

W. Lawrence

FEB. 27th, 1876.

Editor Weekly—One of the most rational financial dissertations that I have yet seen in print is that which appeared in a recent number of your paper on the question, Who pays the public expenses? Similar to it was an editorial in the New York Herald about the same time, headed "the bottom fact on whiskey." The former demonstrated the serious disadvantages that grow out of an excessively stupid or willfully wicked, or both, financial system, while the latter exhibited the woful and shameful results of party policy and class legislation. To this journal (the Herald) great credit is due for having done more perhaps than any other within the last ten years in exposing and denouncing the wholesale land and money subsidies by Congress to railway and mail monopolies, and the national banks, whose system of business annually absorbs about fifty millions of the peoples' money.

With its party platforms and party measures, created in the interests of political aspirants, the country for the last thirty or forty years has been a house divided against itself, until finally its industries and business interests are threatened with disaster and general ruin. High tariff and bank notes on one side, with free trade and specie payments on the other, have been the cry; and these measures or principles, with their multifarious offshoots, have all been decanted upon by public speakers and writers, *ad infinitum*, according to their respective party predilections.

Consequently, legislation in Congress and in the State capitals has been for the interests of the party in the ascendant, whatever may have been the actual needs and requirements of the country at large; the policy having been in most cases to select men for this purpose, who, though unfit either in ability or in moral and patriotic principles, or both, were ready and willing to make a party pledge, and obey the party behests. Hence have arisen all the bank, railway and other monopolies, with Credit Mobilier, whiskey, canal and municipal contract thieves, whose chief object and aim have been to plunder as much as possible, and perpetuate party power. Financial essays innumerable have been written and published, and meetings have been called and held at public places like the Cooper Institute, Merchant's Exchange, etc., here and elsewhere, at which our so-called leading and influential men have discussed this and that measure relating to the tariff and the currency, and yet they don't seem to know that they are only trying to prune the upper twigs and branches, while the roots of the tree are being consumed by worms and dry rot.

One morning last winter, when passing up Wall street, I was met by a fine, intelligent-looking man, who accosted me with the question, "What building is that?" I informed him it was the Custom House. He then asked if there wasn't an Assay Office somewhere there? I told him Yes, and where it was. "Well," said he, "they are great institutions, aint they? but they don't seem to be of much use, while we out west, in California and thereabouts, produce fifty millions of gold and silver per annum, sixty or more millions are drained out of the country in the same time for the benefit of foreign bondholders." And with a swing of his hand as he passed along, he added, "there must be a stop put to it before long."

And he told no lie. When we abolish national pet banks and substitute for their currency redeemable and exportable government greenbacks; shut down on government subsidies to railway and other monopolies; legislate a little for the interest and encouragement of the laboring classes who furnish all the golden eggs, and not so much for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer, so that enough gold and grain, cotton and wool may be produced to pay off the national debt some time or other; spend more money at home for what may be requisite, and less abroad in the way of fashionable distinction and aristocratic nonsense; put down all political sinecures and vampires, and hang all financial as well as horse thieves, then may we look for an era of renewed confidence and activity in all industrial and commercial interests.

In these days of speculating combinations of middlemen and forestallers, whose unrelenting exactions even for the necessities of life are alike odious and oppressive, sumptuary laws should be enacted to protect the poor, if no others, from their rapacious aggressions. The law of supply and demand is of no account in such respects.

Then in order to avoid a recurrence of the savings-bank swindles which have afflicted the poorer people during the last few years, proper liabilities and penalties should be imposed on all stockholders and officials of such institutions. History relates, that in China, about three hundred years ago, a swindling bank failure occurred. The result of it was, all the officials of the institution were decapitated, and their heads thrown aside along with their waste and worthless papers. Since that time, financial failures, with appearances of fraud, have not been known in that particular country.

The foreign bondholders and our national banks, which absorb a hundred millions annually of the peoples' substance, are two great evils which neither a paper currency nor a hard money system can abate; and while our law makers are ignorant, selfish and venal, those malefic institutions will continue to be a drain upon our resources, and an insurmountable obstacle to our progress. Laws must be passed for the benefit of the many as well as the few, so that the already rich may not be specially made richer at the expense of the poor. And, unless something to this effect shall be accomplished, it will, indeed, seem as if "a bridle has already been put into men's mouths causing them to err."

STYCA.

CO-OPERATIVE HOTEL.

I desire to obtain a hotel or suitable house in an accessible, but not aristocratic, part of the city of New York, to be operated on the co-operative plan.

1. The total rent of the hotel is to be levied upon all the rooms, public and private, according to the location and quality of the rooms, with five per cent. added to the total sum.

2. The total rental of the public rooms is to be divided equally between the private rooms.

3. The restaurant and laundry is put to co-operators at cost price with five per cent. added.

4. There will be no liquors sold on the premises, but cigars and tobacco may be sold in the restaurant.

5. The government of the house will be under a master, who places each department under its proper superintendent.

6. All officers and agents will receive pay for services rendered, nothing for the office or position.

7. The rules for the government of the house will be just as arbitrary as in any hotel.

8. All outsiders will be charged the usual city prices in the establishment.

9. All bills will be paid in advance.

10. Daily receipts will be cancelled by checks, receipt or vouchers with the treasurer at a stated hour each day.

11. At the end of each month, all dividends arising from the five per cent. margin and outside patronage will be divided among the co-operators in proportion to the amount each one has paid into the establishment.

12. No party can become a co-operator for a less time than one month.

13. This is not intended to be a money making, but a money saving, concern.

All parties who can participate in this money saving concern will please correspond with G. W. Madox, 29 Broadway, New York City, and, if an answer is required, enclose stamp.

WINTER.

It is a chilly day. The sun hath hid
Himself behind the clouds that veil the sky;
There is no beam that warms the frigid fields;
All that which once my gazing eye well pleased,
Looks drear—aye, all the streams that late flowed on
Through meadows decked with flowers and rattled o'er
Their pebbly beds, congeal and turn to ice.
But just above my dwelling climbs the smoke,
And forms a haze outspread portending storm.
The glowing flames that heat the fireplace hot,
Scarce warm me; all is chill; the whistling winds
Forewarn that soon the snow will fill the air,
And whiten all the tract that stretches wide.
The forest groans and utters forth such sounds
As tell that winter wields his tyrant rod.
Methinks he now comes forth with hoary head;
For 'mong the trees I see thick falling round,
Like leaves in autumn, loosened by the wind,
The flakes of snow that dress in white the ground.

Oh, chilling potentate! thy coming stay;
Do hear my prayer; no more my limbs benumb.
Ah, me! how ruthless; sure 'tis that amidst
His blustering and storm he heareth not!

See here the dim horizon that, afore,
The distance arched as far as eye could ken,
Encircles less and less of far-off look.
I hear a sound as if the storm's more fierce;
'Tis so; it comes and buries deep in banks
The walls and fence that line the highway side,
And herds and flocks, if chance they be unstalled.
Whose lot it is to be abroad such time,
Must move with wary steps, else lose the way.
See how the sleet blow on from drift to drift;
Mark how the lawn appears deep-clad in snow;
What change in landscape scene the storm doth make!

The wind, without a lull, sweeps through the woods;
Anon is heard its roar; then dismal noise
Of creaking branches writhed and tossed in air;
The tall old elm that high o'er tops my cot,
Around whose trunk and limbs the frosts of years
On years have wrapped a garb quite colorless,
Bows down his lofty top, and seems to shake
The snow from off his leafless, pendant boughs.
Before my windows whirl the yellow leaves
That fell from shrub and tree, in copse, or grove.
The storm king regnant, rules in rage the hour,
Full clad in royal robes of icy web,
With locks all powdered o'er with crystal snow!

'Tis winter! lo, all nature hath a mein
That saddens, and an aspect void of cheer;
But why complain I thus of winter's looks?
The solar orb shall soon unvail itself,
Effulgent rays again beam brightly forth,
The distant hills once more in sight appear,
The joyful jingling bells dispel the gloom,
And all the town become a glad scene!

—Dr. Horace Dresser.

A NEW OPPONENT TO THE THIRD TERM.

For the last year there has been traveling through the South a Dr. J. W. Shiveley, said to be a Worshipper of the Sun, after the order of the old Fire Worshipers, who is a self-nominated candidate for the succession. If there is not much method in his style, there is, nevertheless, some sound sense in his method. Wherever he goes he talks to the people, and distributes his circulars, from which we extract the following as a curious evidence of "truth in the rough:"

PROCLAMATION.

This is a copy of my New Banking System and my New Declaration of Independence, or bill of Human Rights, which I propose that we, the sovereign people of these United States, shall adopt as our campaign platform, for this, our Centennial Presidential Campaign of 1876; and as one of the free, independent sovereign people of these United States of America, I herewith issue this Proclamation to all the sovereign people, and call upon them to meet in mass meetings in all the villages, towns and cities, on the first day of April, 1876, to ratify this Proclamation and my New Banking System and bill of Human Rights, and appoint delegates to meet in national convention in Chicago, on the first of June, or in Philadelphia, on the first of July, to nominate candi-

dates for President and Vice-President; and this Proclamation is unto all the sovereign people—to the Jews and the Gentiles, Catholics and the Protestants, Spiritualists, Free Thinkers and Infidels; the Masons, Odd Fellows, Working Unions, Mechanics, Farmers and Grangers, all, male and female, to meet in mass meeting, on the first day of April, in this, our Centennial year, 1876,—meet in national convention to organize the sovereign people's party, which shall be called the Universal Brotherhood of the Human Family or human race. And such it shall be. With the wise Old Shiva for president and for — vice-president, victory is ours; and truth, justice, charity, love and mercy, humanity and honor bright shall rule and govern, and our new party shall be in truth, and fact, and deed, a universal brotherhood of the human family, unto which all the people of this earth can come into brotherhood with the sovereign people of these United States.

Yours respectfully,

J. W. SHIVELEY.

BILL OF RIGHTS AND NEW BANKING SYSTEM.

Claiming the right of individual sovereignty for myself and for all the people of these United States of America, male and female, I herewith offer myself as a candidate for President of the United States in 1876 upon the following great fundamental principles of government: Individual sovereignty, equal rights, and universal liberty in all things for all persons, male and female.

And as our fathers claimed in the Declaration of American Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all persons have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and to secure these rights governments are instituted by the people.

And we hold that all persons have an equal right to the land and the water and the air, and to all the good things that they can gather therefrom by their own toil and labor; that they are the gifts of the Creator, the God of the Universe, unto all. And we hold that no person, nor any combination of persons, company or corporation shall claim or hold any lands, only what they can cultivate or use for building upon, or for manufacturing pursuits. And we hold that all this hue-and-cry about a specie basis and a specie payment is all a humbug and a swindle.

And we claim and hold that the only way to secure a true principle of finance that shall never change, never depreciate, is: Let the government of the people—the Government of these United States of America—issue four or five hundred thousand millions of greenbacks, or one, two, or three billions of greenbacks, with the right and the power to make and increase it to five or ten billions, if the manufacturing and the business transactions of the people should call for so much. And let the Government of the United States issue United States bonds to the same amount, with a law and interest attached to them, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians that never change.

With a law establishing banking houses in all the towns and cities, counties and villages throughout the United States, place the greenbacks and bonds in these banks, and appoint agents to transact and do the business of these banks for the Government and people, and to loan out the greenbacks to all persons who may want them, at an interest of from 3% to 4% per cent. on the dollar to all who can give real estate, houses, and lots as security, or the bonds, and security of persons that have real estate to give; and all the agents of these banks must give real estate as security for all the greenbacks and United States bonds placed in their banks.

And any and all persons who get more greenbacks than they can use in their business or loan out to others at 3% to 4% interest, can take them to the banks at any time and exchange them for the United States bonds, and draw 2% per cent. on the dollar for the full amount of the bonds, which they can return to the banks and get greenbacks for again at any time. This will give the people plenty of money at all times, and a cheap and unchanging banking system, and will bring into the government of the people a sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Government, and kill off all the money rings, and gold corners, and financial explosions and smash-ups.

The specie basis and the specie payment is all a humbug and a swindle that all sane, sound, reasoning minds ought to be able to see and know to be; such gotten up expressly for the bulls and the bears of the money rings and money corners, money gamblers and finance smashers.

Yours respectfully,

PROF. J. W. SHIVELEY.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16th, 1874.

"A New Declaration of Independence of the Equal Rights and the Individual Sovereignty of all Mankind, male and female." By Prof. J. W. Shiveley, of Alexandria, Va.

1. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all mankind"—male and female—"are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, individual sovereignty," and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted by mankind, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

And whereas, the land, and the water, and the air, and the sunshine, and light are the free gifts of our Creator unto all mankind, male and female;

We therefore hold that every living soul of the human family, male and female, are, and of right ought to be, free and individual sovereigns at the age of sixteen, with equal rights in all things—in the land, and the water, and the air, and the sunshine; with equal political and civil rights before the law and in the courts; and the right to vote and to be voted for, and to hold office, and the right of free speech, and a free press, free religion and free love, and the right to work, and to get and hold property; and the right to love and to make love, and to enjoy that love with any and all persons consenting thereunto; the right to choose their own love-mates and husbands and wives, to marry and make their own marriage contracts, and the right to dissolve and repudiate them again, when they do not and cannot find love and union, peace, enjoyment, contentment and happiness therein.

3. And whereas, according to the laws of nature and of nature's God, woman ever has been, and must ever be, the mother of all mankind, and of woman, too, and must bear the pains, and the suffering, and the toil, and the care of motherhood; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That all motherhood shall be honorable and respectable, and the child shall be a legitimate child, and heir of the father and mother thereof, and the father shall provide for the mother and the child in their helplessness, and for the support and the education of the child until the community or the State, or the child's majority, shall relieve him therefrom.

4. And whereas, like ever produces like, and the infirmities, diseases, dissipations, passions and the vices and crimes of the parents are ever visited upon their children unto the third and fourth generation, and we may safely say even unto the tenth and the twelfth generation;

Therefore, be it resolved, That the fathers and the mothers of our children should be thoroughly educated, and young and healthy, and good and wise, and temperate in all things; and that it is the duty of all parents, of all communities,

and of all States, and of all governments, and of the whole human family, to see that their children are all well provided for, and all well educated and thoroughly instructed in all the mysteries of life and health, disease and death, and the great mystery and love of the sexes; and the time to love and to make love, and how to select and choose love mates, husbands and wives, and to marry and make marriage contracts, and the enjoyments, duties and the responsibilities thereof; and how and when to dissolve and repudiate those marriage contracts, when union, love, enjoyment, contentment, peace and happiness do not come and abide therewith.

5. And whereas, according to nature or nature's laws, we believe that at the time and age of puberty, say from fourteen to sixteen years of age, is the proper time to love and to make love, and to choose love mates, husbands and wives, and to marry and to make marriage contracts;

Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the duty of all parents, and of all communities and of all States and all governments, and of the whole human family, to provide all their young men and young women with homes, and means, and husbands and wives of their own choosing, and a good trade or some profession, or a legitimate honorable business of some kind, so that all the young men and young women of the coming ages shall have a fair and an equal start in the race of life.

6. And whereas, we believe that the rights, duties and responsibilities claimed and set forth in the above preamble and resolutions are inalienable rights, duties and responsibilities, and universal, fundamental truths, bright and pure and spotless as the Sun of Light, and believing that it is in and through and by these means alone that the human family, the human race, may be and can be purged and purified, redeemed and saved from its present degraded, demoralized, corrupt condition, and from the dissipation, prostitution, vice and crime, disease, suffering and the untimely death of the present day and age; and seeing a bright and glorious future, and eternal life and health and youth and happiness and Heaven and Paradise, for the whole human family, in these inalienable rights, duties and responsibilities, and great, universal, fundamental truths and principles being adopted and faithfully carried out, and lived up to by the whole human family,—

Appealing to the God of the Universe for the rectitude of our belief and of our acts, we herewith set our names, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors. So help us, thou Sun of Light, our Creator, the God of all Light and of all Life, and the Giver of all the good things that we have and enjoy here in this life upon the face of this, our good old Mother Earth.

PROF. J. W. SHIVELEY.

WHO PAYS THE EXPENSES?

Under the above heading appears an article in your paper issued February 26th, containing so much truth, and at the same time so much error, that I am constrained to reply to that part which appears to me an unwarranted assumption, viz: "Is it any wonder, then, that the bond holders and money lenders are unanimously in favor of retiring the greenbacks and issuing more national currency? If there were \$1,000,000,000 more national currency issued, they would draw from the industrial classes \$60,000,000 or more per annum as interest, because if this currency were issued the banks would have to deposit that much in bonds with the Treasury, on which they would draw \$30,000,000 from the Government, and then they would loan the currency for as much more."

First, I would say from positive knowledge, that the money lenders and bond holders are not unanimously in favor of retiring the greenbacks and issuing more national currency. On the contrary, many of them, and I think, a large majority of the people above referred to, are strenuously opposed to reducing the greenbacks below such a point as will place them at par with gold. As to the proposition to increase the currency one billion dollars, I believe that if our currency, or demand obligations, whether issued by Government or national banks, should be increased to that figure they would not be worth the paper they were printed on.

It is generally conceded by the best financiers in the country that the national banks have already more currency than they can profitably, and at the same time safely, float; as an evidence of this fact, an examination of the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year 1875, shows that during the last year a great many national banks, from all parts of the country, have voluntarily thrown up their charters, sold their bonds and retired their currency, because there was no longer any profit in keeping the same.

Within the last week one of the strongest banks in this city, at a meeting of their directors, unanimously resolved to withdraw from circulation one-half of their entire issue, and the probabilities are that the balance will be taken in within the coming year.

Second. If the national bank circulation should be increased, we are told that the taxes would also be increased, because the banks would have to deposit the same amount of bonds with the Government, on which they would draw interest.

The fallacy of this kind of reasoning becomes apparent when we consider the fact that these Government bonds were not created for the especial accommodation of the national banks, or for any other holder of the same, but, like all other evidences of indebtedness, they were given for the benefit of the debtor. During the war this Government got out of money; the people, including most all capitalists banks and bankers and particularly savings banks, who held largely the savings of the poor, came forward and loaned to the United States Government, taking in exchange the Government promises to pay at a fixed time (or at the pleasure of the debtor at any time before maturity), and at a fixed rate of interest, mostly payable in coin. From time to time many of these promises, or Government bonds, have changed hands and have been sold in the open market, as the people could agree, like all other evidences of debt.

When the national banks went into operation, like other investors, their managers went into the open market and bought their bonds at their market value, and deposited them with the Treasury as collateral security to their circulation.

The Government is justly indebted to the holder of its bonds for their face value and the interest as it becomes due, consequently it is immaterial whether such interest be paid to banker, broker, or private individual.

If the national banks derive a benefit from the Govern-

ment for their charter, or circulation, we should remember that they pay back to the Government and to the people in extra taxes fully as much as such benefits are worth, and many of our best and most practical financiers think a great deal more, otherwise they would not surrender their national bank charters and reorganize into State banks, as they are doing all over the country. The third and last proposition which I shall now consider is, "Let the manufacturers exert their influence with Congress to have the national bank act repealed, and the Government to issue greenbacks enough to pay off the bonded debt and stop the immense interest."

Before issuing the two billions of greenbacks necessary to pay off the bonded debt, let us stop to inquire what are greenbacks?

Strictly speaking, greenbacks are paper evidences of indebtedness, which the United States Government has forced the people within the limits of said Government to accept at par in payment of all debts (except duties on imports and interest on the public debt), contracted prior to the issue of such greenbacks. Although they have been and are still received as a legal tender, yet they have never passed for a single day at par, except in the payment of debts contracted before they were issued. All subsequent contracts have been made upon a basis of the specie value of greenbacks.

During the late war we have seen gold quoted at a premium varying from one per cent. to nearly three hundred per cent. But this is not true. Gold has remained comparatively stationary, having fluctuated less than any other known commodity; and for this very reason gold has been selected by all nations of the globe as a standard measure of values or medium of exchange. Greenbacks have fluctuated in value during the last twelve years all the way from ninety-one cents down to thirty-five cents on the dollar; hence, to attempt to measure values with greenbacks, with out having a fixed price for the greenbacks in gold or some other commodity which the world recognizes, is as uncertain as to attempt to measure land or cloth with a rubber string. It is a fact acknowledged by the world, that the present discount on our greenbacks is because the United States Government is at present unable to redeem them at par in gold.

By comparing the average price of greenbacks in gold with the volume of such greenbacks in circulation during the last twelve years, we find that an increase of the same has always caused them to be worth less on the dollar, while a decrease of the greenbacks has always enhanced their value.

To pay off the present bonded indebtedness of the United States in greenbacks, is simply to ask the present holders of said bonds, both at home and abroad, to surrender a Government promise to pay at a particular time a specified sum of money (not paper), with interest, at a specified rate per cent. payable semi-annually in gold, for a paper promise to pay in paper at no particular time, and without interest, redeemable only in paper promises to pay.

Really, is this anything more or less than simply repudiation? J. W. T.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 22, 1876.

BITS OF FUN.

"COURTSHIP is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

SOME people think Tweed is still in the city. We think he's still wherever he is.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

It is said that some people have what is called "spontaneity," and some haven't; but nobody ever sat down on a pin cushion yet without manifesting something surprisingly like it.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

A ST. LOUIS dentist has mysteriously disappeared. He probably lost his balance and fell in while fixing some St. Louis girl's teeth.—*Chicago Times*.

A DARKEY who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek, didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him, so when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he answered, "I dunno 'zactly; but 'peared as ef de shore kinder h'isted and frowned me."

PIOUS old party—"And now, Mrs. Stubbins, I've one important question to ask. Does not Satan oftentimes tell you that you are not a Christian?" Mrs. Stubbins—"Yes, 'ee do so." P. O. P.—"And what say you to him on these occasions?" Mrs. S.—"Well, I say, whether I be or no, it can't possibly be none of his business."—*London Fun*.

"It is not our fault," says a Milwaukee editor, "that we are red-headed and small, and the next time that one of those overgrown rural roosters in a ball-room reaches down for our head and suggests that some fellow has lost a rosebud out of his buttonhole, there will be trouble."

BUNNELL, of the Danville *Advertiser*, has been compelled to abandon his type-writer and return to the goose quill and lead pencil. His ideas—the scintillations of genius, so to speak—flowed so rapidly through the type-writer that they set the machine on fire; and the insurance men threatened to treble his rates if he didn't stop using it.—*Lyons, (N. Y.) Republican*.

"BENJAMIN," shouted Mrs. Toodles to her husband, who was going out at the gate, "bring me up five cents worth of snuff when you come." "Snuff, Mrs. Toodles, snuff?" he ejaculated, as he paused with his hand on the latch; "No, no, Mrs. Toodles, the times are too hard to admit of such extravagance; you must tickle your nose with a straw when you want to sneeze."—*Fulton Times*.

SCENE in a Green Bay, Wisconsin, police court, Justice Westman presiding. Several gamblers were under examination, and one of the witnesses was questioned about what he knew of gambling in the saloons in town. Yes, he had seen gambling going on in most of them. "Well, one for instance?" "I have seen men gambling in the Old York Saloon." "What were the stakes?" "They were a horse on one side and money on the other." "Well, which won?" "Judge Westman won the horse." Peremptory command from the bench—"There, that will do; this examination is reaching into too wide a range altogether."

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

WE have received from Mrs. L. M. Heath a prospectus of the "Potomac Co-operative Colony and Medical University," to be located at Free Stone Heights, Prince William County, Va., but too late for extended notice in this number. We can say merely now that it is a grand enterprise.

A CONVENTION of the New England Free Love League will be held in Boston, March 26th and 27th.

Truly yours, E. H. HEYWOOD.

THE Spiritualists of Rockford have lately organized (for lectures, etc., each Sunday) on a free platform. Our cause seems to be in a very prosperous condition. Our lectures are attended by crowds of the most intelligent and thinking people in the city, and our last Convention was the best our Society has had in Northern Illinois since it was organized. Not one word was uttered during the whole Convention against a free platform. They nearly all admit that the question of most interest to humanity is the Social Question. Lecturers desiring engagements can address either COL. E. SMITH, A. H. FISHER, or FRED. H. BARNARD, the Committee appointed to provide speakers for next six months.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SUN.—The leading independent reform weekly political newspaper in the Union, the special advocate of national legal tender paper money (the greenback system) as against bank issues on the gold basis fallacy, and the interchangeable currency bond as against the high gold interest bond. The Sun has a corps of able correspondents, comprising the most eminent political economists of the age. One page devoted entirely to agriculture. Miscellany of the choicest selection, adapted to all classes of readers. The latest general news and market reports. Terms \$1.75 per year, postpaid. Sample copies and terms to agents sent free on application Address Indianapolis Sun Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Editors Weekly.—Please announce that I will send copies of the report of the mass meeting at Cooper Institute, containing the addresses, resolutions, etc., in full to any friends in any part of the country who desire to learn our views on labor and finance, and who will send for them to W. A. A. Carsey, 402 West Fifty-first street, New York City.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

Having our plans fully perfected, location selected, and one of the most beautiful and attractive sites secured,—on which to establish a thoroughly practical school, and a co-operative colony of advanced and progressive associates—we would announce to all who are desirous of co-operating with us in such an enterprise, that we will send them a circular containing full information, in regard to plan, location, terms, etc., if they will send us name, post-office address, and a postage stamp.

MRS. L. M. HEATH,
West Newton, Pa.

ALL persons suffering from the Asthma, should send for Dr. R. P. Fellows' Great Indian Asthma Remedy. Mrs. Ellen Dickinson, of Vineland N. J. speaks of it in these terms, "I have suffered with the Asthma, for thirty years during which time I have tried all known remedies to no purpose, but now after resorting to Dr. Fellows' Asthma Remedy, I am perfectly relieved." Sent to any part of the globe on receipt of \$1 per package. Address Vineland, N. J.

SPIRITUAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SAMARITANS, recognizing the Jesus Christ principles as their foundation, will meet at the hall in the rear of Charter Oak Hall, San Francisco, Cal., Sundays at 11, 2:30, 7 P. M. Services by Rev. Dr. Chauncey Barnes and others.

LOIS WAISBROOKER can be addressed till further notice, Room 22, Western Hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

Friends visiting the city are invited to call. She will receive subscriptions for the WEEKLY.

THE Northern Illinois Association of Spiritualists will hold its 15th quarterly meeting in Grow's Opera House, 517 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill., beginning on Friday, March 10th, 1876, and ending Sunday evening the 12th—a three days' meeting. Eminent speakers, singers, and test mediums are engaged, among whom are Susey M. Johnson, Dr. Juliet H. Severance, Capt. H. H. Brown, and others.

Let the Spiritualists of the Northwest turn out and make the Second Grand Centennial Meeting of 1876 a success. Our platform is free, on which all subjects germane to humanity may be discussed with due regard to the use of language.

O. J. HOWARD, President.
E. V. WILSON, Secretary.

LOMBARD, Ill., Feb. 10, 1876.

WARREN CHASE lectures in Rockford, Ill., March 19, 21, 22, 23 and 24, or may be addressed accordingly. He will spend April and May in Ohio.

If Mr. A. Gusley, late of Philadelphia, will address Prof. G. Vaughan, Post Office, Philadelphia, he will find an earnest friend.

THOMAS COOK will lecture in Michigan and Ohio from March 15 to April 15. Where public halls are not to be had he gives parlor conversations. He would like more calls in both these States, or Northern Indiana. Let all who would like to meet and converse with him upon the subject of a "New Departure," address him immediately at No. 578 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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If a man keepeth my saying he shall never see death.—Jesus.

To him that overcometh, I will give to eat of the hidden manna.—St. John the Divine.

That through death he might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage.—Paul.

The wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy.—James, iii., 17.

And these signs shall follow them: In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover.—Jesus.

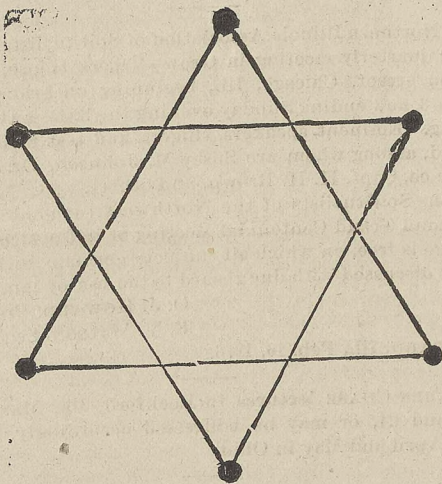
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAR. 18, 1876.

We are prepared to furnish a few hundred complete sets of the first series of Bible Articles consisting of fifteen numbers of the WEEKLY, for one dollar, postage paid. Our friends should lose no opportunity to bring these articles to the attention of those whom they can interest. A careful study of all of them is necessary to a complete understanding of the great and all-important truth that is yet to be revealed; which must be carefully and judiciously brought before the world, as the sun comes upon it, bringing first the break-of-day, next its dawn, and afterward its full meridian splendor.

THE DOUBLE TRIANGLE;

OR, THE SIX-POINTED STAR IN THE EAST.

For we have seen his star in the East, and we are come to worship him.—St. MATTHEW, ii., 2.



This figure is allegorical of the truth, to the exposition of which the WEEKLY is now devoted. It has been clearly shown in our present series of leading articles that it represents the coming blending together of the inhabitants of the earth and spirit spheres in a common brotherhood, and the establishment thereby of the universal human family. It also represents still another and more important truth which has not yet been introduced, but which, defined in a few words, is, God in man reconciling the world unto Himself. We adopt this diagram as emblematic of our future work.

FRAUDULENT MATERIALIZATIONS.

We have a dozen or more articles which have been received from time to time since the phenomena of materializations began to occur, which are called expositions of mediumistic frauds. We have never published any of them, although some of them bear the signatures of highly respected and wholly responsible people; people who would not bear false witness, and who, with all, are deeply interested in Spiritual manifestations, and would have been glad to have given their testimony upon the opposite side in these matters. We have refrained from taking any position which might be called one of warfare against any class of mediums, knowing too well what are the influences under which all mediums, necessarily, may be brought; for, to be a medium, in the popular sense, especially to be a public medium for tests, presupposes a variety of influences and conditions, against which the individuality of mediums, let it be as strongly honest as it may, cannot always stand.

It is not necessary to go into detail to show what may be the inducements to produce manifestations, where they do not come otherwise. They will suggest themselves to every Spiritualist, and probably have done so to all of any depth of mind at all, or of any considerable breadth of understanding and observation. If there is a class of people entitled to the enlightened consideration of considerate people, that class is the so-called mediums. We have always recognized this, and have never, in any way, pursued so-called frauds. But while we have not done this, when it was evident that frauds had been perpetrated, neither have we attempted to build up or uphold them, as has been true of some Spiritualists and their journals.

Our personal experience among mediums, especially those claiming materializing power, has not been small. It is true that we have never been to Moravia or to the "Eddys;" but our experiences outside of them have been uniformly of one kind, and that not favorable for the reality of the manifestations. We have not hesitated to affirm constantly, and we have so stated editorially, that a fully materialized spirit is as yet an impossibility, because the conditions in which it is possible to fully materialize do not yet exist. Materializations are produced by natural means, under the guidance of law, and we have been shown what that law is. We do not deny that there have been partial materializations, say of the hand, face or arm; but we must confess that we have never seen them occur in the presence of mediums for so-called materializations, although we have been frequently invited to see them. We are sorry to say it, but our regard for the truth compels us to do so, that, if we have any spirit sight at all, all the manifestations called materializations, that we have witnessed were not what they purported to be.

We have been led to refer to this matter at the present time by a communication which we published last week, signed by Mr. Cadwallader *et al.* We know Mr. Cadwallader to be an honest, conscientious man; one who is an earnest seeker after truth, and who would not lend himself to anything of this kind if he were not thoroughly satisfied that he is right; and neither he nor those with whom his name appears, was at Terre Haute to expose Mrs. Stewart. They were there at great expense to themselves to obtain satisfactory evidence that materializations are a fact. And their observations were conducted as friends to the medium and not as "exposers" of frauds.

But for our reason for saying now what we do, and for departing from our usual practice regarding mediums. We were once present at a seance where this same Mrs. Stewart (or at least, we suppose her to be the same, the one to whom we refer being the Mrs. Stewart for whom Mr. Pence, of Terre Haute, had for some time vouched, by an offer of \$1,000 to any one who would demonstrate that her materializations were fraudulent) was completely exposed, and where she admitted to the assemblage that her manifestations were fraudulent. We have been appealed to by several who were present at that time to make the facts public, but, for the reason before given, we have never felt like doing so until now.

This scene occurred during the sessions of the Convention in Chicago in September, 1873. The room in which Mrs. Stewart was holding her seances was in the same block of buildings in which Grow's Opera House is located. Those who were managing the seance urged us to attend and superintend the preparations. We objected and said that they would be sorry if they pressed us; that we had no wish to interfere with their arrangements, but if they insisted, we would do as they wished. There were some forty persons present, many of them well-known names in Spiritualistic circles, and some from Terre Haute, where Mrs. Stewart is staying, contrary to her promise at that time, carrying on her trade. It is not necessary to go into the details, but, suffice it to say that the seance ended as stated above, with a complete exposition of its fraudulent character, and the production to the astonished gaze of all present of all the paraphernalia with which she had produced several different spirit forms, who were recognized by some of those present as their friends from the spirit world. If we remember correctly, no form was produced but what was required by some one as a spirit friend or relation. When the fraud had proceeded sufficiently to make it palpable to all present, the cabinet was upset and the medium seen plainly personating the last spirit with all the mechanical appliances that was necessary upon her;

and all those that had been recognized to produce the preceding spirits also about her. She acknowledged the fraud and promised faithfully that she would never practice deception again. Mr. Pence and the other Terre Haute people, who are keeping her to humbug the public and inducing people to go to the expense of a long journey to pay her money for what, we have no doubt, are the same manifestations that she presented in Chicago, are the responsible parties in this business now, because knowing what occurred at Chicago, it will hardly be good logic for them to say that, while the Chicago manifestations were fraudulent, those which she produces now are genuine. In the present state of this case we do not see how those Spiritualists from Terre Haute who were present and saw the exposition at Chicago can any longer be parties to this fraud, which by their silence they become; nor how they can stand by and see the promise Mrs. Stewart made them at Chicago, daily broken.

[Just as we are going to press a letter is received from one of "the three," who now vouch for and defend Mrs. Stewart, who was at the Chicago *expose*. This letter acknowledges that that was a fraud. We take this opportunity to say that we cannot be intimidated from speaking on a matter in which we have at last felt it to be a duty to speak. Having received this letter, we shall have more to say about this questionable business next week, since they have felt it to be necessary to resort to such means to seal our lips. In the meantime, will those who were present at Chicago, under whose notice this may fall, please communicate with us.]

EDITORIALLY PERSONAL.

We are obliged this week, to go to press without our usual editorial matter. The editor-in-chief, still absent in Texas, though lecturing only occasionally, has failed to send anything; or, if she has not, it has failed to arrive. The managing editor has been temporarily disabled from duty by a surgical operation for an old injury received while in the army, which could not be longer neglected with impunity. He will probably be at his post in time for next week's issue. A new series of Bible exegeses, more searching and approaching nearer to the vital points than anything previously given, will be begun in the next paper, which will also contain reviews of several articles in the present number.

LIFE-SIZE LITHOGRAPH.

We are now prepared to fill all orders for life-size lithographs of Victoria C. Woodhull, from the lithographic establishment of Armstrong & Co., of Boston, Mass. They are splendid pictures, both as a work of art and as likenesses. They are printed on heavy paper 20 x 24 inches, and specially adapted for framing. They will be sent post-paid, securely wrapped to guard against damage, to any address for 50 cents. The common price of lithographs of this size is \$2; but we have arranged with the publisher to furnish them in large quantities at such rates that they can be resold at the price named without loss to us. They are thus put within the means and reach of everybody who desires to have a splendid life-size portrait of the Editor-in-Chief of the WEEKLY, who has devoted her life wholly to the inauguration of a new dispensation on earth, in which misery, vice and crime shall have no place.

In reply to many letters asking for "dealer's terms" we would say that the lithographs may be ordered by express by the half dozen, dozen, or more at 40 cents, the usual price, less the postage. In explanation of the delay that has occurred in sending lithographs we would say that the third edition has been delayed, but will be received within a day or two, when all orders will be filled.—[MANAGING EDITOR].

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

The paper edition of this oration is exhausted; but we have prepared a pamphlet edition, which, to meet the extraordinary demand that has been made for the paper, we will furnish in lots of ten at \$1; or more at same rate.

THE SPIRITUALIST AT WORK.

No. 13 of Vol. II of E. V. Wilson's paper is on our table. He has experienced the same difficulty that all new papers in reform encounter. He tells frankly what his difficulty is: Want of a sufficient number of prompt paying subscribers. *The Spiritualist at Work* is a good paper; a much better paper now than it was when it first made its appearance, and we should be sorry to have it fail for want of support. Besides it is getting to be something more than a Spiritualist at work, after the style of those who declare the social relations not germane to Spiritualism, as will be seen by the following declaration of faith which we copy from the last number:

We believe in monogamy, or marriage, but hold that marriage grants no rights to one contracting party not shared by the other. The husband has no right whatever to coerce sexual relations with his wife, under the marriage contract. The relation between husband and wife must be governed by love, not lust, and whenever a woman holds sexual relations with her husband against her wish, will and desire, she is guilty of adultery, and whenever a man consociates with his wife

against her will, or coerces her into sexual relations, he should be tried for rape by the laws of the land.

The true marriage, the true family compact, must rest on the law of love. Children begotten outside of this law are unnatural results, and in violation of law.

Our motto, one woman and one man, under contract to live sacredly for each other. All of their acts governed by and through love, and any condition outside of this is irregular and offensive to good society, to law, love and order. Men and women, under these conditions, will not have a wife in one place, a mistress in another, and affinities in every town they may happen to be. Let us have a true marriage under law, founded on love, and then there will be no need of divorce courts.

We hope that Mr. Wilson may sometime see that, where there is law without love, lust is the legitimate result. If love should be the dominant quality in marriage, then law should be made dependent upon love; but the present law and practice is precisely the reverse of this, and gives the husband the legal right to assault the wife, and there is no law of which she can take advantage to defend herself.

The Spiritualists of the great Northwest should see that the *Spiritualist at Work* does not faint by the way.

POST OFFICE REFORMS.

To the Editors of the Weekly:—

Permit me to call the attention of your readers to a letter on the above subject, copied from the *Bayside Hornet*. It contains an endorsement of the position taken by the WEEKLY, and will form a prelude to further reflections I propose to make on the subject. It is as follows:

"I am a poor man, and have little time to spare for literary pursuits. I purchase the few periodicals I read at news stores, and receive none through the public mail. Sometimes, however, I send letters through the post, and Uncle Sam carries them for me, charging me, for such service, three cents per half ounce. I understand that he distributes vast quantities of matter in printed form, issued weekly or oftener, by petted publishers and newspaper proprietors, at two cents per pound, while, for my letters, he demands ninety-six cents, or thirty-two times more from me than from them for a similar service. This may seem just to my servants at Washington, but, from my standpoint, it has a very different aspect, therefore I feel justified in writing this letter complaining of governmental partiality in the case above mentioned.

For the life of me I cannot perceive why I, and thousands, if not millions of poor men like myself, should be assessed for the benefit of rich publishers; neither can I admit the immoral claim of Congress to make invidious distinctions in the mail service between rich and poor American citizens, and to tax the latter for the benefit of the former. For myself, I never pass a large publishing house but I mentally calculate how many of the bricks of which it is built have been paid for by the proceeds of the governmental robbery practiced upon me. And, while I censure Congress for such wrong doing, I also deplore the meanness of the wealthy knaves who are willing to accept the results of such legislative pilferings, and who do not feel called on by their honor to repel the proffered favor with contempt and scorn. For surely it would be more excusable for publishers to solicit alms in the public streets of our cities (for what they would then obtain from the poor would be gratuitously given) than to revel, as many of them now do, in luxuries obtained by such high-handed legal robbery.

Of course, I shall be set down by unthinking people as an "ignoramus" for writing this letter. Such will say, "Why, the man wants to stop the spread of enlightenment among us;" but I dispute the truth of such statement. I assert, on the contrary, that now most of our daily papers are engaged in spreading crime among us, and that their columns are now largely monopolized by the doings of the idle, vicious and criminal classes. As to the fancy periodicals, I fail to perceive in them any improvement on the light literature of the past, and do not hesitate to declare that most of their tales of fiction tend more to the derangement and demoralization of society than its improvement. I admit that, at rare intervals, such papers publish praiseworthy articles, but I claim that their general drift is evil, and that their instructions mainly tend to generate vice and crime among our people. But, were they all new translations of the Bible instead of newspapers, the excellence of their contents would form no ground of justification for my oppression, nor sanction the tyrannical action of Congress in robbing me for the purpose of sending other people's goods at my expense through the public mails. I repeat, at my expense, because it is manifest that my respected relative, Uncle Sam, finding the carrying of goods for publishers at two cents a pound a profitless business, taxes me three thousand one hundred per cent. more than he does them, in order to make up the deficit in his exchequer. This I object to as being reprehensible both in its economical and moral aspects, while politically it is unworthy of longer toleration in our Republic.

Yours respectfully,

PETER POSITIVE."

I confess I like the directness of Peter's argument, and can find no inaccuracy in his reasonings. This being so, I propose to enforce the position he has taken. Out of the primal injustice practiced by Congress in making the discrimination complained of, has sprung of late the system of postal espionage, instituted by Congress, and committed by it to the charge of agents of the Y. M. C. A. alias the modern American Inquisition. By such means the proprietors of the WEEKLY have been cruelly, and according to the decision of U. S. Judge Blatchford, illegally deprived of their liberty and foully wronged and persecuted in mind, body and estate. By a similar intrigue, utterly unworthy of the dignity of law, Mr. Lant has since then been arrested, and is now suffering in prison. It is no wonder that thoughtful editors who respect the liberty of the press and the freedom of the public mind, are complaining of the high-handed tyranny thus exhibited, and that many are speculating as to who is to

be the next victim our modern Torquemadas will select to put to the torture.

Of course these evils have arisen out of the injustice complained of by Peter, viz., the discrimination made by Congress in the prices for carrying certain kinds of matter through the public mails. This necessitated inspection, and on that inspection has been grafted the meanest system of postal espionage the world has ever witnessed. The true way to annihilate it is to destroy the system which gave it birth, and Peter Positive has exposed the villainy of the latter so thoroughly that no words of mine are needed to enforce that part of the subject of postal reform.

But there is another view to be taken of the matter. About thirty years ago the penny postal system was introduced in Great Britain by Rowland Hill. That great reform has since been accepted and instituted by many civilized nations, and has done more to secure the stability of the government of that nation than fifty Waterloos. Congress has it in its power to add to the uniformity then established, the further and grander reform of uniformity of price for all mailed matter. Monarchical England did well in advancing as far as it did; it is a country of castes, and could not be expected to repudiate classifications entirely in its postal arrangements. But all the reasons which have well proved the correctness of the calculations of Rowland Hill can be cited in favor of the further reform here demanded. Added to these it is our duty to remember that we are a Republic, and that the admission of the idea of classification among us was an error, and that its continuation, after our experience, ought now only to be regarded as a crime. That the oppressed and over-charged citizens among us are mainly the poor and the unlearned only aggravates the offence Congress has committed against justice, for such among us especially need the defence of the laws, and would and will ever obtain protection from all our honest legislators.

R. W. HUME.

SAVE THE REPUBLIC.

Nineteen centuries ago a young Jewish mechanic, ignorant, humble and lowly, yet meditative, sympathetic and earnest withal, crazed at the sight of his native land beneath the Roman heel, maddened by the arrogance of wealth, the power of mammon, the sickly pallor of virtue's cheek, the death of patriotism, the birth of book-religion, the greed and tyranny of the priesthood, the rabies of the politician for plunder, the degradation of woman, the elevation of bad men to high places, the wine-bibbing, the gluttony, the simony, the sodomy, the putrid Lazarus and the perfumed Dives, broke out into that terrific denunciation: Woe unto you, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites, blasphemers, fanatics, money-changers, adulterers, evil-workers, worshippers of Mammon, woe unto you, your hour has come! Better were it for you that mill-stones had been slung about your necks and ye cast into the sea! Your hour has come! Ye shall cumber the earth no more. Alas, it was too late. The lightning of his breath fell on gangrene; there was no searing it into life. There was but one answer to his arguments, that they gave him—death.

Mark the result! Out of the womb of that event has sprung that monster, ecclesiasticism, which, with claws of iron and nails of steel, has fastened itself upon the white throat of fair humanity. See what flowed forth when that spear was withdrawn! The simple words of peace and love that this young teacher murmured in the ears of his friends on the hillocks, under the trees, beneath the clear sky, have been perverted, twisted, distorted into the mysterious jargon of litany and introit, credo and doxology, sacrament and actual presence.

In the name of this earnest, simple-minded Hebrew youth, who cursed the gorgeous temple, cursed the priesthood, cursed the prayer-monger, cursed the devotee, cursed the pomp of Cæsar and the power of Rome, in the name of this lowly shepherd, this peasant-preacher, this gentle enthusiast, the world, led on by priest and demagogue, has reared temples of marble and gold, with painted windows and mosaic floors, built lofty altars, gorgeous with embroidery and golden fringe, laden with wine cups and images, perfumed with censor-smoke, and lighted with a thousand tapers! Ay, the world has stripped the sanctuaries of Jove and Apollo of their flowing robes, their stoles, their palliums, their scarlet skirts and purple vestments to wear them in the lowly Hebrew's name! Ay, more, has robbed the heathen temple of its tripod, censor, pix and altar-steps, its consecrated oil and cakes, to daze the eyes of earth's weak sons and mesh them ere the spell be broken. All, all, in his name!

Alas, poor, lowly humble shepherd, thy pastoral is lost forever! But thou, Rome, joy and curse of the world, shalt drain the cup to its bitterest dregs, for "Peter, get thee behind me, Satan, thou art an offence unto me!" * * * And now, citizen of the Republic, take Freedom's encyclopedia, and turn to its first letters. Ah, C, that stands for concord! Bend your head, for we are on holy ground now! Hark! Did you not hear those musket-shots? There, listen! Did you not hear that cry: "Liberty or Death!" Look, eight of them stagger, reel and fall dead! Who are they? Patriots, citizen, patriots! Their names, citizen politician? Go cleanse your mouth before you speak their names, for you swore falsely this morning to save a few dollars taxes. Your lips are not clean enough to pronounce their names. Ay, citizen-politician, there were patriots in those days. Not honest and pure as the world goes, but as the world ought to go, and did go, then. They were men who loved their country, not because they held office or had contracts, but because they were the flowers on Freedom's heather and had their roots struck deep in the sacred soil. They were true patriots, pure in their families, pure in their townships, pure in their legislatures, ready, willing, happy to face death for freedom's sake, even as the politicians now face the penitentiary for mammon's sake. But mark the change. The patriots are dead; the politicians live. Corruption, greed and fraud stalk about in our midst. Men begin the week with credo prayer and commandment, and end it with speculation, embezzlement and defaulting. Save the Republic! Churchism and politics are the two mill-stones, between which it is about

to fall. The government is by the worst. Character and intelligence go for naught. Public morality is tuberculous, its breath is fetid. The poor clerk, the starving employe, the white-lipped sewing girl, give of their very marrow to grease the chariot wheels of their masters. The church's maw, ostrich-like, knows no difference between pure and impure givers, when the gift is large enough to gorge it. It can digest and grow fat on the conscience-money of the public plunderer. The churches and politicians go hand in hand. They dare not rebuke the rum-seller, as they dared not rebuke the slave-holder. They dare not fulminate against the brothel and gambling-hell, lest the bolt fall upon the heads of communicants and voters. The "mother church," ogress-like, devours her own children. The "ring and caucus," in the name of freedom, rob the citizen of his dearest rights. Babylonian mystery lets the body rot, while it mutters abracadabra for the safety of the soul! Thus these two manifestations of emotional power, to wit: the cry of outraged humanity that fell from the lips of the young Hebrew, on the one hand, and the soft, sweet adieux of farmers and merchants to their wives and children, as they stepped from their door-sills—to die;—thus, I say, these two gigantic throbs of humanity's great heart, that should have set the world in a flow of light and liberty, have shrouded it in doubt and gloom, plunged it into the lethargic dream of a senseless hereafter, and debauched the purity of the township meeting-house and common school. Men read their prayers from books. Churchism is triumphant. Money, not morals, is the badge of honor within these beautiful temples where song and music delight the ear, and gaud and tinsel feast the eye; where the priest stands upon the altar-steps and needs but the fillet about his brow to cry out: "Hail, Jove, king of gods and men!"

The caucus has throttled the township. To avow love for one's country is to be jeered at. Putridity imagines putridity. Men sell their votes and—live. Save the Republic! Women, earnest and industrious workers, are robbed by the tax-gatherer, defrauded by their employers, wronged by the State, thrust out by those "with sin." Churchism, non-producing, inert, sponge-like, cephalopod, absorbent, is fed by the State, nurtured on public funds. God is an expense to the orphan and widow. They pay toll on a road that the young Hebrew meant should be free. The priest declares that God dislikes "black skins," and forthwith the "colored an" takes a back seat in the temple, and waits for the "second table" on communion days! Ram and politics both smell alike. The gambling-hell, brothel and police-station are a trinity—three in one. Save the Republic! The press follows the rabble, as the dog his master, by the smell of his feet. "One line, first page, \$2 50;" "second page, \$1 50."

Journalism has become "impersonal," for the writers are owned by corporations. The scholar parts with his glorious "ego," and wears the slave-garb of "we," to serve his master in. Men of intellect and refinement slaver over the mangy, dirty cretins—ruling spirits of the caucus, ward and bar-room—and though they sicken when the drivels cool, yet must genius be foul itself to live. Men and women sneer at the sacred office of "school teacher." Butter, cheese, oil and pork ennoble those who handle them, while the avocation of preceptor shuts out the incumbent from Dives' villa. Save the Republic!

Bank notes, hair dye and diamonds elevate to the gentry. There is nothing genuine save vulgarity; there is nothing unadulterated save ignorance. All is tinsel, veneer and stucco. Five dollars buys an escutcheon that cost five centuries of virtue, bravery and honor! Save the Republic!

MRS. WOODHULL IN THE FIELD.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *Daily Picayune*, N. O., Feb. 21, 1876.)

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Last night Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull made her first appearance before a New Orleans audience at St. Patrick's Hall. Owing to a fire which had occurred across the street, and the impediment offered to traveling for some time, the audience was not as large as it would otherwise doubtless have been. Notwithstanding this, there must have been some fifteen hundred persons present, about two hundred of whom were ladies—young, middle-aged and old. It was a decidedly intellectual audience, and the professions, particularly, were all generously represented.

At 8:15 Mrs. Woodhull stepped upon the platform, and her appearance was the signal for a unanimous burst of applause. She was arrayed in a handsome brown silk dress, with a trail, which lent a certain grace to a naturally easy and dignified demeanor.

After a few words of an introductory character, she gave out the text of her discourse.

Text from I. Corinthians, iii. chapter, 16th and 17th verses: "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you."

"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."

Her voice was of that clear, musical, ringing sort, born of native power and high cultivation; but it was evident from the first that it could not fill the compass of the vast hall.

In her lecture she first treated of the ethnical constitution of Americans, and the result to ensue from the merging of many nationalities into one. She then proceeded to elaborate upon those themes of social interest developed in her interview with the *Picayune* reporter on last Wednesday, first stating her opinion of the world and its practices at the present day, then treating of the duties of parents toward their children, the conditions on which marriage should be contracted, wherein she would exact an equal amount of purity from both the contracting parties, and closing with an explanation of a personal nature.

Her speech was very rapid, but distinct, and every word was well rounded and articulated. Her gestures were few and easy, and her face would betimes light up with that

fiery energy which sparkled in her eyes. The interruptions were few, for the audience paid rapt attention throughout, and only at times would they break out into applause, which, when they did, was unanimous and "long drawn out."

At 9:30 Mrs. Woodhull retired from the platform laden with offerings of flowers, and amid a general expression of enthusiasm.

(From the New Orleans Republican, Feb. 21, 1876.)

MRS. WOODHULL'S LECTURE.

This lady has succeeded in attracting a good deal of interest in the minds of all classes of thinking citizens. Aside from the novelty of seeing a woman on the rostrum, or appearing before a New Orleans public as the champion of an idea, or the witness of great truths, there is a sort of magnetic charm in the perfectly easy manners, the earnestness bordering on enthusiasm, and the great self-possession of the remarkable lady who fills the public eye for the moment. The truths which Mrs. Woodhull illustrates are as old as the garden of Eden. She holds up a mirror in which very many of the poor struggling integers of humanity see anything but complimentary reflections of themselves. We may admit her facts to be true, and address ourselves to the inquiry, is her proposed remedy—the intelligence of women—adequate for the great evil. And, to pursue it further, is the high condition of intelligence which she demands for all the mothers in America, for the whole world, in fact, feasible, or even possible? None who heard her on Sunday night, at St. Patrick's Hall, can doubt she is thoroughly a good, womanly woman, with a heart full of love for her species, and a most intelligent appreciation of everything that is beautiful in human love and in the true religion of the heart.

She speaks with great fluency and apparently with ease. It is next to impossible for a skillful stenographer to keep up with her, though the gist of her remarks is easy to retain in the memory.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin, Feb. 22, 1876.)

Notwithstanding the fact that a fire occurred opposite St. Patrick's Hall, Sunday night, just before the hour advertised for the opening of Mrs. Woodhull's lecture, a large and respectable audience attended to listen to the progressive views of that lady. Not only gentlemen attended, but the fair sex was well represented, fully one-fourth of the crowd being ladies.

After some little delay, on account of the fire, Mrs. V. C. Woodhull entered, and taking a position near the centre of the stage, read her text.

In her exordium she called the attention of her hearers to the fact that neither in written history nor tradition has the conduct and action of the human race been such as to leave upon the mind of an impartial reader the impression that any people ever gave evidence that the body was regarded in a light as sacred as the book of Divine inspiration intended.

Following this, Mrs. Woodhull with much power and grace of diction, alluded to many other interesting questions of society, being frequently interrupted by the applause of her listeners.

She leaves for Galveston this morning, where she intends to lecture also.

(From the N. O. Times, Feb. 21, 1876.)

A large audience, one-fourth of which was composed of ladies, assembled at St. Patrick's Hall last evening, to hear Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull.

(From the Galveston (Texas) News, Feb. 28, 1876.)

The announcement that Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull was to lecture in this city was sufficient to set every one agog, and develop the greatest amount of curiosity and comment as to the character of the entertainment.

Sunday evening, the appointed time for the first appearance of this distinguished lady, the Opera House was completely filled in the parquette and parquette circle, while numbers were obliged to seek seats in the circle in the second tier.

Promptly at eight o'clock the curtain rolled up, disclosing the set drawing-room scene, and immediately thereafter Mrs. Woodhull made her appearance, having in her hand a small morocco bound copy of the New Testament. Her costume was rich and fashionable, though not in the extreme, while her hair was gathered in a simple knot behind, in which was fastened a white rose. After a most flattering and enthusiastic greeting from the audience, which the lady acknowledged by merely bowing, she opened the Testament, and in low, reverent tones, read her text from I. Corinthians, third chapter, sixteenth and seventeenth verses.

Beginning in a low earnest tone, Mrs. Woodhull gradually became infused with her subject until her words rang out like hailstones on a roof, and carrying her audience along with her she won repeated and hearty applause as the telling points were made. At the conclusion of the lecture a large number of the gentlemen who had ladies with them took them on the stage and were introduced to Mrs. Woodhull, thanking her for the fearless manner in which she spoke her convictions, and for the new light she had thrown on them.

From the Houston (Texas) Age, March 2, 1876.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen at the Opera House last night, to listen to the discourse of Mrs. Woodhull upon social science. She came upon the stage with a Bible in her hand, and dressed in an elegant velvet costume, which set off to great advantage her tall and commanding figure. She took her usual text from First Corinthians, and began speaking in a low, nervous, and exceedingly rapid manner, upon the ethnological phase of the world. Gliding out of this, her voice, gathering in strength, broke forth into periods of great oratorical power, freighted with a magnetism

of earnestness and depth of feeling which captivated her auditory, and bore it along with her to the close of her remarks. She claims that the source of all crime and of all human imperfections, both mental and moral, is to be found in the prostitution of the body from unloving sexual intercourse. That marriage without love is simply prostitution. She favors marriage based upon mutual affinity, expressed in perfect love. She denounced marriages of convenience as the gravest sins against God and nature. She sanctifies the human body as being the "temple of God," which no man or woman should dare profane. She urged that man should be as pure as woman. That young men should have the same moral test applied to them when seeking marriage as is now applied to young women. She depicted the duties and responsibilities of maternity, and portrayed its sacredness in colors of astounding impressiveness.

She spoke on in the same nervous, rapid manner for more than an hour and a half, without pausing for the applause which ever and anon broke forth spontaneously from the audience in response to her telling hits. We rarely ever beheld an assemblage of any kind so completely under the influence of a speaker. Men and ladies were to be seen brushing the tears from their eyes as the pathos of this strange woman went home to their hearts, linking them together in that chain of common sympathy whose weird spell no individual present could successfully resist if they would. Many of the most thoughtful, intelligent and prominent citizens of Houston were present to hear Mrs. Woodhull, and the unanimous voice of these attested that they discovered nothing to condemn in what she said, but on the contrary, much to commend.

At the close of the lecture, a lady advanced along the dress circle and threw a bouquet upon the stage, which thoroughly interpreted the feeling of the entire auditory. Instead of leaving the Opera house, as is usual when an entertainment closes, the crowd seemed inclined to move toward the stage, and many did so either to be introduced to Mrs. Woodhull, or to purchase a number of pamphlets which were exposed for sale at the right of the rostrum. If we had been told that such a scene as was there witnessed, could have been possible in a Southern city, with Mrs. Woodhull as the central figure, we would have failed to realize it. It was wonderful, overwhelming and astounding to the last degree, and actual presence was necessary to fully appreciate it.

Mrs. W. announced that she would remain and lecture again to-night, and we have no doubt the Opera House will be crammed to its utmost capacity. We can assure our citizens that they will hear nothing to offend ears polite, and hope that at least every young man in Houston will go and profit by the severe lesson of morality which Mrs. Woodhull inculcates. We are confident that none who may go will condemn us for giving them this advice.

TRUTH.

TO MRS. WOODHULL BY AN HUMBLE ADMIRER, WHO FORMED A HIGH OPINION OF HER SOCIAL WORTH AFTER HEARING HER LECTURE LAST NIGHT.

Oh, my mother, can you love me,
Can you call me darling boy,
In your prayers to God above me,
Can you claim in me a joy,
Since I have from virtue wandered
Far into the swamp of shame?
Since I have my moments squandered,
Doing deeds of awful name?

Since my life I've prostituted,
Reeling on destruction's shore?
Since my soul seems so polluted
To be lost forevermore?
Can you speak, in love sincerest,
To me words of tenderness?
Can you fondly call me dearest,
And me to your bosom press?

Yes, I know you can, my mother,
For your love is blindly strong;
Can my cheek with kisses cover,
Tho' there burns the blush of wrong;
Even now you think me shameless,
Tho' I'm deeply steeped in sin;
Yes, you look on me as blameless,
Tho' I've long disgraced been.

Oh, you never, never knew me,
Tho' confessed to be your child;
And I feel you should but rue me,
When you know I've been so wild;
When you know that I've committed
Acts of sins I blush to tell;
When you know my soul is fitted
Better for degraded hell.

Yes, to you I've been a stranger,
Traveling down the path of shame,
With my soul in darkest danger
Of a hell-tormenting flame;
But hereafter, darling mother,
Every thing I dare to do,
(Nay, to you, if to no other),
I'll reveal it all to you.

Now I see the shameful error,
That I long have slumbered in,
And I shrink abashed with terror
At the burthen of my sin;
Stranger to my darling mother!
She who nurtured, gave me birth!
Oh, it is enough to smother,
To destroy all social worth!

True, the adage that is olden,
Truth will not remain concealed;
And the one is glorious golden,
That is being now revealed.
Hear the workers, God will bless them,
Give them health and make them strong,
Bid them onward, onward press them,
To destroy this social wrong.

HOUSTON, March 2, 1876.

A committee of gentlemen from Galveston, waited upon Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull at the Hutchins House, on yesterday, and invited her to repeat her lecture in Galveston, assuring her a purse of five hundred dollars.—Houston (Texas) Age.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DR. R. P. FELLOWS, the independent and progressive physician, is successfully treating nervous and chronic diseases all over the country by letter, as well as at his office at home, by his original system of practice, which omits all drugs and mineral medicines of both old and new schools. Dr. Fellows has been steadily gaining upon the confidence of the public for the past eight years, during which time he has treated thousands of cases, eighty out of every hundred of which he has radically cured, while every case has been benefited. And at this moment he has patients in every State in the Union. Every reader of this who has any affection of the head, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, bowels, womb, genital organs, or rheumatic or neuralgic difficulties, or eruptions of the skin, blood impurities, tumors, cancers, or any nervous affections or diseases of the eye or ear, are invited to write to Dr. Fellows. The remedy with which he treats these diseases so successfully, is his Magnetized Powder, which will be sent to any address, at \$1 per box. Address Vineland, N. J.

CO-OPERATIVE HOMES IN THE CITY.—All persons interested in practical reform are invited to send their names and addresses to G. W. Madox, 29 Broadway, New York city, for the purpose of securing sufficient number of responsible persons who will unite together to rent a suitable house or hotel upon a co-operative plan, and thus lessen the expense of living. If an answer is required, please enclose postage stamps.

We still mail our book, pamphlets and tracts—"Free Love," "Mrs. Woodhull and her Social Freedom," "True and False Love," "Open Letter to A. J. Davis," "Letter to a Magdalen," "God or no God," "To My Atheistical Brothers," including my Photo, for One Dollar. Can you favor me? Address Austin Kent, Stockholm St., Lawrence Co., New York. Box 44.

POSTSCRIPT TO A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AUSTIN KENT.

"It now looks as though I could never write more for the press. I am extremely feeble. I deeply rejoice in Mrs. Woodhull's success, and no one but P. Pillsbury has a better right to rejoice, and in some respects, even he has not as good."
In love, A. KENT.

DAVIS' BATTLE-AXE will contain a most momentous paper entitled "Shakerism and Shakerdom"—Human Life Therein; also "The Possible and Impossible of Community Life on Earth;" also "The Death Struggle of Religious Liberty." Any one of these articles will be worth the price of the paper. Sixty cents a year. A. Briggs Davis, editor, assisted by the most radical pens. Ind. Tract Society, Worcester, Mass., publishers.

PROGRESSIVE COMMUNIST, published monthly by the Progressive Community, Cedar Vale, Chautauqua County, Kansas. Fifty cents per year. Three months, on trial, ten cents. Read it and learn of that life as it is. What is Communism? Read the above paper and learn. Specimen copy free.

The address of Nellie L. Davis, is 235 Washington street Salem, Mass.

PROF. LISTER, the astrologist, can be consulted at his room No. 319 Sixth avenue. Address by letter, P. O. Box 4829.

No science ever developed itself more rapidly than has that of psychometry, or soul reading, and it is destined to take a place beyond all others in usefulness and grandeur. Mrs. H. Augusta White possesses remarkable psychometric and clairvoyant powers, and will give readings at the Co-operative Home, 308 Third avenue. Hours from 10 to 5. She will also give written delineations from a lock of hair; age and sex must be given. Terms, \$2 in advance.

ALL families and invalids should have Prof. Paine's shorthand treatment of disease—a small book of forty pages Sent free on application to him at No. 232 North Ninth street, Phila, Pa.

THERE is nothing mysterious about the disappearance from the skin of eruptions, burns, scalds, bruises, ulcers, and sores through the influence of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sulphur is a potent purifier and healer of the skin, and is most beneficially utilized in this form. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

The Books and Speeches of Victoria C. Woodhull and Tinnie C. Claflin will hereafter be furnished, postage paid, at the following liberal prices:

The Principles of Government, by Victoria C. Woodhull	\$3 00
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The Elixir of Life; or, Why do we Die?	25
Suffrage—Woman a Citizen and Voter	25
Tried as by Fire; or the True and the False Socially	25
Ethics of Sexual Equality	25
The Principles of Finance	25
Breaking the Seals; or the Hidden Mystery Revealed	25
The Garden of Eden	25
Photographs of V. C. Woodhull, Tinnie C. Claflin and Col. Blood, 50c. each, or three for	1 00
Three of any of the Speeches 50c., or nine for	1 00
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READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS.

What Mr. Jenny, of the New York Tribune, says about it:

New York, June 10, 1875.

DENSMORE, YOST & Co.

Gentlemen—I am an earnest advocate of the Type-Writer. Having thoroughly tested its practical worth, I find it a complete writing machine, adapted to a wide range of work. The one I purchased of you several weeks since has been in daily use, and gives perfect satisfaction. I can write with it more rapidly and legibly than with a pen, and with infinitely greater ease. Wishing you success commensurate with the merits of your wonderful and eminently useful invention, I am, respectfully yours,

E. H. JENNY.

OFFICE OF DUN, BARLOW & Co., COM. AGENCY,
335 BROADWAY, New York, Dec. 8, 1874.

Gentlemen—The Type-Writer was purchased of you last June for our New York, Albany and Buffalo offices have given such satisfaction that we desire you to ship machines immediately to other of our offices at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and no more to our New York office, 335 Broadway.

We think very highly of the machine, and hope you will meet with good success. Respectfully yours,
DUN, BARLOW & CO.

OFFICE OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.,
Chicago, July 8, 1874.

DENSMORE, YOST & Co.

Gentlemen—Having had the Type-Writer in use in my office during the past two years, I do not hesitate to express my conviction of its great value. Its best recommendation is simply to say that it is a complete writing machine. The work of writing can be done with it faster, easier and with a better result than is possible with the pen. The time required to learn its use is not worth mentioning in comparison with the advantages afforded by the machine. Yours truly,
ANSON STAGER.

What Governor Howard of Rhode Island says:

PHENIX, R. I., March 27, 1875.

DENSMORE, YOST & Co.

Gentlemen—We have now had the Type-Writer about a month, and are entirely satisfied with it. There can be no doubt in regard to its usefulness. When I saw the advertisement of the machine originally I had little faith in it. An examination surprised me, but not so much as the practical working has. We have no trouble whatever with it, and it is almost constantly in operation. I think that it must rank with the great beneficial inventions of the century. Very truly yours,
HENRY HOWARD.

MORRISTOWN, June 29, 1875.

DENSMORE, YOST & Co.

Gentlemen—The Type-Writer which I bought of you last March I have used ever since, and I wish to express my sense of its very great practical value. In the first place, it keeps in the most perfect order, never failing in doing its work. I find also, after having used it for four months, that I am able to write twice as fast as with the pen, and with far greater ease. The mechanical execution has become so far instinctive that it takes far less of the attention of the mind than was the case with the pen, leaving the whole power of the thought to be concentrated on the composition, the result of which is increased vigor and strength of expression. The result is also so far better than the old crabbed chirography that it is a great relief both to myself and to my correspondents. The sermons written in this way are read with perfect ease by invalids and those who for any cause are kept from church on Sunday, which fills a want often felt by ministers. And altogether, if I could not procure another, I would not part with this machine for a thousand dollars; in fact, I think money is not to be weighed against the relief of nerve and brain that it brings. Yours, very truly,

JOHN ABBOTT FRENCH,
Pastor First Pres. Ch., Morristown, N. J.

Every one desirous of escaping the drudgery of the pen is cordially invited to call at our store and learn to use the Type-Writer. Use of machines, paper and instructions FREE.

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and furnishing a Key for unlocking many of its Sacred Mysteries, besides comprising the History of Sixteen Oriental Crucified Gods.

BY KERSEY GRAVES,
Author of "The Biography of Satan" and "The Bible of Bibles" (comprising a description of twenty Bibles.)

This wonderful and exhaustive volume by Mr. Graves will, we are certain, take high rank as a book of reference in the field which he has chosen for it. The amount of mental labor necessary to collect and compile the varied information contained in it must have been severe and arduous indeed, and now that it is in such convenient shape the student of free thought will not willingly allow it to go out of print. But the book is by no means a mere collation of views or statistics; throughout its entire course the author—as will be seen by his title-page and chapter-heads—follows a definite line of research and argument, to the close, and his conclusions go, like sure arrows, to the mark.

CONTENTS.

Preface; Explanation; Introduction; Address to the Clergy.

Chap. 1.—Rival Claims of the Saviors.
Chap. 2.—Messianic Prophecies.
Chap. 3.—Prophecies by the figure of a Serpent.
Chap. 4.—Miraculous and Immaculate Conception of the Gods.
Chap. 5.—Virgin Mothers and Virgin-born Gods.
Chap. 6.—Stars point out the Time and the Savior's Birthplace.
Chap. 7.—Angels, Shepherds and Magi visit the Infant Savior.
Chap. 8.—The Twenty-fifth of December the Birthday of the Gods.
Chap. 9.—Titles of the Saviors.
Chap. 10.—The Saviors of Royal Descent but Humble Birth.
Chap. 11.—Christ's Genealogy.
Chap. 12.—The World's Saviors saved from Destruction in Infancy.
Chap. 13.—The Saviors exhibit Early Proofs of Divinity.
Chap. 14.—The Saviors' Kingdoms not of this World.
Chap. 15.—The Saviors are real Personages.
Chap. 16.—Sixteen Saviors Crucified.
Chap. 17.—The Aphanasia, or Darkness, at the Crucifixion.
Chap. 18.—Descent of the Saviors into Hell.
Chap. 19.—Resurrection of the Saviors.
Chap. 20.—Reappearance and Ascension of the Saviors.

Chap. 21.—The Atonement: its Oriental or Heathen Origin.
Chap. 22.—The Holy Ghost of Oriental Origin.
Chap. 23.—The Divine "Word" of Oriental Origin.
Chap. 24.—The Trinity very anciently a current Heathen Doctrine.
Chap. 25.—Absolution, or the Confession of Sins, of Heathen Origin.
Chap. 26.—Origin of Baptism by Water, Fire, Blood, and the Holy Ghost.
Chap. 27.—The Sacrament or Eucharist of Heathen Origin.

Chap. 28.—Anointing with Oil of Oriental Origin.
Chap. 29.—How Men, including Jesus Christ, came to be worshiped as Gods.
Chap. 30.—Sacred Cycles explaining the Advent of the Gods, the Master-key to the Divinity of Jesus Christ.
Chap. 31.—Christianity derived from Heathen and Oriental Systems.
Chap. 32.—Three Hundred and Forty-six striking Analogies between Christ and Crishna.
Chap. 33.—Apollonius, Osiris and Magus as Gods.
Chap. 34.—The Three Pillars of the Christian Faith—Miracles, Prophecies and Precepts.
Chap. 35.—Logical or Common-sense View of the Doctrine of Divine Incarnation.
Chap. 36.—Philosophical Absurdities of the Doctrine of the Divine Incarnation.
Chap. 37.—Physiological Absurdities of the Doctrine of the Divine Incarnation.
Chap. 38.—A Historical View of the Divinity of Jesus Christ.
Chap. 39.—The Scriptural View of Christ's Divinity.
Chap. 40.—A Metonymic View of the Divinity of Jesus Christ.
Chap. 41.—The Precepts and Practical Life of Jesus Christ.
Chap. 42.—Christ as a Spiritual Medium.
Chap. 43.—Conversion, Repentance and "Getting Religion" of Heathen Origin.
Chap. 44.—The Moral Lessons of Religious History.
Chap. 45.—Conclusion and Review.
Note of Explanation.

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From the former publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

New York, Sept. 1st, 1875.

To the Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—GENTS:—Among the many useful contrivances of this utilitarian age, the Earth Closet holds so prominent a place, that to me it seems strange that it has not been more universally adopted. Having used the Wakefield in my family for four years, considering it the best, I can truly say that, in the absence of the water closet, it is indispensable to the health and comfort of any family.

Yours for progress, JOHN P. JEWETT.

From the leading Hardware House in Rochester N. Y.

August 28th, 1875.

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—GENTS: Your Earth Closets have given perfect satisfaction, and we recommend them. Yours truly,

HAMILTON & MATHEWS.

297, 299, 301, Washington Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

August 27, 1875.

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—GENTS:—I have sold quite a large number of your Earth Closets during the last four or five years, and have never heard a complaint of one of them. So far as I know, they have all worked satisfactorily, and accomplished all you claim for them in your pamphlet. Yours truly,

C. E. WALBRIDGE.

Office of Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co., No. 109 Duane Street, N. Y.

New York, Aug. 30, 1875.

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—DEAR SIRS:—Your Closets and out-door attachments have fully answered my purpose, and when worn out, shall hope to supply with same make. Yours truly,

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Englewood, N. J.

From the Secretary of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 1 Center Street, N. Y.

New York, August 25, 1875.

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—GENTS:—After more than three years daily use of the Wakefield Earth Closet, I have found it fully equal to what is claimed for it. I wish every family in the land, rich and poor, knew experimentally how indispensable this closet is for cleanliness, healthfulness and solid comfort in a country home. Respectfully, G. H. BENEDICT.

Emporium, Pa., August 31st, 1875.

* * * It has been a great convenience to my children, day and night, during the severe winter especially. I keep it handy for use in one of the upper bed-chambers. Respectfully,

W. J. CRAIGER, M. D.

Matawan, N. J., August 31st, 1875.

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—SIRS:—Your Earth Closet has given perfect satisfaction; in daily use for two years or more, has never been out of repair. In preference to out-door travel, or even water-closets; no offensive pipes to get out of order. In sickness, or even perfect health, would recommend it in preference to any known mode. Yours truly, J. S. WITLOCK.

P. S.—The ladies would part with any piece of furniture in the house rather than the Earth Closet. J. S. W.

Nyack, N. Y., August, 31st, 1875

Wakefield Earth Closet Co.—We have used one of your Earth Closets now for near three years, and it has proved to be quite equal to our expectation. We do not hesitate to say that where there is imperfect drainage and the lack of water closets, the use of the Earth Closet seems indispensable for both health and comfort. And where members of the family are very young, or where they are weak and in delicate health we believe that one of your Earth Closets will more than pay for itself every year. Our feeling is, that could not think of doing without your invention.

A. McELROY WYLLIE,

Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Nyack, N.

New York, Sept. 1st, 187

Having used Earth Closets for some years and knowing their great superiority for household purposes over the ordinary appliances for similar ends, I can cordially commend those of the Wakefield Company to the practical consideration of people who have sanitary reform at heart.

H. S. DRAYTON,

Ed. Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated.

From Our Home Hygienic Institute of Dansville, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1875.

We have used several of your Earth Closets in and about our Institution, and cheerfully accord to them the first place, so far as our experience goes, and it has been not inconsiderable. For all purposes of neatness, freedom from smell, and non-liability to get out of repair, they are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,

JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary.

From D. R. Locke (Nashby), Editor Toledo Blade.

New York, Sept. 1st, 1875.

I have used one of your best Wakefield Closets for three or four years at my residence in Toledo, and it is every way satisfactory. I consider your system every way equal to the Water Closet system, and in some respects superior. It saved me the expense of a water closet, with trouble of bursting and obstructed pipes, and my friends in the country were glad to keep me supplied with dry earth, on condition of receiving in exchange the product of the closet from time to time. Yours respectfully, D. R. LOCKE.

We have similar letters from the following, among many others:

DR. SAMUEL LYNES, Norwalk, Conn.
JOHN P. THOMAS, Supt. of the Carolina Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.

REV. J. B. DRURY, Ghent, N. Y.
GEO. W. CHARLOTTE, Proprietor Atlantic Hotel, Beaufort, N. C.

DR. A. C. VAN EPPS, "Valley House," Binghamton N. Y.

F. A. SOULE, Passaic, N. J.
A. S. LOSEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Ly 23d Street, N. Y.	8.30 A. M.	10.45 A. M.	Ly 23d Street, N. Y.	6.45 P. M.
" Chambers street.	8.40 "	10.45 "	" Chambers street.	7.00 "
" Jersey City.	9.15 "	11.15 "	" Jersey City.	7.20 "
" Hornellsville.	8.30 "	1.50 "	" Hornellsville.	7.40 "
" Buffalo.	12.05 A. M.	8.10 "	" Buffalo.	11.45 "
Ly Suspension Bridge.	1.10 A. M.	1.35 P. M.	Ly Suspension Bridge.	1.35 "
" Hamilton.	2.45 "	2.55 "	" Hamilton.	2.55 "
" London.	5.35 "	5.55 "	" London.	5.55 "
" Detroit.	9.40 "	10.00 "	" Detroit.	10.00 "
" Jackson.	12.15 P. M.	1.00 A. M.	" Jackson.	1.00 A. M.
" Chicago.	8.00 "	8.00 "	" Chicago.	8.00 "
Ar Milwaukee.	5.30 A. M.	11.50 A. M.	Ar Milwaukee.	11.50 A. M.
Ar Prairie du Chein.	8.55 P. M.	...	Ar Prairie du Chein.	8.55 P. M.
Ar La Crosse.	11.50 P. M.	7.05 A. M.	Ar La Crosse.	7.05 A. M.
Ar St. Paul.	6.15 P. M.	...	Ar St. Paul.	7.00 A. M.
Ar St. Louis.	8.15 A. M.	...	Ar St. Louis.	8.15 P. M.
Ar Sedalia.	5.40 P. M.	...	Ar Sedalia.	6.50 A. M.
" Denison.	8.00 "	...	" Denison.	8.00 "
" Galveston.	10.45 "	...	" Galveston.	10.00 "
Ar Bismarck.	11.00 P. M.	...	Ar Bismarck.	12.01 P. M.
" Columbus.	5.00 A. M.	...	" Columbus.	6.30 "
" Little Rock.	7.30 P. M.	...	" Little Rock.	...
Ar Burlington.	8.50 A. M.	...	Ar Burlington.	7.00 P. M.
" Omaha.	11.00 P. M.	...	" Omaha.	7.45 A. M.
" Cheyenne.	...	...	" Cheyenne.	12.50 P. M.
" Ogden.	...	...	" Ogden.	5.50 "
" San Francisco.	...	...	" San Francisco.	8.30 "
Ar Galesburg.	6.40 A. M.	...	Ar Galesburg.	4.45 P. M.
" Quincy.	11.15 "	...	" Quincy.	9.45 "
" St. Joseph.	10.00 "	...	" St. Joseph.	1.10 A. M.
" Kansas City.	10.40 P. M.	...	" Kansas City.	1.25 "
" Atchison.	11.00 "	...	" Atchison.	1.17 "
" Leavenworth.	12.10 "	...	" Leavenworth.	12.40 noon.
" Denver.	7.00 A. M.	...	" Denver.	...

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