Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

BRISTOW.

The organs have again raised the cry that Bristow is a Democrat, and that the "success of the party" is endangered by his retention in the Cabinet. We suppose it is because Bristow is one of the few honest men connected with the administration, and it is not surprising thot they want to get him out of the way. The charges against him of frauds in whisky, cotton, mules and hogs having failed of the desired effect. The Washington *Republican*, the organ of the Administration, in a double-leaded editorial article, sets forth the danger of his becoming the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This is represented as so imminent as to demand that Bristow should at once "give an unquestionable assurance of unaltered allegiance to the Republican party." The Administration party is on the rack until Bristow gives this assurance. The "ragged edge" is very uncomfortable, and the President feels very much as did Governor Anthony: "This bill," said the Governor, "is a child of mine, and I feel towards it as the man did in regard to his sick wife—he wished she would get well—or, *something*." "Bristow," says Grant, "is a child of mine, and unless he stands up to the rest of my children I shouldn't complain if the Almighty took a fancy to him."

If Bristow is really desirous to remain in the President's cabinet and on good terms with the President's party friends, it will be necessary for him to do something mean or disgraceful in order to get the Democrats to abuse him. But the Secretary has started out on a different line of policy and that is what hurts Grant so badly. A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* thinks this apparent inactivity of the Secretary's and his passive indifference to the President's feelings and wishes may bring about unexpected results. This is what he says:

"The various Presidential candidates and the Republican managers generally have had their hands full ever since the pursuit of the crooked whisky men began to prevent the President from the summary removal of Bristow from the Cabinet. The hatred of Grant for his Secretary, who accepted Grant's pledges to punish guilty officers, and went at it in earnest, has not been concealed, and it has required all the efforts of Morton, Conkling and even Blaine, for whom Grant has little sympathy, to keep Bristow in his seat. Nor could it have been done at all but for the fact that the President well knows that Morton, Conkling and Blrine have no love for Bristow, and they agree in declaring that Bristow's removal would make him the Republican candidate for President and most likely Grant's successor. But Grant's hatred of Bristow breaks out frequently in spite of these precautions, and the Grant leaders are trembling daily lest in a fit of passion the Secretary will be removed. It is well known that Bristow would be glad to have Grant decapitate him, as it would make him the man for Cincinnati, and it is not impossible that he will yet be gratified. To-day he *Republican*, the Grant kitchen organ, makes an open attack on Bristow, in a double-leaded leader, and demands that he shall define his Republicanism anew, and in such an unqualified manner as to provoke Democratic criticism and draw the fire that is now directed against the President. The article is significant, as it is undoubtedly inspired by the President, and it has created much alarm among the special friends of the administration, all of whom want anybody else except Bristow at Cincinnati."

THE CONNECTICUT VICTORY.

Any one who will take the time to look at the canvass in connecticut, and its results, will be forced to the conclusion that the Democrats have gained a victory which is decided, and which will be rich in its consequences to the Democratic party. Governor Ingersoll has a majority of 7,310 over his Republican competitor, and a majority of 3,708 over the Republican candidate, the Temperance candidate, and the Greenback candidate, all combined. There was, too, a considerable falling off in the number of votes cast. It is said by the local Democratic press and not denied by the Republican press, that the greenback candidate drew at least 2,000 votes from the regular Democratic ticket. That this is so, appears from the Democratic majorities which were elected to the two branches of the Legislature. Last year the Democratic majority in the Senate was 7, and in the House 11; the majority on joint ballot being 18, and not 34 as previously stated. This year according to the last dispatches, which are claimed to announce the official returns, the Democrats have a majority in the Senate of 13, and in the House a majority of 30, giving the Democrats 43 majority on joint ballot. This is a net gain of 25. So that the vote which was cast for Mr. Ingersoll, although it gave him a splendid victory over all candidates and especially over his Republican competitor, does not by any means come up to the full Democratic strength of Connecticut. This is the fourth time Mr. Ingersoll has been elected to the Gubernatorial chair of his State. The policy of his administration has given entire satisfaction to the people, and they have again unmistakably declared that satfaction. During the three years that he and his party have been in power they have reformed many abuses. In 1871 they reduced the State tax one-half (from 2 mills! to 1 mill!!) which saved the people $345,000 a year, and notwithstanding this great reduction, every dollar of State expenses has been promptly paid, $900,000 have been expended on the new Statehouse, and at the end of the fiscal year there was about $650,000 in the State treasury. With this brilliant record of himself and the Democratic party spread out before the people of Connecticut, it would have been strange indeed if Governor Ingersoll and the party had not been sustained by the voice of the people. And, doubtless, in the general belief that victory would assuredly perch upon the Democratic banner, may be found the secret of the falling off in the aggregate vote of the State. If the contest had been more doubtful in the minds of the people the whole voting strength of the State would have been brought out, and Governor Ingersoll's majority would have been proportionately great. It was easy and natural for a Democrat to say "there's no use to take the trouble to vote for Gov. Ingersoll; he will be elected any way." This kind of feeling uniformly obtains to a greater or less extent in the ranks of an assured majority, and exertion is only brought out when there is doubt about the result. All that was necessary for the State to do was to declare for him, and it has again, the fourth time so declared, unmistakably. But the people of Connecticut went further. They were determined that there should be no doubt about the election of a Democratic successor to Senator Ferry, deceased, whose unexpired term is now filled by ex-Gov. English under appointment of Gov. Ingersoll. This was something that was calculated to stir up the people and bring out a vote for members of the Legislature, which the Democrats now possess by a majority of 43 on joint ballot, being, as stated, a net gain of 25 over last year.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD CONNECTING CHARLESTON, S. C., WITH KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, CINCINNATI, &C.

Our attention was called to this railway line by an article in the *News and Courier* of Charleston, giving the proceedings of a meeting recently held there in the interests of this line, and notifying a mass meeting on the subject, to be held there on the 25th May.

The city of Wilmington has a very great interest in this line as a rival for the Cincinnati and Northwestern travel to its port and through it to the West Indies and elsewhere by sea.

The great "Cincinnati Southern" railway line, now approaching completion, is to connect Cincinnati with Chattanooga, and by a branch, connecting that great line with Knoxville. From Knoxville by the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad and the Morristown branch, there is a continuous line of railway from Knoxville to Wolfe Creek, near the State line, and only eight miles from Warm Springs, on the French Broad river in North Carolina.

Our people all know how soon we expect a connection from Malone's store, the present western terminus of the rails on the Western North Carolina Railroad to the State line five miles northwest of Warm Springs. This gap being filled and the connection between Lincolnton and Hickory Tavern completed we will have a continuous line of railway from the "city by the sea" to Knoxville, Chattanooga and all the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio.

The Rabun Gap Railroad chartered recently is to be used as a part of this connection of the Blue Ridge line and thus make a shorter line by this route to Charleston than it would be via Knoxville, Morristown and Asheville to Wilmington. But the difference we are not at this moment able to give. The line will pass through Macon county in this State, and connect at Anderson, S. C., on the Columbia & Greenville Railroad. The proper extension of our Wilmington and Cincinnati line is via. Morristown and Cumberland Gap where some forty or fifty miles of railing from Morristown North requires to be built. This line completed and Wilmington has the short line to the great west, some ten miles shorter than the Spartanburg and Asheville line to Charleston.

The Hickory and Lincolnton connection will be commenced immediately, we learn, and with fifty Penitentiary convicts will soon be graded, when the Carolina Central will supply the iron, lay the track and operate the road.

We think, if we except the very hard times, our prospects for an open line to the great west within two years from date is very good, we may say brilliant.

Our great western line must and will be completed at an early day.

We are very sorry our friends of Buncombe county should have put their money in the Spartanburg Railway instead of giving their aid to a work entirely within their own State, and calculated to build up our own towns and people and thus aid to pay taxes.

We shall recur to this again with more facts, figures and distances.

Hallet Kilbourne, the head of the Washington real estate pool, is living at the expense of the Government in the Washington jail, at the rate of about twenty dollars a day. All the delicacies of the season are povided for him, and the land and the sea are laid under tribute to furnish dainties to tempt his appetite. An effort was made in the House Monday to save this reckless waste of the public money, but the Republicans voted solidly against it. At the present time hundreds of thousands of honest men, men who are willing to work, but can find no work to do, are starving, and their wives and children are begging from door to door. But they must starve and beg that Republican rings may flourish and grow rich. Tuis is the meaning of Radicalism.

The impeachment managers on the part of the House formally presented to the Senate yesterday the articles upon which Belknap is to be tried, and were informed by the presiding officer of that body that it would give them its attention in due time. A New York paper promises that we shall have a brilliant display of legal pyrotechnics upon the part of the Republicans. We suppose so. But what the country wants just now is not eloquence or oratory from the Senate, but the swift punishment of this man who has stained the honor of the country; who has robbed the living and the dead that he and his wife might cut a figure in Washington society.

The court chaplain at Washington is praying for the President's restoration to health. He ought to pray every hour in the day for his moral conversion and regeneration; that he may be inspired to drive out the bold, bad men who have brought disgrace upon his administration and who are plundering the people.

HAS THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DONE ANYTHING?

No House of Representatives for twenty years has accomplished more in the same space of time than that which now sits in Washington. It is the fashion of the hired organs of the Administration, and of the journals that call themselves Democratic but which are afflicted with a chronic disease of complaint that they manif st continuously under the guise of independence, to say that it has done nothing. But it has done, and continues to do as much, and just as effective work as was ever accomplished by a legislative body. Not until the end of the first week in January did the real business of the session commence. When the House assembled two-thirds of its members were new men, entirely unknown to each other, and not accustomed to the routine of the House. It was, under these circumstances, only natural that the organization of the body should have consum d the time that it did. There was a struggle for the Speakership, not only among men, but among sections, and the struggle was a long and a bitter one. When Mr. Kerr was finally chosen there was a far more difficult and important task of arranging the committees, of organizing the army, of putting the line in order, so that it would be as effective as possible in the contest that was before it. It was foreshadowed that the struggle would be fierce and earnest. The minority was thoroughly trained, splendidly disciplined and ably led. Finally, all the preliminaries for the battle were arranged, and after the holiday recess had taken place the work of legislative reform began.

In the sixty working days since then what has been accomplished? The Republican papers and the so-called independants say—"nothing." But what are the facts? The appropriation committee, under the leadership of Mr. Randall, has examined into every source of expenditure of the government, and no one not familiar with legislation, and few of those who are, can have any idea of what a stupendous labor that is. In the appropriation bills that have been passed by the House millions of dollars have been saved the public treasury, and in the bills, upon which no legislative action has yet been taken, but which have been considered in committee, additional millions will be rescued from the control of the administration. To be sure it will require the assent of the Senate and of the President to give these reforms the effect of law, but the House will have done its duty in pointing out the way to reform and retrenchment. Mr. Morrison, the chairman of the ways and means committee, presented a bill, and his committee is now considering it, which, if passed, will do more to relieve the business of the country than any bill which has passed congress since the Republican party come into power. It is a direct below at the outrageous, swindling tariff which, taken all in all, is the most monstrous congiomeration of legislative fraud, corruption and rascality that disgraces the statue books of any civilized country. All the rings and ring men who ha e been preying upon the country since 1861 are up in arms against this bill, and all their organs from Maine to Florida, and from New York to San Francisco denounce it as unwise, foolish and impolitic. All the monopolies are opposed to it. The lobbyists are all against it, and when it passes the House, they look to the Senate and to the White House, the headquarter or all that is corrupt and rotten in the government to strangle it. Is all this nothing?

If we come down to the minor committees we find the same stern, bold and well directed fight against the fortified and strongly entrenched position of the corruptionists who are endeavoring to retain their hold upon the treasury. General Banning, at the head of the military committee, has cut down the army appropriations; West Point has been shorn of its extravagant proportions; in the consular and diplomatic service a large saving has been effected; and in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill as it now stands, the country has the opportunity to see how many millions of dollars have been stolen and squandered upon that branch of the government during the last fifteen years. But the greatest work of all is the uncovering of the rottenness and crime of the chief officers of the government and of their principal subordinates. For years and years it has been boldly asserted that the administration was pure and undefiled. But what have the inquires into its management shown? The footsteps of the bribe taker and the thieves have been tracked into the executive mansion, and if the President himself has not been proved to be a sharer in the plunder of the rings, a cloud of suspicion has been thrown around him which will envelope him to the last day of his life, and will hang like a pall over his memory when he is dead. A Cabinet officer has been caught cheating the living and robbing the dead, and for these crimes has been impeached in the name of all the people before the Senate which has just been organized into a court for his trial. An ex-leader of the House of Representatives and within less than two months the first of our foreign ministers, is virtually on trial, charged with the swindling of the people to whom he was accredited as our representative. The Attorney General of the United States, the first law-officer of the government, has been shown to have acted in so underhand and stealthy a way, that half the country believes that he aided the escape of the thieves who have been robbing the government. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, ordered and directed by the President himself, it has been proven, used the public monies to save a rotten bank. The most gigantic frauds have been developed in the Postoffice, and before the present investigation is at an end, it will put the present Postmaster General in the pillory, where so many of his present and ex-brothers of the Cabinet now stand. Is all this nothing? This administration was held up to our admiration in every convention of the party, national, State, congressional and county, that has been held for the last eight years, as the model administration in our history. The Baltimore *Gazette* asks: "If this work of exposure that is now going on had been left undone, how many millions would have been stolen in the future? If it had been omitted, how could it have been possible to effect a reform?" and adds: "The disease must be discovered before the remedy can be applied. The abuses must be discovered before there can be reformation. That work the present House of Representatives is doing as it was never done before, and the verdict of the people next November, when the candidate of reform meets the candidate of corruption, will, we are confident, be a verdict of approval."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The increasing probability of the nomination of Senator Conkling, of New York, by the Republican National Convention for President, and the recent very decided Democratic victory in Connecticut more closely define the duty of the Democratic party in the matter of the Presidency, and curtails the list of available candidates very materially. And from the present standpoint it is prudent at least to survey the field. There are no more elections to be held before the St. Louis Convention meets, and indeed none of importance before the Presidential election, except those of Ohio and Indiana, which take place in October. The elections in Maine in September and in Iowa in October will have no bearing upon the great National contest in November.

We have said that the probabilities of the nomination of Mr. Conkling are daily increasing. He is the choice of the administration, which means much, as is already evident by the certainty of his securing the support of New York and Pennsylvania. This also allies to him every carpet-bag Senator and Representative from the South, with the powerful retinue of office-holders. The undivided support of such Senators as Clayton and Dorsey, of Arkansas, Hamilton, of Texas, West, of Louisiana, Patterson, of South Carolina, Conover, of Florida, and Spencer, of Alabama, means much, and each and every of these men are avowedly and earnestly for the New York Senator. The powerful help of the administration is apparent in all this.

In a few Southern States in which the negro may have some representatives in the National Convention Morton will get a divided support as a reward for his pretended fidelity to the race, and to the untiring zeal with which he has waved the "bloody shirt." But, like many other great men, Governor Morton has wrecked his political bark upon an over-confidence in the ability of the "man and brother" to control the politics of the Southern States. This must have been painfully evident to this presidential aspirant a few days since, when the Mississippi Republican State Convention appointed delegates which can and will be controlled for Conkling, when a few moments afterward a majority of the same men, the whites withdrawing, met to appoint delegates to a National Convention of colored men to assemble at Nashville declared unanimously for Morton, as their choice for President.

It is certain that Bristow cannot be nominated, for the surgery which attempts to cut the ulcer of corruption from the Republican party destroys the life of the patient. Blaine cannot succeed with the President against him, nor is it probable that the forces of Morton and Blaine can be united upon Governor Hays of Ohio, or any one else against Senator Conkling.

And now who can the Democrats nominate in this emergency? There should be no experiments; nothing should be risked in favor of persons or sections, but candidates should be selected with a view to success. It is pretty safe to say that any proper candidates can receive the one-hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes of the Southern and Southwestern States, which are now under Democratic control. This does not include Florida, which may add four to the count. We feel the necessity for a change too much, and have suffered too long to quibble about candidates. We want victory more than we demand particular men.

The other two localities in which we may most certainly look for success is in the metropolitan States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the Pacific States. While we can look with some degree of confidence upon Indiana, it will not do to risk the election upon either Pennsylvania or Ohio. We do not mistrust the patriotism or zeal of the glorious Democracy of those States, but the hold which the Republicans now have upon them, and the vast resources for fraud and corruption which that party has, render the result in those States more than doubtful.

So it appears to us that candidates should be selected with a view to their strength in the two localities named. This indeed seems a necessity. And as all of these States are "hard money" States, it would be absolute folly to nominate men who are themselves for "soft money," or whose States are so identified with that movement as to render their position questionable.

If our premises be correct, the four names, of those most prominently mentioned for the Presidency best calculated to secure the electoral votes of these States are Senator Bayard, of Delaware, Judge Davis, of Illinois, General Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Tilden, of New York. And the friends and opponents of these gentlemen urge the nomination of their favorite, and oppose that of the others for the following among other reasons:

While Governor Tilden is acknowledged to have very great strength in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and is popular on the Pacific coast, his acknowledged unpopularity in Ohio and Indiana might lose these States in October by such large majorities as to paralyze the party to such a degree that it could not recover during the month which intervenes. This very natural fear will militate against his success before the Convention.

It is urged against General Hancock that the country is tired of military men. Yet on the other hand his course as Military Governor of Louisiana has shown him to be a statesman as well as a soldier, whose regard for the rights of the people made him subordinate the military to the civil law. And, too, as the canvass is to be conducted by the Republican party upon the old issues of "rebellion and treason," "Andersonville and Libby," it is thought the nomination of the Federal General who did more fighting than any other for the Union, will silence batteries which have in the past been used with telling effect.

Senator Bayard's ability, patriotism, boldness, conservatism upon the financial question, and his great personal magnetism render him a favorite in all quarters. It is understood that he is the second choice of New York, and if this be true he will show much strength in the Convention, being popular with the Western Democrats.

Judge Davis' friends urge his nomination on the ground that he adds to a popularity in the Metropolitan States, an almost absolute certainty of carrying Indiana and Illinois. Being on the Supreme Court Bench and thus removed from the field of active politics, he is without record upon the financial question, and being a man of vast private wealth, which he has accumulated by his own exertions and sound judgment, he possesses the confidence of the substantial men in all sections. If then it can be shown that Judge Davis can carry Indiana and Illinois with any degree of certainty, he will go before the Convention with many advantages.

One thing is certain and that is that the Democratic party can secure the next President and Vice President, if its delegates at St. Louis act with wisdom and patriotism. Victory is within our reach if we do not throw our advantages away. Let North Carolina, at least, send such representatives to the National Convention as will appreciate the situation.

COLONEL POOL—THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

The Washington *Republican* having published an article charging Colonel S. D. Pool with having embezzled that portion of the Peabody Fund entrusted to him for distribution he replied thereto in the Raleigh *News* of the 7th inst. in the following card:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6, 1876.

Rev. B. Sears, Staunton, Va.:

I will forward by to-morrow's mail a full and explicit statement of my management of the Peabody Fund since November, 1874—the date of my coming into office. Please examine and certify to account.

S. D. POOL.

Mr. Editor:—On my return to the city this afternoon I sent the above telegram to Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Peabody Fund, to whom I am responsible for its disbursement. As soon as my accounts are examined I will publish the detailed statement sent to Dr. Sears. Until then I respectfully ask all interested in me, or in this matter, to suspend judgment.

S. D. POOL.

The absence of both of the editors until last night has prevented any reference to either publication in these columns. In our next issue we hope to be able to publish the reply of Dr. Sears to Colonel Pool's telegram and until then we defer all comment.

Its readers need no assurance that the JOURNAL will be prompt and stern in meting out justice to Col. Pool or any other man in the Democratic party shown to be guilty of embezzlement. Let the proof be made.

HON. ALFRED M. SCALES

The representative of a people should possess qualifications of a very high order—a mind well stored with useful information, rare judgment, great industry, and a perfect familiarity with all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, upon whose just administration the welfare of his people depends. These qualifications are necessary to the useful representative. But above all these, he should possess that unswerving integrity and moral firmness which gives to its possessor that unbounded influence so beneficial to his constituency. The people of the Fifth Congressional District have every reason to be well satisfied with Alfred M. Scales as their representative. With a strong practical mind he unites all the higher qualifications which command influence in our national halls. In his second speech on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department he exhibits a familiarity with his subject which but confirms the good judgment of Speaker Kerr in appointing him as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By genuine merit and usefulness, he is eminently fitted to represent the constituency over whose interests he so ably and carefully presides.

The administration press is a unit in its denunciations of Bell, the detective. Bell is not, perhaps, all that he ought to be, but he enjoyed the confidence of the President until he asserted that Babcock was guilty, and he was on very familiar terms with Pierrepont and Zick Chandler. He was hired by them to steal the Babcock papers from the District Attorney's office in St. Louis, and to act as a spy upon that official. He was the confidential friend of Luckey; he was in constant communication with the White House, and he held the private cypher of the establishment. To turn round now and abuse him is, to say the least, a little unkind. He has done lots of dirty work, acted the spy and informer, but the President was his employer, and he put his hand in the public treasury to pay him.

Great excitement was recently created at the port of Lorenzo Marques, on the west coast of Africa, by the arrival there of the three-masted American schooner Saddie F. Caller, of Salem. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says it was the first time in that remote Portuguese settlement that the star spangled banner had dazzled the eyes of those colonists. The inhabitants greeted Uncle Sam most enthusiastically, and expressed their admiration for the magnificent vessel that graced their harbor. The European citizens, the Governor and all the aristocracy of Lorenzo Marques visited the vessel and were received on board with every hospitality.

Mr. Dana, who was nominated by the President as successor to General Schenck at the Court of St. James and subsequently accused of "literary piracy" by General Butler, was rejected yesterday by the Senate, by a vote of seventeen to thirty-six. If anything could add bitterness to this humiliation to Mr. Dana it will be in the thought that General Butler caused the Senate to declare that Mr. Dana is unworthy to fill the place of Schenck. This Mr. Dana may justly consider "rough."

For the Journal.

Hon. Alfred M. Waddell.

The distinguished gentlemen who represent the Cape Fear District in Congress has now more than the common lot of success. He exerts an influence which exceeds the limits of his State, and is recognized in Washington. No man from the South on the Democratic side of the present Congress, excepting perharps Lamar, of Mississippi, wields a more potent influence in shaping legislation. He has served on important committees, and is everywhere known as an indefatigable worker, a very useful if not a brilliant member.

Col. Waddell's congressional career teaches an important lesson to the people of North Carolina—the desirability of sending *experienced* men to Congress. It is not often that any member of Congress has an opportunity to make much of a mark during his first term in the House. The great majority of men are learners, and seldom are able to exert any great influence, most of them never addressing the House at all, and doing nothing but inferior committee work and voting. Col. W. has become one of the prominent members of the House, mainly because he has been kept in his place more than one term. The experience gained by four years continuous service, gives him an influence which no brilliance of genius or capacity for statesmanship could give to a new member. The Southern States have to rely largely upon the superior knowledge and ability of their few representatives to secure any influence in Congress. To this end it is wise that the best possible men should be selected as Congressmen, and that then they should be continued in office until experience has equipped them for the position of leaders. The states that have acted upon this principle have always been a power in Congress.

SUB ROSA.

CLINTON, N. C., April 3d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums or fashionable mineral poisons, such as mercury or arsenic, neither of which ever have or ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

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works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, and a most delicious drink, it has no influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseous Bitter, forcing the invalid to take hope that they are being cured. VEGETINE is a purely vegetable medicine, compounded upon scientific principles. It is endorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended and where medicine is needed and is sold by druggists, and not by cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

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While performing my duties as a Police officer in this city, it has been my lot to fail in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend VEGETINE as the best blood purifier I know where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Perhaps the results I have seen from an impoverished state of the blood its effects are really wonderful, and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood it appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are two circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injury. I feel that I shall always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about VEGETINE.

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