GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

Examination of the Charges Made Against Him by the Democratic Press.

SEWICKLEY, July 30, 1872.

Hugh McNeill, Esq., Chairman of the Union Republican Club, Allegheny.

SIR: Probably I can in no better way discharge my duty as a member of the Club, and better promote the great cause it is designed to serve, than to notice the persistent and unjust attacks which have been made, and are now being made, upon the character of the Republican candidate for Governor, John F. Hartranft. The charges are all confined to one point—that of his official connection with the case of the celebrated George O. Evans. In no other respect have his worst political enemies attempted to tarnish his character.

These charges are more in the form of innuendo, than specific, as far as they have come under my observation, which render them more difficult to meet, and compel me to use considerable space, but I will try to make his relations to the Evans' matter so plain that none can hesitate to acquit him of all intentional fault.

In 1857 there was an unsettled account between the United States and Pennsylvania, amounting to over two millions of dollars. The cash advanced, $606,000 and for the State's quota of direct war tax, less 15 per cent. discount for prompt payment $1,654,711.43, making in all $2,266,711.43. The State offset this with cash paid $350,000, and accounts filed up to June, 1862, $2,037,334.42, making in all $2,387,334.42. In February, 1863, additional claims were filed amounting to $81,084.91. These claims were considered a proper offset to the demands of the United States, both by the Secretary of the Treasury and Governor Curtin; but no proper balance would be struck until the claims of the State were audited by the proper accounting officers of Washington. This was not done until 1866, when, for technical reasons, the whole batch of State claims except $112, were marked "suspended and disallowed" by the Second Controller and Third Auditor, to whose department the settlement belonged. As there was no doubt of the equity of the State's claims no demand was made by the United States for payment, and thus the matter rested until 1867, although one or two attempts were made by State Treasurer Kemble to obtain a settlement, which were unsuccessful. In March, 1867, George O. Evans came to Harrisburg and a resolution was passed through the Legislature to authorize the Government to appoint a State agent to collect "suspended and disallowed" claims of the State against the United States, and the compensation for that purpose was not to exceed ten per cent. of the amount thus collected. The resolution was approved March 27, 1867, and the same day the Governor appointed Evans agent. It is likely that but few if any of the members of the Legislature knew of these "suspended and disallowed" claims, or had any idea that they intended to apply to the large amount of claims standing in that position at Washington, Evans went to Washington, and by the third day of May following had obtained from the Second Comptroller, Brodhead, a reversal of his former decision, and an allowance on the State's claims to the amount of $1,946,719.33. After deducting the amount due the United States for the war tax and the $606,000 cash advanced, and crediting the State with $309,000 cash paid, there was $78,516.89 due the State, and Evans collected this and kept it as part of the commissions for this month's work, which he claimed amounted to upwards of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. In the same month of May Evans reported to the Governor his success, and that he had kept the seventy-eight thousand dollars. In October, 1868, he succeeded in collecting $105,651.46 which he also reported to the Governor, and which he also pocketed. Now, during all this time neither the Auditor General nor State Treasurer had the slightest idea of the proceedings of Evans. The Governor never communicated to either of them that Evans had made any report, or that he had collected any money. The whole matter seems to have been kept a profound secret, as far as any official at Harrisburg or the Legislature are concerned, and there was not a particle of evidence before the Committee of Investigation to show that General Hartranft knew or could have known, that Evans was retaining these large sums as commissions until August, 1871, when the matter first came to light through the complaints of Wein Forney to J. M. McClure, Deputy Attorney General, that he had not received his share $6,000 set apart by Evans for the *State Guard* newspaper, of which he was part owner.

While the Auditor General, the State Treasurer, the Legislature, and the public were in complete ignorance of Evans' movements and embezzlements, in March, 1870, Evans came to Harrisburg to look for additional claims which were on the file in the Auditor General's office, which had never been presented to the United States Government for settlement, and consequently had never been "suspended and disallowed." General Hartranft at his first application declined to allow him to take them, and it was not until after the Governor had written two letters urging the Auditor to put these claims in the hands of Evans, that he consented do so. This batch of claims amounted to about one million of dollars, and as the resolution under which Evans had been previously acting had no reference to these claims, the Governor recommissioned him, and Auditor General Hartranft then entered into an agreement with him, that he was only to have such commissions for collecting these claims as he, Hartranft should deem equitable. On the 26th of August, 1870, Evans collected the first installment on the new batch of claims, amounting to $136,846.00, and pocketed that, making no report to the State Treasurer or Auditor General; and they both swear they knew nothing of it until nearly a year afterwards, and there is no evidence whatever to show that they did know anything about it. April 11, 1871, he collected a second installment amounting to $137,822,599; May 15, 1871, a third installment of $242,167.57, and June 23, 1871, a fourth and last installment of $298,753.08. These three installments were paid into the Treasury. July 1, 1871, he paid into the Treasury $29,967.53 which he acknowledged was due to the State over and above the ten per cent. commissions which he claimed on the entire collections and settlements.

Now in all this history of the affair, deduced from the evidence taken before the Legislative Investigating Committee, there is not a particle of evidence reflecting in the slightest degree upon the official or personal character of General Hartranft. The report of the committee was drawn up by the distinguished Democratic Senator Hon. William A. Wallace, and makes this emphatic statement in regard to the drafts collected by Evans on account of the suspended and disallowed claims, to wit: "No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, *nor was its receipt known until* 1871, *by any State official save the Governor*, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt, and its application to his commissions." That committee made a most exhaustive inquiry into all the facts connected with the matter, and unanimously joined in the report which acquits General Hartranft of any personal or official delinquency.

But, say General Hartranft's defamers, what about the seven thousand dollar due bill. Well, let us examine that. General Hartranft, under oath, testifies that in March, 1871, Evans offered to loan him some money, but he declined it at that time, but subsequently, before the first of April, he accepted a loan of $7,000, for which he gave his due bill. In the August following he paid both the principal and interest, amounting to $7,175.

The only other party to this transaction is Evans, and in answer to the question whether Auditor General Hartranft received any portion of his commissions, directly or indirectly, he testifies as follows:

"Gen. Hartranft received from me a loan of $7,000, March 31, 1871, for which he gave me simply a due bill—'Due Geo. O. Evans, $7,000.' That money was repaid to me after proceedings had been commenced against me by him and the State Treasurer, in the streets of Philadelphia, on August 18, 1871, with $175 interest.—No agreement was made by me with any State official or public employee, as I would have regarded it as highly improper to have offered, in any way, what might seem to be a bribe for the performance of official duty.

Subsequently, in his testimony in reply to the question whether he had ever given one dollar of the money retained as commissions to any *State official* of Pennsylvania, directly or indirectly, his reply was: *"I most clearly, and distinctly and positively state, I never did.*

This is the history of the case, and there is nothing in it that in the slightest degree reflects upon the honor and honesty of General Hartranft. At the time he borrowed this money from Evans there was nothing whatever developed derogatory to Evans' character. He was then successfully collecting the last batch of claims. He was the trusted agent of the Governor for the collection of hundreds of thousands. No one but the Governor knew that he had collected money which he had not paid into the treasury. General Hartranft needed money for some purpose personal to himself. Evans offered to lend it and Hartranft accepted the loan. It may be that Evans intended it as a bribe, as his account had not been presented or settled, and he knew there would be a storm when it was discovered he had retained from his collections such enormous commissions. But even that is mere conjecture. Certain it is, judging from the enmity manifested toward Hartranft by Evans when giving his testimony, if he could have produced any evidence to inculpate Hartranft he would have revealed it. The moment that Hartranft discovered the defalcations of Evans, he proceeded against him, and that he might not be trammelled with any obligations, he paid the loan borrowed only about four months before, principal and interest.

Now, we put it to any just man, is it fair that a man's character, hitherto beyond reproach, shall be ruined by damaging suspicions and innuendoes, because he had the misfortune to accept a loan from a fellow State official who at the time was in good standing, but who afterwards proved to be unworthy of public trust. We admit it was unfortunate, considering that Evans turned out a defaulter, but we fail to see in what way it is disparaging to General Hartranft's character.

It has also been charged that Gen. Hartranft had dealt in stocks with the State's money. This charge is wholly malicious, and has not the least evidence to sustain it. The Auditor General has no more control over the State funds, either as Auditor or Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, than has the humblest citizen of the State. All the public moneys of every discription are in the hands of the State Treasurer, and there is no way of getting the money from the Treasury, but by a regular voucher and warrant, showing officially on the books of the Auditor's office, and of the Treasurer's office, on what account and for what purpose the money was paid. As well might the Controller of Allegheny county be charged with using the county funds in the hands of the Treasurer for his private purposes. Besides, the Treasurer is compelled to make a report every month, under oath, as to where the State moneys in his possession are deposited, and the parties holding this money on deposit have to make a like return under oath. These reports are spread on the books of the Auditor General's office, and the law which requires the monthly reports provides that these books shall be kept open for the examination of any person who chooses to do so. If Gen. Hartranft had had control of any of the State funds it would appear in these reports. A matter which can be so easily verified need not be long in doubt, but it does not suit General Hartranft's defamers to investigate too closely. They would soon find that all their charges are perfectly baseless. This charge, that General Hartranft has made an improper use of the State funds originated with Evans and his friends, and it was thoroughly investigated by the Legislative Committee. Among others called was Edwin M. Lewis, Esq., President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia, and also the Financial Agent of the State. He gives a full statement under oath of all the transactions of Gen. Hartranft as one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund with that bank for the purchase of State stocks on account of the State. That bank employed Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., a broker in good standing, to make purchases for the State, which he did to the amount of half a million. Mr. Lewis swears that he had the fullest confidence in the integrity of Mr. Yerkes, and that further, that no financial officer of the State made any profit whatever out of any of these transactions.

General Hartranft kept a private account with C. T. Yerkes & Co., then a broker of the highest standing. John S. Hopkins, bookkeeper of Yerkes & Co., testified before the Committee, that General Hartranft's account with them was entirely of a private character, and had nothing whatever to do with the State funds, and that Hartranft was charged commission the same as any other customer. He testified also that no moneys of the Commonwealth in their hands was made use of for Hartranft in any form, nor was there any amount carried to his credit from any account with the Commonwealth—no bonus or sums of any kind.

Thus the charge falls to the ground, not having one particle of evidence to sustain it.

It is also insinuated in the Democratic prints that there is something wrong in the Auditor General's office and that Hartranft wants to be elected Governor to cover them up. How ridiculous this is will appear when it is known that the Auditor General is an officer wholly independent of the Governor, and in no way subject to his control. General Hartranft as Governor could no more cover up anything wrong in the Auditor General's office than he could anything wrong in the office of the Controller of the State of New York.

But if there is anything wrong in that office, why do not these defamers reveal it? The office is a public one. Any citizen can examine the books, and require a transcript of anything he may desire. There are some dozen clerks, each in charge of a separate department, and many of them experts if the business of the office. Is it likely anything would escape their prying eyes? Come, gentlemen, let us have this mare's nest uncovered. Call upon the Auditor General. He will receive you with politeness, will subject the books of the office to your scrutiny, and will direct his clerks to afford you all the information in their power. If you have any manliness, and any faith in your own contemptible insinuations, you will take this course, and not resort to the meanness of trying to injure a pure public officer by circulating baseless inuendos and suspicion.

I believe I have noticed every charge brought against General Hartranft, who holds the relation to the Republican party of its regularly and fairly nominated candidate for Governor. I know him well, and I believe him to be a gentleman of high character, and worthy of the support of every Republican voter. He has filled the office of Auditor General for six years, and with such acceptance that the Legislature, at its last session, continued him in office eight months longer than his legal official term. The bill for this purpose in the House passed unanimously, and in the Senate with only two dissenting voices, the two Republican Senators from Lancaster. Every Democrat present voted for him, and this, too, after a long debate, in which Senator Billingfelt brought up all the gross charges then afloat, and which were afterwards disproved by the investigations of the committee. Not a Senator had a word to say against his personal and official character, except Mr. Billingfelt, and all his assertions were drawn from newspaper rumors. He knew nothing of his own knowledge against him. Senator Brooke, one of the most upright gentlemen in the Senate, and who is respected for his sterling integrity by all parties, during the debate, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I had no expectation of entering into this discussion. A great deal of what has been said in reference to this thing is entirely new to me, and I hardly know how to say a word upon the subject. This gentleman, John F. Hartranft, is a constituent of mine; he resides in the district which I represent upon this floor. I have known him for years, and so far as I know, there is not a living man in the county of Montgomery that has not to-day the most implicit confidence in his integrity; I say so far as I know, and I have social and frequent intercourse with citizens of all shades of political opinion in the county of Montgomery, where he resides. * * I stand here to protest against this personal attack upon the character of John F. Hartranft. And, sir, if he had consented to smother this most infamous Evans arrangement, you would have had none of these charges in any paper—it would all have been as smooth as oil on the surface, except in the event of his getting the nomination for Governor, when our friends on the other side might pick them up, and make capital out of them if they could. But they are magnanimous. I have been here for three years, and I have seen no disposition manifested by them to do injustice to individuals. I hope that our side will conduct themselves in the same manner. For six years General Hartranft has so conducted the affairs of that office as to command the respect of the people of Pennsylvania, and if he had not refused to smother up this Evans affair—if he had not been a candidate for Governor, sir,—he would have gone out a reputed saint almost."

Such is the estimate of General Hartranft's neighbors; such the estimate of the Legislature, although the gross charges made in the New York *Tribune* and the New York *Sun* were still fresh in the minds of the members, and had not been completely disproved, as they afterwards were, by the investigations of the committee. Nobody believed them, and nobody who knows General Hartranft but believes that his conduct has been entirely honorable in the Evans matter.

Gen. Hartranft had prepared himself to enter upon a business life as a civil engineer when the firing of the rebel guns upon Sumter changed his whole future history. He at once entered the army, and as Colonel and Brigadier General he fought throughout the war, and commanded a regiment or brigade at Roanoke Island, at Newport, at second Bull Run, at Sharpsburg, at Antietem, at Vicksburg, at Loudon, at Cold Harbor, and before Richmond and Petersburg, besides in numberless minor engagements. As a brave, honorable, and patriotic Union soldier, his character is unquestioned. He went out with the three months' men and only finally mustered out when the war was over. A grateful people offered him the Auditor Generalship, and he accepted, and has faithfully and honorably performed his duties, and now that the Republican party has again given to him its confidence, he has been most unreasonably and bitterly assailed on grounds that have no foundation in fact, and which are unworthy of an honorable opponent.

I have volunteered this defence of Gen. Hartranft because I have the highest respect for his character, which I believe has been most unjustly traduced, and because I believe his election is imporant to the welfare of Pennsylvania, and will be greatly promotive of the success of Republican principles.

There are honest and earnest Republicans who had made up their mind from the rumors and suspicions circulated by General Hartranft's personal foes, to refuse him their vote in October. To disabuse the minds of such Republicans I have written this letter. I appeal to them to reconsider their decision. If they, on account of the Evans matter, neglect to vote for General Hartranft they will do great injustice to an honest man and a gallant soldier who periled his life scores of times to save the Union, and who has served the State faithfully as Auditor General. If they want to see Republican principles triumph in November, they must vote for Republican candidates in October. The loss of the State in October will most assuredly endanger the election of Grant in November. If Grant is defeated this country will be governed for the next four years by the men North and South who did all in their power to destroy they Union. Mr. Greeley, as the President of the Democratic party, could not prevent such a result if he would, and such is his fatuity that I do not know that he would if he could. What such a Government would be it is needless to describe. To prevent such a fearful disaster vote for Hartranft in October.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. N. WHITE.

Painted Dogs.

A recent traveller in South America, who accompanied a number of Jumnas on a tapir hunt, says that, besides the hunters, their party was composed mainly of women and boys of the village, together with a score or two of dogs. Of the latter, he adds: "These dogs were curious creatures to look at. A stranger ignorant of the cumstoms of the Jumnas, would have been at some loss to account for the peculiarity of their color. Such dogs I have never seen before. Some were of a bright scarlet, others were of yellow, others blue, others mottled with a variety of tints. What could it mean? But I knew well enough. The dogs had been dyed. Yes, it is a custom among many tribes of South American Indians to dye not only their own bodies, but the hairy coats of their dogs with brilliant colors, obtained from vegetable juices, such as the red huitic, the yellow roca and the blue of the white indigo. The light gray, often white hair of these animals favors the staining process, and the effect produced pleases the eye of their savage masters; on my eyes the effect was strange and fantastical. I could not restrain my laughter when I first scanned the curs in their fanciful coats. Picture to yourself a pack of scarlet, orange and purple dogs."

Dogs as Smugglers.

In journeying from Pfirt to Basle, I saw at a distance of about two hundred paces from me a large dog leave the road and enter the brushwood. The dog belonging to my companion, a native of Alsace, was about to follow the strange dog, but was recalled by his master.

"No, no, you must leave him alone, he is on duty; it does not do to interrupt business."

I looked to him for an explanation of the mystery conveyed in his words. He then told me that dogs were trained to bring smuggled goods, such as watches, etc., from Switzerland to Alsace by means of a kind of saddle fastened to the back. The manner of training the dog was this: He is well fed at home, and then after awhile led across the border to the village where he is to receive his load. He is shut up for some days without feed, and moreover beaten by a man dressed in the uniform of a custom-house official. As soon as the dog is set at liberty he naturally starts for home at a double quick pace. On the way, that is on the high-road, which he is pretty sure to take, people are stationed with whips, or guns loaded with peas, which are fired at him until he learns to take refuge from all strange men in the brushwood. Two or three such lessons are sufficient to make the sagacious animal comprehend what is required of him, and he then becomes the best contrabandist going. Six dogs can thus support their master.—*Swiss Times.*

How to Dwarf a Town.

Horace Greeley presents the following as a sure means of destroying the prosperity of the most promising town:

"If you want to keep a town from thriving, don't put up any more buildings than you can conveniently occupy yourself. If you accidentally have an empty building, and any one should want to rent it, ask three times the value of it. Demand a Shylock price for every spot of ground that Godhas given you stewardship over. Turna cold shoulder to every mechanic and business man seeking a home with you. Look at every new-comer with a scowl. Run down the work of every new workman. Go abroad for wares rather than deal with those who seek to do business in your midst. Fail to advertise, or in any other way to support your paper, so that people abroad may know wether any business is going on in that town or not. Wrap yourselves up within yourselves with a coat of impervious selfishness. There is no more effectual way to retard the growth of a town than actions like those enumerated, and there are people in every town who are pursuing the same course every day of their lives, and to whom the above remarks are respectfully offered for their consideration."

A Swift Descent.

The velocity of falling objects increases with distance, as for example, any solid object falling from a window sixteen feet high, will reach the ground in one second of time; but in two seconds will descend from a roof of sixty-four feet in elevation; in three seconds, from a steeple of one hundred and forty-four feet, and in about four and a half seconds from the spire of Trinity church, thus increasing in speed more rapidly at each moment. The moon's mean distance from the earth is two hundred and forty thousand miles. If a detached rock were liberated from the attractive power of that satellite, and, unimpeded by other influences, following the attraction of the earth by the same law of gravitation which obtains within the earth's atmosphere, it would reach us in that distance in two hours, twenty-nine minutes and thirty seconds, its velocity during the last second of its fall having been at the rate of one hundred and ninety-four thousand miles an hour, although when leaving the moon it had taken matters rather leisurely, traveling, during the first second, at the rate of scarcely eleven miles an hour. Thenceforth, however, it had accelerated its speed in arithmetical proportion, moving at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour in the second second; of fifty-five miles an hour in the third second; of seventy-seven miles an hour in the fourth second; and so on, until it had attained the just mentioned stupendous rate.

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Miscellaneous.

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Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

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Every drop of THE SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Abscess, Tumors in the Breast, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Tetter, Tettar, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wasting and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it, for either of these forms of disease its potent power for cure.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Retention of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with mucus or blood, ropy or stringy, prickling, scalding, or burning when it passes, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and deposits a brick-dust deposit, and when there is a prickling, scalding, or painful sensation in passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for all kinds of Worms, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovarian and uterine region for 12 years. All the Doctors said "there was no hope for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I tried your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; for had no faith, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a vestige of Tumor left on me or felt, and I feel better, quicker, and happier than I have for twelve years. I wish you would use the above testimonial for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, compact, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

"FAITH AND TRUTH." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York, for Information worth thousands will be sent you.

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POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

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SAWED AND SHAVED SHINGLES,
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Persons wanting first-class Fruit Trees, Vines and Plants should call on

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VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — D. WALKER'S — VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile 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 the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. 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 unwell, 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, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative 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 foul; your feelings will tell you when. **Keep the blood** pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon 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 vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swel