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That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
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A GOOD SHOWING.

How the State Board of Agriculture Stands Financially.

Plattsmouth Journal.

From Hon. D. H. Wheeler we learn of the condition of the finances of the state fair association. It will be remembered that the association went into the last fair considerable in debt, the exact of which is not just now at hand. Suffice to say, the following includes the indebtedness for last year, a very favorable showing for the management:

RECEIPTS.

Money advanced by friends	$ 1,000 00
Rent of booths and stands	700 00
Gate tickets	7,891 00
Wm. O. Lee, rents	15 00
License to vehicles to carry passengers	160 00
Stall rents and race entries	1,122 00
Amphithestre and quarter stretch tickets	787 25
Fair tickets sold by U. P. R. R.	1,279 20
Fair " " " B. & M. R. R.	1,269 50
Fair tickets sold by C., St. P., M. & R. R.	656 50
Fair tickets sold by S. C. & P. R. R.	438 00
Fair tickets sold by M. P. R. R.	387 00
State appropriation	1,000 00
Total receipts	$16,705 45

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid up to Nov. 25	$13,532 72

ON HAND.

Balance on hand Nov. 25	$3,172 73

Against this amount there are still outstanding warrants sufficient to cut the total net profits down to about one thousand dollars.

DORSEY'S THREATS OF VENGEANCE.

The Star Route Leader Claims That in Case of Conviction He Will Streak the Pale Air With Campaign Secrets—His Financial Ruin.

Joe Pulitzer writes an article to his paper, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, which bears an air of being "inspired" by Steve Dorsey, the champion star router, as follows: The prosecution was in the hands of Attorney General MacVeagh, who was a very hard man indeed to manage. Garfield could not control MacVeagh without great difficulty. He foresaw a break of his relations with his own attorney general, and did not want to compromise himself. When it was first known that MacVeagh really intended to have Dorsey indicted and prosecuted, Dorsey came all the way from his well-advertised sheep ranch in New Mexico, and went to the white house. Garfield assured him that he would do all he could for him. With his usual gush and warmth, he told Dorsey not to give himself any uneasiness about the outcome, but to return to his ranch and feel sure that he (Garfield) would be his friend. But in spite of all this, MacVeagh proceeded with his case, retained detectives and special counsel, collected testimony, and drew upon promise of immunity from smaller members of the ring, a confession of guilt which was sure to convict Dorsey. Alarmed by the reports of MacVeagh's doings, Dorsey returned in the spring of 1881 to the east. While in New York MacVeagh actually secured a warrant was about to be issued, but cunning Dorsey had his secret agents everywhere. He heard of this move by telegraph. He saw his peril. There was only one man who could save him. He took the next train to Washington. He arrived there late at night. He went from the depot to the white house. He appealed to Garfield to keep his promise and to save him. Garfield sent for MacVeagh. What then ensued may be inferred from the fact that the warrant for Dorsey's arrest was never served, but withdrawn. This incident is historical and known to be true by Blaine. It has never been published, but it is true, all the same, and MacVeagh will not dare deny it. By way of digression, it may be said that

DORSEY IS PRACTICALLY A RUINED MAN.

Not long ago The St. Louis Globe-Democrat contained a description of Dorsey's alleged princely domain in New Mexico, with its millions of acres of land and hundreds of thousands of cattle. Dorsey has no such domain. The ranch he actually did have he had to sell to Bosler, the great Pennsylvania cattle king. Unlucky speculations, extravagant habits, and an army of greedy lawyers have made him poor already. He is broken down, mentally and physically. He has a serious affection of his eyesight. Those who know all about him say that he lives in Washington, engaged in no business, trying to prevent a worse fate that may be in store for him. But the most remarkable feature in this case is that of Arthur, president of the United States; for it is the same Arthur now, by the comical irony of fate, directing the prosecution of Dorsey, who, at the celebrated banquet at Delmonico's, delivered the eulogy stating that it was Dorsey more than anybody else who deserved credit for carrying Indiana and electing Garfield and Arthur. It is perfectly well known, and no secret whatever, that during the last presidential campaign Arthur as chairman of the New York state committee and Dorsey as secretary of the national committee and confident of Garfield were in the closest intimacy and constant confidental intercourse. After the Indiana campaign was over Dorsey and Arthur managed the campaign in New York, upon which everybody knew the presidential election actually depended. It is well known that Dorsey alone and personally raised a very large sum of money, which he and Arthur jointly distributed. It is a part of the secret history of that campaign that the republican finance committee, of which such bankers as Levi P. Morton Kountze, and Seligman were members, raised over $300,000 and placed it in the hands of Arthur and Dorsey. Jay Gould alone contributed $100,000. The money was actually locked up in the safe of the Fifth Avenue hotel, where the republican campaign committee had his headquarters, and the money was paid out in one of the rooms of that hotel by Dorsey upon the personal orders of Chester A. Arthur, then chairman of the republican state committee. The larger part of that money was expended in New York city and Brooklyn. That it was well expended was shown by the result—the extraordinary reduction in the democratic vote, which alone enabled the republicans to carry the state. These are all facts communicated by prominent republicans who had personal knowledge of the transactions. Though a secret to the general public, the facts are known to quite a number of the more important politicians. It is quite likely that, if Dorsey should be convicted, these campaign secrets may not remain secret very long. Dorsey has bushels of notes and letters received by both Garfield and Arthur during the late campaign. He has an exact account of the money spent in Indiana, showing the amount sent each county. He has also the exact figures of the vast sums of money contributed and expended for the purpose of carrying New York. If the secretary of the republican national committee should go to the wall in the coming trial, it is possible that a great deal of the secret but intensely interesting history of the late presidential campaign will become pretty widely known."

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Notice.

The "Hawthorn Centennial Excelsior Roof Paint," was patented May 24th, 1881, and letters patent number 241, 803. Any person found or known to tamper with the manufacture of said paint will be punished to the full extent of law. No person has any authority whatever to sell receipts. HAWTHORN & BRO., Lancaster Pa

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Another Defense by General Grant—A Letter to Senator Cameron Written Last February—Porter Declared Innocent of Disobedience of Orders and of Disrespect to His Commander.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The following letter, dated February 4, 1882, from General Grant to Senator J. D. Cameron, not heretofore published, has been furnished to the press:

NEW YORK, Feb 4, 1882.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR:—It has been my intention until within the last few days to visit Washington this winter to spend some time, and there to have a conversation with you and with General Logan on the subject of the Fitz John Porter case; but having now pretty nearly decided not to go to Washington, I have determined to write, and write to you so that you may state my position to your friends, and particularly to General Logan, and, if you choose, show this letter to any such people.

When I commenced the examination of the Fitz John Porter case as it now stands, it was with the conviction that his sentence was a just one, and that his punishment had been light for so hideous a crime. I approached the case, and to examine it on its merits. I came out of that examination with the firm conviction that an entirely innocent man had been unjustly punished. I cast no censure upon the court which tried him, because the evidence which now proves his entire innocence or disobedience of orders it was impossible to have before that court.

When I completed the investigation and came to the conclusion that I did—of his innocence—my first thought was to write to General Logan, because I regard him as my friend, and I am sure I am his, and he had made, probably, the ablest speech of his life in opposition to the bill for General Porter's restoration to the army. I thought, therefore, it was due to him that I should inform him of the conclusion that I had come to after the investigation. But as the president was just about visiting this city when my letter to him was written, and it was desired to present it to him here, I requested, in lieu of a letter to Gen. Logan, to have a copy of my letter to the president sent to him. This was done.

You are aware that when General Logan made his speech against General Porter, it was in opposition to a bill pending in congress. He, like myself, was thoroughly convinced of the guilt of General Porter, and was therefore opposed to the bill. His investigations therefore were necessarily to find arguments to sustain his side of a pending question. I of course have no knowledge of the papers he would refer to, or would examine, to find such arguments; but I know that he could have the testimony which was taken before the court-martial which convicted; probably also the arguments of the officer who acted as prosecutor when the case was before the Schofield court, and arguments that have been made by lawyers, J. D. Cox and others possibly, all of which were in opposition to General Porter as much as that of paid attorney in cases before civil courts.

But my investigation of all the facts that I could bring before me of the occurrence from the 27th of August, 1862, and for some little time prior to the 1st of September the same year, show conclusively that the court and some of the witnesses entirely apprehended the position of the enemy on that day.

General Porter was convicted of disobedience of an order of General Pope's, dated at 4:30 p. m. on the 29th of August, to attack the enemy on his right flank, and in his rear, if possible. Dispatches of General Pope of that day show that he knew General Lee was coming to the support of Jackson, whom he thought commanded the only force in his front at that time, but that he could not arrive until the evening of the following day, or the morning of the day after. It was sworn to before the court that this order of 4:30 p.m. reached General Porter at about 5 or half-past 5 in the afternoon, but it must be recollected that this testimony was given from memory, and unquestionably without any idea at the time of the occurrence that they were ever to be called upon to give any testimony in the case.

Investigation shows a dispatch from General Porter, dated 6 o'clock of that afternoon, which makes no mention of having received the order to attack, and it is such a dispatch as could not be written without mentioning the receipt of that order, if it had been received. There is other testimony that makes it entirely satisfactory to my mind that the order was not received till about sundown, or between sundown and dark. It was given, as stated before, to attack the enemy's right and, if possible, to get into his rear. This was on the supposition that Jackson was there alone, as General Pope had stated he would be until the evening of the next day, or the morning of the day following. I believe the court was convinced that at the evening of the 29th of August Jackson with his force was there alone; but now it is proved by testimony better than sworn evidence of another persons on the Union side that by 1 o'clock a. m. of the 29th Longstreet was up and to the right of Jackson with a force much greater than General Porter's entire force. The attack upon Jackson's right and rear was therefore impossible without first slipping out the force of Longstreet. The order did not contemplate, either a night attack, and to have obeyed it, even if Longstreet had not been there, General Porter would have been obliged to make a night attack. But even as it was I find that General Porter, notwithstanding the late hour, did all he could to obey that order. He had previously given a command to General Morell, who commanded the most advanced division, or one most fronting the enemy, to throw out a skirmish line to engage the enemy, or to keep him occupied, and on the receipt of this order, although at this late hour, he immediately sent orders to General Morell to increase it from a skirmishline to a large force and that he would be with him as soon as he could get there.

He did actually go to the front, although it was dark, to superintend this movement, and as far as possible to prevent the enemy detaching anything from his front, thus showing a desire to obey the order strictly, and to the best of his ability. I find the Schofield board acquit him entirely, but throw some censure upon him for having expressed lack of confidence in his superior officer, many of our best soldiers would have been punished. But, in fact, if this was not stated in the summing up of the case by the board, I should not have found that he had expressed any such lack of confidence. On the contrary, to my mind now, he was zealous in giving a support to General Pope, and more so, possibly, for the reason that he knew among his former army associates there was a good deal of apprehension, to say the least, of his fitness for his new place. It must be recollected that General Pope was selected from a western army and brought east to command an army where there were a great many generals who had his experience in a previous war, and who had, like himself, a military education, and there may (improperly) have been a feeling that it was a reflection upon them to go out of their own command to find a suitable commander; and it is also very probable that expression was freely given to that feeling. But it would be well to reflect what would have been the sentiments in the west if an officer from the eastern army had been superseded in command of them and to command them, and whether or not there might have not been some harsh criticism, even by men who proved to be among our most gallant and devoted commanders. Then, too, in re-examining the case my attention was called again to General Pope's early order in taking command of the army of Virginia. I send you a copy of this order. You will see that it was calculated to make the army to whom it was addressed feel that it was a reflection upon their former services and former commanders from that of a company to the commander of the whole, and that even as amiable people as General Logan and myself are would have been very apt to have made some very uncomplimentary remarks if they had been addressed by an eastern officer sent west to command over us in our field of duty. I commenced reading up this case with the conviction that General Porter had been guilty as found by the court, but came out of the investigation with a thorough conviction that I, and the public generally, had done him a fearful injustice, and entirely satisfied that any intelligent man, or lawyer, who will throw aside prejudice and examine the case as I have done, will come to the same conclusion.

As stated in my letter to the president, I feel it incumbent upon me, in view of the position that I have held heretofore, and my failure then to do what I now wish I had done, to do all in my power to place General Porter right before the public and in future history, and to repair my unintentional injustice.

I address this letter to you, knowing that you will have a desire to do just what your judgment dictates as being right in the matter, and that you will state to whomsoever it may seem to you proper and necessary my present conviction upon this case.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

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