DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY..... 5, 1879.

J. B. HUSSEY, - - Editor.

HUSSEY & JORDAN, - Pro's.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

The State Grange of North Carolina of Patrons of Husbandry met in this city yesterday. This celebrated order was established but a few years comparatively, but now has an extensive membership among the solid farmers throughout the Union, reaching to many thousands.

Its objects embrace the improvement of agriculture, and the protection and advancement of all the material interests of the farmer especially. It has in view mutual association for Social enjoyment and mental improvement; the arbitration of disputes between neighbors, peacefully and without legal expenses; co-operation in buying and selling within practicable limits; accurate information as to improved tools, seeds, live stock and modes of cultivation; concert of action in the draining of wet lands: and organized opposition to monopolies.

The Patrons of Husbandry are perhaps stronger in the Western States than in any other section. As such they have nothing to do with partisan politics, but their influence indirectly excited is nevertheless powerful for the accomplishment of many purposes deemed useful to the farming interest. The celebrated "Granger decisions" based upon the acts of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in reference to controlling rates of transportation established by railroads, have awakened great attention, and gone far to benefit the general public by preparing for an equitable settlemen between the demands of the railroads as required to avoid loss to the corporations, and on the other hand the rights of the people to exact fair dealing and equality of treatment from all common carriers.

William Saunders, Esq., of the U. S. Propagating Gardens at Washington City is esteemed the patriarch of the order, which was instituted in North Carolina by the active efforts of the Hon. D. W. Aiken of South Carolina. The former meetings of the State Grange have been held in this city, in Greensboro and at Goldsboro. A striking feature of the order is the admission of female members, who are also eligible to seats in the State and National Granges. The last named body held a session not long since in Richmend, Va., and were handsomely entertained by their friends in Southeastern Virginia.

Every gathering of the bone and sinew of the people must tend to good. They come fresh from the producing districts of the State, upon which the prosperity of all other communities depend, and by the interchange of views and the expression of the wishes of various sections, something will be gained for the public benefit, for whatever tends to improve the condition of the farmer must be for the general welfare.

The presiding officer of the Grange is Capt. S. B. Alexander of Mecklenburg, Master. His well known ability and experience of men and affairs, and his dignity and courtesy of manner eminently fit him for the position. Capt. Alexander has the honor of representing his historic county, in the Senate. He is also by virtue of his official position in the Grange a member of the Board of Agriculture, to which he freely contributes his time and talents for the public welfare.

We with our visiting friends a pleasant sojourn here and a safe return to their homes.

Amendments Denied.

Public opinion has largely leaned towards the adoption of two or three amendments to the amended constitution of 1875, to which end it was hoped and almost believed, that all parties would unite, and before the the beneficent lights of which, the spirit of partizanship would be stayed. Liberal minded Republicans, enlightened by observation upon either the inadequacy or the exercise of punishment had been, equally with Democrats, ready to fall upon the restoration of the lash as the adequate compromise upon which both parties could unite: and so, although in the House of Representatives there was not a pronounced Democratic majority of three fifths to make the passage of the amendment a certainty, yet the introducer of the bill had confidence enough in the liberality of the other side to risk the attempt.

He was mistaken and the Republican party rallied to a man in defence of—well, it is somewhat a humiliating admission for the Republican party to make—the negro, the subject most abundantly of the punishment to be restored.

We think the opponents of the bill reasoned upon false premises. When the negro is cultivated up to the point he may hope to reach under the ways opened up for his mental and moral enlightenment, he, no more than the white man will be the peculiar victim of the lash. Until then he will feel the degradation of such punishment no more than the vicious or the criminal of any other race or class. We have seen two instances recently one in New Hanover, and one in Mecklenburg, where the colored offender asked for the lash instead of a trial by jury which would end in confinement in the penitentiary. And we are satisfied from our own observation that many negros, petty offenders, would be better satisfied to take a wholesome "forty save one," and go back to their work, with whose resolves against future lapses, than incur the more genteel infliction of a twelve month in the penitentiary.

The subject can stand a while longer; and no great harm is done. In truth, in view of the great number of public works in prospect, or under contruction, we can almost fancy that the anticipation in the reduction of the souaces from which a steady stream of cheap and fruitful labor was flowing carried a species of opium which it that infected some Democrats.

We can find less good reason for the defeat of another proposed amendment—the payment of a poll tax as pre-requisite for voting. No man worthy the name of citizen need have been disfranchised. The proposition aimed at neither black nor white, Republicans nor Democrat. It may be for the good of all; for if the colored man is as much instructed in education as he professes to be, he, equally with white man, was to have been benefitted by the enlargement of the fund assigned specifically and inalienably to educational purposes.

On both these subjects, public opinion will be trained as it gives more attention to them; and at a future day they will both be adopted. In the mean time we are glad they are disposed of quietly and without embittered controversy.

E. L. Vaughan.

Unexpected causes made the withdrawal for a few days from his Chair in the House of Speaker Moring necessary; and in casting its eyes around for a temporary incumbent of so impertant and laborious a post, the House seemed to have fallen instinctively upon E. L. Vaughan, the member from Alleghany. And for several days past, the Speaker pro tem has occupied his post as if "born to the purple," and administering parliamentary law with a promptness, vigor and fairness withal, that flatters the House in the happy wisdom of its choice.

This is the second term that Mr. Vaughan has served in the House, his first service being at the session of 1876-'77 when he achieved reputation as an able, laborious, conscientious, honest man, and conspicuously as one who never seemed to have any personal object in view, but who worked for the good of a cause, of a principle, for the people and for the State.

Mr. Vaughan was born in Grayson county, Va., on the 20th of May 1839, and is therefore not quite forty years of age. His facilities for a good early early education were restricted by the limited means of his father: but his ambitious energy availed itself of the facilities of a neighboring old field school during its term, and the young student passed the rest of the year in the work of the farm.

Subsequently he went to a higher school, one at Independence, Va., under the charge of the Rev. W. M. Robey, late President of Davenport College, where, in 1856, he remained some months, and made such progress in education as to justify his opening a school for the instruction of others.

In 1858, he was elected a Commissioner of the Revenue in his native county. He engaged in the war in the 37th Va. Cavalry and served through it; and upon the return of peace, purchased a farm in Alleghany county where he now resides. He turned his attention to the study of the law, and has achieved a good reputation as a lawyer. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1875 without opposition, and to the House, as we have before said, in 1876-'77, by the largest vote ever cast in the county of Alleghany for a Representative, and was returned to the present House without opposition.

He is not a bachelor, as some of the fair spectators, viewing from the galleries his handsome face, and jetty hair and beard, might hope. He married in Independence, Miss C. E. Lester, whose father had removed to that place from Rockingham, N. C.

We have much reason for congratulation at the many flattering spontaneous testimonials that come up from all parts of the State, to the useful efforts of the News for the welfare of the people. The testimonials are the more grateful coming immediately in the wake of what was believed and hoped by some, to have been a crushing defeat. Our friends recognize no discomfiture in our present attitude, but see the News, not only erect, but more vigorous than ever to battle for the people. Rigid in its allegiance to party discipline, the News has yet been more the paper of the people than of a party. Its stand on the subject of retrenchment is one evidence of this, and the example set by the News was proof of its sincerity. It asked no favors for itself; it will ask none for others, so long as needless expenses or extravagant expenditures stand as obstacles to the recovery of a suffering people from a load of unjust taxation, levied to bear the charge of needless public liberality or the support of lavish official display.

With such pronounced endorsements of judicious friends, the News will persist in its course to arrest waste, believing that prosperity only is to be regained by a recurrence to the fundamental principles of economy. Since the government will not help us by reformation of its financial blunders, nor relieve us by the relaxation of any of its burden of taxation, we must needs help ourselves; and that is only to be done by rigid economy. This we will continue to urge in all particulars consistent with the maintenance of the obligations of the State to which the honor of the commonwealth is committed.

President of the Senate.

We learn that the Democratic caucus of the Senate held last night, after several ballots, elected James L. Robinson, Senator from Macon, as President of that body to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Lieut. Gov. Jarvis to a higher post of honor. Mr. Robinson has had much experience as the presiding officer of legislative bodies, having served very acceptably as Speaker of the House in the session of 1874-5.

Retrenchment.

Correspondence of the News.

ROCKY POINT, PENDER CO., Feb. 3.

You strike a responsive sentiment in the great popular heart of North Carolina in your bold and fearless advocacy of Retrenchment and Reform. Not less are you with the people and for North Carolina in your able opposition to the extension of the Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Rail Road to Charlotte. When the Democratic party came into power over two years ago it was upon the platform of economy—of reducation of taxation—of putting Democrats into office—of abolishing all unnecessary offices and cutting down useless fees and emoluments. That the radical party had disregarded these time—honored and hallowed doctrines of the Democratic party, and thereby run up taxes so high that they could not be borne by our distressed and suffering people, was the main argument, the inspiring shibboleth of the Democracy that bore its banners in triumph. Have the promises then made by our State nominating Convention and by our democratic bodies in the summer and fall campaign that followed, been redeemed? *Only in part, as yet.* The people are looking to the present Legislature for redemption of these abundant promises to retrench, to curtail, to economize, to a reduction of taxation. There are some Democrats who either directly or indirectly are opposing this grand movement to save the party and to save the State. There are some, if one-fourth we hear is true, who are absolutely engaged in the ruinous work of forming combinations and rings to defeat, before the Legislature, this spontaneous, overwhelming voice of the people for Retrenchment and Reform. The air is full of rumors that office-holders and some of their substitutes are silently but vigorously at work in Raleigh and other important points of the State in efforts to bulldoze and seduce the Legislature against the performance of this high and omnipotent demand of the Democratic party. The Raleigh News has become the tribune of the people under your patriotic and true North Carolina management and the masses are looking to you to strike constantly and spare not upon this great question Party promises, the necessities of the people, the hard times, the welfare of the State, all demand that private individuals, public functionaries, the counties, and the State should at once enter upon a new era of economy and of financial retrenchment. There is an intolerable degree of financial extravagance pervading the country governments and the State government, that demands immediate overhauling and thorough reformation and a decided cutting down of salaries, fees, and emoluments of office. Woe be to that member of the Legislature who opposes this resistless and rising tide of public sentiment, if he desires to hearken to the voice of his constituents or wishes to be sent back as a Representative. Party conventions will be held in the future to nominate candidates for the State offices as well as for the legislature and county officers. No Democrat need expect any nomination hereafter who has not a record, open and above board, that he has not merely in a passive way, but in an active, earnest sense stood by those bold and devoted men in and out of the Legislature who have made and are making their party record for the great principle of economy and of retrenchment, that now constitutes the absorbing question of the day. Strange, more than strange, and sorrowful, is the spectacle presented that when it is proposed to return to the good old practice of depending upon the Attorney-General, to defend the interests and rights of the State in civil or criminal law, and thus save the State several thousand dollars a year that have been squandered upon lawyers hired to aid this State officer, there should have been a dissenting voice in either house of the General Assembly. *Stop the leaks a little one here and a larger one there.* Let the people know who opposes or votes against these measures of the party as proclaimed heretofore upon every stump of every campaign. "He who is not for us is against us" on this now exciting subject. Take up our public institutions, one by one, and search their management and condition to the bottom, and see whether their financial disbursements and figures cannot be materially lessened, and some useless offices abolished. Curtail the fees of county officers in obedience to an honest and increasing clamor all over the State. X

How the Gauzy Ranks of the Theatre are Filled.

It does appear a little mysterious at first that anywhere in the city fifty girls can be induced to go upon the stage in the costumes of the ballet, but like the majority of the stage mysteries, it is really a common, business-like matter. A reporter of this paper had a conversation with Manager Burton last evening and among other things extracted a little information on this point. It is not always easy to secure the required number who have all the necessary qualifications for a public appearance, and in fact girls who have never been on are extremely bashful about making their first appearance. The majority of those who answer the call are shop girls, girls who take work to their homes, girls suddenly thrown out of employment, and other poor girls who have no other way of honestly earning a dollar. There are few, perhaps, twelve or fifteen who have been in the ballet a number of times before, and they have come to look at it very much as a matter of business. They work regularly in the shops and when their services are required at the opera house it consumes only a few hours in the evening and the pay is very liberal, besides the novelty and excitement, which of course are something of an attraction to themselves. Occasionally there is a girl with a well rounded form and a spirit of adventure, who goes into it merely for the fun of the thing, but they are rare. A good character is always demanded by a manufacture before he will engage a girl for the ballet for occasionally, notwithstanding all his vigilance, a black sheep will get into the flock, though she is generally discovered before long and fired out with little ceremony. It is to be inferred that considerable judgment has to be exercised in the acceptance of those who aspire to the costume of tights and gauze dress, but on this point the manager was singularly bashful and uncommunicative. It is a lamentable fact, however, that all ladies are not plump and symmetrical, and for those lacking these charms there is no door to the ballet stage. Even should they be engaged, the keen eye of the ballet master would single them out at the first dress rehearsal, and nothing could induce him to run the risk of allowing a "cent-n-tial fairy" to appear before the audience. Such embarrassing predicaments seldom occur, though, as a girl is generally pretty well satisfied that she will pass inspection before she offers her services.

Joshua Rights, the oldes citizen of Winston, died at his residence on last Sunday night. Mr. Rights was born Salem on the 20th of April, 1793, in a house that stood on the corner where the Salem Bank is now located.

The Governor, Treasurer and News--To the Relief.

Correspondence of the News.

HICKORY, Feb. 4th.

Your editorial of the 28th inst., on "reducing the rate of taxation," strikes at 'retrenchment' in the right direction, and suggests a 'reform' long needed in the State. When one has long but apparently single-handed contended for a correction of the evils arising out of our present system of assessing the taxable property, it is most gratifying and encouraging to have such recruits as the Governor, Treasurer and a leading news-paper come to his aid. A superficial view of the false and unconstitutional assessments of the taxable property in the State discovers but few if any of the evils and inconveniences which it entails. I say false and unconstitutional because as you say "the best judges" in the State estimate the property at "double the amount stated by the assessors," and I doubt not this 'double' estimate is far below the real value. I most respectfully differ with our able and honored Governor and others who say the low rate of assessment "does not matter, the essential idea" being uniformity. The very fact that assessments range from one-fourth to one-half the real value must suggest the impossibility of uniformity. Allow "the unaided, arbitrary and often indifferent opinions of assessors" a margin so wide, and inequality will show the different estimates now complained of through all time to come. If equalization at this low rate were possible a part only of the evils are remedied. The assessments have been run down so low that the State has been compelled to overreach her proportion of the maximum fixed in the constitution, leaving the counties a balance too small to defray expenses, as witnessed by the numerous acts of the the Legislature to allow a levy of special tax. In many instances the question is submitted to a vote of the people and almost as often rejected, while county finances become, (as the member from O—— thinks) a fit subject for Legislative investigation. The evils and inconveniences growing out of this false valuation are numerous, and now that they have been acknowledged by those "high in authority" and a remedy demanded, it is to be hoped the necessary "reform" may come with "retrenchment." I must again differ with His Excellency's suggestion of constituting the "Treasurer, Auditor, or other State officers as a State Board of Assessors." These gentlemen may be well qualified for the places they fill, but they cannot know the value of my cow and pig or land which they have never seen. Your plan of senatorial district, or county Boards, is but little nearer to the proper one, as contemplated in my opinion, by the framers of our *ad valorem* constitution. My views are plainly set forth in a letter to Col. Polk, published in the News of June 12th, 1877. The Constitution requires an *ad valorem* tax. The Revenue Law requires every one to value his horses, mules and other cattle; his farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, provisions and wearing apparel, his solvent credits, and why not his land? Who knows the value of land any better, or even as well, as he who has owned, worked and passed to and fro over it for years? He knows what he would take for it, if for sale. He knows what he would give for it, if it belonged to another. If, as some may say, this plan would give the unscrupulous an advantage over the honest lister, I reply, not half as much as now. The sworn estimate of the owners would surely more nearly approximate the real value, than that we now have, while the assessors, still exercising their power of regulating and equalizing values, would not be so apt "to defeat the will of the Legislature" as now while they drift about in the wide margin between a false estimate and "a fair cash value" required by the Constitution and the Laws. If one values his property too low, the same remedy which now exists may be applied. There are enough honest men in each and every township in the State to set the needed example, and then to see that the law is justly and impartially enforced. If the Retrenchment and Reform party now in the Legislature will pass the necessary law to compel a fair and equal *ad valorem* assessment of the property all over the State, they may go the full Constitutional power of exempting three hundred dollars worth of the poor man's wearing aparel, household and kitchen furniture, mechanical and agricultural implements, to the great relief of the more needy class of our people, and without any corresponding reduction of the public Revenue. Other States have adopted the plan of having taxpayers sworn to the value of all their property listed for taxation and there is no good reason we should not do the same thing when it must be a better plan than the one we now have. If any better plan can be suggested, I shall be glad to have the best one adopted. Only one argument now suggests itself against the practicability—the Homestead. There are numbers of men in the State living on farms worth from two to five thousand dollars, which have been set apart and valued at one thousand dollars as a Homestead to be held at all hazards against honest debts. Such men could not afford to have an honest assessment on their lands. They can be accommodated only by an amendament to the Constitution abolishing the Homestead entirely (as should be) or make it one hundred thousand dollars. Then the most of us could fearlessly swear, to an honest valuation of our lands. The overplus would not be in danger of aggrivating creditors:

M.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has authorized Mr. Edmunds to report for passage the House joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war—Congressional proceedings, Jan. 27th.

The Southern man who would vote for such a resolution should be denounced as unworthy of the land of his birth, and the Northern Democrat who supports such iniquitous measures should never receive the suffrage or favors of fair-minded men in any section. It is time to stop the miserable talk about "disloyalty." It is about time for Southern Senators and Representatives to quit eating dirt. Southern people are paying large amounts of money into the National Treasury, and they should demand a fair share of the appropiations made by Congress.—Charlotte Democrat.

RETURNING TEXAS IMMIGRANTS.—A gentleman by the name of Fogel, and his family passed through our town on last Thursday on their return from Texas. He left Washington, N. C., about six years ago, and after trying Texas for that length of time, came to the conclusion that there were no better lands, or fairer prospects for an industrious man to make a fortune than was afforded by the old North State. He says that thousands of people have emigrated from other States into Texas that would now be glad to get back to their old tramping grounds.—Lancaster (S. C.) Ledger.

The Industrial West.

Apropos to the above article is the following paragraph clipped from the *Scientific American*:

"With the over supply of labor and capital in the East it is natural to look to the great teeming West for an outlet for the surplus labor, and for the employment of capital in great enterprise and achievements. The West, that is the great basin east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Alleghanies, holds a variety of resources and offers an opportunity for industrial employment not elsewhere found in the world."

It never for a moment occurred to the writer of that paragraph that there was a great Southern slope southeast from the Alleghanies that was by nature as varied in its resources, and far more attractive in climate, to which at least a portion of this surplus labor and unexpended capital should be directed. No not for a single moment does a Northan man ever think of advising emigration or investments Southward. A few invalids or pleasure-seekers will come at a season when it is too cold to remain North, and enjoy the balmy breezes of the Land of Flowers; but except that such persons put in circulation a few dollar during their stay, they are of little advantage to a Southern State. They do not become permanent settlers: they develop nothing. The South needs families who when they come will stay all the year round and have their children grow up among us, so that they may become identified with the development of the country.

The tide of immigration has always flowed westward; the great railroad thoroughfares of the country run east to west and bind the two sections together in a sort of brotherhood; the East gets its food from the West, and the West draws its money from the East, and thus there is and always will be a common interest between those two sections that is reciprocally beneficial. The South, while for the past decade dependent upon the West for her food, has only labor to make a product for an Eastern market, wherewithal to procure money with which to pay for this subsistence drawn from the West. Thus she has emphatically been hewers of wood and drawers of water for all the rest of the Union.

To-day, however, she is in a condition to redeem herself, and blaze out a pathway to successful competition with both those sections. The depression of trade and shrinkage of values that has within the past five years so utterly prostrated Eastern interests, has been gradually wending its way Westward, and is affecting every investment in that section. All the great machine shops of the West, (and remember there is as much manufacturing done to day west of Pittsburg as there is east of it) are either idle or working on short time. More than half the farms in every Western State are under mortgage to Eastern capitalists, and not one in twenty would sell for the face of the mortgage. Farmers there, as here, have for several years failed to make both ends meet, and there is universal unrest in the country.

Can a more uninviting picture be painted for the South? Almost every new industry in the South is realizing a profit upon the investment; our farmers are no worse off than those elsewhere to be found; our agricultural and mineral resources are equal to those of any portion of the world, and while we are an undeveloped country we have the advantage of having established society, churches, schools, lines of transportation, mails and telegraph, and really need nothing to make us become a great people but proper measures on the part of the States to induce immigration. This done and we will have the tide flowing Southward as well as Westward in a very few years.

Mrs Surratt's Innocence--An Old story in a New shape.

Thirteen years have passed away since the execution of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, one of the conspirators in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Now the New York *Star* publishes what it claims to be the indubitable evidence of her innocence, which it declares was in the possession of the then Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, at the time the unfortunate woman was on trial for her life. Just who the author of this startling revelation to the *Star* is, that journal fails to state, further than that he "lives in Washington, was connected officially with the War Department, and was personally intimate with Secretary Stanton at the time of the tragedy, and the only person now living who knows the whole inside history of the plot." The name of the repository of this information (if he has a name) is withheld from the public, as the evidence was also withheld at the time that Mrs. Surratt was on trial for her life, evidence which, if true, would have saved her from an ignominious death.

More wonderful still, this new born witness, the *Star* says, had the confession from Secretary Stanton's own lips that Mrs. Surratt was deliberately murdered.

Tarboro *Southerner*: A little colored boy, son of Jim Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, was killed by having a large limb cut down on him on Saturday. On the day before a little son of Ned Parker, colored, fell from a stringer of the bridge across Tar river at the Falls and came near being drowned. He floated to a raft and was rescued. ....The colored cook on the premises of J. H. Chapman, near Rocky Mount, left her crawling child in the cabin alone with the fire. The clothing of the child ignited and burned it to death. Another victim to criminal negligence.....The Trustee of J. B. Coffield offered his large eight room residence in Tarboro for sale on Monday and did not get a bid on it. There is a mortgage of $2,600 on it. $6,000 was offered for the place a few years ago. That's shrinkage for you!.... Taxes are bound to be reduced,

The galling bands must now be loosed,
Or th' people's heads by the sheriff'll be noosed
In execution—they making the deuced-
Est cry for retrenchment.

New Tobacco Crop.

We do hope the tobacco planters of Virginia and North Carolina have already firmly resolved to heed the advice so often repeated in these columns, and plant less tobacco this year, and try to make a better article than is the great bulk of it now upon the markets of the world. It is as plain as daylight that this step, generally practiced for one or two years, will greatly redound to their advantage. They will find the costs of production and handling much decreased, while a better article will command a price that will pay them well for their pains. One or two year's trial of this would work such a change that they would not return to the present ruinous practice. *Rich. Tobacco Journal.*

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have given notice that they do not desire personal gifts at their golden wedding on June 11th, but would rejoice if the money, instead, be devoted to charity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetine

FOR

CHILLS, SHAKES,

FEVER AND AGUE.

TARBORO, N. C., 1878.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Der Sir,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1873, which left him with Hip-Joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was so great he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like the most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Vegetine

FOR

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

BERNARDSTON, MASS., 1878.

We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with Humors of any kind, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, it being the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by H. L. Crowell & Sons, who sell more of it than all other patent medicines put together.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS,
MRS. H. W. SCOTT,
JOSEPHUS SLAIE.

Vegetine is the great health restorer—compounded exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

FOR

NERVOUS HEADACHE

And Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also for Rheumatism, and have found endless relief from both and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted.

FRED. A. GOLD,
108 Mill St., Cinn.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE

Druggists' Testimony.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:—

Dear Sir,—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the ne plus ultra of renovators.

Respectfully,
E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., Druggists,
Mt. Vernon Ill.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

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BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a mortgage deed executed on the 9th day of February, 1878 by B. F. Jordan and Sarah H. Jordan, to Maddry Bridges & Co., as appears of record on page 79, book 52, Public Register's office for Northampton county, we will at the court house door, in the town of Jackson in said county, on Monday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1879, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the tract of land on which Allen Spikes lived last year, containing one hundred acres more or less.

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