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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.

WHEN WILL OUR LEGISLATORS LEARN WISDOM?

BY WARREN CHASE.

Every day brings new evidences of the evil effects of our marriage laws, and yet our legislators dare not touch the holy institution which derives all its sacredness from the oldest and most rotten and corrupt christian church—the one that has now found our public school system dangerous to its sacred authority, and is attacking it with bitter denunciation. Intelligence, science, knowledge are its enemies, and ever have been and ever will be to the whole scheme of christian salvation, to the tree and all its branches, of which marriage is a principal one—a trap set by the church where the clergy make money by getting the rich into it, and the lawyers by getting them out, while the poor are caught without profit to anybody, and only get out by death or dollars, or by running away so far that no one will follow them. The system is almost a fac simile of the slave code, varying in different States as that did, but having a general uniformity. Both systems establish and enforce a right of property in human beings—slavery held it in both sexes, but marriage only in women. Both systems have ameliorative laws that determine how far this property may be pounded, clubbed and whipped, as some States have for the protection of horses. Both systems allow prostitution and abuse without limit, and allow rape without penalty or criminality. Both systems have good men in them, who do not abuse their slaves; and both have bad men who are a disgrace to the race, and such do most cruelly abuse their wives as others did their slaves, and there are more of the wives abused in our country than there ever were of slaves, and abused, many of them, as badly, yet where is the Garrison who dares demand abolition? Both systems take the labor of the victims without compensation, except so far as necessity or fancy induces it, as a gift, for support or for special favors. Both systems make the children of the slaves the property of the owner of the mother, for a time, except as some recent ameliorating statutes have modified the system, but even in these the churches step in to control the education of them, so as to keep the control of the rising generation, and keep the old marriage institution sacred and safe from harm. We did not violate the slave laws when in force, and we do not advocate the violation of this, to us, equally wicked system, but we shall raise our voice and drive our pen against it as we did against the former, till, like it, there is no vestige of its cruelty left. When the slave laws were put aside other laws were necessary for the protection of the victims who had been robbed of their labor, and had no education nor property to guard against the vicissitudes of life; and equal civil rights before the law, with suffrage and education, became necessary, and with these they soon began to be self-supporting, and to steadily rise in the scale of being, but in the competition of races only to be outrun, beaten, and disappear in the end by being swallowed up in miscegenation. The women have a little property, about one-tenth of what belongs by right equally to both sexes, and many of them have a tolerable good education, though largely from novel-reading which greatly misleads the mind with false ideas of life that are rarely real or to be realized. Now, what is needed is the unconditional repeal of all marriage laws, divorce laws, and laws regulating married parties, to place women in perfect equality with man in every respect before the law, and authorize all parties, whether now in marriage or not, to make their own contracts of partnership, and put them on record for their own security and the protection of children; declare all children the legitimate heirs of both parents, and hold both for their support and education, and hold both partners under the law of civil contracts as partners individually responsible for their conduct and treatment of each other, as of other persons, and let rape and any other crime be punished the same when committed on a partner as if on any other person. Let black and white, male and fe-

male human beings have equal liberty and responsibility, and provide education for all children alike, and let both sexes have equal chance to rise into public power and prominence before the law as the royal families of Europe do in selecting a person to wear the crown. We may as well have a woman for President as England a woman for Queen. Some silly and superficial minds think all that is needed is to secure the ballot to woman, but it will be of little value if obtained unless our marriage laws are thoroughly revolutionized, and so far as these points of slavery are in them, abolished.

It is a shame that so many good men and women who need no change and no laws for themselves should have no mercy on the poor victims that are suffering as the slaves did from cruel masters, and therefore give us no aid and support in this great work of justice and human sympathy. We know there are thousands of good parties who need no change for themselves, but there is not a neighborhood in our country that has not one or more cases of cruelty and hardship arising under our laws, and these people are certainly aware of them and of the cause; but it is holy, and must not be touched, even though its victims number millions in our country.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

ARTICLE I.

Dear Weekly:—Many encouraging letters have been received by me, from all parts of the states—from Maine to California—in response to the article that appeared in your columns November 6th, 1875, on Universal Brotherhood, which will be known as my introductory. The character of these letters is such as to convince me that the masses of the people are ready for work—systematic work, co-operation—had they but a rallying standard, which should, I think, be in the form of a declaration of human rights. It should be more complete than the Declaration of Independence, that is, it should include the rights of women and children as well as men, and set forth definitely the rights of all. It would seem appropriate for the persons who are favorable to this idea of a universal brotherhood, to meet July 1st, 1876, at Philadelphia, in a world's convention, and on July 4th make their declaration of human rights to the world. If such a declaration were made by ten persons—even one person—I believe the people would rally around it. The key-note to the heart of humanity was struck by our forefathers, when they declared, "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Do we enjoy these rights to-day in the broadest and highest acceptance of these terms? Nay. Think of the right to life and all it implies. Do governments secure us in the complete enjoyment of this right? When they secure to us the right to be begotten, born and reared under the most favorable auspices known in the science of life, we can then say they secure to us life, and that our liberty, freedom and pursuit of happiness are complete. The right to be begotten, under natural conditions (favorable auspices), involves the liberty and right of a mother to choose not only when she shall become a mother; but by whom, and all the other conditions that influence maternity. What, also, of her right to the pursuit of happiness? Is every woman in this country happy; or, is every woman free to pursue happiness? Do they enjoy perfect liberty—freedom? Does every man, woman and child enjoy these inestimable blessings? No! Until men, women and children are secure, beyond peradventure, in the blessings of a good home, plenty of food and clothing and all the concomitants of life to make them happy, they are not secure in their rights to life, liberty and happiness (equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none!) A government that is instituted for these objects, is a failure whenever it falls short of them; this being the case, it behooves the people—the governed—to take steps toward the complete attainment of their rights. The government of these United States, for a century, has been run in the interest of capital and demagogism. It is high time a change for the better was made, and it is proposed for the universal brotherhood to make it in a peaceable way, but forcibly if it must.

My former article called attention to the idea of a universal brotherhood (sisters, of course, included.) I presume every person desires such a condition of life—the uniting of all humanity in fraternal relations—and that they will work for it. This cannot be accomplished by one or two individuals writ-

ing, talking, lecturing, or theorizing alone, but an organization working in combination with these agents can, I believe, do it. Systematic work accomplished the overthrow of slavery. Had not the abolition party organized, and worked systematically, as a body, slavery would exist to-day among the blacks. Wendell Phillips has said that, fifty thousand persons well organized, can overcome every obstacle in the way of their object, and carry everything before them, and I believe it. The people are ready for organization of some kind, then why not those who favor a universal brotherhood unite under that name, and take as their rallying point "Human Rights," and pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the attainment and maintenance of them; and undertake also the "amelioration of the condition of humanity in every possible manner?" For twenty-five or thirty years past we have had theory upon theory; we want them put to practice now.

Who are ready to do so, and willing to go to work systematically? Those who are, will please write to me. Ever since the financial panic, the working-classes have been waiting (Micawber-like) for something to turn up, but it seems to me they must turn it up themselves. The poor are growing poorer, and the rich, richer; and the signs of the times portend a bloody conflict between labor and capital. This conflict can be averted on the principle of co-operation, by giving every person employment and making it the duty of every one who can work, to do so, as is proposed by the universal brotherhood. Within a third of a century the problem of co-operation has been solved by the working-classes of England. Thirty-three years ago, twenty-eight men in the city of Rochdale, England, combined for mutual interest an co-operation, at first, for the purchase of the necessaries of life. They started on a capital of one hundred and forty dollars. During this time they have gradually extended their co-operation until they embrace every branch of industry—productive and distributive. To-day there exist societies in nearly every important town in England, all working on the Rochdale plan; the combined membership of these societies exceeds 500,000; their property and capital, exclusive of mills and factories, is valued at \$80,000,000; they own mills and factories of all kinds, and have even been calculating how long it will take them to own all the property in England, and every acre of land—even the crown jewels, basing their calculation on the present rate of increase of their accumulated wealth. Just twenty years hence is the answer to this problem. Cannot the working-classes of America do better than this, in the next twenty years, by becoming, on the co-operative plan, owners of all the property in America, thereby becoming the possessors of capital (the product of their labor) and averting the conflict of capital and labor, as both will then be united? The workmen of England are in earnest; they have taken the first step toward educating the people for a universal brotherhood. Thus far they have done a grand work, but the workmen of the States have a grander one before them—to achieve the perpetuation of human freedom. The working-classes of England are now trying to unite this class in America in co-operative bodies. They have sent their agents here to explain their system of co-operation, and co-operative stores are now being organized. As soon as the societies here are strong enough they will form a union with the English societies and co-operate on a grand scale. I would like to hear from the people whether they are for or against the ideas advanced in this article. Those writing and expecting a reply will please co-operate a little with me, by enclosing stamps for return postage. Address No. 270 West Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky. Thanking you, dear WEEKLY, for the publication of my former article, I am, as ever,

Yours for humanity,
November 28, 1875.

G. H. KRIEGER.

DEMOCRACY A FAILURE.

What can be more absurd in this age, after our hundred years' experience in democratic government, than to propose as a remedy for evils that democracy could not hinder coming into existence, some further development of the democratic principle? It is immaterial that the extension of the suffrage to women is the particular development now actually proposed; there could not be any other. There remains no other class which does not already enjoy this precious blessing, and our actual state proves well how precious the blessing is. True, indeed, there are children, babies in arms for

Mad. Darnass

example, whose "rights" are assuredly shamefully trampled upon, and certain sorts of criminals and lunatics shut out still. The worst criminals, however, already have the suffrage; the politicians and the Wall street men are not disfranchised, and a large proportion of lunatics are similarly favored, for have not our "reformers" votes?

The arguments advanced to prove the necessity for feminine influence in our political life have no real bearing upon the question. Feminine influence is, indeed, beyond all possible doubt, the one source of purification to which at this day we must, perforce, look. Without this we are lost; for every other social force is engulfed in the universal corruption. Not for woman's sake alone, although the atrocious injustice done to her were ground ample enough in all conscience, but for man's own sake, we need and must have women take part, and a most influential part, indeed a finally dominant part, in public affairs; and the right sort of women, too—the enlightened, the emancipated, the free. But what has that to do with female suffrage? It is a pure begging of the question, natural enough in the present state of public opinion—for it is the prevailing public opinion that is supremely false, lying in the face of the most patent facts around us, but still none the less a pure begging of the question—to suppose that woman's influence upon our social and political condition would be enhanced by the adoption of female suffrage. The very opposite would be the real result. If anything could positively annul feminine influence it would be giving the ballot to women, or rather the fatal condescension of women in accepting it.

Democracy has had, in fact, a full and fair trial, and the verdict of a century's experience is overwhelmingly against it. The two main objects for the accomplishment of which it was so long looked to, and for the sake of which it was so long cherished by the party then truly progressive, were individual freedom and honest government. Of honest government it is needless to say one word: every one will feel spontaneously the bitter irony involved in the mere juxtaposition of the two words democracy and honesty in government. But democracy is, in fact, although the public does not yet see this so clearly, just as unfriendly to liberty also. Illustrations of this abound, but just here we will stop to cite only the one damning fact that it was the American democracy, and in the proper sense of the word, too, that was for so many long years the stronghold of industrial slavery. Aye, and it is so still. Watch it a while longer; you will soon see.

What we really want is good government. But still government—a government that can govern. Good government nevertheless—really good, or what is the same thing, the genuine Republic. But how can democracy, by any possibility, give us this? Who cares for good government? Who cares for the public weal? Who seriously and in earnest interests himself in the general well-being?

Assuredly there are some who do so. Assuredly there are some whose eyes are open wide enough to see that each one would be best off by everybody's devoting himself to the service of the whole. Nay, there are those, and many of them, too, who are so well constituted that the welfare of the whole naturally presents itself to them as the supreme end for which it is clearly everybody's duty to live; who find it difficult to conceive of any reasonable mind doubting such a principle for one moment. But these are, after all, an infinitely small minority relatively. It is only a small minority indeed, who ever form for themselves any distinct conception of the public welfare, much less imagine it to be an affair with which they have to trouble themselves. For the vast majority, politics are merely a sphere in which certain personal advantages may be won for themselves individually. They prize their votes as they do any other item of their stock in trade; a vote is simply a thing by which, directly or indirectly, they hope "to turn an honest penny." Even those who would hesitate to directly sell their votes for so much currency, look upon them none the less, as in the main an instrument for their own personal and individual advancement.

From all which, it does not by any means follow, that the remedy for our actual ills consists in any wise in falling back upon some bastard imitation of the governmental systems, which are tottering to their fall in Europe, sustained even there by vast and ever vaster armaments, the maintenance of which becomes from year to year more and more difficult. So insane a retrogression, will, no doubt, be proposed among us openly in due time, as it is already freely enough talked about at Manhattan Clubs, and so forth. It has been the aim for a long, long time of certain party leaders. Can any man be idiot enough to suppose a Belmont honestly and *bona fide* a democrat? It is partly in order to prepare for such a retrogression that the present "panic" was organized and is so long kept up. "Panics" always are the product of deliberate intention on the part of the flesh and blood mortals upon whom one would lay one's finger (or a halter either for the matter of that), not at all as is pretended, the result of some occult and mysterious operation of some occult and mysterious force. And it is to aid in this same preparation that the actual corruption in our political system is winked at, nay, directly encouraged by party leaders who are beyond the reach of any temptation to finger "the spoils" themselves.

Our real remedy is in no sort of backward movement, but on the contrary, in going forward; we must press on from our present sham republic to the real republic—the social as well as the merely political republic. But this we can do only when we shall have a progressive party that ceases to make the enormous, the fatal mistake of imagining republicanism and democracy to be one and the same thing.

RAMSHORN.

NOTHING BEING DONE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1875.

"The world has been aware of this so far as animals are concerned, and for some two centuries has studiously sought to improve horses, cows, swine, etc., and even vegetables.

Grand results have been accomplished, the character and quality of our domestic animals having been essentially bettered. During all this time nothing has been done to improve the human race."

It seems as if writers ought to be more particular and speak more truthfully than in the above underscored. Men have improved quite as much in two hundred years as animals. Only few even now breed fine stock. Any quantity of poor breeds of sheep, horses, cattle, etc. in the country. More than two thousand years ago Plutarch wrote an essay on the breeding of children, quite up to modern times. There are plenty of books on that subject sold now, and more will be, and a good many people practice it. Cowan's New Life has sold forty thousand, and it is on this subject. Sexual Physiology sells as well, and so of other books. Is nothing being done? Yes, much.

Yours,

J. G. BROWN.

THE UNDERTONE.

BY MRS. D. H. CLARK.

I watched the violet spaces of the sky
Soft-shaken into stars—and, wondering, sought
To know the Awful Power that had wrought,
And set them circling to their destiny,
In aeons long gone by.

I heard a mother crying in the night,
Pleading with Fate that she might look once more
On her dead darling's face, long months before
Sea-cradled, wave-enwrapped from her sad sight
'Neath flowers of encrinite.

I saw two lovers kiss, and kiss again
Through streaming tears, with clasped, clinging hands:
For one must journey into far-off lands,—
Gray, countless leagues of distance would remain,
Through years of loss and pain!

I met a crippled beggar in the way,
One who had never harmed his brother man,
Or sister woman; yet the Almighty Plan
Forced him to stretch his feeble palm each day,
Till head and heart grew gray;

Seeking the world's cold alms. The sun went down;
And once again I watched the purple skies,
Weary in soul, heavy with memories
Of wrong and grief that were that day made known,
In Life's drear undertone.

The Index.

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

Editors Weekly:—Please let me ask the coin advocates a few questions:

1. What was the average price that the United States received in coin by the sale of its bonds?
 2. What is the amount, with interest, that would be due on each bond if paid at maturity?
 3. How much more is this amount than the sum in coin originally purchased; or, if that cost be more or greater than it is worth, how much will that cost exceed the present value?
 4. If the United States bond was sold for coin at forty cents on the dollar, then, \$2 50 at interest for twenty years (more or less) would make each coin dollar cost five, but being of the value of one dollar only, the United States loses four dollars by the operation, giving five dollars for every dollar that it got originally; how many dollars must the United States buy at that rate to make the people rich?
 5. If each paper dollar cost the United States one cent, and stood in the market, compared with the coin dollar, at eighty-five cents, then, by subtracting the cost of making it, there would be Eighty-four cents net profit for the paper dollar.
 6. Now, how many dollars, with eighty-four per cent. net profit, would be required to bankrupt the nation?
- Hon. Carl Schurz, one of the coin advocates, at Cincinnati, Ohio, about the close of the late election in that State, made the bold declaration that "the advocates of paper money are dishonest, and that said money is dishonest money."

This language would apply better to those who betray their constituents and country, in just the way and manner these coin advocates have done by enacting the famous or infamous "contraction" laws, wherein the American people were told that, if they would destroy their legal tenders by burning them up, coin would flow in in sufficient quantity to do the whole business of the country and make better times. As well have said to all laboring people "That a good beaver suit of clothes for each one who should burn his old one out of the way would be sure to come."

But the main mischief done by this betrayal is that the bill of cost for coin was the average price that the United States obtained for bonds, with the interest added until the bond is paid some time in the future. So that five dollars of cost for every gold dollar purchased will certainly be the least average cost for coin, and which, after it has been paid for, is only one dollar, and worth but about ten or fifteen cents more than the legal tender which cost the nation to manufacture it but one penny, and is worth within ten or fifteen cents on the dollar as much as the boasted gold dollar. Now, it is an axiom that the practical results coming from a party's acts, or from a policy which has been adopted by him, must be regarded as the object for which that policy had been adopted.

Therefore, these advocates insist that their constituents shall be made to pay the "bill" which is or may be presented for purchasing coin at a rate that cost four dollars more for each dollar than said dollar was actually worth, rather than that said constituents should make a net profit of eighty odd cents on each dollar.

Now this is "honesty," and the "coin" dollar is called "honest money" by coin advocates, because of this fact of its cost being saddled on their constituents, purposely to swindle them out of their annual earnings, which is an act they could not do if this people should demand that their money—the money of these United States—should be made by stamping the nation's insignia upon paper, and that the same law under which it should be made should declare it

to be the lawful money of the nation, and a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

These coin men know, that if the civilized nations had sufficient bullion out of which each government could make as many dollars, each one a cube of one solid foot of gold; as they now could of paper, the much dreaded "inflation" of coin instead of paper would reach a lower depth so far as value is concerned, than could be reached now by paper, on account of the cost of the manufacture of the two kinds of money, and by reason of the great inconvenience of coin over paper.

But these advocates say "the bullion cannot be had in such quantities." But we say further, that this fact, that bullion is scarce is the reason coin is chosen for money rather than paper. Because in this case the world's actual demand for money would exceed the supply, to the extent that those who held coin for sale would be enabled to charge the governments needing it a price equal to their ability to pay.

And again, the people have been taught that "coin obtains its value from the labor of the miner;" i. e. that coin possesses greater value than paper because it costs more; i. e. that cost is the true measure of value, and hence, if the nation desires a money of great value, they cannot make it of paper because that is too cheap.

But they can have a money of great value by purchasing coin and paying therefor all they have with which to pay, and also all they can annually earn thereafter, and all their posterity can also earn and produce through all coming time.

And this great cost gives both "value" and "honesty" to this kind of money, i. e. so say "contractionists, who hold that, "if we will only burn up our old clothes, a good new beaver suit will surely come to us."

Now, it appears that to attempt a disproof of this theory, that cost gives value, and that, therefore, coin has a greater value than paper, because it costs more, would be but a loss of time and effort.

But, for the especial benefit of these "honest" fellows who have exhausted their stock of adjectives upon those who hold to furnishing the nation money—a money that is most convenient for use in measuring values—at the least possible cost, so that the nation may have an abundance of money and no debt, instead of the same kind of a debt that has bankrupted every nation that has ever purchased its money at the rates that coin costs over paper—we will give them an example to disprove this absurd theory, to wit, that cost gives value. The example is this: If it be true that cost gives value to any article, then the most worthless article may be made the most valuable by paying the greatest possible sum for it. And hence, if the Government should make legal tenders cost more than coin, then paper would supersede coin in all the monetary transactions of the world by reason of its value.

But those among the advocates of coin who fully comprehend the situation, know that cost does not add value, but actually makes many articles valueless, because of their great cost preventing their use.

If a well-to-do farmer should take it into his head that he would burn half of his estate to enhance the value of the other half, there is no court in the country which would not appoint a guardian over him on petition, etc. And yet this is regarded at this time by the American people as the grandest plank in finance!

W. HOPKINS.

FREMONT, IND., Nov. 27, 1875.

THE FOUR REVOLUTIONS.

To the Editors of the Weekly:

A very unjust complaint is made against the WEEKLY by many who ought to be better informed, similar to that made against the Apostles in time past, viz: "that it is a stirrer up of strife among the peoples," also that in exposing the errors and shortcomings of modern civilization it is creating the conditions of which it complains, and that therefore it ought to be condemned and repudiated as mischievous, and as opposed to the peace and welfare of society. There are many unthinking persons who hold the above positions to be correct, the fallacies of which, with your permission, I propose to discuss and expose in this letter.

It may well be asserted, that, on the four grand subjects now agitating, not only this country, but the fairest portions of the civilized world, viz: our industrial, financial, religious and social systems, there is grievous need of reforms in each of the same, although, as yet, the masses are not agreed as to the means by which such reforms can be obtained, or how far they ought to extend. It is claimed, therefore, that the free discussion of such subjects, which is the distinguishing characteristic of the WEEKLY, is now in order, as it is only by such discussion that sufficient unity among us can be obtained for their fitting accomplishment. In the columns of your paper I notice there is an opening for the expression of the conflicting elements that compose what is called society, and in it the voice of the conservative as well as the radical is not unfrequently heard.

Many also object to the fearless manner in which the WEEKLY exposes the evils which at present afflict us, apparently believing that your paper takes delight in such fearful expositions of the conditions of the masses of our country. This is condemning the surgeon for using the probe before he applies the remedy. Such condemners of the WEEKLY, however, rarely put forward any ideas of their own, though they may be opposed to those suggested by the WEEKLY, and their hatred to it is generally the only bond of union to be found among them.

Efforts for the suppression of the truth may be considered politic by some, but it is easy to prove that they are reprehensible, and will prove unavailable. Reprehensible, because no just man or well-wisher of our race could desire that things should remain in the chaos in which they are now, were it possible that such could be the case; unavailable, because the above-named revolutions are natural growths that it is not in the power either of statesmen or soldiers to arrest, or even temporarily hinder. The systems of the past social, religious, financial and industrial, have had their day

and done their work. They are now worse than useless incumbrances. They must and will be speedily removed from the path of human progress, and new ones invented and applied more in consonance with the welfare of the masses of the people of the present age.

For the above reasons the WEEKLY and all true reformers are amply justified in pointing at the evils existing among us, and demanding radical reformatations. None other will answer. In social reform it is necessary to stand up to the line demanding the admission of the sovereignty of woman in the domain of the affections, and respect for the personal rights and liberties of all human beings. In religious reform, standing on the Constitution, let us assert the full and entire liberty of conscience in matters of religion decreed by that instrument. In financial reform let us seek to curb the present insolent power of money by demanding the withdrawal of all laws securing interest, or recognizing it in any form, save that of a medium of exchange for labor, and in industrial reform let us assert the rights of the millions of producers against the claims of distributors, and the domination of capitalists by reducing the latter to their proper positions, viz: that of paid agents to the former and far more necessary and numerous part of the great family of man.

That the above reformatations are daily advancing throughout the civilized world all statesmen know. Bismarck frightens the well-to-do classes in Germany with the "red spectre" of Communism. The unsuccessful soldier that holds power in France re-echoes the warning of his comrade, the German; for, in spite of the four years of fusillade of Satory, there are Frenchmen yet whom he desires "to disarm" left in France. In England, Gladstone finds it necessary to raise the Protestant war-cry against the Pope, while in the United States, the crusade against "the rag baby" divides the honors with that against the unconstitutional claims of the churches. Verily, the mills of the Deity are at work, and for us to shut our eyes to the daily flashes of moral lightnings, and our ears to the hourly thunder peals that reverberate around us would not only be useless, but reprehensible. Verily, either on or over the present governments of the nations these revolutions will make (and are making) their way, and the WEEKLY deserves, and will, in the near future, receive the world's thanks for its truthfulness in pointing out the evils that afflict us, and also for the fearless manner in which it has exhibited the means by which they can be obliterated, and also what better systems ought to be instituted after their removal.

R. W. HUME.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

"Mr. Bradlaugh at once came forward from the rear of the hall, where he had been sitting, and mounting the platform said: I only come forward in obedience to a call which it would be impertinence to refuse here to-night. I came to be a listener, and with no sort of intention of making any speech at all, and the right I should have on this platform is, that for the last twenty-five years of my short life I have pleaded for those rights which are now pleaded for. (Applause.) The woman question is no American question, no national question; it is a question for the whole world, and the best men of every country and of every age have held one view upon it, while the worst men have naturally held the other view. It is not a question of mere taxation; it is a question of thorough humanity; a question not of mere geographical limitation, not of America, not of England, not of France, not of Italy, not of Spain; but were it a question in any of these countries, in each a woman's record would stand out to show you that woman can do and has done woman's work of making man truer and purer—(applause)—and there is no age of the world, however confined the page of its history, that you cannot find some woman who has shown out through the darkness of night to show you that, though such stars were obscured by foolish societarian regulations, she could still shine; and whenever woman suffrage is debated my voice is at their service, and this in no sense of doing favor, but because the grander woman is made the purer man will be.—(Applause.)"

The little speech by Mr. Bradlaugh, was made at the Convention of the Boston Wing of Woman Suffragists, but wasn't it a little too broad for their contracted ideas of woman's capacity for freedom, for him to say on that platform, that the woman question "is a question of thorough humanity"? thorough humanity, O! ye Boston women, is a broad phrase, and yet you applauded it!

REFERENCE to CHRIST by TACITUS.

To the Editor of the Sun—SIR: Your "infidel" correspondent, D. M. B., is wide of the mark in asserting that "no profane historian corroborates the fact of his (Christ's) existence." As this assertion lies at the basis of most of his elaborate argument, I am rather surprised that you did not see fit to refute it in your editorial comments on the latter. In the works of the Roman historian, Tacitus, speaking of certain obscure fanatics, who were accused of causing the great fire at Rome in the reign of Nero, says that the founder of their detestable superstition was one Christus, executed as a malefactor in Judea, under the procurator, Pontius Pilate. I regret that my memory does not enable me to give either his precise words or a more particular reference to them. The passage is a very striking and suggestive one, and its authenticity is unquestioned. I would recommend D. M. B. to look it up, in Murphy's translation, which is easily accessible. N. Y. Sun.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE RADICAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

Resolved. That the practice in the courts of Philadelphia and elsewhere of proposing questions to women of a domestic and personal character, with a view to weaken their testimony, the like of which are not proposed to men, is grievously unjust, ungentelemanly and indecent, of which we have recently, in the Brown trial, had a most mortifying exhibition, and forms a part of that public sentiment which demands one moral standard for men and another for women, and we submit that it should be reprimanded by the bench and discountenanced by all other officials, thus raising the tone of the general public.

Resolved. That the Radical Club of Philadelphia view with approbation the efforts of the women journalists of Philadelphia to obtain proper recognition during the coming Centennial Exposition for themselves and the literary women of the whole country; and they recommend so full and strong an appeal on this subject to the citizens of the

United States that no difficulties may be thrown in their way by the effete prejudice of the past, and women's right to cultivate this most lucrative and honorable field of labor be henceforth clearly acknowledged.

Resolved. That although the general illumination called for by the press at the advent of the new year is in some respects sympathized with by women as well as men, yet in view of the fact that women, in this hundredth year of our nation's existence, are held amenable to laws they have had no voice in making, are in complete political subjection to a government entirely administered by men, are still the slaves which the men of 1776 declared all in this condition to be, in the assertion that "taxation without representation is tyrannical," and that "a just government rests upon the consent of the governed," it is more in accordance with their condition and feelings to call upon women and men imbued with the spirit of 1776 to darken their dwellings on the occasion referred to as a truer symbol of the oppression and injustice of which they still remain the victims.

LINES TO MRS. WOODHULL.

BY MISS M. W. W.—

But half the weary work was done
Long centuries ago;
When that great Soul, whom God calls Son,
Walked in this vale of woe.

The other half was handed down
Well nigh two thousand years,
To sharply set thy thorny crown,
And fill thine eyes with tears.

For though, undaunted, meeting tasks
Would sternest hearts appall,
A woman thou; and woman-like,
Thy bitter tears must fall.

But that immortal Son of Man
Who bore their sins and cares,
The range could never, never scan,
Of Woman's hopes and fears.

The gentle lamb, on altars slain,
To man's perception dim,
An emblem of the Saviour's pain,
For years preceded Him.

What was the typic sacrifice
Thy mission to unfold?
Millions of woman's broken hearts,
And smothered sighs untold.

Through the long line of mothers, chained
In stern captivity,
Thy life was given to the world,
Thy sex had need of thee.

Not for thyself, in slothful ease?
Thy earnest hands can fold,
Compelled through discord's raging seas,
The cruel helm to hold.

Not yet the ages, blind with pain,
Can understand thy worth;
But daughter's daughters yet shall sing
Hosannas for thy birth.

"I GO THROUGH my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

A YOUNG man who went into the Black Hills last May, with an outfit costing \$582, has just returned home with a nugget of gold that is valued at \$1.67.

At Vinalhaven, Me., during a cold snap, the residents out with axes over a hundred bushes of herrings out of the ice in the harbor where they had been frozen in.

A CYNICAL man insists that the fewer relatives or friends the happier we are. "In your poverty they never help you, in your prosperity they always help themselves."

A DOCTOR and a military officer became enamored of the same lady. A friend asked her which of the two suitors she intended to favor. She replied that "it was difficult for her to determine, as they were both such killing creatures."

PROFANITY is never admired. What is gross is never humorous, and what is violent is never witty. It is the loving heart and the friendly countenance that are flowers along the road of human existence.

In the line of "How to bring up Parents," is the speech of the little boy who said, "Father, I think you should give up swearing, or family prayers." That boy recognizes the fitness of things.

An old Scotch lady gave a pointed reply to a minister who knew he had offended her, and expressed surprise that she should come so regularly to here him preach. Said she "My quarrel's wi' you, mon; it's no wi' the Gospel."

—THE mowl, wrote a school-boy, is a larger bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with, and two more to kick with; and it wears its wings on the side of its head. It is stubbornly backward about going forward.

"IS THIS THE WAY to Aberdeen?" asked a gentleman of a man who was breaking stones. "Noo, whaur did ye come frae?" was the thoroughly Scotch answer. "What business is it of yours where I came from?" returned the gentleman, angrily. "Ou, jist as muckle as it is whaur ye're gaun," replied the lapidary, quietly resuming his occupation.

THE LONDON Court Journal says: "A little story is going the rounds concerning one of our London Broad Church clergymen, who, being recently on an excursion in Scotland, was vehemently rebuked by his landlady for taking a walk on Sunday afternoon. The clergyman said he could not see the harm, and replied, 'You know that our Lord himself walked with his disciples in the fields on the Sabbath day.' 'Aye,' said the old lady, 'aye, I ken it, an' I ne'er thoott any the better o' him for it, neither!'"

A YOUNG man in Olathe, Kansas, who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his washwoman and one to his girl, and, by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope and sent them off. The washwoman was well pleased at an invitation to take a ride the next day, but when the young lady read "If you muss up my

shirt bosoms, and rub the buttons off my collar anymore, as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening, and declares that she will never speak to him again.

BACKWARD, PIN BACKWARD.

Backward, pin backward my skirts in their flight;
Make me look small again just for to-night,
I am so weary—my skirts are so long,
Sweeping the pavements as I walk along;
Gathering the dirt from out of the street,
Looked at by every one whom I may meet;
Mother, dear mother, I know I'm a fright!
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, the days are so warm,
And I am tired of this dress I have on,
It is so clumsy, and don't fit me right;
Pin it back, mother, pin it back tight.
Now I am ready—don't I look sweet,
Smiling on all I may happen to meet?
I'm in the fashion, so that is all right,
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

Mother, dear mother, I know it's a sin
To have dresses show the shape of one's limb;
But what is a poor girl going to do?
If all the world wears them, she must wear too.
It's only the thin ones that are afraid
To show off a form that's not neatly made.
You may laugh, if you will, but you know I'm right;
Pin back my skirts, mother, pin 'em back tight.

BUSINESS EDITORIALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SEXUAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.—The members and friends of this reforming body will meet in Rochester Hall, Boston, Sunday and Monday, January 30th and 31st, 1876.

There will be three sessions each day, commencing at 10 o'clock Sunday morning and closing at 9.30 Monday night. Morning session devoted to general conference, speakers to confine themselves to such experiences and criticisms as belong to sexual history.

Afternoon and evening sessions to be opened by regular speakers, the subject matter of each address to be followed by brief, analytic, and corroborative speeches.

The persons having historic digests of progress, statistics, and other useful information are hereby invited to attend and take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Among the speakers invited to be present are Leo Miller, Mattie Strickland, Prof. Vaughan, Stephen Pearl Andrews, Prof. R. W. Hume, Anna M. Middlebrook, Mrs. M. S. Townsend, Levi K. Joslin, William Foster, Jr., E. H. Heywood, Angela T. Heywood, Joseph Buxton, Anthony Higgins, Mr. Damon, Susie Willis Fletcher, J. William Fletcher, D. W. Hull, Moses Hull, Mattie Sawyer, Benjamin Todd, Marion Todd, W. F. Jamieson, Dr. J. A. Clark, Maggie Clark, E. V. Wilson, Warren Chase, and others.

On behalf of the Committee. J. H. W. TOOHEY.
15 Pembroke street, Chelsea, Mass.

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

POSTSCRIPT TO A PRIVATE LETTER FROM AUSTIN KENT.

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

In love, A. KENT.

SEANCES will be given at the Co-operative Home, 308 Third avenue, as follows, until further notice:

Public Circles on Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 25 cents.

Developing Circles for those having mediumistic powers, will be given on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

Developing Circles for ladies exclusively will be given on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THOMAS COOK, editor and publisher of the *Kingdom of Heaven*, Boston, Mass., who is earnestly and devotedly in sympathy with the new departure of unfolding the gospel and prophetic truths of the Bible, has gone West to labor in the glorious cause of love, and may be addressed or seen at No. 578 Milwaukee av., Chicago. He does not stop to ask how much will you pay him, but will go and preach in public or private assemblies for whatever earnest seekers after truth may feel to give him. Let all who will give him a night's lodging or a dinner to help him on, send in their calls, for it is the Lord's wish and he will provide.

WARREN CHASE, having given up his trip to California may be addressed during January at Ottumwa, Iowa. He will visit Clyde, Cleveland, Alliance and Salem, in Ohio, soon.

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.

SEWARD MITCHELL has removed from South Exeter, Maine, to Vineland, N. J., where all letters and papers for him should hereafter be addressed.

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

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P. O. Box, 3791, N. Y.

Office, 111 Nassau Street, Room 9.



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, 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.

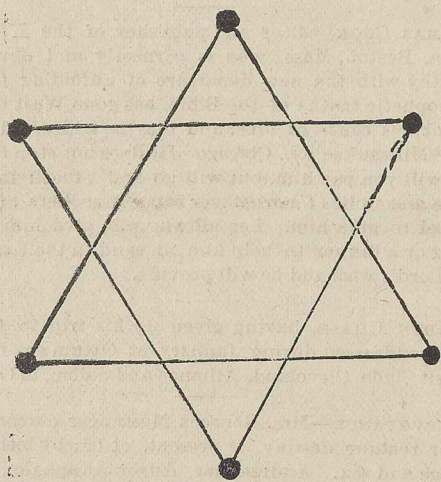
NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1876.

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

(From the Washington, D. C. Chronicle, Jan. 13, 1876.)

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN.

The Social Reformers appear before the Senate Committee on Claims.—Their Petition for Damages submitted to the consideration of the Senators.—The Text of their Argument for the Recovery of Damages from the United States.

Victoria C. Woodhull appeared yesterday before the Senate Committee on Claims, to present the petition of herself and sister, Jennie C. Claflin, for damages suffered by them through the suppression of their paper, known as WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, by the United States authorities in the city of New York. The following petition was read by Mrs. Woodhull, and received a patient and respectful hearing at the hands of the Senators composing the committee. She will appear to-day before the House Committee on Claims, to advocate the same claim:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

It is with extreme diffidence and with great reluctance that I appear before you to urge a favorable consideration of a certain petition, which was introduced into both Houses of Congress during its last session, and referred to the Committee on Claims, to which petition I am a party.

If it were merely to obtain the redress named in the petition, it is doubtful whether I would have appeared here at all. There are other motives than those of personal wrong, that move me to lay the facts and merits of this case before you in a more explicit form than they are set forth in the petition itself. It is not merely that my sister and I were illegally deprived of our liberty, and ignominiously confined in a loathsome prison, charged with having committed the most disgusting of crimes; nor is it still merely that we have suffered great pecuniary losses by reason of this illegal procedure on the part of the United States, that I have petitioned Congress for redress. No! gentlemen; it is not these personal considerations, alone, that bring me here to-day to plead with you for justice. The illegal arrest and continued imprisonment of citizens of the United States, for reasons outside of the persons involved, ought not to be overlooked, especially when as in this case, the movers were backed up by a powerful body of sectarian Christians, to save the then most powerful Christian minister in the world. The acts of which I am here to complain, were not only most atrocious outrages against the individuals upon whom they were perpetrated, but they were the most unwarrantable infringements of the rights of the people as a nation, and as such, are a dangerous precedent to be established by their being let go by without redress. Two citizens, engaged in the publication of a newspaper, having certain facts in their possession, which they believed the public welfare required should be made known, and for which they were willing to be, and were desirous of being, held responsible to the party involved for their truth, as well as for the motive for their publication, were imprisoned on a trumped up charge, made for the purpose of protecting the person against whom the article was directed, and to make it unnecessary for him to proceed against them for libel—the only legitimate charge that could have been made. That this was the inspiration and the animus of the proceedings that were instituted, was made manifest in the remarks of the Assistant District Attorney, General Davies, made before the United States Commissioner who issued the warrant for our arrest, when he said "that they, the prisoners, had been guilty of uttering an atrocious libel against a revered citizen whose reputation it was well worth the while of the United States to vindicate." Had he continued and said: and we propose to vindicate this revered citizen, not by holding these prisoners responsible for the truth of the charges made, but by instituting this suit against them for obscenity, so that the odium which will fall upon them by their conviction, will attract the attention of the public away from the charges made against the reputation of this revered citizen; and to discredit them in the minds of those who have considered the charges as at all unfavorable to him, it would have been scarcely more damaging against the United States.

It is, therefore, not for personal reasons only that I am here; but besides these, also, to call your attention, and the attention of Congress, and of the people of the country through you and Congress, to the dangerous practices against the inalienable rights of the people, than can be procured in the Courts of the United States, when some person of power and influence, like Henry Ward Beecher, needs their co-operation for personal protection. For, do you suppose, can Congress suppose, will the people of the country suppose, that, had the person whom we had attacked, been some obscure individual, some one unknown to fame, even a Congressman of the United States, we should have been arrested and imprisoned as we were? No! gentlemen, you know, and Congress knows, and the people know as well as I know, that we were arrested upon the false and malicious charge of obscenity, because the person whom we had attacked was a more potent personage than any of those to whom we have referred; in a word, because that person was Henry Ward Beecher, and that a court and officials of the United States lent their aid to carry out the infamous outrage, because they were asked to do so to vindicate the reputation of this same Henry Ward Beecher, as Assistant District Attorney Davies confessed before Commissioner Osborn, in the terms already stated. Though this attempt at vindication did not succeed as well as its promoters hoped it would, a somewhat similar proceeding in Brooklyn

of a more recent date, I think you will agree with me, has completed the vindication; or if there is any doubts about that, they will probably be cleared up by the time the proceedings are ended, which are now brewing in Brooklyn. I call your attention to these things that you may be the more deeply impressed with the magnitude and the difficulty of the job which the United States Court and officials, in New York, undertook in behalf of the revered citizen whom I have mentioned, as well as with the pressing character of the situation that could have made a resort to such a job necessary.

But the inspiration and animus of the proceedings against which I am here to protest, and for which to ask redress, were not the only things about which I have a cause of complaint. If the initiatory steps to these proceedings were outrageous and illegal, those by which they were succeeded, were sufficiently more infamous to leave a brand of disgrace forever fixed upon the parties to them. We were arrested at 2 o'clock on Saturday, November 2, 1872, and taken into the private office of the District Attorney, where the endeavor was made to persuade us to waive an examination before the Commissioner who had caused our arrest. The policy was to "rush us through" with as little noise as possible. But we positively refused to promote this policy; we desired that the people should know all about the crime with which we were charged. We demanded to be taken before the Commissioner then and there, to make our defense which we were advised by our counsel was complete, as it afterwards turned out to be.

But this did not suit the prosecution. The examination was postponed till Monday, November 4, upon which day, when we appeared, prepared to make our defense, we were confronted by an indictment which had been found in the interval between 3 o'clock Saturday, P. M., and 10 o'clock Monday, A. M., which, so the Commissioner said, took the case out of his jurisdiction. So that which they failed to accomplish by our refusal to waive an examination, they succeeded in doing by this indictment, which, like a toad-stool, was grown in almost a single night, and we were held to bail in the sum of \$8,000 each, double the sum, as we were credibly informed, that was ever exacted in a similar case before, which being unable to furnish, we were locked up in Ludlow street jail, where we remained 31 days, being released finally on bonds that had been offered previously and refused.

But, permit me now to call your attention more fully to the initial steps to all this. On Friday afternoon, November 1, one A. Comstock went to our office, 48 Broad st., after all the principals had gone away, and purchased from a young man who was in the office but who was not in our employ, fifteen numbers of the paper containing the Beecher scandal article, paying him for the papers, and also to have them delivered immediately at the post-office. The clerk called in a negro boy, and paid him to deliver the package into the post-office, which he did, and was arrested in the act, and held as a witness. Now, it must be remembered that it was not for publishing or selling the papers for which we were arrested and indicted, but for circulating them in the United States mails; not even for depositing them in the post-office. It does not require me to tell you that the person who deposited that package of papers in the post-office, was the paid agent of Anthony Comstock, and in no sense whatever our agent, nor that, admitting the case to have been actionable under the Congressional act, he, instead of us, should have been the party arrested. It was for these reasons that it would not do for them to permit us to have a hearing before the Commissioners, because they knew that all these facts would come out and ruin their little game; and it was for these reasons that we were never brought to trial upon this indictment, as will appear hereafter. Therefore it is evident that the proceedings under which we were held in prison thirty-one days, and under bonds for six months, were not only illegal, being without any foundation in law, but also that they were fraudulently procured.

The next indictment, to which I have referred, was obtained in this wise: Early in 1873, I was advertised to lecture at Cooper Institute on "The Naked Truth." From this title it was surmised that I intended to further ventilate the Beecher scandal. So to stop this, as well as to remedy the fraudulent character of the first arrest and indictment, this Comstock went to Greenwich, Ct., and, in an assumed name, mailed a letter requesting that there should be sent him, to that place, a package of the (to him) objectionable papers. They were sent, and on them another arrest was based, the papers for which were completed on the very day upon the evening of which I was to deliver the lecture. Rumors came to my ears of what was going on, and I evaded the officers all that day, and in the evening, in disguise, passed the line of marshals who surrounded the Cooper Institute, appeared upon the platform, and began my lecture before the officers were aware of my presence. Seeing the temper of the vast audience there assembled, they thought it best to permit me to finish my speech, which I did, and then surrendered myself and was taken again to Ludlow street jail, where my sister had preceded me some hours.

This time they could not prevent our having an examination. After an inquiry of four days, in which elaborate arguments were made by counsel on both sides. Commissioner Davenport delivered himself of the following unique and remarkable decision:

"I have carefully examined the various grounds of de

fence urged on behalf of the prisoners, together with all the authorities cited on both sides, and but for the ruling in a recent English case (*Regina agt. Shore*), not cited, should have considerable doubt as to the Challis articles being, as is claimed by the prosecution, obscene in law.

"The case of *Shore* is so nearly parallel, however, to that of these defendants, and the grounds of defense and arguments of counsel so much the same as to compel me to adopt the ruling therein, and hold the article in question to be obscene.

"Upon the further question as to the intention of Congress in the framing and passage of the statute under which these proceedings were instituted, I am quite clear that a case of this character was never contemplated, and under ordinary circumstances, I should at once release the accused.

"In view, however, to the importance as well as to the subtlety of the questions involved, the anxiety of the prisoners, as well as the community, for definite settlement of the whole matter, I am disposed to and shall hold the prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury, to the end that a judicial determination by the Circuit Court of the United States may be had, and the rights both of the prisoners and the public be finally ascertained."

It would be an insult to your common sense for me to even think that I could offer any comments upon this remarkable decision, that could, any more clearly than the decision itself, set forth the indignity to which we were subjected in the name of, or rather under the pretense of law.

Wednesday, June 4, 1873, our case came up in the United States District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, upon our motion to quash the indictment. During the arguments of counsel, the District Attorney discovered that the indictment based on the arrest of January 7, had been mislaid, and that he had only that one of which I have already spoken at length. In this dilemma he was compelled to say to the Court: "We do not intend to go to trial upon the indictment which I hold in my hand." As there was nothing before the Court, the motion to quash went over.

When it was renewed, however, the Judge denied the motion, when the following colloquy ensued:

MR. JORDAN (of our counsel)—"May it please your Honor, how are we to know to what we have to make answer? This indictment leaves us entirely in the dark. It sets out no language contained in the paper that is to be relied on to sustain the charge of obscenity, and we cannot be expected to be able to make a defense unless we know with what we are charged."

MR. PURDY (Assistant District Attorney)—"We hold that the whole paper is obscene."

JUDGE BLATCHFORD—"That cannot be. For instance, the indictment sets forth that a certain paper called *WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY* is obscene. Now, the title of this paper certainly is not obscene, neither can you say that its date is obscene. You must, therefore, specify what parts of the paper you are going to depend upon to maintain this charge. You must furnish counsel for the defense with a bill of particulars, that they may know the nature of the charge, of which the indictment furnishes no clue, so that they may prepare a defense."

The case did not come finally to issue till June 23, when, after consuming three days in impaneling a jury, the prosecution "opened," and the examination of their first and only witness, Comstock, began. At the time when the District Attorney offered the Greenwich package of papers in evidence, our counsel raised this point of law: "That the act of Congress under which the indictment was found did not include newspapers, and therefore that the indictment must fall." After exhaustive arguments from both sides, Judge Blatchford rendered the following decision:

"The first act on this subject was not the act of 1872, but was passed in March, 1865, and it provided that no book, pamphlet, print or other publication of an indecent character should be forwarded through the mails. In that respect the same words were found in the 148th section of the act of 1872. The act of 1865 went on to provide that no book, pamphlet, print or other publication of an indecent character shall be deposited in the mail. That remained in the statute book down to 1872, when the 148th section of the act of that year pursued the same language, but it added some new things not found in the act of 1865: it referred to any letter or envelope on which scurrilous epithets were written or disloyal devices or statements were printed or engraved, and it prohibited these things from being carried in the mail. This added to the previous list of things in the act of 1865, and there were provisions referring to a letter, envelope or postal card on which scurrilous epithets were written or printed, or disloyal devices were engraved. Then this act of 1873 was passed, and it was evidently intended, on the face of it, to enlarge very much the scope of the 148th section of the act of 1872, for it includes, in addition to the words previously referred to, the word 'paper.' Then it went on to specify certain articles or things which were not publications or writings, or lithographs, but were physical objects to be employed and handled for an indecent purpose. It then went back to printed matter, and it regards the sending of a circular, or information stating where these things were manufactured or sold as an offense—that is, the sending of such information through the mails. All that was inserted in the new act of 1873. They formed a series of legislation on this subject from 1865. In the act of 1865, book, pamphlet, print or other publications were referred to; but so far as pamphlet was concerned that need

not be enumerated, because a pamphlet was a publication, as was also a book. This showed that very little importance was to be attached to this enumeration, so far as its tautology was concerned. Then came the act including the word 'paper.' That certainly was intended to convey the idea that there could have been no intent to include a paper—they did not say newspaper, but Congress said paper, and they seem to have included that in the expression 'other publications'—and, therefore, he thought it would be a proper construction to hold that, with other publications of the same character, books, pamphlets and prints were included. But when they found that the act in which the word 'paper' was inserted was a penal statute, the Court was bound to hold that that word was not intended to be included in the act of 1872 as a paper within the meaning of 'other publications of a similar character.' On the face of this paper it purported to be something which a person could subscribe for—one copy for one year for \$3. It said, in addition to that, that it would receive advertisements. It called itself a paper. The Court should say that, on the face of this paper, it was not a book or pamphlet, and the Court must take a judicial notice of what a paper was, where it appeared every week and called itself a weekly. It could not infer, on seeing this paper, that it was a book, a pamphlet, a picture or print. This prosecution cannot therefore be maintained."

It appears, therefore, that we were not only indicted on the 4th of November, 1872, by such means and in such a way that the United States did not wish to proceed to trial upon its own acts, but also that the indictment of January 7, 1873, was an act entirely outside of the authority and pale of law, a fact which the District Attorney knew, or ought to have known; or else the United States is responsible for his ignorance. Every lawyer of common respectability knows that statutory law must be explicit, and must include, in terms, the things that are actionable, which this act, under which we were arrested and indicted, did not do in such a way as to cover our case. And the prosecution knew it did not, for immediately after our second arrest, this Comstock came to Congress purposely to procure an amended act, into which among other new things he obtained the incorporation of the term "paper," showing conclusively that the prosecution was well aware of the deficiency of the act under which the indictments against us were pretendedly found. This view of the case adds to the enormity of the outrage that was perpetrated in the name of the United States against its peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and degrades the action of the United States officials who lent themselves to the outrage, into a malicious persecution in the name of the United States, which Congress ought not to pass by without the most searching inquiry.

The culmination of these proceedings in our favor, however, by no means corrected the effects that their institution had produced upon the public. We had been branded by the United States with the charge of obscenity; and this obnoxious, disgusting and degrading charge had been repeated by every journal published in the country, if not in the world, a few only of which, ever either saw or noticed our vindication from the foul blot; and, to this day, thousands of people think that we were guilty of publishing and circulating an obscene paper. Engaged as we were in the advocacy of new and unpopular, because misunderstood, principles, and as we were, in breaking the way for women into the common occupations of life, then and still monopolized almost wholly by men, this brand, put upon us by the United States to vindicate the reputation of that "revered citizen," Henry Ward Beecher, proved utterly ruinous to everything in which we attempted to engage, and added immeasurably to the hardships of our hard tasks. Our business in Wall street was prostrated; our newspaper was thrown out by the American News Company, with orders for 40,000 copies per week upon its hands; my own personal business as a professional lecturer was almost destroyed, many of the best public halls being closed against me, and many lecture committees declining to engage me in cities and towns in which I had before been received with special favor. If this feeling is largely done away now, it is because I have persistently asserted my right to be heard, often under circumstances that have required all my courage to face and overcome, and not by reason of any acts on the part of those through whom I originally sustained the damage.

It is impossible to compute accurately either the actual or the constructive damage that we have suffered by reason of the illegal acts of which I have complained, to say nothing about the personal sufferings and contumely which we have endured, or the actual expenses to which we were put to defend ourselves against the persistently maintained attempt of Anthony Comstock and the United States officials to secure our conviction upon their unlawfully obtained indictments, thus proved to be, by the decision of the non-partisan, non-sectarian and honorable Judge Blatchford, already quoted, who, standing above the reach of motives that actuated and controlled the lesser parties to this infamous persecution, without fear or favor, administered the law as he found it written and practised.

I wish to call your attention to one other fact connected with the early history of this case, to illustrate the utterly lawless and high-handed manner in which this persecution was conducted. Not only were our office, books and private papers ransacked, and many of the latter carried off

but our private residence was invaded, and our trunks and drawers broken open, and their contents strewn in wild confusion over the floor. Nothing was too vandal-like to stay the vindictiveness with which we were pursued. Indeed, the officials, through whom all these acts were committed, seemed to delight in adding personal insult to the injuries that they were perpetrating, whenever opportunities offered. In a word, there was no possible indignity from which we did not suffer, in this attempt of the United States to vindicate the reputation of the "revered citizen" whom District Attorney Davies asserted was "well worth the while of the United States to vindicate" in this way and by these means to which I have called your attention.

I can, however, cite you to two items of actual damage. The expenses of our defense against all these acts of the United States, to prevent an ignominious conviction and sentence, exceeded the sum of \$50,000, to meet which we were obliged to sacrifice everything of value that we had, even down to the very clothes we wore, so that when we left the Court after the Judge had declared the illegal character of the proceedings, we were utterly destitute, without the means to procure either a night's lodging or a meal of victuals. Not only was all that we had, consumed, but six months of valuable time were also wasted in battling against these acts of the United States and in preparing our defense.

The other item is equally palpable. As you must remember, the publication of this Beecher scandal article created the most intense excitement all over the world, and the demand for the paper containing it was utterly unprecedented in the history of journalism. On the afternoon of our arrest, five dollars was the common price for the paper, while even ten, fifteen and twenty were frequently asked and given, and in one instance that came to our knowledge, fifty dollars was paid for a copy to send to Paris, France. I mention these facts to show the demand for the paper. We had already sent out one hundred and fifty thousand copies, and had unfilled orders for two hundred thousand more; when we were arrested. During the following week, 500,000 more were ordered from us, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands additional ordered through the news companies that never came into our hands. So here were orders for 700,000 copies of that paper actually received before the excitement caused by the universal attention that was called to it by the press notices in all parts of the world, had nearly reached its height. In view of all these facts, I think it a moderate estimate to say that if the sale of that number of *WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY* had not been interfered with by the United States, it would have reached, at the lowest calculation, two million copies. The publication of that number, costing \$15 per thousand, would have amounted to \$30,000, and sold at the wholesale price, \$7.00 per hundred, would have realized to us \$140,000, or a net profit of \$110,000.

This, it must be remembered, would have been for the single issue that was suppressed by the United States, and does not consider the subsequent editions of the paper that would have been assured, and the large number of permanent additional subscriptions that would have been added to our lists if the paper had been left free to float into a general public notice upon the wave of popular excitement that prevailed at that time. Of all of these benefits we were wholly deprived in addition to the actual damages mentioned by these acts of the United States, for which we seek redress in the sum named in the petition.

REMITTANCES.

We return our special thanks for the prompt manner in which so goodly a proportion of our subscribers have been renewing recently, and trust that that portion who are still in arrears will consider how great a thing it is for us to be remembered promptly, and how small a thing it is for each individual subscriber, save such as are in unusually reduced circumstances, to be prepared with his or her three dollars against the expiration of subscriptions. Remittances should in all cases, when it is possible, be made in Postal Money Orders; or, when subscribers do not reside near a Money Order office, by registered letters. So few of these letters are lost or stolen, that these methods of transferring money may be said to be as safe as any thing that can be invented. We would caution our subscribers against renewing to agents, some of whom we know make it their business to go about the country, and learning who take such and such papers, become agents for them, and by collecting renewals, defraud publishers of the commissions. An agent's business is to obtain new subscribers, not to collect the bills of those who are subscribers; and we take this opportunity to say, that all such collections for us are unauthorized, and that hereafter we shall accept no payment, at reduced rates, of that kind made through agents who did not originally obtain the subscription, or organize the club of which the subscriber paying may be a member. We are obliged to do this to protect ourselves against a genteel method of plundering that has come rapidly into vogue in the country, during the past few years. One agent of this kind recently obtained "terms to agents" from us, and almost immediately thereafter sent in half a dozen subscriptions, less commissions, every one of which was from a person who was a subscriber before. Evidently, he had learned that the subscriptions were about to expire, and took this way to make money, without doing

any service, save what could have been done equally well without him.

We hope that our subscribers have interest enough in the WEEKLY to file away their receipts, which tell them when their subscriptions expire by the "whole number" of the paper mentioned in the bills, which in every case corresponds with the number on our lists. In conclusion, let us ask of each person who receives a bill for the coming year, folded with the paper, the earliest attention possible; and in cases, which will always occur, where it is not possible to remit at once, a postal, requesting that the paper be continued.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The WEEKLY claims that it has shamed the people of the city of New York into the formation of a "Society for the Protection of Children." Well, we are thankful for the advance. Public care over the welfare of horses and dogs is good, but public care for the welfare of children ought to have preceded it, and is far better. We hail it as a step toward the admission of the right of all children needing it, to State protection in the matters of shelter, food, and clothing, as well as in that of education. The communistic element of our Public School System is gradually working its way into the hearts of the people, and will in a short time effect the further reformation we demand. Indeed, we hold that Christianity requires such extension of the family circle, for its founder was ever the iconoclast of the smaller arrangement which prevented the development of that communal love established afterwards by Peter and the Apostles.

True, the formation of such a Society as we have alluded to, is only a plaster applied to a social wound which requires internal as well as external treatment. Our contemporary, "The Jewish Times," expresses in its leading article of the 14th Jan., the underlying cause of the evil. It says:

"Cruelty to children? Forsooth! What condition of society must it be where necessity calls for an organization to prevent cruelty against them. Only where the family rests upon the foundation of passion and brutish lust, we can imagine the possibility of such a condition."

Neither can we, neighbor, and that is one justification for our agitation of the grand question of Social Reform, as the most important necessity of the present age.

CORA A. SYME, FUND.

Amount Previously Acknowledged.....	\$315 95
Previously reported 143 Six Months' Subscription.....	214 50
Subject to Appropriation Last Statement.....	\$101 45
RECEIVED SINCE.	
Rob't Hannah.....	\$1 00
Dr. Reynolds.....	5 00— 6 00
	\$107 45
Appropriated Since, 40 Six Months' Subscriptions.....	60 00
Subject to Appropriation Now.....	\$47 45

We trust that the friends of this fund will not let it be exhausted. Let it be remembered that there are thousands in the country who want the strong food that is found only in the WEEKLY, but who are unable to get it, save through the liberality of their better-to-do brothers and sisters of the human family.

We desire to say to the recipients of the WEEKLY under this fund, that we hope that each one of them will take it upon himself or herself to obtain at least one subscriber to the WEEKLY, as a recognition of the generosity of those who have contributed to the fund. We will also say that to each one who sends us two yearly subscribers before the expiration of the six months' time, we will send the WEEKLY an additional six months; and to each one of these subscribers who sends three yearly subscriptions, we will send a fourth copy of the WEEKLY free. Perhaps there may be some who can obtain a considerable number of subscribers, and by so doing not only swell our lists but also make every fourth subscription for their own use. Let us see how much the generosity of those who created this fund is appreciated by those who are the recipients of its favors.

HELEN NASH.

No doubt many of our readers have for the past few weeks missed the piquant, unique and suggestive articles which this very able and talented lady has for so long a time contributed to the WEEKLY, and they, with us, will no doubt be sorry to learn that she has been very ill of pneumonia, and is in the far Southwest—Texas—slowly recovering. Our informant says, "I think she will be able to resume her writing for the WEEKLY in a few weeks." We feel quite sure that every reader of her articles will join with us in the hope that "the few weeks" may be very few indeed.

LIFE-SIZE LITHOGRAPH.

We have just received the first edition of 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.—[MANAGING EDITOR].

SAMPLE NOTICE.

Send to P. O. Box 3,791, New York City, for specimen copy of a weekly paper replete with teachings for the welfare of humanity. Everybody should read it.

If friends of the WEEKLY in all parts of the country will insert the above notice from one to five times in their local papers, it will create a demand for a great many sample copies of the WEEKLY. A friend in Louisville, Ky., has procured its insertion in the weekly *Courier Journal*, and we are receiving a goodly number of applications for sample numbers as a consequence.

LECTURE APPOINTMENTS.

Mrs. Woodhull will lecture in Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 21; Chardon, O., Jan. 22; Ashtabula, O., Jan. 24; Greenville, O., Jan. 25; Winchester, Ind., Jan. 26; Muncie, Ind., Jan. 27; Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 28; Greencastle, Ind., Jan. 29; Mattoon, Ill., Jan. 30; Cairo, Ill., Jan. 31; and Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 1.

THE DAVID EDGAR FUND.

We have to inform those who are interested that there are now nine subscribers to this fund—almost one half the required number—and to request those who have given the proposition a favorable consideration to come to a conclusion as soon as possible. This proposition by Henry Edgar, of Greenville, Pa., was for twenty persons to subscribe one hundred dollars each to form a reserve fund of two thousand dollars as a support for the WEEKLY for the coming year in case its receipts, for any reason, should fall below its current expenses, but otherwise not to be used. Of course it would be a great relief to Mrs. Woodhull to know that the WEEKLY was secured beyond doubt, and for this reason we again present the matter for the consideration of such as are able and willing to join with the nine who have already subscribed to make up the twenty originally proposed by Mr. Edgar.

POSTAL CARD NOTICES.

We feel constrained to say that we must insist upon some attention being given to the postal card notices that have been addressed to delinquent subscribers. Most of these have been twice notified of the expiration of their subscriptions by the sending in the WEEKLY of bills for the coming year; and now they have been notified by a personal card sent to their several addresses separate from the paper. We repeat that we must insist upon some acknowledgement as set forth in the appeal printed upon the postals, or we shall be obliged to resort to more extreme measures to purge our lists of the names of those who continue to receive the WEEKLY with no intention of payment. We also call the attention of subscribers to the bills for renewal of subscription, now being sent out weekly, wrapped in the paper, and request prompt attention for them.

"Was it Southey who said that 'society is an ass that kicks those who would relieve it of its burdens?'"—*Index*.

It might have been—probably was Southey—who said this; but the *Index* needn't go far to find a representative of that ass, although it labors under the apprehension that one of the "long-eared" tribe has been behind itself.

At a recent meeting of the Radical Club of Philadelphia the Chairman Mr. E. M. Davis said: that one of the cars attached to the train containing the body of the late Vice President, was set apart for drinking purposes. Mr. Purvis remarked that he had been invited by the Massachusetts delegation to accompany the remains, and while approaching Philadelphia he was invited into the car with the members of City Councils to take a glass of wine. He declined the invitation. He understood subsequently that one of the Massachusetts delegation expressed himself that he had never witnessed such a state of carousing before.

NEW BOOKS.

Washington: A Heroic Drama of the Revolution. By Ingersoll Lockwood.

This gentleman unexpectedly comes to the front as the author of a centennial drama. Although not so striking a production as his celebrated poems, "Amours Divines," which created such a stir in the literary world a few years ago, yet "Washington" seems to us to be a very successful attempt to write an American revolutionary drama. He has sacrificed the laws of dramatic structure, and aimed rather in giving a panorama of Washington's life; his departure from Mt. Vernon; his experience in the dreary camps of Valley Forge; the treason of his friends; his incorruptible patriotism in refusing to be swayed from duty in signing Andre's death warrant; his hatred of slavery; his refusal of the crown; his farewell to his brother officers, and his setting out for Annapolis to resign his commission, make up the main incidents of this original drama.

Possibly, some might object to the negro scenes, but we think that they constitute a proper element in a drama of the revolution. We all know that Washington often called his favorite slaves about him to listen to their songs and watch their dancing. It is, we believe, likewise a matter of

history, that Steuben used to drill the raw recruits and swear at their stupidity. Arnold's character is drawn with a bold hand, we think it the best in the play. Cauldwell, the "fighting parson," in good hands, will relieve the sober business of the play. In fact, we deem it an utter impossibility to give a revolutionary drama drawing qualities unless lightened up by these very means Mr. L. makes use of.

Our early struggles were in "times that tried men's souls," and altogether too sombre and gloomy to hold an audience.

Some of the blank verse is vigorous; let the following serve for an example. It is the offer of the crown and Washington's refusal:

"Our freedom is achieved, but not secured,
'Twas common danger held these colonies
So firmly bound together; that is past!
To you, illustrious sir, the people turn.
You are the idol of the army, speak,
And you shall be obeyed! A sceptre lies
Within your grasp—a crown awaits your brow;
Reach out and seize the royal diadem!
The nation will consent, the world applaud!
Build up a broad and mighty empire 'neath
These western skies and wear its crown! Fear naught,
The hour has come. Be quick, be strong, be King!"

* * * * *
I hear the message, but I heed it not!
Will royal mantle still my troubled heart
When dark remorse has robbed it of its rest?
Can jeweled crown give peace to anxious mind
That holds remembrance of its wrongful deeds?
Be King? aye, true, my countrymen, I would
Be King, and reign in your affections with
Unrivalled sway; your hearts my throne, your love
My crown, and your respect the sceptre I
Would wield!" * * * * *

We have just received from the publishers, Colby & Rich, 9 Montgomery Place, Boston, Mass., "Soul and Body; or, The Spiritual Science of Health and Disease." By W. F. Evans, author of "Mental Cure," and "Mental Medicine."

TITLE PAGE TEXT.

"All diseases appertaining to man have their correspondence with the spiritual world, for whatever in the whole of nature has not correspondence with the spiritual world has no existence, having no cause from which to exist."—(*Arcana Cælestia*, 5711.)

A neat volume of 150 pages. Review it hereafter

MRS. WOODHULL IN THE FIELD.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

(From the *National Republican*, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1876.)

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.—Her Lecture at Ford's Opera House.—The Human Body, the Temple of God.—Large and Intelligent Audience.—Social Views of the Great Reformer.—Review of the Past, and Sad Condition of the Present.—Alarming Statistics.—Plain Presentation of Facts.—The Ignorance of Mothers.—Reformation must begin in the Family Circle.

Victoria C. Woodhull should, and does probably, feel proud of the audience which greeted her last night at Ford's Opera House, to listen to her lecture, "The Human Body, the Temple of God." The spacious edifice was crowded with both ladies and gentlemen, many of the latter representing official and prominent business circles, and by all was the most respectful attention given to the utterances of the great reformer.

The portion of her lecture in which she referred to herself was in perfect good taste, for after enduring all the obloquy cast upon her, and suffering in prison for opinion's sake, she certainly had a right to congratulate both herself and her audience on the fact that she had lived down her persecutors, and had drawn together as respectful auditors so large and intelligent an assemblage in the National Capital.

During the evening she was complimented by the presentation of a basket of beautiful flowers, and at the conclusion of the lecture she was so enthusiastically applauded as to reap-pear and bow her acknowledgements.

Prior to the lecture Miss Tennie C. Clafin read with good effect an appropriate poem by Chas. Mackey, "The Death of Tom Paine."

(From *The Chronicle*, Washington, D. C. Jan. 11, 1876.)

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL'S LECTURE.

As large an audience as was ever assembled to listen to a lecture in this city, gathered in Ford's Opera House last night to listen to Mrs. Woodhull. The audience was also an eminently intelligent one, comprising a large number of most respectable ladies, old and young. Previous to the lecture, Miss Tennie C. Clafin read an "Apostrophe to Truth," in a pleasing style, which was deservedly applauded. The lecture was frequently interrupted by applause, which was specially hearty at the close, and at one point a large and handsome bouquet was presented to her.

(From *The Telegram*, Washington, Jan. 11, 1876.)

Ford's Opera House was packed full last evening, with an appreciative audience, the preponderance of which were intelligent and refined ladies, to hear the celebrated lecturer, Victoria C. Woodhull, discourse plainly upon the startling and ugly facts of which our social fabric is composed. The lecturer received an ovation worthy of the cause she has espoused, and for which she has been so bitterly persecuted. She was repeatedly applauded by the vast audience, and brought before the curtain upon the termination of her lecture.

(From *The Morning News*, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1876.)

Victoria Woodhull delivered her popular lecture at Ford's Opera House last night to a large audience. Mrs. Woodhull's appearance on the stage was greeted with applause.

(From *The Daily Critic*, Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1876.)

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL'S LECTURE.

Last evening Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull lectured at Ford's Opera House, to a large and appreciative audience; and were she to repeat her lecture here one week hence, Ford's Opera House would not furnish seats for those who would then desire to gain admission.

Tennie C. Clafin favored the audience with a recitation prior to the introduction of her sister, Mrs. Woodhull. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention, and it was the desire of nearly every one present that he or she should have the privilege, at an early day, of again sitting under the pleasing voice of Mrs. Woodhull to hear some of her wholesome truths.

Have you seen the Wonderful Type-
Writing Machine?



No more pen paralysis! No more spinal curvature because of the drudgery of the pen. The Type-Writer has found rapid acceptance wherever introduced, and has fully sustained the claim that its work is twice as fast, three times as easy and five times legible as that of the pen. It paragraphs, punctuates, underscores and does figure work—in a word, all things necessary to the production of a perfect manuscript. Any size or quality of paper may be used, and the most satisfactory results obtained, at a saving in time and strength of at least one hundred per cent. The Type-Writer "manifolds" fifteen copies at once, and its work can also be copied in the ordinary copy-press.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS.

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

New York, June 10, 1875.

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

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

Gentlemen—The Type-Writer was purchased of you last June for our New York, Albany and Buffalo offices have given such satisfaction that we desire you to ship machines immediately to other of our offices at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and no more to our New York office, 385 Broadway.
We think very highly of the machine, and hope you will meet with good success. Respectfully yours,
DUN, BARLOW & Co.

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

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

What Governor Howard of Rhode Island says:
PHENIX, R. I., March 27, 1875.

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

MORRISTOWN, June 29, 1875.

DENSMORE, YOST & Co.:
Gentlemen—The Type-Writer which I bought of you last March I have used ever since, and I wish to express my sense of its very great practical value. In the first place, it keeps in the most perfect order, never failing in doing its work. I find also, after having used it for four months, that I am able to write twice as fast as with the pen, and with far greater ease. The mechanical execution has become so far instinctive that it takes far less of the attention of the mind than was the case with the pen, leaving the whole power of the thought to be concentrated on the composition, the result of which is increased vigor and strength of expression. The result is also so far better than the old 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.
All kinds of copying done upon the Type-Writer. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DENSMORE, YOST & CO.,

General Agents, 707 Broadway, N. Y.
Orders filled by WOODHULL & CLAFLIN, P.O. Box 3791

A New and Valuable Work. CHRISTIANITY AND THE BIBLE AGAINST Philosophy & Science.

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.

INDEPENDENT TRACT SOCIETY,
Publishers Worcester, Mass.

1876. NEW BOOKS. 1876.

"SEXUAL FREEDOM;" Free Love and Free Lovers.

NINE ESSAYS,
BY CHAS. W. BENNETT.

A first rate little work to go out among the masses. The arguments used are forcible. The S. S. Jones School of Spiritualists have here the tables turned on them with tact and coolness. Read it by all means. Only 10c by Mail.
IND. TRACT SOCIETY, Publishers,
Worcester, Mass.

Victoria C. Woodhull.

"GOLDEN SENTENCES," FROM HER OWN WRITINGS, COMPILED BY SEWARD MITCHELL.

This is printed on fine solid book paper, with border, (8x12 inches) for framing.
A Splendid Ornament for the parlors of Radical Spiritualists.
Sent, rolled, for 10c. Also

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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 "
" Buffalo.	12.05 A. M.	8.10 "	" Buffalo.	11.45 "
Ly Suspension Bridge.	1.10 A. M.	1.35 P. M.	Ly Suspension Bridge.	1.35 "
Ar Hamilton.	2.45 "	2.55 "	Ar Hamilton.	2.55 "
" Detroit.	5.35 "	5.55 "	" Detroit.	5.55 "
" Jackson.	9.40 "	10.00 "	" Jackson.	10.00 "
" Chicago.	12.15 P. M.	1.00 A. M.	" Chicago.	1.00 A. M.
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.	10.00 "		" St. Joseph.	8.10 A. M.
" Kansas City.	10.40 P. M.		" Kansas City.	9.25 "
" Atchison.	11.00 "		" Atchison.	11.17 "
" Leavenworth.	12.10 "		" Leavenworth.	12.40 noon.
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