

# WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!  
BREAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

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*The truth shall make you free.—Jesus.*

*In the days of the voice of the seventh angel, the mystery of God shall be finished.—St. John the Divine.*

*Whereof I was made a minister to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, and the mystery which from the beginning of the world hath been hid in God.—Paul.*

## THE END OF THE EARTH.

IS THE GRAND CRASH AT HAND.

[From New York Dispatch.]

It is an extraordinary coincidence, to use no stronger phrase, that at the present time Dr. Cummings is by no means alone in predicting that the terrible cosmical convulsion, by which our earth and its inhabitants shall pass away, will surely overtake us about September of the current year. There have been scares of this kind in the past; but they were invariably confined to one prophet and his disciples. The present heralds of approaching doom are not only members of widely different schools of speculative philosophy, but their well recognized ability entitles their opinions to great respect, even when expressed individually. How much more so, then, when they unite in declaring a single unmistakable conviction!

During the past decade our idea of the universe has undergone a complete change—a radical metamorphosis—though but few persons appear to recognize this fact. The notions entertained by astronomers respecting the stars and the heavens have disappeared. Take the constellation called the "Great Bear" or "The Wagon" as an illustration: Every one has regarded that as the enduring symbol of pre-established harmony—of the unalterable duration of the firmament. For several centuries the mariner has watched the two last stars in that constellation—those that form the rear of that imaginary "wagon," and termed "the pointers"—as pointing infallibly within a few points of the polar star.

The polar star and "the pointers" are the emblems of stability to the mind of every sailor who crosses the ocean. Yet that ancient constellation is passing away, and its form will be completely changed. Each star in the "Great Bear" has a motion of its own. Formerly, as the eminent French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, recently demonstrated in the *Revue Scientifique* "the constellation had the form of a cross; it is now in the form of a wagon, and is gradually changing into an ellipse, when it will be of no service to the sailor." Nay! the polar star itself, as well as the stars in the "Great Bear," are drifting away from us and from each other at the velocity of thirty miles per second. It takes a cannon-ball, about five seconds to go one mile. The stars of this constellation are, therefore, drifting sideways from the pole star and each other one hundred and fifty times as fast as a cannon ball. At this rate, how much longer will our present "pointers" and the pole star be reliable for navigators?

But it is not necessary to examine distant constellations in order to seek evidences of disruption. It has been customary to treat the planets as members of one family, and astronomers have expatiated enthusiastically on the remarkable fact that the planets all moved in nearly one plane, corresponding with the centre of the sun's body, and that the motion of the sun on its axis, those of the planets round their axis (the sun), and the satellites round their primaries, were in one direction—from west to east. Some of the other relations of these bodies were also garrulously presented—as, for instance, that the primary planets show an increase of bulk and diminution of density from the one nearest the sun to the most distant. These facts were adduced to prove the nebular hypothesis, and to form a theory of the manner in which nuclei (planets) were formed. "Supposing, from a peculiarity of nebular composition," writes an eminent living scientist, "nuclei are formed, we know, by virtue of the law of gravitation, how the neighboring matter would aggregate to these nuclei. It is a well-known law of physics that fluid matter establishes a rotary motion when it collects to a centre, as for examples, whirlpools, whirlwinds and water sinking through a funnel. We know by mechanics that in this revolving fire-mist (nebula) two forces—centrifugal and centripetal—would act in forming the planets, and in severing them from the shrinking mass." It was all as plain as a pike-staff. After the planets were formed, one school of

astronomers proceeded to people them; while Professor Whewell, of Cambridge, and others, resolutely restricted life to our globe. But the "More-worlds-than-one" disciples had the best of it for years; and they gave glowing descriptions of the delightful climate of Saturn, and the glorious skies his inhabitants would enjoy in consequence of his long summer, and the gorgeous illumination produced by his belt and his eight revolving moons. His solid earth, it was true, was not so dense as our earth's—hardly as dense as water, in fact; but then might not his inhabitants be a superior race to what we had any conception of—beings not touched with any feeling of the infirmities of mortal men? Then, there was Jupiter, the magnificent, whose mass exceeds all the other planets, including Saturn, two-and-a-half-times! What a sublime race of beings—probably archangels—must inhabit his prodigious orb! With the bold dash of genius, in short, these scientists declared that man's world was not solitary in the wilderness of the solar system, but that it had companions and brethren whirling in the sunshine, and capable of affording all the conditions which life of the highest kind needs for its development. The late Sir David Brewster and the present astronomer royal of England were the leading exponents of these views which were shared by a large majority of scientists and divines. And, indeed, the idea was in accord with common sense and the analogy of nature, as far as mankind have an opportunity of interpreting nature. It was, therefore, a terrible revelation to Professor Airy when, examining Saturn one night with the magnificent equatorial telescope at Greenwich Observatory, he discovered that the planet had suddenly changed shape. Normally presenting the form of an ellipse, he beheld with awe that the two zones of the planet corresponding with the north and south temperate zones of our earth were mysteriously flattened, communicating what he termed a "square shouldered aspect" to the hitherto beautiful orb. In plain terms, the planet looked like a rectangle with rounded corners. The astronomer was convinced his eyesight was impaired. He tried another combination of lenses, and a different eye-piece, but the result was the same. There was Saturn and his belt out of all shape! An assistant was summoned. He, too, saw the extraordinary change. What could it indicate? The professor began to consider. There was the mighty mass of Saturn, exceeding that of the earth ninety-fold. That stupendous mass was endued with gravitating energy precisely in the same way as the earth's mass. There must be from the surface toward the centre a continually-increasing pressure. This pressure is incalculable. It must enormously exceed the internal pressure existing within the earth's interior. Steel, in fact, would be as yielding as water under such a pressure. Such a phenomenal sinking and change of shape as this, must have involved amazing and most stupendous throes—throes whose force and magnitude paralyze the imagination and prostrate the mind with the vertigo of the infinite! The cataclysm would certainly involve the utter destruction of life—so far as we understand the term. The astronomer felt that doom had overtaken the favored inhabitants of Saturn, with their glorious summer, and mellow, effulgent skies. Henceforth he revealed in his orbit round the sun the silent graveyard of an unknown race. It was from this remarkable planetary catastrophe, combined with certain prophecies of Daniel, Zachariah, and the Apocalypse, that led Dr. Cummings, some years since, to believe that the "Great Tribulation" was close at hand. In this, however, he was mistaken; for it was not then even dreamed that planets, like human beings, vegetables, and nations, have a period of youthful development, maturity, lingering or sudden death. Mars, for example, has passed through these stages before the epoch of man on our planet. A gigantic spasm had convulsed him, during which his oceans were gradually drawn into the interior as it contracted, not by large crevasses, but by a power resembling, if not identical to, capillary attraction. Two of the family, so to speak, were therefore dead—clothed in everlasting silence—and the former inhabitants had gone to Judgment, or perished like the verdure of a by-gone summer.

"The sun himself is but a star in the 'milky way,' and an unhealthy, changeable, organically-diseased star at that. The planetary family that revolves round him are likewise subject to sudden internal maladies—convulsive eruptions or morbid and fatal spasms. Mercury is probably burned to a cinder—or more properly resembles a red-hot iron ball, uninhabitable except by celestial salamanders. Mars and Saturn

are dead." Thus reasoned a few months since the famous German astronomer, Herr Schroter, of Lillenthal, when an extraordinary experience was vouchsafed to him. He beheld, in fact, the death of the majestic planet of the solar system—the grand and transcendent Jupiter! He reports the awful catastrophe as follows:

"This evening being extremely fine, I was watching the second satellite of Jupiter as it gradually approached to transit of Jupiter's disk. It appeared in contact at half-past ten o'clock, and for some minutes remained on the edge of the disk, presenting an appearance not unlike that of the lunar mountains coming into view during the moon's first quarter, until it finally disappeared on the body of the planet. After an interval of exactly twelve minutes I again turned to Jupiter, when, to my utter astonishment, I perceived the same satellite outside the disk. It remained visible for precisely four minutes, and then suddenly vanished. No possible explanation of this most extraordinary phenomenon can be conceived. Of course, even to suppose that a cloud layer rose or fell in a few minutes several thousand miles—about eight thousand miles—is as inadmissible as to suppose the solid crust of a globe to undergo so vast a change of level." The phenomenon will probably forever remain an impenetrable mystery; but there remains not an atom of doubt that such a gigantic throes involved the instantaneous destruction of everything resembling life on the planet. Death, in fact, overtook Jupiter as it had overtaken his three brothers, and as it may in a few months overtake our earth, or any reader of these words.

Saturn and Jupiter seem to have been suddenly convulsed by a gigantic spasm of gravitation very much as the individual is suddenly stricken dead by apoplexy. There are good grounds for believing that our globe, as well as the kindred planets, Venus, Uranus and Neptune, may perish simultaneously in what will be the crowning convulsion of our system. Father Secchi, the eminent astronomer of Rome, and the highest living authority on the sun, has recently discovered that the grand source of all terrestrial activity—the controller of the planets whether alive or dead—the origin of all energy, activity, vigor and vital power—the sun himself—is at present subject to some extraordinary influences, which produce continual changes in his form as well as in his size. His diameter is less than usual, his colored sierras are deeper, while his red prominences are larger than usual. These perturbations, the learned father declares, indicate a disturbance of extraordinary character and vehemence in the solar-cloud envelope, probably occasioned by shrinkage in the sun's mass. For it must not be forgotten, while examining the probabilities of the impending convulsion and extinction of life from our earth and the solar system, that this fact of the sun's shrinkage has been tolerably well known to astronomers for nearly a decade. Of course the sun cannot continue to give off the vast amount of heat that it does without expending material. You cannot heat every room in an immense house without a large daily expenditure of fuel. The sun emits every minute as much heat as would melt a shell of ice forty feet thick all over the sun's surface. There has been, and still is, a great deal of conjecture about the origin of this heat. Some have attributed it to chemical combinations; but if the sun were of solid coal it would have been completely burned out during the Scriptural chronology—say 5,000 years. The view that some astronomers entertain is, that the heat is maintained partly by the influx of meteors—wrecks of exploded planets—and partly by a contraction of his volume. This contraction is variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000 feet in diameter per annum; but while the contraction is well established, the amount of it is almost total conjecture.

Father Secchi, in this alarming solar disturbance, traces a striking comparison between the fate of the planet Saturn and that likely before long to befall the sun. In Saturn and his system we see a miniature of the solar system. In each system there are eight orbs circling around the central body; and each system exhibits close by the central orb a multitude of discrete bodies—the zodiacal light in the solar system and the scheme of rings in the Saturnian system—sub-serving an unexplained purpose.

There is still another momentous consideration. The various planets probably act upon the sun even as the sun acts upon them. Let us look for an analogical system of action and reaction. Unquestionably the moon exerts an influence on the occurrence of earthquakes and volcanoes in our planet—not, be it understood, by her own attraction directly, but

*M. J. Secchi*



by affecting the balance between terrestrial forces. We observe the direct action of the moon in the tides; but in the indirect action of which we speak, the primary forces—centrifugal and centripetal—are affected. Similarly, as the eminent French savan, M. Flammarion, has remarked, "the planets indirectly affect the sun's condition, and the recent gigantic throes in the two prime planets, Saturn and Jupiter probably exerted a powerful and disastrous influence on the central orb of our system."

As exhibiting the terrible experiences through which our globe has already passed, the distinguished philosopher just quoted remarks: "There are grounds for believing that the moon will unite itself with our earth. The results of the collision are manifest. The whole mass of the moon and the cold crust of the earth would be raised some thousands of degrees, and the surface of our globe be converted into a fiery ocean. Such a collision is by no means improbable, however; for it is almost certain that such processes of combination between different parts of our globe may have repeatedly happened before the earth attained its present magnitude, and that luxuriant vegetation which now exists as deposits of coal may have at different times been buried under the fiery debris resulting from the conflict of those masses." Something in the same style, on a smaller scale, is continually happening in our day. Thousands of meteors are daily falling upon our globe, mostly in the form of ashes, consequent upon the fierce conflagration of those bodies while being projected with inconceivable rapidity through our atmosphere, and it strikes the ground like the Iowa meteor of February 12, 1875—a series of metallic fragments, weighing in all over 5,000 pounds.

Let the imagination that is not appalled by these immensities strive to conceive of them. Yet science is as certain concerning these distances as in predicting that there will be a total eclipse of the sun on the 17th of September next, visible in the northern and western Pacific Oceans and in Australia. When astronomers, therefore, enter the field of prophecy, their presagements deserve attention. But when theologians, skilled in Scriptural exegesis, and believers in Spiritualism, who are incapable of charlatanism, unite with the mathematical astronomer in predicting that the end of mundane things is at hand—is at the very door, so to speak—people of sagacity and acumen will perceive that this is no crude Millerite sensation—no fanatical dream.

#### THE CAUSE AND CURE OF CRIME.

BY WARREN CHASE.

Of all the many theories to account for the recent increase of crime and its reckless enormity in our country, we do not recollect to have seen one that attributed it to our cruel, wicked, nefarious system of legal swindling from the producers of wealth by our financial policy—short currency, ruinous interest, enormous taxes, unjust distribution of them, and the fostering of monopolies by robbing the people to enrich them; a system carried on by Congress for the nation at large, and by State legislatures for the several States. The first great evil and cause of poverty and crime, often resulting from it, lies in our Congress trying to make a currency for the people out of material of which there is not enough to be had anywhere to make what is needed for the business of the country; and failing in this, to try to patch it with fractional or other material, resting on the deficient article for redemption—a policy that has no rational support but the interest of speculators, since every one ought to know it is the stamp and not the material that makes a piece of gold, or a piece of silver, or a piece of paper of money value, else we might use cotton or corn, which have as much commercial value as gold and silver. The effect of this specie basis is ruinous to the industry of the country, and turns thousands of willing men and women out of employment; and the old saying is "the devil finds plenty of work for idle hands to do," and pressed by a necessity that knows no law, these idle and oppressed classes are largely the criminal, while another class which has been bred in luxury and extravagance find salaries, or earnings, or speculations inadequate to keep up these expenditures, and steal in various ways, by law or without law, if they must, and become defaulters, forgers and criminals of various kinds, often preferring death to a failure to maintain their social position. Had Congress at the close of the war, or at any reasonable time after its close, made a currency of metals and paper, and by law made it of equal value in all transactions, and regulated its issue as proposed in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Stevens and Kelly, by making it interchangeable for bonds with a low rate of interest, our national debt would soon have been confined to this currency and bonds, gold and greenbacks of equal value regulated by the stamp, the laborers of the country employed, its resources developed, its people happy, with plenty of work, plenty of money, plenty of everything needed for prosperity; and crime, instead of being increased, would have diminished from 25 to 40 per cent. The republican party could thus have saved its credit with the people, and would not have lost its hold on them and control of one branch of Congress with doubtful prospects of retaining any power at all. But first our executive was captured by speculators, and enough of them elected to control Congress and enact only such laws as would enable them to carry on gigantic schemes of swindling. For this purpose a legal difference between gold and paper money was established, and then the control of the increased body of the paper currency put in the hands of the national banks which are paid for circulating and loaning the currency, which they can inflate and restrain at pleasure, so as to keep the price of property and the rate of interest in their hands, while debts (and specie which cannot be obtained) are of unalterable value. Failures, forfeitures and crimes are the result, and yet nearly all the leading papers of our great cities are actively engaged and in this nefarious scheme of political robbery, and the leaders of both parties largely involved in it, and are trying to lead and control the parties to

support it. The *Inter Ocean* of Chicago is a worthy exception in our State, and some others equally so in other States, but papers like the *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, etc., of New York, and *Times* and *Tribune* of Chicago, and *Republican* of St. Louis, cannot be expected to advocate the poor man's policy, nor measures which speculators will not pay for. While such sheets are constantly parading the increase of crime, they will not advocate the proper and true remedy which is simple justice from Congress in the matter of a currency for the country. Resumption of trade, resumption of business of every kind, resumption of our highest state of morality ever attained, would soon follow the adoption of the true currency policy, and a resumption of equal values between paper and gold would come without special legislation on the subject. We cannot believe that it is ignorance of these facts which are so plain, that prevents Congress from the adoption of the measure, but it is the political rings and the money of speculators that control these rings, and through the rings control Congress, as they long have the President, and no doubt knew they could before they secured his election the second time. Except Spain, no civilized nation is so shamefully ruled as ours at this time. With the best and most abundant resources and employment for far more labor than we have, over 1,000,000 laborers are compulsorily idle for want of money which Congress could supply with one act of law that would employ all who want work, and keep hundreds from crime and punishment; and yet for political reasons neither party will even advocate it for fear the money of speculators will be turned against them and defeat them. The people may be compelled to organize a new party and defeat both, as it surely would if these measures could be understood. Of State legislation we will say nothing at this time, as it is not so glaringly absurd as the national. We have waited and watched the democratic ascendancy in the house to see if it was going to be what democracy once was in our country, the party of and for the people, but we watch in vain: it fears the power of the wealth that was procured by bad legislation and must be kept by the same, and which threatens to destroy any party that opposes its schemes.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 10, 1876.

Dear Weekly: I send you a few extracts from T. L. Harris' "Lyric of the Golden Age," which are full of significance to me. I have underscored some portions that seem so pregnant with meaning when taken in connection with much that has been published in the WEEKLY for the past year, that I can hardly forbear directing particular attention thereto. Would it not be well for those who fear "Free Love," to banish that grand poem from their libraries?

LOIS WAISBROOKER.

"Oh mystery of being, mighty love!  
Thou ocean that dost flow through many streams;  
Thou soul that flowest through many lines;  
Thou day that fillest all things with thy light;  
How beautiful art thou!  
How wondrous is thy interblending force,  
Merging the all in one,  
Merging one in all.  
The self-forgetting energy that fires  
The lover, hero, saint or martyr, flows  
From thee and is thine own.  
In loving we grow wise  
Beyond all finite thought.  
Love is the blood which veins the life;  
Love is the life that lives within the soul,  
Love is the tree whose fruits are golden suns;  
Whose branches fill immensities of space;  
Whose essences are spiritual spheres,  
Whose most ethereal substance lives from God.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
There is no virtue separate from love,  
There is no virtue but is born of love.  
Heaven is love.  
All men are heavenly mansions built of God.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
When love renews the world below,  
All thoughts shall like the roses blow,  
On lilies white as virgin snow.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Christ hath descended to humanity;  
Earth shall behold her deserts bud and bloom,  
And thrill in all her veins of Deity,  
And error die, and love make all men wise and free.  
\* \* \* \* \*

In heaven again,  
The dust that now obscures the minds of men,  
Quickened by spirit-fire, transformed shall glow  
Like crystal moonbeams shining on pure snow;  
Matter refined and purified, shall be  
The floating garment of the Deity.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Men to angelic stature wisely grown,  
Embody in one form of might and grace  
Not the perfection of one mind alone,  
But all the forms and forces of the race.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Out of the ashes of this great decay  
Shall spring swift revolution, for I hear  
A voice prophetic, pregnant with all fear,  
All terror, all confusion, all distress.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
And I will arm him (Revolution) to avenge the woe  
Of millions on despotic heads. His call  
Shall rouse the nations, he shall tear the pall  
From the Christ, and it will wave so bright  
That tyrants, pierced and blinded with the sight,  
Shall reel and perish with the morning light;  
I'll temper him a sword, and he shall smite  
Revenge and bigotry; but ancient Night  
Shall rise against him, and his feet must tread  
Where blood shall rain as from the skies o'erhead;  
The lurid flames shall follow him, his form  
Shall burn with agony, through strife and storm,  
Battling with all the enemies of man.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
The end of government is to perfect  
The human spirit. Laws that merely serve  
To aggrandize and elevate the few,  
Destroy at last the stateliest commonwealth

Which topples by its own ill-balanced weight,  
Crushing the builders in its overthrow.  
God's government, unlike frail mortal man's,  
Contemplates as its chief design and end  
A perfect life for every human soul.  
\* \* \* \* \*

That human hearts have rights,  
That tyranny is crime, that error springs  
Not from the human hearts, but from  
The wrongs that crush humanity.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Then earth,  
From the Antarctic to the Arctic pole,  
Shall blush with flowers; the isles and continents  
Teem with harmonic forms of bird and beast  
And fruit, and glorious shapes of art, more fair  
Than man's imagination yet conceived,  
Adorn the stately temples of a new  
Divine religion. Every human soul  
A second Adam or a second Eve,  
Shall dwell with its pure counterpart  
In sacramental marriage of the heart."

#### NOTES.

##### OBSCENITY.

On the silver gilt gate-plates of the palatial mansions in our "garden district," are words deeply graven with a knife point, too obscene to be on prison or brothel walls, words cut there by children who had been conceived and gestated in lust, and lust breeding secrecy in training, until their natures are drunken, and poisoned with it.

##### IGNORANCE.

The ignorance of woman gives the longest leash to the vices of men, and many a pure and innocent woman has gone down to her grave, ignorant that the vital source of life had been poisoned by her husband, and her trusted family physician, knowing her ignorance (from the accursed laws of conventional forms) helped her husband to conceal his crime of murder, aye, murder no less, than if he had seen her fair limbs stiffen under the daggers deadly thrust. Ah, there are men before me now who wish not that the "winds of heaven should visit their darlings too roughly," and yet by their cruel and lustful, dominating nature, are slowly killing them, sapping life's forces, and rendering the blooming girl the prematurely aged woman; vampire like feeding on her vitality, until she sinks untwearied, the mother of many children—life's race half run, and too often glad to lay the weary burthen down.

A woman of your city said to me "God speed you, I am condemned for not being a christian; but my breast yet warm with the touch of baby fingers, my lips thrilling under the loving kisses of my husband, I have enough of the Christ principle in my heart to strip and be flayed alive, if by so doing I could infuse into the hearts of women the love for humanity, and the knowledge of it that I possess.

It is easy to be a latter day saint and tie your children's dainty bows and sashes and send them to Sunday school to learn some old, old story; to dress in dainty silks and costly laces, and sit in cushioned pews and languidly fan one's self whilst listening to the well salaried divine for a given hour. But oh, to imitate the Master, to go into the lowly places, lift up the bruised and broken, and then, when maligned and reviled by saintly ones, to be able to say: "God, Thou knowest I forgive them, they know not what they do." This is not easy work my friend.

MRS. E. SAXON, New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 12, 1876.

Editor Weekly—Recently, while in conversation with a gentleman about the amount of possessions acquired by some persons in the world's history, he remarked that he believed there was never yet a human being so much of a monster as to be called a billionaire. I told him there never was and never would be. He thought, however, it was quite possible, as one of the Rothschilds, who died lately, left five hundred millions, and he only wanted 150 per cent. more to make him worth a billion. His notion therefore was based on the idea that a billion was a thousand millions instead of a million of millions.

Now, ever since our late war the word billion or billions, though expressing an uncommon number, appears to have been brought into quite common use. For when the national debt has been adverted to by different writers, many of them have spoken of it as so many billions, instead of so many thousand millions. Where they get this sort of numeration I cannot imagine. It is not according to decimals, the perfectly correct system of operation by figures. It may be from ignorance, as it appears to be; or, it may perhaps be because when writing they are too lazy to express themselves by thousands of millions, and so they say billions for convenience. If the latter be the case it is exceedingly reprehensible as well as ridiculous; and if the former, it would perhaps be advisable for such writers of disquisitions in financial matters before they thus make wrong impressions on the minds of others, to try and meet some of our public school children on their way home, and learn from them the numeration table up to decillions, quintdecillions, etc. Denominating numbers or sums in such a way is certainly very discredit to our national system and policy of common school education. The true is always better than the false.

A Yankee school-master seeking an appointment, on being asked if he understood figures, said he was not much of an arithmeticer, but he was desperate on fractions. It would seem that those who are apparently so familiar with billions, are equally desperate on whole numbers. DABOLL.

Dear Weekly: Permit me to add my congratulations to the many rejoicings at the success of Victoria C. Woodhull. Like truth crushed to earth, she is triumphantly rising over her enemies. Well I remember the depth of my feelings which almost culminated to rage, at the great injustice of the sisters imprisonment, and the destruction of their paper for having in its columns an article which other papers printed and sent broadcast with impunity. I now hold a



letter which I had written and directed to Mrs. Woodhull in Ludlow Street Jail stating the above facts, supposing in the excitement of the arrest she had missed seeing them; and which (I am ashamed to confess) I was scared by friends into applying to the station where I had but a few moments before dropped it, for its return to me. The postmaster refused to grant my request, although holding my letter in his hands at the same time, until it could be sent to the General Post Office and opened. I had been a subscriber for the WEEKLY from its first publication, not because I endorsed all its tenets, but for its teeming truths, substantiated by able and philosophical arguments; a journal in which I saw no guile, owned and edited by women who earnestly advocated the elevation of their sex. Timid and sensitive as I was at the pointed finger, I soon rallied, and with increased vigor defended the WOODHULL AND CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY (long may it live) often in the face of derisive insults and the loss of friends. When public sentiment hung like a pall over the head of Mrs. Woodhull, a gleam of light seemed to tremble through its blackness, which gave me a trusting hope that justice would yet awake and sting the cheek of this Republic with the blush of shame.

God speed Victoria C. Woodhull, is the earnest wish of yours,  
DAISY JAYNE.

#### IS THERE LONGER HOPE.

*Editors of the Weekly:* While there is life, there is hope; is often said in desperate personal ailments, and it may be true in a governmental and religious sense.

But what is life in a religious, or a national sense? What, but justice, truth, righteousness, honor, integrity; private virtue in public men, public spirit, fortitude, manly courage in securing and sustaining right, in the private citizen?

Public virtue in private men and private virtue in public men, regulated by reason and conscience, the eternal law of equity and right, old as human nature, immortal as the soul of man; only this is life, to nations and governments, and when such life fails, there is no longer hope.

In any worthy sense, the United States government has ceased to be; is dead, putrid, "smells to heaven," demanding, for the health of humanity, a Sodom convention with brimstone and fire. The president has proved weak and wicked alike; vulgar, coarse and besotted. And his ministers, mostly, are worthy their master.

And the Congress did not need three years to prove itself in statesmanship, as idiotic as it is totally depraved in principle and moral character.

Three full Congressional years it has now been wrestling with the financial problem; and wiser men than any of them now say it had been better for the nation had every member of both branches stayed at home all those years.

And yet, when the present panic (now become chronic) broke out, by the bursting of the Jay Cooke bubble and the subsequent explosion of the "dissolving views" in Wall Street, and similar "open sesame" caves, commerce thought it could not wait three months till Congress should regularly assemble, but must call an extra session forthwith to provide relief and protection against impending calamity and financial ruin.

But the people did wait the three months; have now endured three whole Congressional sessions, and are apparently worse off than ever before! The Congress taxes, plunders and punishes the people, and that is all.

And the popular government is as good as the prevailing religions in the land. Were our thirty to fifty thousand ordained priests and preachers any better than the "dumb dogs" of the ancient Hebrew prophet, there would be repentance or revolution in an hour. Revolution seems now the only and inevitable remedy. And revolution unto blood! More needed, a thousand times, in 1876 than it was in 1776; and more to be justified.

The return of the brave Helen Nash to the columns of the WEEKLY is some consolation for the much absence of its peerless Editor in Chief, though her triumphs in the lecturing field are sufficient to delight every true and liberty-loving heart, even were they at the cost of temporary suspension of the WEEKLY altogether. For her influence is omnipresent wherever or however it be diffused; and universal benefaction as well.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Cincinnati, O., March 12, 1876.

#### WOMEN WHO ARE TO BE EVER YOUNG.

(Jennie June in Baltimore American.)

Action is the secret of immortality, and now that women are entering the active fields they will cease to become old; they will remain young, like men. There was a time when women only lived five years—from eighteen to twenty-three. Before that they were "chits;" after, they were talked of pityingly, sneeringly, as "old maids." Married women were supposed to be out of the world altogether, to have no interest for any one but their husbands and their children, and with the natural perversity of human nature, when a woman ceases to have an interest for any other person than her husband, she quickly ceases to have an interest for him.

The time has gone by when women ceased to be interesting because they had passed girlhood. Womanhood is found to be as much richer, as much finer and more attractive when it is developed and employed, as summer than spring, or manhood than boyhood.

"This is my last call," remarked a flippant young gentleman to a young lady who was soon to be married, on a recent occasion. "I never call on married women or unmarried ladies after they have reached twenty-five."

"You do well, sir," gravely remarked an elder lady present. "At that age and after marriage they begin to know the value of time and do not like to waste it."

Who stops to think whether George Eliot (Mrs. Lewes) is young or old? Who cares for noted women until they are old, or at least until they have passed their youth? for it is their experience and the use to which they put it, which makes them worth knowing.

#### 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.

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 by 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.

#### cremation.

##### BITS OF FUN.

Old lace is the object of the latest fashionable mania, and the factories are running double time to supply the demand. *Alabama State Journal.*

"You ain't afraid to die?" said the clergyman, tenderly. "No," replied the sufferer, "I'm only afraid if I do that the old woman will go snooting among my private papers the first thing."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A Brooklyn girl is engaged to be married to an Italian Count, and in the course of four or five years she may be looked for on the street with a hand-organ playing the usual tunes.

The *Baltimorean* says a woman is more economical than a man, because her "waist" is smaller. Of corset is.—*Boston Post.* We always thought lace expensive.—*Detroit Free Press.* Stay that!—*St. Louis Republican.* Come, now, don't play on those strings any more.—*Ex.*

A correspondent inquires the etymology of the word "restaurant." It is from two Latin words—"taurus," a bull, and "res," things—bully things, originally referring to ox-tail soup and the steaks usually found there.

Judge Brady, of New York, tells this good story: He was one day on the wharf while an emigrant ship was coming in. An Irish laborer, who knew him, edged alongside, and, after a look at the crowded ship, turned to the Judge and said: "Tell ye what Mither Brady, thim furriners is goin' to play the divil with us entirely. What'll we do at all, at all?"

"Who's Herbert Spencer, Pop?" asked an inquiring Brooklyn boy of his father the other morning. "He's a famous English philosopher, my son." "And what's a philosopher?" continued the lad, with the business air of a person who could keep right on asking questions until doom-day. "A philosopher," returned the father, gravely, "is a man who never marries."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Prof. Rudolph says that he has found out that the sun is a white, hot mass, 850,000 miles in diameter, having a surrounding ocean of burning gas 50,000 miles deep, with tongues of flame darting upward 50,000 miles, and volcanic forces that hurl luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles.

Darwin says the male grasshoppers use their hind legs to fiddle on the edge of their wings, and that the boss fiddler always wins the affections of the female first. The editors of the *Norristown Herald* aver that they have frequently noticed this, but didn't think it worth while saying anything about it.

A promising young shaver of five or six years was reading his lessons at school one day in that deliberate manner for which urchins of that age are somewhat remarkable. As he proceeded with the task he came upon the passage, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile." Master Hopeful drawled out, "Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—girls."

A case of chronic laziness is reported at Washington. A young man appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department was conducted to his desk and informed what his duties were. The chief of the Department discovered him a short time after comfortably reposing in his seat, with his feet characteristically resting on the desk. "Hello," said the chief, "don't you expect to do any work?" "Work be hanged!" exclaimed the astonished youth, "I had to work hard enough to get here."

A corpulent woman, wearing spectacles and a very serious look, was a passenger on a Woodward avenue car yesterday. As the car rolled along she smiled at a man sitting opposite, and inquired: "Can you ring the bell?" "With pleasure," he responded, as he rose up and yanked the strap. The car stopped, no one moved, and after a long look through the

door, the driver started up again. The man looked across at the fat woman for an explanation, and she said: "I didn't know whether you could or not."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A drag driven by an elegantly attired lady, and with a trim and neatly dressed colored boy perched on the footman's seat behind, was passing through the streets, when it was espied by an old negro woman. "Bress de Lord," she exclaimed, raising her hands as she spoke, "Bress de Lord, I never 'spected to see dat. Wonder what dat cullud young gemman pays dat young white 'oman fur drivin' dat ker-ridge? I know'd it'd come, but never 'spected to lib to see it. Dis nigga's ready to go 'way now."

A Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy; but added, "I dosh petter as dat—I drinks de prandy, den I rubs mein legs mit der pottle."

#### EDITORIAL NOTICES.

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

Truly yours, E. H. HEYWOOD.

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.

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.

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.

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.

THE Independent Labor Party meets every Saturday at Masonic Hall, 13th street and 4th avenue. All who believe in the organization of an independent party, based on liberty, equality and justice, with its results, labor, land, finance and social reform are invited to attend. Dr. E. P. Miller will address the meeting next Saturday on the labor and financial questions.

LOIS WAISBROOKER can be addressed at Eureka, Humboldt County, California, during April. Will take subscriptions for the WEEKLY.

LEO MILLER AND MATTIE STRICKLAND will receive calls for lectures on liberal subjects. Engagements in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan particularly desired during the spring months. Terms reasonable. Address Omro, Wis.

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.

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.



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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.

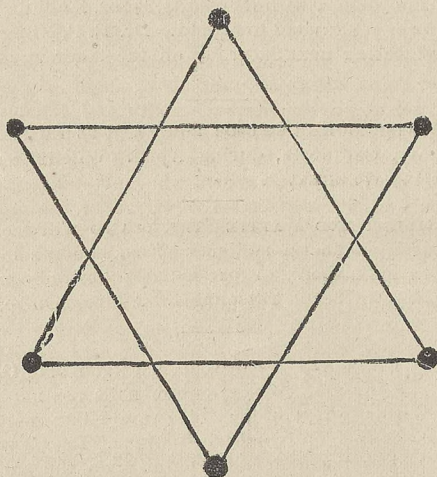
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

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.

## PARENTAL DUTY.

There is an idea prevalent in the world, that, if children are well fed, comfortably clothed, and given such a tolerably good book education as may be obtained in the public schools, the full parental duty has been performed; and that, let their after health and life be what it may, parents are in no wise to be considered responsible. But is this true? To be sure, it is the duty of parents to furnish their children food, to clothe and give them shelter; but these, save in the first few years of their existence, are generally more than well-earned by the children; and the same may be said of education, since the direct benefit that accrues to the parent from the education of the child, much more than compensates for the expense incurred, even in a material sense, leaving out entirely, the other question of indirect recompense in satisfied affection. In a large sense, parents are also considered responsible to the community as well as to their children, for their morality, or for that thing which is understood to be meant by that term, as well as for their religious training and habits. If, at the legal age, the man or woman stands the test of public criticism in these regards, the parents of that man or woman are said to have fulfilled their duty; and to have failed to have done so, in so far as he or she fall below that test only.

But, we ask again, is this a true test; or a true standard of parental responsibility? It may be true as far as it goes, but if it go no further than to include these, and leave out the question of physical health, then we say it is not true at all, for of what use are all the accomplishments, in whatever direction they may be gained, if the body sink under their weight, by reason of physical weakness and disease? But let parents be held as culpable as they may, for any lack in any of the respects mentioned, they are seldom ever even censured for any falling of their children below the standard of perfect health, while in no other respect are they so directly the cause of what their children may be, and consequently so responsible, as in this regard. In the first instance, at birth, the child is, physically, just what the parents make it; is free from taint, or free from the seeds of disease, as they were free or full at the time of conception, and during gestation and lactation. In the second instance, the health of the child who is free from physical taint, and the degree of the want of it in the child who has inherited tendencies to disease, depends almost wholly upon having proper care, which involves a great deal more than is usually understood to belong to the care of children; indeed, extends to proper food, bathing and exercise; to regulation of habits of eating, drinking and sleeping; to application to study, to labor and recreation. And in the third instance, they are specially responsible for the private and secret habits of children, by which so many, perhaps wholly free from inherited taint, are brought to physical ruin, and by which more of the other class are consigned to the grave before maturity, or else to a life of physical suffering and misery, to still further depress the common health of the race, by begetting children to whom they transmit their own degraded standard.

We believe that what goes by the name of Christianity—modern Christianity—is responsible for the physical degeneracy of the people. It has taught that spiritual growth is to be attained by the crucifixion of the body; and has brought the natural and necessary appetites and passions of the body into such disrepute that the body, as a whole, has fallen into total neglect. In the days of Grecian and Roman supremacy, the physical perfection was held to be of paramount importance, and every known physical law was rigidly observed. Had this idea been retained, and upon it there had been engrafted the further ideas of intellectual, moral and spiritual perfection, all would have been well. Common sense should have taught that this should have been done; but, as the Bible was falsely supposed to condemn such a course; indeed to teach that there was no necessary connection between physical health and moral rectitude and spiritual perfection, its modern expositors have made it the block over which the Christian world has stumbled into physical decay.

Instead of parents teaching their children how to develop into physical perfection, they deny to them all the knowledge which they might communicate, as well as all other sources of obtaining the needed information, and quickly, usually sternly, attempt to check the rising thought that would question them about it. In the respect in which there should be the most complete confidence between parents and children, all means of confidence are cut off, and parents remain utter strangers to their secret habits, and they are left to gain the knowledge they should obtain from their natural instructors, in purity of thought and purpose, from impure and vulgar sources and for degrading purposes; for where there is a want in child or adult that is not satisfied in a proper and normal way, it is pretty certain to be ministered unto by improper and abnormal methods.

To look into the faces of the rising generation and see the pallid cheeks, pinched and thin; the sunken eyes, encircled with yellowish brown; the attenuated limbs and undeveloped forms, flat and angular and covered with shriveled skin, when they should be full and rounded out, and their covering full of life and rosiness, is quite enough to make one sick at heart who looks only one generation ahead. Nor are these signs confined to one sex. Both boys and girls, youth and maidenhood, alike carry the fearful evidence of their secret vices written in inexpugnable characters all over their faces

and forms. Many children are, to be sure, debilitated and weakly by reason of the vices of their parents, and between them and those who are the cause of their own degeneracy, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish; but when children, once rosy and healthful, become shriveled and lead-colored, parents may rest assured that secret vice is at the bottom of it, and that it may be charged to their own criminal negligence in not teaching their children properly about the functions of sex, and warning them of the danger of the practices that have become so common among the young.

But parents live on blindly, and see their children fade away and pretend never to suspect the cause; but the children themselves, the boys especially, after awhile learn that something is wrong with them. There are plenty of books that point out the evil, of which they get hold, after the evil is accomplished. They try to, and in many instances do, break off the vice, but the fatal effects only then begin to appear, for, what had been a voluntary habit, now degenerates into an involuntary and abnormal action and more rapidly than the vice itself would have done, pushes along the evil work begun in ignorance. Some parents excuse themselves for having left their children to drift into this vice, by saying that no warning would have deterred them from it. But the incompetency of this reply is demonstrated by the fact that, when the vice has become a habit, children break themselves of it without assistance when they learn what are its fearful effects.

No! Intelligence upon all these subjects is what is needed by the young, much more than any other kind of instruction; instruction communicated from pure lips for the high and pure purpose of preserving the dependent young from falling into the snares that are set at every dark corner of the earth to catch them in their fatal noose. The purest minded people—men and women—in the world are those who were taught the most about their sexual functions by their saintly mothers; are those who can discuss intelligently any problem that relates to the health and disease of these functions, or to the origin and development of life, and do so without being seized upon by the demon lust. The really impure minded are they who blush and simper and hide their faces when any one happens to refer to a question of sex. To the really intelligent there is no more disgusting sight than to see a woman pretend to suffer from an affront against her ideas of propriety, when the relations of the sexes are being discussed. It is from this class of young women that the seducer obtains his victims. He knows well enough that it is useless for him to attack one that understands herself and can speak about herself, or others, without the idea of impurity or vulgarity finding a place in her mind. It is such women—such young women—who gain and hold the respect, and ultimately command the love of the better portion of the opposite sex, while to the simpering idiots in these things, fall the other portion.

Children who are strangers to their parents in these delicate regards, sooner or later lose a large part of the respect for their parents that ought to exist for them during life. They learn that they were afraid to tell them what they knew, or else were afraid to trust them with the knowledge; often times they remember such lies that were told them in answer to some of their questions, and this teaches them that their parents had no regard for the truth, and they distrust them in everything else besides. In fact, there are thousands of instances in which children go to some respected acquaintance, or to the family physician or minister, to learn something that they dare not inquire about of their parents. Nor does the evil of this want of confidence end in the subject in which it began, but it spreads into all the relations of parents and children, and is frequently the source of untold ills to both. Not only is the insatiate maw of death constantly felt by ill-timed victims of this estrangement, but asylums, hospitals, and prisons are filled by its results; and the ranks of vice in all its forms are constantly recruited from the self-same cause.

When we say that, if parents were to become acquainted with their children, thoroughly, and know them through and through, and were to teach them just what they should know about the only portions of their bodies and their functions of which there are not other proper sources of information, a generation only would be required to banish almost wholly, all misery, vice and crime from society, we say what we most assuredly feel would be true. In the exceptional cases in which this confidence has existed, the results have been so marked and beneficial, that we are forced to conclude that, next in importance to proper generation stands proper education in these respects. In a moral sense, parents who know the ills to which children are exposed and do nothing to warn them, are as responsible for what befalls them as he would be who should see another walk blindly into the jaws of death without giving him warning that there was danger in that direction.

We are aware that there are too many parents who know next to nothing about these subjects which have been hid behind the veil of mystery so long that knowledge of them has come to be forbidden fruit, and many, who have some knowledge, profess to be ignorant lest they fall under the curse. We but reiterate what we have said often before, when we say that, if there is anything bad, anything wrong, in any way among a people, the very best way to get rid of it is to teach the rising generation freely about it. The possession of proper knowledge upon any subject shuts off



the demand for the improper and really vulgar knowledge upon the same subject, by which the hearts and lives of the young are now so widely tainted. Proper teaching by parents and teachers would soon destroy the occupation of the agent of the Y. M. C. A. for the suppression of vice, for, if what ought to be known by all, was properly communicated to the young, there would be no morbid curiosity to be satisfied in any vulgar way.

Hence we appeal to the mothers of the country to become pure and virtuous enough, first to never bear a child that is not desired before it is conceived; and, second, never to permit one to run, blindfolded, in ignorance, on the rocks or shoals upon which so many lives are stranded, so many happy futures blasted, and so many moral virtues wrecked. To do the opposite to these is to fail to perform a parental duty which, in our esteem, is to be guilty of the greatest of all crimes. Think of these things, mothers, and then see whether you have done your whole duty to your children, and if you see you have not, then lose no time in making whatever amends so late an awakening may still render possible.

#### THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

If there were ever a time in the world when the hearts of those who look for great and radical changes, should feel rejoiced, it seems to us that the present should be that time. While the large majority of the people look on the evidences of decay and rottenness that are being daily exhumed from the sinks of corruption, with growing dismay, amounting to terror in special cases, the inconoclastic reformer smiles a smile of satisfaction to see this work go on, and sits quietly to wait for the grand culmination. He knows that all great changes are preceded by long-continued ages of healthy growth, but he also knows that the new era is only born when the old one dies. The new grain appears after the old has decayed and become the seed in which the new has its first life. Development in institutions follows the same law that the seasons observe with such wonderful regularity. Each season has its seed-time, time of growth, and seed-yielding-time, and when the last appears, the effort that develops it exhausts the process, and in the chilling winter a new one is provided for the coming year. So with institutions, governments, and all other organized bodies, whether of men or things.

It does not require a prophet to tell that the institutions of this country are in their "sear and yellow leaf." There is no soundness, strength or virtue anywhere. One vast seed-yielding-time spreads over them all. They are about to give up the fruit that they have bourn, and fall into decay, out of which will spring the new and better order. It is not true that the decay is of quite recent origin, but that the people have discovered that there is decay and are hoping to sound its depth and length to learn the strength of the foundation still left to stand upon. Everywhere it is one and the same thing, from the pettiest government official leading even into the White House itself. Look at Congress—a body chosen by the people to legislate—spending all its time investigating corruption! Regard the heads of high officials, as one after another, they fall into the death-basket! There is no department of the government that has not been under the control of a "ring" for speculative purposes.

But this does not tell the whole tale one-half so well as does the other side of it. With all the evidences of fraud and corruption morally chargeable upon the present administration, the people of a prominent State, last year almost democratic, now go strongly republican. Have the people gone so far into the chronic state that nothing will arouse them; has mortification, insensibility, already set in, or are they still more fearful of the "outs" than they are of the "ins" that they hesitate "to fly to the ills they know not of?" It is questionable whether if Grant himself should be found to be the very head and front of all the speculation that has been carried on, the people would be moved even by that to a change of front. Tweedism in New York, and Grantism in Washington are the touchstones of the two old political parties, between which there is no choice by which the people feel there can be any advantage gained. One thing is certain: With all the exposure, the opposition is not as strong to-day as when Congress assembled. There have been no statesmen developed among the new members, and the old ones baffle the new by their superior tact in almost every move that is made, often turning their own weapons upon them and doing fearful execution in their ranks. It may be true that for every Belknap there would be found a Pendleton, and that the "ins" having this assurance dare the "outs" to move upon "their works," and they may hesitate to shoot at the highest game for the same reason that made it impossible for Horace Greeley to use a certain lot of letters which he had in his possession, to which the name of one of the Grants was signed, and addressed to the Sub-Treasurer and others at New York prior to, and at the time of, that never to be forgotten Black Friday—the beginning of the present depressed commercial condition of the country. They probably involved individuals belonging to his party, whose exposure would have done him as much harm as Grant would have received by the exposure of the other side.

What has become of those letters? Documents for the possession of which friends of the administration were

willing to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars, which sum was refused decidedly by their holder, must have contained some interesting facts. Documents of such value would not be likely to be destroyed. May it not be possible that they are still to come before the public and cap the climax of all the corruptions of all the lesser officials? What would the people think of their republican government if, after all, it should culminate in having at its head a man who was willing to involve every business interest of the country, so that his friends might speculate in gold, he rushing in at the eleventh hour, after they were safe, to rescue the business interests from ruin by using the whole power and influence of the United States Treasury to stop the panic that had been purposely inaugurated?

Republicanism in politics, coupled with competition in industry, or rather with money-getting, has culminated, and is verging to its overthrow. But the people are no more aware of what is to take its place, or even that it is to pass away wholly, than they were that, when the late war begun, it was destined to overthrow slavery and the slave power. The few, only, saw that the purposes of the extreme abolitionists were the ones that were to be accomplished by that war; so now it is only the few who see that the purposes of the extremists, only, are to be subserved by the impending revolution. One portion of the people are asking for greenbacks, interchangeable into bonds, bearing "3.65" interest, never dreaming that they are to get money without interest at all; another class is asking for slight reforms in land tenure and possessions, never thinking that all the land is to belong to the public in common, again. Laborers are striking for better wages and fewer hours, never imagining that there is to be an organized industry in which all will have an equal right, and that they will stand side by side with their recent employers in everything; and the same in many other things. But they are to come as the result of the next revolution, and all distinctions, save those established by nature without the aid of man, are to be laid low.

Woman, too, is asking for the ballot, never dreaming that the days for voting, as voting is now done, are rapidly coming to an end; or that they are to be accorded all the God-given rights by which they are endowed, as freely and as necessarily as political equality was accorded to the recent slaves. Nor does she dream that her greatest slavery, to which she is subjected by the law of marriage, is to be abolished, and she be elevated to be the queen in the domain of the affections, and be thus restored from the curse put upon her through her common mother, Eve, by which her sorrows and conceptions were multiplied, and she made subject to her husband.

And least of all do the Christians think that the prayer which they have been praying, parrot-like, so many ages, that "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," is to come, as Christ said, "like a thief in the night," and find them not waiting to receive it. Little do they suspect the near advent of the reign of Christ upon the earth, coming to His temporal as well as spiritual kingdom; and little do they imagine that we are soon to be as the angels who "neither marry nor are given in marriage;" or that the time of the end is near.

But all these things are true, nevertheless.

#### 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.

A SHAKER MEETING will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday evening, March 30. Addresses, and Shaker music under the direction of Elder F. W. Evans, Mt. Lebanon, Col. Co., N. Y.

#### CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN NEW YORK.

MEDICAL "SCIENCE" ARRAIGNED, CONVICTED AND CONDEMNED.

*Editors Weekly:* I learn through the press that the Sanhedrin of your State have commenced the work of persecution on Mrs. Holmes under the law of May 11, 1874, for practicing and obeying what Jesus Christ instructed his disciples and followers to do—"And he sent them to preach the kingdom of God and to heal the sick."—Luke ix. 2. "And heal the sick that are therein."—Luke x. 9. To the man who had been helpless thirty-eight years Christ bade him "arise, take up thy bed and walk, and immediately the man was made whole."—John v. 8 and 9. "Verily I say unto you, he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater."—John xiv. 12. For doing these things, had Christ and his disciples lived in New York, they would have been subjected to the tortures of persecution and the penalties of the law referred to. Personal experience, in the lecture-room and at the bed-side of the sick, for over twenty years, with the vast amount of corroborative testimony of the most eminent medical men of all ages, have established in the mind of the writer the lamentable fact "Physicians are tossed on the sea of unfounded hypothesis, and feel convinced in their own minds that absolute darkness prevails in the medical practice." In the month of March, 1848, the (supposed to be) "honorable degree of doctor of medicine" was conferred upon the writer, on the grounds as recited in the parchment, that he had "sustained an honorable examination before the Faculty of this College, in all the departments of medical science, and has been found to be duly qualified to discharge all the highly responsible, important and complicated duties attached to the office of physician, surgeon and accoucher," etc., and in consequence of the said "honorable examinations" and the eminent qualifications possessed by the candidate, and the authority vested in the said faculty by an act of the Legislature, the said degree was conferred, "with all the honors, privileges and immunities thereunto belonging, both in this country and among all nations." This document was signed by the Faculty and the Board of Trustees, under their great seal, with a long blue ribbon attached, and thus executed in due form, was delivered to the happy recipient. Who wonders that a youth without practical experience, armed with legal authority and solemnly declared by seven wise teachers of the mystic art, to be "duly qualified to discharge its responsible duties," should go forth to battle disease with high hopes and unbounded confidence in his ability to "heal the sick, raise the dead," and cast out of the human system all manner of (d) evils! Twenty years of study and practice have brought me to the following conclusions in reference to the prevailing systems and practice of medicine. They have their merits and demerits. Anatomy, physiology and surgery are their merits. Of pathology, nosology and therapeutics the educated physician knows as little correctly as the astrologers of old, and his ideas of disease and its proper remedy are as inconsistent in the light of truth as the incantations of the "medicine men" of the forest. I believe that every honest physician will concur with me that every step taken in practice, from the portals of that college from which he went forth clothed with authority and full confidence in the merits of his chosen science, has led him deeper and deeper into darkness and confusion. Every practitioner will acknowledge to himself, if not to the world, that the endless classification of symptoms to be found in the various works are not truthful guides to the proper understanding of complaints, nor to the proper applications of remedies. He knows that every new case presents new symptoms, and that in eight cases out of ten he is obliged to rely upon his own judgment in making out what appears to him to be the proper diagnosis and prescription. He is forced absolutely to flee from the superficial authorities of the profession into an independent, individual system. The individual who receives his medical dogmas from Hippocrates, or from books by minds walking in the same well-beaten track, rejoices that the whole philosophy of medicine is hypothetical and conjectural. He feels secure in his unsound but popular position, knowing that neither the profession or the people are capable of making an exposition of the time-honored fallacies of the schools. The darkness and uncertainty which enveloped all my early experience as a medical practitioner led me to doubt my capacity to comprehend the "science," and my skill to properly apply it to practice. I was flattered when my professors declared, over their official signatures, that I was duly qualified to judge of the nature and character of physical derangements and capable of applying the proper restoratives. My experience taught me different, and had I not held a court of inquiry and summoned the most reliable experts who have ever graced the profession, I might have settled down under the mortifying conclusion that I had mistaken my calling; that the science was perfect, and that in my case the "honors of the degree" had fallen on unworthy shoulders. As I before said, I called a court of inquiry in which the following testimony was elicited. If the medical profession object to the evidence, I have only to say, the witnesses are your own, your teachers and your authors, and as a general thing your superiors:

"Oh, that man would stoop to learn, or at least cease to destroy."—STOKES' *Practice*.

"All the metallic preparations are uncertain, as it depends entirely on the state of the stomach whether they have no action at all, or operate with dangerous violence."—HOOPER.

"The physician is a fortunate man, if positively he does not injure his patient."—BOERHAAVE.

"No physician whose works I have read, no professor of medicine whom I have ever heard speak on the nature of diseases, has ever discovered, or even hinted at, the nature and cure of fevers; all have delivered theories which amount to open acknowledgment of their ignorance."—DONALDSON.

"The science of medicine has been cultivated for more than two thousand years. The most devoted and greatest



talents have been exercised. Yet upon no subject has the wild spirit of imagination been more widely displayed. We know nothing of the cause of disease."—DR. GOOD.

"It is not less certain, but still more deplorable, that the majority of the people are yet a prey to medical credulity, superstition and delusion."—PROF. RAFINESQUE.

"Both surgery and medicine can and will, in the present astonishing strides of human intellect, be forced to pass a rigid scrutiny, and undergo a radical improvement."—SMEAD.

"To harmonize the contrarieties of medical doctrines is indeed a task as impracticable as to arrange the fleeting vapors around us."—PROF. CHAPMAN.

"Medicine is as yet in a very imperfect state. The philosophy of diseased action is very little known."—PROFESSOR NUNNELLY.

"Very few of the valuable discoveries in medicines have been made by physicians. They have either been the effect of chance or necessity, and have been opposed by the faculty till every one else was convinced of their importance. An implicit faith in the opinions of teachers, and an attachment to systems and established forms, will always operate on those who follow medicine as a trade."—BUCHAN.

"Taking the general run of practitioners, we can convince ourselves that most of them exercise nothing but the rudest empiricism under the cloak of science."—PROF. HARTMANN.

"I have long enough been tossed on the sea of unfounded hypothesis to feel convinced that absolute darkness prevails in the medical practice."—REIL.

"What a mass of credulity and error has actually accumulated in medicine from the presumptuous attempt to grasp at obscure objects, and make hasty and dangerous application of them to practice! When we cast our eyes upon our shelves loaded with volumes, few of them containing any genuine profitable knowledge, the greater part of them composed chiefly, either nugatory, erroneous, inapplicable or mischievous, in which the dear-bought grain is to be sought in the bushel of chaff, may it not be questioned whether such researches have not tended more to retard and corrupt than to advance and improve practical medicine?"—SIR GILBERT BLANE.

"The refusal in universities to tolerate any opinion in the private or public exercise of candidates for degrees in medicine, which is not taught or believed by their professors, is restraining a spirit of inquiry in that period of life which is most distinguished for ardor and invention in our science."—RUSH.

"Many individuals are blessed from their birth with such a powerful constitution that they are able to resist the worst kind of medical treatment."—KREUGER HANSEN.

"Physicians have been tinkering the constitution for about two thousand years. The result of their discoveries is that brimstone and mercury are the only two specifics. Diseases remain what they ever were."—COLEMAN.

"Except we adopt a reformed system, we shall lose our practice."—PROFESSOR JACKSON (medical, not pyrotechnical, professor).

"Minerals are the most destructive to animal bodies that malice can invent."—DR. CHEYNE.

"If God will not impart to man the secrets of medicine, it is right to consult the devil."—PARACELSUS (inventor of mercurial practice).

"Medical men have first obscured their art, and deluded the community into the belief that in medicine there is some charm, some conjuration, or some mighty magic. Men are indignant when we prescribe means as simple as the waters of Jordan, instead of smiting upon the part and uttering some technical incantation."—N. R. SMITH.

"I have seen nearly every form of chronic disease, after resisting almost every kind of medical treatment for months and years, yield in a very short time to correct diet and a well regulated general regimen."—GRAHAM.

"The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than it cures it, and debases or ruins our constitutions."—MORISON.

"Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."—PROF. ALONZO CLARKE.

"The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture, improved by murder."—SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE.

"The reason why quacks accumulate fortunes is, because regular physicians are so generally unsuccessful."—MUTER.

"I was a dogmatic at twenty, an observer at thirty, an empiric at forty, and now at fifty I no longer have any system."—BORDEN.

"I give all kinds of medicines, in all kinds of doses."—DR. W. H. HOLCOMB.

"I am sick of learned quackery."—PROF. WATERHOUSE.

"It is so impossible to separate from the trivial, that it were better to reject all."—LEUTAND.

"I am wearied of guessing."—D'ALEMBERT.

"Few are the remedies whose virtues and operations are certain. Many are those which are doubtful, suspicious, fallacious, false."—HOFFMAN.

"Universities are but dull repositories of exploded opinions."—DR. ADAM SMITH.

"An undue attachment to great names—Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna, among the ancients; Boerhaave, Cullen, Brown, Broussais, among the moderns—have in their turn established a despotism in medicine by the popularity of their names, which has imposed a restraint upon free inquiry, and thereby checked the progress of medicine."—RUSH.

"The people are a goose, and I'm going to pluck it."—BEALE.

"From the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established." Here is the evidence. Let the suffering, professional-ridden masses, as jurors, render a verdict. If medical science was an individual, amenable to the laws of the land, the above array of testimony would be more than sufficient to convict it of a great capital crime, and the unbiased judgment of public opinion would consign it to a felon's doom. Still, with this terrible record of

ignorance and crime, the "profession" is allowed to control your legislative councils, and to further outrage humanity in its self defence, by making it a penal offense in the Empire State to obey the teachings of Christ, in curing disease by the "laying on of hands." Out upon such laws, and shame upon those who enact and sustain them.

B. L. HEATH, "M. D."

He is no common soul she loves—  
The one on whom she ponders  
When, in some dream of tenderness,  
Her truant fancy wanders.  
The form that glides her vision through  
Is like some god of old,  
In tales of prince and paladin  
That minstrelsy has told.  
Man may not hope her heart to win,  
Be his of common mould.

#### HILL-SIDE HOME.

At an informal Convention held March 4th, 1876, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Hon. A. B. Bradford being called to the Chair, and Milo A. Townsend, Secretary, the following Call was presented, read, and on motion of Col. B. S. Heath, was adopted.  
TO THE LIBERALISTS OF AMERICA.

The light and experience of the last century, and particularly the present deplorable, social, political and financial condition of society, admonish us that we are on the eve of a Revolution, no less radical or important than that of a hundred years ago. For years, we have been drifting toward the rocks, without chart or compass, pilot or engineer. Self-preservation has compelled mankind to suppress their honest convictions, and to pander to a corrupt public sentiment, to honor those who are unworthy of honor, to cringe before the power of money, and to shout huzzas to gilded villany. The Angel of Justice has forsaken the Ship of State. Millions are "asking for bread, and receive a stone." Moral honesty has become a jest and a by-word with those in power.

In view of these facts, it is deemed important, that advanced and liberal minds should meet in a Congress during this Centennial year, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and devote the months of May and June to the discussion and elaboration of such Political, Industrial, Commercial, Financial, Social, Educational, Co-operative and Communal System, as humanity demands, and the times warrant, so that America may yet become the Messiah of nations, even though it may be through other Gethsemanes of Agony, or other Seas of sorrow,—but leading ultimately to grander heights of national glory, where Justice shall build her shrines, Humanity her homes, Science her temples, and the Religion of Righteousness, her altars.

After such systems have been wisely conceived, elaborated, digested, and adopted by the Congress, let it be proclaimed to the world on the 4th day of July next, with such appropriate ceremonies as the occasion requires. The beautiful Mansion,

#### "THE HILLSIDE HOME"

at Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa., has been leased for the Headquarters of Liberalists during the Centennial period. Its scenery and central location, proximity to Philadelphia, ease of access, beauty of surroundings, its pure soft spring water, its numerous and well furnished apartments, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty guests, and the cheapness of living, all combine to render it the most desirable and appropriate point for the purposes named.

At this place, the Liberal Congress will convene on May 4, 1876, and continue its session from time to time, until its objects are accomplished. All persons of liberal minds are cordially invited to participate in its deliberations. It is especially requested that the Liberalists of all nations at the Centennial, will be represented in this Congress, and unite with us in proclaiming a new Declaration of Independence.

#### THE ROUTE.

From New York and Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania R. R., via, Trenton, N. J., Belvidere division to Bull's Island, thence to Carversville, a distance of two miles through a beautiful valley by stage, which meets the trains that arrive at B. I. Quick connections at Phillipsburgh, Camden, Elizabeth, Flemington and Monmouth Junction, with all parts of the country. From Philadelphia by the North Pennsylvania R. R. to Doylestown; thence a distance of 7 miles over good roads by a new and comfortable stage, which connects with trains from Philadelphia. Quick connections at Lansdale, with Bethlehem, Norristown, Allentown, &c.

A. B. BRADFORD, President.

MILO A. TOWNSEND, Sec'y.

#### CO-OPERATIVE COLONY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The undersigned begs leave to announce to her numerous correspondents and co-workers, in her efforts to establish a co-operative Association and Industrial School, that in view of the assembling of a Liberal Congress, at the Hillside Home soon, to digest and elaborate a more perfect system for the management and guidance of such associations and Communal Homes, it is deemed advisable to postpone further negotiations on the subject, until the deliberations and conclusions of the Congress are proclaimed. She hopes to meet at the Home the coming summer, all who are interested in the proposed reforms, where future plans and arrangements can be perfected, and the co-operators meet face to face, thus securing the benefits of personal acquaintance, as well as the wisdom and experience of the combined assembly.

It seems to be of the utmost importance that those who contemplate association and co-operation for a lifetime, should meet, get acquainted and exchange freely their thoughts and views. In the present inexperienced, isolated and unorganized condition of public sentiment on this subject, we believe time, money and annoyance will be saved by awaiting the deliberations of the Congress referred to. After April 1, my address will be Carversville, Bucks Co., Pa. Hoping the above will meet the approval of my friends, I am, fraternally yours,

L. M. HEATH.

#### 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.

DR. CHAUNCEY BARNES writes that he is still in San Francisco, Cal., organizing circles for all kinds of mediumistic developments, and for practical work. He claims to be blessed with many beautiful gifts—rappings, table movements, trances, spiritual telegraphy, prophecy, diagnosing disease, healing by laying on of hands and with "the balm from God's medicine chests." He contemplates returning to the East in April, stopping for a while in Chicago, and going thence to Philadelphia.

A SKIN LIKE MONUMENTAL ALABASTER may be obtained by using GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which does away with the necessity for Sulphur Baths. Try it, ladies. It is a genuine beautifier, and very economical. Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue New York City.

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

MRS. S. A. WAKEMAN COOK, 578 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill., Psychometrist and Developing Medium, will give her attention to answering letters addressed to her, or will go into whatever town, hamlet or county wherever she may be sent, or called to go—taking, peculiarly, whatever those whom she visits or aids in their development may be inspired to give, letting each one measure their own pockets, and be their own judges of their capacity to give. There can be no new era until all things have passed away. I feel that I cannot belong to the new era so long as I make merchandise of the Holy Ghost (the Spirit of all Truth.)

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Mrs. Rebecca Messenger, diagnosing disease, or reading destiny, if present, \$1 00; by letter, \$2 00. Send age and sex. Address her, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. P. O. Box 1,671. (303.)

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.

SAFELY and certainly that great external remedy, Glen's Sulphur Soap, removes cutaneous eruptions by opening the pores whose obstruction was the cause of the difficulty. Test and you will indorse it. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

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

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.

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

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

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New York, June 10, 1875.

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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-Writers we 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.

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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 crabbéd 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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DR. J. PILKINGTON, of California, has written a striking Pamphlet with the above title. A perusal of its mass of facts will better post and fortify the Liberal mind as to ecclesiastical pretensions and the persecutions of the Church in all ages, than many a more bulky and ambitious work. Liberal friend, no fitter work can be selected to hand to your bigoted neighbor of the Church than this instructive pamphlet. Anxious to spread the truth, we have reduced the price of this work (which is elegantly printed in clear type, on fine white paper), to twenty cents, postage 2 cents. 32 large pages.

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BY KERSEY GRAVES,

Author of "The Biography of Satan" and "The Bible  
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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 collate 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.

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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.

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" Chambers street. ....	8.40 "	10.45 "	" Chambers street. ....	7.00 "
" Jersey City. ....	9.15 "	11.15 "	" Jersey City. ....	7.20 "
" Hornellsville. ....	9.30 "	1.50 "	" Hornellsville. ....	7.40 "
Lv Suspension Bridge. ....	12.05 A. M.	8.10 "	Lv Suspension Bridge. ....	11.45 "
Ar Hamilton. ....	2.45 "	2.55 "	Ar Hamilton. ....	1.25 "
" 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. ....	5.30 "
" 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. ....	10.60 "	....	" St. Joseph. ....	11.10 A. M.
" Kansas City. ....	10.40 P. M.	....	" Kansas City. ....	11.25 "
" Atchison. ....	11.00 "	....	" Atchison. ....	11.17 "
" Leavenworth. ....	12.10 "	....	" Leavenworth. ....	12.40 noon.
" Denver. ....	7.00 A. M.	....	" Denver. ....	....

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