of dollars, and our noble Capitol building preserved from injury and decay.

This conduct is characteristic of a party which cherishes a traditional hatred for the mechanic and the working-man; and no comment is necessary.

Ignorant Men for Educators.

For the first time in the history of letters objection is made to the proposition that the head of a public school system should be a thoroughly educated man.

It has come under the observation of this writer, that teachers of public schools were presenting claims for teaching, who could not sign their names, intelligently, to the receipts and vouchers. In a State where such school-masters are abroad in the land it is not remarkable that prejudice should be found to exist against a university of learning, and the graduates of high schools generally.

Our State Debt.

A very intelligent and well-informed correspondent who has given much patient attention to the subject, and studied all the statistics bearing on the matter, occupies the correspondence Department of the Era to-day on the subject of the State debt.

It is a disgrace to the State that no practical effort has yet been made to adjust the public debt of North Carolina, and the cry that we "can't do it" is simply contemptible. A State with the resources and future of North Carolina has no excuse for delaying the arrangement of a debt of thirty-five millions, on paper, when the creditors are ready, willing and anxious to compromise on the liberal terms ours have already manifested.

Our legislators are neither disposed to do their duty nor equal to the task before them, and yet we have a Democratic Legislature representing "all the wealth, virtue and intelligence of the State."

Particular attention is invited to the letter of "Tax Payer."

We notice that the name and residence in Washington of our Representative in Congress, does not appear in the list of members published in the Washington papers. What is the matter? It can't be that Gen. Leach is ashamed of his quarters. The rumor is in circulation, upon our streets, that he occupies a Friel-Meat House. We do not believe this can be true.

By the way, the people of our District are clamorous for mail facilities. We regret that our Representative has not the influence to procure them. The voters can now see how they missed it in not sending to Congress a Republican, who, without difficulty, could have caused the opening of new mail routes.—Greensboro North State.

There is some point in the above. Where Congressman Leach does or does not board in Washington is not so important; but, that, the people who send men to represent them who have neither ability nor influence, stand very much in their own light, admits of no argument; and so long as the people of North Carolina are governed by their traditional stupidity, and represented in Congress by small-fry politicians, so long will the State be without postal communications and all the facilities for diffusing intelligence and promoting prosperity.

The Goldsboro Messenger on Judge Tourgee.

Under the head "Can any good thing come out of Radicalism?" the Goldsboro Messenger has the following on Judge Tourgee; and as

The Messenger is not given to accord unmerited praise to a Radical, the compliment is worth something, while the language may be set down as not in the least extravagant:—

Our special Court is still in session, his Honor, Judge Tourgee, presiding.—Differing so widely as we do from Judge Tourgee in politics, it affords us much pleasure to hear him so favorably spoken of by members of the Bar. Indeed, seldom has a stranger appeared on the Bench in Wayne county who made a more favorable impression than Judge Tourgee has done, with but few exceptions, upon all who have had any business relations with him. As a Judge he, seemingly, presides with becoming dignity, commendable firmness and acknowledged impartiality, and with marked courtesy to the Bar. His system of practice seems to differ somewhat from that usually adopted in this judicial district, and at first seemed to cause slight embarrassment; but now it is admitted on all hands that the Judge adheres with scrupulous exactness to the practice prescribed by the "code," which he seems to understand thoroughly, and which has a happy tendency to simplify causes, facilitate the dispatch of business, and preclude misunderstandings.

We don't know what Judge Tourgee is at home, but, as a Judge, he has certainly made a most favorable impression, here, upon jurors, clients, court-house loiterers and attorneys. If it is treason to say this of a political adversary it is treason to speak the truth, and we hold ourselves ready for trial at any moment when called upon. We have said this much as an unbiased observer—having no personal acquaintance at all with the Judge.

With scarcely an exception, all our present Judges have, when holding special Courts out of their Districts, won the good opinions and commendations of the community of all political parties. This shows the necessity for a system compelling each Judge to ride a circuit of every Judicial District in the State, and illustrates the folly of the present Democratic Legislature in defeating the possibility of such system in the passage of a law electing the Judges by Districts, instead of by the people of the whole State.

Vox Populi, Vox Dei.

The following is a partial list of "conservative" Senators and Representatives, now sitting in the Capitol of North Carolina, with Republican majorities against them in their counties:—

SENATE DISTRICTS. 7th. Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jno. W. Dunham, Wm. K. Davis, cons.

9th. Jones, Onslow and Carteret; J. G. Scott, con.

10th. Wayne and Duplin; Wm. A. Allen, Lott W. Humphrey, cons.

14th. Sampson; Dr. C. Tate Murphy, con.

15th. Columbus and Robeson; Jno. W. Ellis, con.

16th. Cumberland and Harnett; Wm. C. Troy, con.

17th. Johnston; William H. Avera, con.

22nd. Chatham; R. J. Powell, con.

24th. Alamance and Guilford; Jas. T. Morehead, Jr., W. J. Murray, cons.

25th. Randolph and Moore; Dr. J. M. Worth, con.

30th. Rowan and Davie; Charles Price, con.

32nd. Stokes and Forsythe; Jno. M. Stafford, con.

33rd. Surry and Yadkin; A. C. Cowles, con.

34th. Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander; Thos. A. Nicholson, Phineas Horton, cons.

36th. Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancy; W. W. Flemming, J. M. Gudger, cons.

Total—20 "conservative" Senators.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alamance, Jesse Gant, con.

Burke, P. A. Warlick, con.

Chatham, Jno. M. Moring, O. A. Hanna, cons.

Cleaveland, John W. Gidney, con.

Columbus, V. V. Richardson, con.

Cumberland, G. W. Bullard, con.

Davie, Charles Anderson, con.

Guilford, Joseph Gilmer, Wm. Wiley, con.

Johnston, W. H. Joyner, Jesse Hinnant, cons.

Martin, J. Edwin Moore, con.

Moore, Dr. Shaw, con.

Nash, John E. Lindsey, con.

Robeson, W. S. Norment, Thomas A. McNeill, cons.

Rown, Dr. F. N. Luckey, Kerr Craige, cons.

Sampson, J. R. Maxwell, W. H. Bryan, cons.

Surry, H. M. Waugh, con.

Tyrrell, B. Jones, con.

Total—23 "conservative" Representatives.

Meeting of the Trustees of the University.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Trustees of the University in the Executive office on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. A full meeting is desired and requested.

TODD R. CALDWELL, Governor and President of the Board of Trustees. Jan. 9, 1873. 123—td.

WM. M. COLEMAN, Attorney at Law,

AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, Rooms No. 14, Washington, P. O. Box 268. Pays special attention to Southern claims. 12—td.

An Act to Alter the Constitution of North Carolina.

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, (three-fifths of all the members of each house concurring,) That the constitution of this state be altered as follows, to-wit:

Amend section six of the first article, by striking out the first clause thereof, down to and including the word "but;" this being the clause relating to the state debt.

Amend section two of the second article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" being in reference to the sessions of the general assembly.

Amend section five of the second article, by striking out all that precedes the words "the said senate district," and by striking out the phrase "as aforesaid or" in said section; the part so stricken out having reference to the state census.

Add a new section to the second article to be styled "section thirty," and to read as follows: "The members of the general assembly shall each receive three hundred dollars as a compensation for their services during their term, subject to such regulations in regard to time of payment and reduction for non-attendance as may be prescribed by law; but they may have an additional allowance when they are called together in special session, and mileage shall be ten cents per mile for each session."

Amend section one of the third article by striking out the words "four years," where they occur first in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "two years," being in reference to the term of executive officers.

Strike out the words "superintendent of public works," wherever they occur in the constitution, thus abolishing that office.

Amend section six of the third article by striking out the word "annually," and inserting in lieu thereof, the word "biennially;" so as to conform to the provisions respecting the sessions of the general assembly.

Strike out sections two and three of the fourth article, being the provisions which refer to the appointment and duties of the code commissioners.

Alter section four of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a supreme court, superior courts, such inferior courts as may be established by law, and courts of justices of the peace."

Alter section eight of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices; Provided, That this shall not apply to the justices during their present term of office, unless by their resignation or otherwise, the number of associate justices shall be reduced to two."

Alter section twelve of the fourth article, so that said section shall read as follows: "The state shall be divided into nine judicial districts, for each of which a judge shall be chosen; and in each district a superior court shall be held at least twice in each year, to continue for such time in each county respectively as may be prescribed by law. The general assembly shall lay off said districts in due time, so that the said judges may be chosen and begin the official term at the first general election for members of the general assembly which will occur after the ratification of this section. The general assembly may reduce or increase the number of districts to take effect at the end of each judicial term."

Strike out section thirteen of the fourth article, which fixes the present judicial districts.

Amend section fourteen of the fourth article by striking out all after the word "office," and inserting in lieu of the part so stricken out, the following: "The general assembly shall prescribe a proper system of rotation for the judges of the superior courts, so that no judge may ride the same district twice in succession, and the judges may also exchange districts with each other, as may be provided by law."

Strike out section fifteen of the fourth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: "The general assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction which rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department; but the general assembly shall allot and distribute that portion of this power and jurisdiction which does not pertain to the supreme court, among the other courts prescribed in this constitution or which may be established by law, in such manner as it may deem best, provide also a proper system of appeals, and regulate by law when necessary, the methods of proceeding, in the exercise of their powers, of all the courts below the supreme court, so far as the same may be done without conflict with other provisions of this constitution."

Strike out sections sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-five and thirty-three of the fourth article.

Amend section twenty-six of the fourth article by striking out all that part which begins with, and follows the word "but" in said section, and in lieu of the parts so stricken out, inserting the following: "The judicial officers and clerks of any courts which may be established by law, shall be chosen by the vote of the qualified electors, and for such term as may be prescribed by law. The voters of each precinct, established as is elsewhere provided for in this constitution, shall elect two justices of the peace for such term as may be fixed by law, whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout their respective counties. The general assembly may

provide for the election of more than two justices of the peace in those precincts which contain cities or towns, or in which other special reasons render it expedient. The chief magistrates of cities and incorporated towns shall have the judicial powers of justices of the peace."

Amend section thirty of the fourth article by striking out the word "townships" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "precincts;" also in the last sentence of the same section, strike out the words "the commissioners of the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term," and in lieu thereof insert "an appointment to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term shall be made as may be prescribed by law."

Amend sections one and seven of the fifth article, by striking out the words "commissioners of the several counties" where they occur in said sections, and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law."

Strike out section four of the fifth article, relating to taxation to pay the state debt and interest.

Amend section six of the fifth article by inserting after the word "instrument" in said section the words "or any other personal property."

Insert the word "and" before the word "surveyor" in section one of the seventh article, and strike out the words "and five commissioners" in said section; also add to said section the following: "The general assembly shall provide for a system of county government for the several counties of the State."

Amend section two of the seventh article, by striking out the word "commissioners" and in lieu thereof inserting the words "county authorities established and authorized by law," and in the same section strike out the words "the register of deeds shall be ex officio clerk of the board of commissioners."

Strike out section three of the seventh article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The county authorities established and authorized by law shall see that the respective counties are divided into a suitable number of sub-divisions, as compact and convenient in shape as possible, and marked out by definite boundaries, which may be altered when necessary. Said sub-divisions shall be known by the name of precincts. They shall have no corporate powers. The township governments are abolished. The boundaries of the precincts shall be the same as those which heretofore defined the townships until they shall be altered."

Strike out sections four, five, six, ten and eleven of the seventh article, which relate to the township system.

Amend sections eight and nine of the seventh article, by striking out the words "or townships" where they occur in said sections.

Strike out section three of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall make suitable provision by law for the management and regulation of the public schools, and for perfecting the system of free public instruction."

Strike out section five of the ninth article, and in lieu thereof insert the following: "The General Assembly shall have power to provide for the election of trustees of the University of North Carolina, in whom, when chosen, shall be vested all the rights, franchises and endowments heretofore in any way granted to, or conferred upon the trustees of said University; and the General Assembly may make such provisions, laws and regulations from time to time, as may be necessary and expedient, for the maintenance and management of said University."

Strike out sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the ninth article, relating to the University of North Carolina. Amend section ten of the eleventh article by striking out the words "at the charge of the State," and in lieu thereof insert the words "by the State and those who do not own property over and above the homestead and personal property exemption prescribed by this constitution, or being minors, whose parents do not own property over and above the same, shall be cared for at the charge of the State."

Alter section seven of the fourteenth article so that said section shall read as follows: "No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under this State, or under any other State or government, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either house of the General Assembly; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia, justices of the peace, commissioners of public charities, or commissioners for special purposes."

Add another section to the fourteenth article to be styled "section 8," and to read as follows: "County officers, justices of the peace and other officers whose offices are abolished or changed in any way by the alteration of the constitution, shall continue to exercise their functions until any provisions necessary to be made by law in order to give full effect to the alterations, so far as relates to said officers shall have been made."

Re-number the sections in those articles from which any section has been stricken, without the insertion of another in its stead; and give to any new section that number which by this method would have been given to the section for which it is substituted, and the alterations shall be embodied into the constitution, and the several sections numbered consecutively.

Ratified the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE

THE ERA,

RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Weekly one year, - - \$2.00

Daily " " " " " 7.00

REVISED, IMPROVED AND ENLARGED.

Those of the National Campaign of 1872, the re-election of President Grant is a

NEW ERA

in North Carolina, the South, and the whole country, is worth while to take note of, for it marks the beginning of an era of perfect

Peace and Reconciliation

throughout the whole country, and between every section of the country. Believing that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that the conduct of the Southern people can be as illustrious in peace as the bravery of her soldiery was noble in war; and that in the person of ULYSSES S. GRANT, the soldier with whom our LEP crossed swords, we have a living and illustrious example of the renown of the soldier in war, and the victories of the civilian in peace,

THE ERA,

from a Southern stand point has endeavored to aid the "victories" of "Peace" by aiding the re-election of the great and illustrious citizen-soldier-President.

The first part of the mission of

THE ERA

is accomplished in the re-establishment of the Republican party in power for another four years from March next, now it enters upon the work of following up that mission in gathering and preserving the fruits of the great National victory—a victory significant of no North, no South, no East, no West, but of a Union restored, a people reunited by the bonds of peace and good will, and each and every one in the quiet enjoyment of the blessings of LIBERTY and the bounties of PROSPERITY.

THE ERA

is the offspring and product of the great and glorious commonwealth of

NORTH CAROLINA,

for whose good and glory it is the mission of this paper, and in every way without being sectional, to "labor and to wait;" and whether in political, material, educational or social argument, it should ever be understood that this paper is laboring only for what it deems best and to the true interests of the people of this great State, in common with all the great patriotic people and interests of the Nation.

Whether in its diversified character of a Family, Commercial, Political or Industrial newspaper,

THE ERA

will strive to cultivate and promote all the interests of its people, and in every thing, save the advocacy of its party principles, discard all political differences, and in the interests of

Peace, Reconciliation and Reform,

"clasp hands" with any and all men laboring and studying for the good of their kind, and striving for the glory of their country.

COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

Any reliable person (known to the people of the community) procuring subscribers for THE ERA is entitled to 25 per cent, of all subscriptions for the Daily or Weekly to single subscribers, which amount he is authorized to deduct from the sums paid into his hands, and remitting to us the balance. Every present subscriber to THE ERA therefore make FIFTY CENTS by inducing any one of his neighbors to subscribe, and forwarding to us the money for the same; and FIFTY CENTS for every additional subscriber to the paper.

CLUBS.

THE WEEKLY ERA will be sent to clubs of subscribers at the following rates:— One Copy, one year—\$2 issues, \$2.00 Five copies, " " " " " 7.50 Ten " " " " " 13.50 Twenty " " " " " 24.00 Thirty " " " " " 33.00

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T. M. Argo and J. C. L. Harris having formed a partnership for the practice of law will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them. 150—f.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Taylor will open her new boarding house on the 14th inst., in Prairie Buildings, Wilmington Street. The House is entirely new and the rooms large and pleasant, and it is a very desirable place for members of the Legislature, being located near the capitol. Terms of board \$30 per month. Ten or fifteen day boarders wanted. Jan 6 110d—1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM OPPIUM, SWEETENED WITH CORN SYRUP. PREPARED BY WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vine Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead to the tipping of drunkards and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all alcoholic stimulants, and they are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long well, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, and all the affections of the Throat, are among the painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and will cure where all other remedies fail. For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of youth, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is observed in the general health.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Catarrhs, Pains, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases, arising from a general debility, are generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

These are Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Constipation or Inflammation of the Bowels, and all the other organs and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Itch, Scald-head, Ringworms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and all eruptions of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are cured by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will cure the most obstinate and incurable effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is impure, and you will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Get the Best of the Bitters. WALKER'S BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

General Diseases.—Persons engaged in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: "There is no individual on the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vegetable, no antihelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

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