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VICTORIA C. WOODHULL & TENNIE C. CLAFLIN
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOR A FREE PEOPLE,

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THE RADICAL AND THE CONSERVATIVE,
THE CHRISTIAN AND THE INFIDEL,
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND THE PROTESTANT,
THE JEW AND THE PAGAN,
AND THE MATERIALIST AND THE SPIRITUALIST

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COMMON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD,

which we believe comes from the fact that

GOD IS THE FATHER OF THEM ALL

THE Cosmo - Political Party.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.,
In 1872.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL

SUBJECT TO

RATIFICATION BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO EXERCISE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

UNDER THE FOURTEENTH ARTICLE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

SPEECH OF A. G. RIDDLE,
IN THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON, JANUARY 11, 1871.

THE ARGUMENT WAS MADE IN SUPPORT OF THE WOODHULL MEMORIAL, BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AND REPRODUCED IN THE CONVENTION.

ARGUMENT.

Mr. Riddle spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman (Senator Nye)—I have always thought that the questions involved in this movement could be the more effectively presented by ladies; and I have never appeared in their public discussion unless by special request and for some special purpose.

I have been asked to bring to your notice as well as I may, this evening, the argument so forcibly referred to by the accomplished young lady (Miss Kate Stanton) who has just taken her seat, to wit:

That the women of these United States are full and complete citizens—citizens as fully, broadly and deeply as it is possible for men to be, though not permitted to exercise the elective franchise.

As I arise I find between myself and this proposition two or three questions, about which I am disposed to tax your patience for a moment, though there is nothing new to be said.

In the outset, let me say that it is conceded by all that the right of self-government, in America at any rate, is a natural right. You may select, with care or at random, any one of the forty or fifty American Constitutions, that have been prepared with more or less pains and promulgated with solemnity, and you will find there is not one that has assumed to create and confer this right of self-government. But they all declare, expressly or impliedly, that the right to govern is inherent in the people.

Now, if these ladies are a portion of the people, this right resides in them. There is no new right to be conferred upon them. They are simply to go into the new exercise of an old franchise; for if the right of self-government is a natural

right, then does it pertain to every human being alike. Such is the recognized theory of every American Constitution, and such is its practice.

Take a step further and you find that starting with a recognition of this pre-existing right of government, Constitution makers have simply provided the means and machinery by which this right of government may work itself out. The only means placed in the hands of the individual citizen by which he may accomplish his portion of this great task is the ballot, or the *prima voce* vote.

If this right of self-government is a natural right, and if it can be exercised alone by the ballot, then is the right to the ballot a natural right, and he who stands up against this everlasting right of nature, had better look to it and take himself out of the way. As this is a political question I may venture a single word to politicians. We of the masculine gender, are all of us, more or less politicians; and of all the timid things in the world the professed politician (a member of Congress excepted) is the most timid. (Laughter.) He is afraid of his soul, as if he had one, or one large enough to occasion apprehension. (Laughter.) I have this thing to say to them, that when any great idea or great truth finds itself at large in this lower world, and is obliged to get itself incorporated into the working processes of a government, if it does not find a political party ready, willing and worthy to receive it, it forthwith makes for itself a new party. (Applause.) And as it does not create new human beings to form a party of, it must necessarily gather them from the old parties. Just as the distinguished Senator (Senator Nye) will recollect the present Republican party was formed, and against which the two old fossil parties united, as they always do.

Now, this new great idea, if rejected, will disintegrate these old parties; take that which is fit, proper and deserving for its own great mission, leaving the residuum to unite, and crumble and pulverize together under the feet of the new.

The right of self-government, as I have said, is a natural right pertaining to all alike, and is to be exercised by the ballot. And the right to that is therefore a natural right, as is the right to wear clothes. Decency and comfort require that clothes should be worn; but they are artificial wholly. Just so is the right to vote natural right, though the vote, or the mode of voting at least, is an artificial means. This logic cannot be cavilled with or gainsayed.

Now, the young man and the young woman outside of political considerations, in every other point of view, stand before the law on an equality, and what one may do, so may the other, each may govern him or herself. But not so politically; when the youth reaches the age of twenty-one the ballot comes to his hands by due course of law, protecting his natural right, he having grown to it. Why do you give him the ballot, pray, or permit him to take it for himself? Simply because it is the means by which he governs and protects himself. Nobody would start, I suppose, the terribly heterodox idea that it is not necessary for the young man to govern himself with. It would be one of those un-

the Fifteenth in no way changes the Fourteenth, nor does it take away from the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. It reiterates for the benefit of those who are ignorant of the law, or who are not acquainted with the true meaning of the Fourteenth, and as to the rights of the colored people, and its real force as a law, it is a condition of servitude, to be regarded as such, and not as a condition of freedom, as the Fifteenth Amendment is intended to be.

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Now, ladies, what is really the legal status of marriage, so far as the condition of the wife is concerned? Miss Susan Anthony.—One of servitude, and of the hardest kind, and just for board and clothes, at that, too. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Riddle.—And they frequently have to make and pay for their clothes, and board themselves (renewed laughter)—and not only themselves, but board also the lord and master, who calls himself the head of the family; frequently, however, being only one end of it, and that sometimes not the head. (Renewed laughter.) But that is not all of it. It is not cant; it is not popular phraseology, but it is the language of the law. The condition of the married woman is that of servitude. The law calls her husband "baron," and she is simply a woman—"feme." The law gives her to the man, not the man to her, nor the two mutually to each other. They become one, and that one is the husband—such as he is. Her name is blotted out from the living, or at best is appended to that of the husband. She belongs to her master; all that she has belongs to him. All that she earns is his, because she is his. If she does anything that binds him, it is simply as his servant. If she makes a contract that is binding even upon herself, it is because he consents to it. She does not own anything; she does not own the children that are born to her. (Sensation.) The husband exclusively controls them while living, and by his will he may, and often does, bequeath to somebody else the custody and care of them after his death.

And the law which we men make enforces all this to-day. I trust that most of us are a great deal better than the law. If the wife of a man should suffer by an accident on a railroad, and suit should be brought to recover against the company for injury to her person, the suit brought by the husband would be upon the ground that his wife was his servant and he had lost her service. If he did not, he could not recover.

Miss Stanton.—Is such the law in the case of a daughter? Mr. Riddle.—So far as that is concerned, where the daughter is a minor, it is the same as the case of a son a minor, but the wife is always the servant of the husband; she never graduates away from him; she never becomes of age or arrives at the years of discretion. (Sotto voce.) If she had, she never would have entered into that condition. Miss Anthony would say the law pronounces the state of matrimony to be a condition of servitude for the wife, in express terms.

Now, then, how does the XV. Amendment apply to her? Here is the previous condition of servitude provided for; and this XV. Amendment in its effect was but to enforce the XIV., in favor of persons held in a previous, and, of course, a continuing condition of servitude. Does this really abrogate the servitude of the wife, and invoke in her favor the action of Congress?

My distinguished brother, Butler, wittingly said this morning, that the clause relative to the previous condition of servitude, applied only to widows. (Laughter.)

But, ladies and gentlemen, aside from badinage, for the subject is too grave and too solemn, it comes back to this thing. The Constitution of the United States solemnly declares that every person born or naturalized in the United States, and within its jurisdiction, are citizens; and that no State shall pass, or enforce a law to abrogate the privileges and immunities of citizenship. We do not need any XVI. Amendment. We need only intelligent, firm, decisive, and deciding—reasonably brave courts, and to have a question made and brought to their adjudication. I propose to offer Mrs. Griffing and two or three other ladies for registration, two or three months hence, when the time comes, here. (Applause.) If they are not registered, I propose to try the strength of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, composed of five intelligent gentlemen, and known not to be conservatives on some questions, whatever they will prove to be on this, and see whether they will issue a mandamus. If they won't, I will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the present judges of that Court, who is not pre-eminently in favor of what is called woman rights, recently passed upon this XIV. Amendment.

In the case of the Live Stock Dealers *et al.* v. *s.* The Crescent City Live Stock Company, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Orleans, Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, said of the XIV. Amendment: "It is possible that those who framed the Article were not themselves aware of the far-reaching character of its terms. They may have had in mind but one particular phase of social and political wrong, which they desired to redress. Yet, if the Amendment, as framed and expressed, does, in fact, bear a broader meaning, and does extend its protecting shield over those who were never thought of when it was conceived and put in form, and does reach such social evils which were never before prohibited by Constitutional Amendment, it is to be presumed that the American people, in giving it their imprimatur, understood

it in that sense, and intended to do so. What has in fact been done? The privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States have been only such as the States have provided for their own citizens, and against the States, and not against the citizens of the United States.

XV. Article.—No State shall deny any State from abridging the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States, who are citizens of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (Amendment to Constitution, XIV. Stat. at Large, p. 346.)

What "partial" right of social and political wrong? It has been on the mind of the clear-seeing judge when he gave forth these words.

Gentlemen and ladies, when I stand in the presence of and contemplate for a moment this great XIV. Article, the crown of the now perished Constitution, I bow with amazed reverence to it. It shines upon me with the light of a new revelation. And this argument is great from no point of view, but great in its power of self-enunciation. This Article is one of those great principles that come, Messiah-like, to announce themselves. It needed no forerunner, and it works its own miracles in its own good time, and will convert all to its own way, and to its own purposes. And I trust that ere long we shall hear from that committee of the House upon this question, and that we shall get enlightened and intelligent discussion of it in the House of the American Representatives.

Here the argument closes, but suffer a word further. It is said that woman does not want the suffrage. Who says that she does not want it? Men say so and nobody else. Man asks the question, and answers it himself. I know it often comes from female lips, but it is man's answer. And what under the sun do these men mean by parading these unhappy females through the land? Don't they know that they are unsexing them? Pardon that term, unsex; to me it is the equivalent of public unrobing, and a woman can no more do the one than the other. But think of these male wretches who, with their theory, thus ruthlessly seize these helpless innocents, and parade them, callow, pinfeathered but combed, from their desecrated shells, to crow and cluck on the public platform. I use the language our opponents apply to you in speaking of these puppets of theirs. It is not mine. Can't these poor things comprehend that their thus coming forward in this brazen way is in itself a surrender of the position, and that to stand in the face of the public, to instruct their lords, is as flagrant an act of usurpation as to drop a bit of paper quietly and silently in a ballot-box?

I deny that women have declared that they don't want the ballot. They have never been asked whether they want it. When we want a response from men how do we propound the question? We submit it formally to be voted upon by the ballot. This is the way we propound a political question to men. How do they answer it? They answer it by their solemn votes at the ballot. Propound this question, and in this solemn way to the women of the United States. Pass a law to that effect and take a vote, or else forever stop—close up all gabble on this subject that women do not want it. Offer her the chance by which she can speak and see whether she wants it or not, and let her vote "Yes" or "No." Then from that we will take another start. But don't refuse to let her answer, and assume to answer for her, and say you represent her. You barely succeed in misrepresenting men at your best, let alone this atrocious twaddle about representing women. Let her vote, and then we can tell whether you have a right to represent her or not.

We men have made the institutions for men, and for men alone; never consulted woman. We have said she was nobody, and nowhere, or, if she was found anywhere she was out of her sphere (laughter), and must go back to nowhere immediately, and to nobody. We have gravely assumed that we understood her nature and character better than she did herself.

It is one of the wondrous elements of the sexes that they shall perpetually reveal themselves to each other, and neither shall ever fully comprehend the other.

Let woman speak for herself. Give her a chance to speak as man speaks, by precisely the same language, and in the same manner, and then reverently incline your heads, and listen to what she says.

I have said this great question is up for final argument. My mission was simply to present to you this day, but very interesting question of her rights, under the XIV. Amendment. To my mind, the argument is perfectly invincible. It never can be met, and never will be, and it will, ultimately, work out its own end.

Thanking you for the kindness with which you have listened to me, I leave this matter with you.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (Amendment to Constitution, XIV. Stat. at Large, p. 346.)

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation. (XV. Stat. p. 346.)

Mrs. H. B. Hewes is lecturing in this State on "Our Past and Present."

Miss Minnie C. Swayze, Professor of Elocution, at Vassar College, will shortly appear upon the rostrum, with a lecture entitled "Woman of all Ages." The discourse is not a plea for woman's rights in the ordinary use of the term, but an endeavor to show, from historical records, that whenever circumstances have admitted or required, woman has proved herself fully equal to the man in every sphere in which the two sexes have been brought into fair competition. Miss Swayze is said to be young and prepossessing.

FEMALES AT THE FOOTLIGHTS.

MOVEMENTS OF ACTRESSES.

Miss Ada Jones, who is represented as an actress of decided merit, has been playing in Rochester, N. Y. in a new drama, entitled, "Winchester, or the Spy of Shenandoah."

The Pixley Sisters have returned from Victoria, and at last accounts were amusing the citizens of Portland, Oregon.

Ida Leslie's theatrical troupe have been performing in the Northern and Western parts of this State.

Miss Dargan, Miss Glover, Miss Challais, Miss Emma Colline, Miss Franky McLennan, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, Mrs. R. Madden, Miss L. Madden, and the Tyson Sisters, are engaged at the Houston (Texas) Theatre, which opened on the 16th inst.

Mrs. W. J. Florence has been playing at the Trimble Opera House in Albany.

Miss Minnie Well's troupe of minstrels were in Newark, N. J., last week.

Mrs. Drew, Miss Price, Mrs. Devenport and Miss Glover, are the prominent lady performers in Philadelphia.

The Worrell Sisters are doing a good business in the South.

The Fox and Blair female minstrels, as they are termed, of which Miss Annie Desmond, Miss Annie Blake and Miss Sadie Rogers form a distinguished part, are giving concerts in the West.

Mrs. Scott Siddons gave a reading in Albany, on the 24th inst., to a large audience, among which was Gov. John T. Hoffman, and other distinguished citizens.

Mrs. S. W. Ashley is at the Academy of Music in Albany.

Carrie Moore, who won a number of prizes for superior skating, has joined a female minstrel troupe.

Miss Adelaide Phillips made her appearance in New Orleans on the 16th inst.

A burlesque "Richard III." was played at the St. Charles theatre in New Orleans on the 12th, in which Miss Eliza Weatherby sustained the character of the Earl of Richmond, and Miss Lizzie Kelsey personated the Duke of Buckingham. Miss Heathcote was cast for Caterby, and Miss Jennie Cook, Miss Clothilde and Miss Jennie Wheatleigh also took parts.

Madame Anna Bishop Schultz, so widely known as a concert singer, is now nearly sixty, but her voice is as steady and full as ever. She made her debut in London in 1835, and since then she has sung in every important city of the globe from St. Petersburg to San Francisco, no singer having traveled so extensively.

Ada Tesmans, with her female minstrels, are doing a good business in the western part of this State.

Mrs. Imogene Brown's complimentary concert benefit took place in Chicago on the 18th inst. It was well attended, and the singing is represented as being superb. Mrs. James Whitney took part.

Mrs. Emily Shaw Forman has been giving dramatic readings in some of the cities of Massachusetts.

Miss Josie Booth has been charming the citizens of Springfield, Ill., in "East Lynne."

Mrs. Stewart, Miss Fanny Price and Miss Jennie Mandeville are playing in Virginia City, Nevada Territory.

The health of Miss Charlotte S. Cushman is now good. She has engaged rooms at Newport.

Miss Louise Hawthorne, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, and who will be remembered as an actress of repute at Mrs. F. B. Conway's Theatre, is achieving great success at the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, where, during this season, she has been occupying the position of "leading lady."

Mlle. Morlacchi is the principal attraction at the leading theatre in San Francisco.

Miss Clara B. Norris, formerly of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this city, has a dramatic company, which gave a performance at the Opera House in Newark, N. J., last week.

Mrs. Melissa Breslan, the new actress at the Globe Theatre in Chicago, is highly spoken of by the critics of that city.

Miss Alice Dunning (Lingard) is in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Oston is playing in Titusville, Pa.

ANOTHER GROUP OF NON-VOTERS.

A SCHOOL TEACHER GOING TO FARMING.—Miss Jennie Taggart, formerly a teacher at Laporte, Ind., has possessed herself of a claim of public land in Western Kansas, and is living there.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE LIBRARIAN OF INDIANA.—Miss Laura Ream received a flattering vote for State Librarian in the Democratic caucus at Indianapolis.

ASSISTANT-LIBRARIAN.—Miss Gunn, daughter of Dr. Gunn, late editor of the San Francisco Times, has been appointed Assistant-Librarian of the Mercantile in that city.

SHE KNOWS HOW TO KEEP A HOTEL.—Mrs. White, formerly of Atlanta, has charge of the Globe Hotel at Brunswick, Ga.

CHILDREN, THEIR RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND RELATION TO SOCIETY.

No. VIII.

It will not be seriously questioned that children at birth are already possessed of the germs which shall develop as they increase in age, but which cannot, except by the most persistent efforts, understandingly directed, be radically changed. The trite saying that "he was a born thief, murderer or fool," is accepted and generally believed, but it does not seem to be realized of what moment it is or of what comprehensiveness. If it apply to the thief, the murderer and the idiot, it equally applies to all modifications of these traits up to being entirely good, so that every living person was born what he is, in fundamental traits of character, which in expression, are of course modified according to the surrounding influences which promote its growth.

But we must pass from ante-natal life to that which has so generally been considered the beginning of it, and here a searching examination develops little more to be approved than found previously. Certain it is, however, that there is a limited time in which the mother's care naturally belongs to the child. Some have attempted to make it appear that the child should not continue dependent upon the mother for nourishment; it is a sufficient answer to this that nature has provided that it should be so dependent, and except objectionable upon special grounds it should so be. How little scientific or acquired knowledge there is regarding the early care of children their immense death-rate clearly shows. It seems one of the most sorrowful things of life to see the merest babes drop off by the thousand, as they do, for the very true reason that the mothers do not know how to rear them. This is the only reason for their great mortality, and there are very many reasons why some definite action should be taken, to stop this disgraceful fact.

It wives will become mothers without the knowledge requisite to fit them to perform their duties to their children, then they should themselves be put under the care of some competent authority, so that the life they have been instrumental in organizing may not be uselessly thrown away. Every child properly conceived and born should live to be reared. Their should be a less proportionate mortality among them than among adults, because they are not necessarily subject to so many contingencies and exigencies which precipitate fatal consequences as adults are. Everything which is required to insure the life of a healthy born child is proper care, natural diet and judicious exercise, and no woman is fit to become a mother unless she know what all these are. If these are not reasonable conclusions then none can be deluded from the premises, but on the contrary, it must be concluded that it is just and right that children should be left to come into natural existence by chance; that no primary considerations should be entertained regarding their production. But the time does come, in which their demands are taken up, in which it is acknowledged that they have rights which must be respected, and powers and inherent capacities which must be cared for and directed. When do these demands arise? At what particular age do these come to be of significance? There can be but one answer to this, and that is in direct opposition to, and refutation of, all present practice—at the very moment of the beginning of existence.

We are arguing, are pleading, are urging the rights of children—those rights which shall make every child, male and female, honorable and useful members of society; when they shall be considered as individual determining parts of it. Whether in acquiring this right all old forms, all present customs, all supposed interests are found to be standing in the way, matters not, the question is and must be recognized to be, What is for the best interests of children, not merely as children, but principally as the basis of future society? Scarcely any of the practices of education, of family duties, or of society's rights in regard to children, are worthy of anything but the severest condemnation. They do not have their inherent rights at all in view. They consult the affections to the exclusion of all reason and common sense. They forget that the human is more than an affectional being, that he has other than family duties to fulfill, and that he belongs to humanity, which is utterly ignored by all present practices.

Let the father and mother of every family ask themselves: Are we fully capable of so rearing our children that no other means could make them better citizens and better men and women? And how many could conscientiously give you an affirmative answer? The fact that children are born and grown to be citizens, and not to remain children of the parents simply, is overlooked.

It is a matter worthy of the most serious and immediate consideration whether the future good of children and society shall be sacrificed to the mere affectional relations of parents and children. No sensible person can look around among his or her circle of acquaintances and not become convinced that in certain cases children would be better off were they entirely withdrawn from the care of their parents.

We are aware that this, if intended for any considerable and comprehensive application, would be regarded as a startling assertion. Many true things when first announced startle the world, which thought differently so long. For ourselves we make the distinct asseveration that we are thoroughly convinced that fully one-half the whole number of children now living between the ages of ten and fifteen would have been in a superior condition, physically, men-

tally and morally, to what they had they been early entrusted to the care of the proper kind of industrial institutions. It is useless to attempt to ignore the fact that home influences are not always the most beneficial to children. It is a well-known fact that these influences are absolutely detrimental in many instances. If this is so, to even the extent that every one who will give it a moment's consideration must acknowledge it to be, does it not demand attention.

We hold it to be an absolute and a fundamental right that every child, female and male, has, that when they are received into society, as determining powers, they shall be possessed of the required capacity and experience to take care of themselves, and to perform whatever may be required of them. We also lay it down as an absolute truth—and no one will question it—that those who are best prepared to fulfill all the duties which can by any possibility devolve upon them as members of society, are the best citizens, and give unanswerable evidence of having been the recipients of the best means of growth and education.

To make the best citizens of children, then, is the object of education, and in whatever way this can be best attained, that is the one which should be pursued, even if it be to the complete abrogation of the present supposed rights of parents to control them. It is better that parents should be able to look with pride upon their children grown into maturity as useful citizens by the assistance of the State, having been unable to make them thus themselves, than to consult the present sentiments of the heart, by having them constantly under their care and by so doing allow them to grow into maturity in form and grace, yet lacking the necessary elements developed in practice to make them acceptable to, or desirable by, society. One of these would be the result of the existence of wisdom of affection, guided by reason; the other that of selfishness, in which the good of the child would be sunk in the mere promptings of affection, regardless of consequences. No reasonable person can question which of the two is the better for all concerned, for children, for parents and for society.

The weight of our proposition that society is itself responsible to children for the condition in which they are admitted to it as constituent members of itself must begin to be apparent; for, so far as they are concerned, up to that time they are not responsible. This being self-evident, is it not also self-evident that they cannot with any consideration of justice be held to account for that which is the legitimate consequences of, and which is positively determined by, that condition?

We trust the time is near when the rights and privileges of children will be duly accorded and guaranteed to them by society, and when their true relations to society will be scientifically analyzed and understood, and properly enforced.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AS A GOLD MINER.

The alarming tendency to centralization of power in the hands of the National Government has just found novel expression in a remarkable plan presented to the House of Representatives for the establishment of a national bureau for mining the precious metals. This scheme for monopoly and public plunder is in the shape of a bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, of California, on the 4th of January and it most certainly merits an overwhelming defeat.

It is proposed to organize a Bureau of Mining, as it is called, under the Treasury Department. Its objects are to be the subsidizing of mines of the precious metals in amounts not exceeding \$250,000 to any one mine, to the extent of twenty-five millions of dollars a year; the direction of the management and working of such mines by the Government; and the sharing a portion of their net proceeds during the period of such subsidy and government direction. In short, the United States Government, if this bill should pass, will go into the mining business on shares.

The proposed Bureau is to be under the control of an officer, who is to receive a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, and be known as the Chief of the Mining Bureau. Subordinate to him will be five chiefs of division, at salaries of seven thousand five hundred dollars each, with deputies at five thousand, clerks at two thousand, and messengers at one thousand dollars each. These officers constitute the executive corps and will be stationed at Washington. The field corps will consist of attorneys, inspectors and supervisors in the several mining States, at salaries of five thousand dollars each, assisted by associates, who are to receive half that sum per annum.

We believe that such a scheme as this is directly opposed to the true mining interests of the country, and must be so regarded by those who have those interests really at heart. We cannot perceive why the Federal Government should go into the mining business, or lend its capital to those already engaged in it, any more than it should go into turnip raising, or make loans of money to parties occupied in that valuable and productive pursuit. It has enough mere business to care for as it is, in the Post-office; and many statesmen have doubted and still doubt the wisdom of the policy which places the letter-carrying traffic in the hands of governments. In England the management of the telegraph has lately been joined with that of the Post-office, but the results are such as to discourage those in this country who advocate the establishment of a national postal telegraph system.

One of the most curious features of this bill is that referring to the so-called Division of Law. This is to do the legal work of the Bureau of Mining. The chief is to examine and report upon the titles to mines submitted to him, to give his opinion upon all questions of law affecting the Bureau, and to direct all its proceedings in law and equity. His subordinates, who are denominated attorneys of the Mining Bureau, are to represent him in the examination of titles and the preparation and trial of causes. The language of the section indicates that there are to be both Federal and State attorneys of the Bureau. Should this bill pass, it will afford fine opportunities for office to lawyers who have made a specialty of mining law. In cases where the present

Federal attorneys are appointed, it will secure them the addition of five thousand dollars a year to their salaries. This will be pleasant to them; but will it be pleasant to the public? If the bill passes, these new salaries will all come out of the pockets of the people. Are they willing to pay the price for the sake of increasing the number of office-holders and enriching those persons who are fortunate enough to be mine-owners?

It is much easier to build up a monopoly than to destroy one. The present requests for Government aid from all sources are in the nature of supplications rather than otherwise. Grant them; establish subsidy after subsidy; give moneyed aid to all who ask it; and soon enough these supplications will be changed into demands as of right, and "Will you?" will be changed into "You must!"—*N. Y. Sun.*

[The following article, in answer to the above, having been rejected by the *Sun*, we publish as a matter of justice. Did all schemes which the Government is asked to foster promise as well as this one, we should have less cause to complain of them.]

"* * * You have positively fallen into several errors of fact in your leader of Saturday on the contemplated Federal bureau for co-operating in the mining of the precious metals, and will doubtless be gratified to have them corrected. * * *

Your first error relates to the nature and extent of the pecuniary aid which the Federal Treasury, under the bill now before Congress, proposes to give gold and silver mines. By referring to section 20 of that document it will be observed that the Government is to issue only \$50,000,000 of its bonds, all told, and this to create what is termed the Mining Fund and that it is to issue no more in the future. Further examination will disclose that, while the Government assumes the responsibility of paying these bonds, the mines subsidized actually do it. Hence in truth and in fact

(a) The Treasury of the United States does not pay one of the bonds out of the receipts from duties or taxes in any shape—indeed, draws not a dollar "from the pockets of the people."

(b) The gold and silver mines coming within the selection of the Bureau and receiving its co-operation do pay these bonds.

The issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds—the lending of its credit to this extent—is the height and depth, the whole of Federal liability and responsibility, pecuniarily, in the premises.

With these bonds the Mining Fund is created, but not perpetuated. The \$50,000,000 so forming it may be drawn from it by the end of the second year's operations of the Bureau, and, if not replenished, it would become exhausted.

To replenish and perpetuate this Mining Fund in assigned volume, is to be the office of the mines, besides paying the bonds at maturity. To do so, \$25,000,000 or more of the annual proceeds of those subsidized are contributed to it. This annual contribution, enforced and collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, constitutes the annual subsidy to the mines. See section 19 of the bill for the sources of this revenue.

Your second error relates to the nature and extent of the subsidies. By reference to section 18, aforesaid, the grade of mines, which the Bureau is permitted to touch, excludes at once every one not ranking as first-class in character and magnitude. By turning to section 19 it will be noticed:

(a) That the Mining Fund furnishes never less than one-half and never more than three-fourths of the working capital required to put a mine in a condition to pay dividends—the amount so furnished never being less than \$25,000, never more than \$250,000.

(b) That this amount, together with that supplied by the proprietor, is expended on the inauguration of operations, and not hoarded for unproductive or other use thereafter.

(c) That said fund does not give further aid—does not add a dollar to its first contribution to the mine.

The extension of operations at the mine must be made by drafts upon its own proceeds—not upon the Mining Fund.

The \$25,000,000, which may be annually drawn from the Mining Fund for subsidies and so forth, are expended, not on mines which have received aid, but on mines which have not—those which the Bureau has last selected and contracted with, as set forth in Sec. 19 of the bill.

Your third error relates to the revenues which the Mining Bureau creates and the objects of its institution.

Of the \$25,000,000 annually appropriated, fully \$23,000,000 are to be in the form of subsidies to the mines. The contributions so made "to bring them into bearing," will average less than \$115,000 a piece, and hence may be distributed among quite two hundred mines. These two hundred mines constitute the yearly increase to the number with which the Bureau co-operates until it attains its maximum—a period of about ten years. In a decade the Government finds itself working, in conjunction with their owners, two thousand first class mines, and sharing in their profits.

Under Sec. 18 aforesaid, the Bureau is restrained from subsidizing any mine that does not yield a net profit of \$10 per ton of ore. Hence it is safe to estimate the average net, from all kinds, at certainly \$12.5 if not \$15, per 2,000 pounds of vein products.

Again, no mine is selected by the Bureau for co-operation which does not turn out fifty tons of ore per diem, while most, as a matter of course, must send forth ten or three times that quantity. A prudent average, therefore, may be declared to be one hundred tons daily. If the working days of the mining year are reckoned so few as 250 only, the average annual yield of ore per mine should be set down at 25,000 tons, and the aggregate product of the two thousand mines at the prodigious total of 50,000,000 tons! Taking the

—The profits of the gold and silver mines, from the two thousand gold and silver mines, are estimated at \$20,000,000.

The Treasury of the United States is now in a position to furnish three-fourths of the capital drawn from the mines. It is estimated that the Treasury receives \$10,000,000 of the profits till the \$20,000,000 advances are returned. After the advances are returned, the Treasury is, nevertheless, entitled to its original share, and continues to contribute to the subsistence of the contract, from the profits of the mines.

In the face of these facts, it is indisputably safe to assume that the Federal Treasury will be, at all times, in receipt of a net revenue from the mines subsidized, girdling tightly \$20,000,000.

The "scheme" contemplated by the bill and embodied in the Mining Bureau, is, in the light of its own facts, designed to be a most beneficent one, and incapacitated "for monopoly and public plunder." It proposes to itself the establishment of an institution free from partisan control and official incompetence, which, for the first time in the history of our country, shall accomplish three important public objects, viz:

1. Meet its own expenses, without draft upon the Treasury of the United States—in other words, run itself.

2. Defray, in ten years, those of the Federal Government also (interest on the national debt inclusive)—in other terms, relieve us of burdensome taxation.

3. Enable the valuable mines of the precious metals opened throughout our borders, not only to pour out their treasures, but to help others not now opened, and of like grade, to be brought into a productive state also.

In the realization of these objects the gold and silver mining interests of the Union are conserved and promoted, while, "the pockets of the people" are gratefully saved from the hands of the Federal taxgatherers.

DULUTH.

The Effects of a Storm on the Northern Pacific Railroad Terminus.

POOR SAFETY FOR PROCTOR KNOTT'S "BUFFALO STOCK YARD."

HOW TO SPEND MONEY QUICKLY.

We have a special telegram from Washington, just as we go to press, stating that the officers of the United States Engineers in that city have received papers giving details of the damage inflicted on Duluth by a recent gale of only ten hours duration, and which was of a very ordinary character.

The foolishness which attempts to make a harbor and railroad terminus of an open roadstead, exposed to the full sweep of wind and sea from a stretch of four hundred miles, has been punished this time to the tune of about twenty thousand dollars damages. What the pecuniary loss would have been had the place been settled, or the "works" in any other than the most incipient stage of construction, it is impossible to estimate, but it can be safely left to imagination.

We are told that the rip-rap work alongside of the breakwater was torn up and portions thrown thirty feet in the air and completely over the top, part of the breakwater washed in and the rest twisted and a mingled mass of ice and debris piled over the road track—the elevator injured, and, from the fact of the engine being out of line, it is judged the foundations are shaken loose. The gale subsided very suddenly; but residents in the vicinity think that had it been one of the heavy northeast gales, lasting, as they usually do, three days, the Piegan Indians would have been unable to distinguish a vestige of the "town site" which Proctor Knott and elaborate maps have joined to make famous.

The waves are represented as being about twenty feet high, rolling directly in on the breakwater. As the force of such a billow is proportionate to its height and velocity, and is exerted downward as well as outward, the nonsense of making a protection (?) of rip-rap work, which, at a depth of even twenty feet, would be torn up and thrown into the air, is rather apparent; but the economy of spending thousands of dollars in such a simply wasted work is not so evident. To make a harbor protection at right angles to such a sea would need, in rip-rapping, stones of tons in weight singly, and even they would be moved and washed about from their foundations, while many thousands of dollars, which would have built a railroad to some other and better terminus, would have to be lavishly expended in construction of, after the best is done, very imperfect "protections."

HOPE FOR THE HERALD.—The old, lazy *Herald* is opening its eyes to facts and reality. It begins to see the situation, and referring to the vote in the House of Representatives on the woman's suffrage question, in the District of Columbia, it admonishes the women to take courage, as "ten years ago negro emancipation could not possibly have shown such a full hand as that." We expect soon to learn that some of the other antediluvian editors have received their second sight.

MAZZINI ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The *Woman Suffrage*, of London, published the following extracts from a letter addressed by M. Mazzini to an English lady.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Can you doubt me? Can you doubt how eagerly I watch from afar and how heartily I bless the efforts of the brave, earnest British women who are striving for the extension of the suffrage to their sex? Is not the idea of the equality of man and woman sacred to every logical and fearless man who strives for the equality of any class or section of mankind? Is your question less sacred than that of the abolition of slavery in America, or of serfdom elsewhere? Ought it not to be even more sacred to us, in reverence for our mothers, and if we remember that the most important period of human life—the first—is entrusted to woman? Are not all questions of equality mere baseless rebellion, unless they derive their legitimacy from an all-embracing religious principle—the oneness of the human family—the soul of your country's religion?

Have the men who deny the righteousness of your claims adjoined that religion or forgotten the holy words of Jesus or of Paul?

"Neither pray I for these men alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word."

"That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us."—John. xvi., 20, 21.

"For ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female, for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."—Eph. Galatians, iv., 26, 28.

Do they tell you these words apply to heaven? Ask them pray to that God His will be done on earth as it is in heaven! Yes, we are all children of God, free and equal in Him, and it is high time—eighteen centuries and a half since these words were spoken, and while new religious truths are dawning on the horizon—that they should be practically understood and applied to life and to society. You believe in one God—the Father. Consequently in one law for His human family. Wherever God's baptism—the stamp of humanity—is upon a created being, we find the human characteristics of free will (the source of responsibility), of educability and capacity of indefinite progress. These faculties denote the same general duties and rights, and furnish a leading principle to govern legislation. No question such as yours ought ever to be solved without asking how far does the proposed solution minister to the moral education of society. The sense of self-dignity, the deep conviction that each of us has a task to fulfill on earth, for our own improvement and that of our fellow creatures, is the first step in all education. We are bound to start by teaching all whom we seek to educate the words you quoted: You are a human being. Nothing that concerns mankind is alien to you. If you crush in man his innate sense of self-respect, you decree the Helot. If you sanction moral inequality to any extent you either create rebellion, with all its evils or indifference, hypocrisy and corruption. If you punish the accomplice, leaving the sinner untouched, you destroy, by arousing the sense of injustice, every beneficial result of punishment. If you assume the right to legislate for any one class, without allowing that class voice or share in the work, you destroy the sacredness of law and awaken hatred or contempt in the heart of the excluded class. In these simple obvious principles lies the justice of your claims.

In the moral principles I have stated you will conquer. Your case is a religious one. Do not narrow it down to what is called a right or an interest. Let duty be your ground, both in protecting your unhappy sisters and in urging your political claims. You are children of God as we are. You have the same task to perform on this earth—the progressive discovery and progressive fulfillment of His law. You cannot renounce that God who appointed it, and gave to you as to us faculties and powers for its accomplishment. You cannot fulfill it without liberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfill it without equality—which is liberty for each and all.

Your claim to the suffrage is identical with that of the workmen. Like them you seek to bring a new element of progress to the common work; you feel that you, too, have a something to say, not merely indirectly, but legally and officially, with regard to the great problems which stir and torture the souls of mankind. There lies your real ground for being heard—there your strength. Keep to that ground resolutely, and do not allow any expediency, unconscious selfishness or fragmentary view of the struggle, to allure you from it. There is a holy crusade going on in the world for justice, freedom and truth against lies and tyranny. You, too, are a battalion in that crusade; feel this, and act accordingly. Sympathize with all who suffer, and you will meet sympathy; help, and you will be helped. The sole foundation of right is duty fulfilled, and if the emancipation of the workman is at hand, it is because he has shown himself, during the last half century, ready for self-sacrifice in the noble causes requiring the devotedness of the true and brave.

I am, dear friend,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

MARIA MITCHELL.

PROFESSOR OF VASSAR COLLEGE—HER ASTRONOMICAL TRIUMPHS.

A correspondent of the New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* commences a complimentary notice of the above lady by saying that the wise and oft-repeated proverb which stands at the head of this article, was never more clearly demonstrated than in the recent action of an eminent college in New York, in conferring upon Maria Mitchell the honorary degree of Ph. D.

Miss Mitchell is of a modest and retiring disposition, but firm in her purpose, and possesses those rare qualifications which go to make a true woman and thorough scholar. She was born in Nantucket, Aug. 1, 1818, and is by birth and education a member of the Society of Friends. When but eleven years of age she entered her father's school as pupil and assistant teacher, and thus early in life acquired a fondness for astronomy from her father, who was deeply interested in and much devoted to the study and practice of this sublime science. By her continued co-operation with him in the use of instruments and in mathematical calculations,

she was soon able to make accurate observations for herself without professional assistance.

On Oct. 1, 1847, while engaged in making observations by herself, she discovered a telescopic comet, which was subsequently seen by Father Du Vico, at Rome, and by other eminent astronomers. For this she was made the recipient of a gold medal from the King of Denmark, as a token of his regard and esteem, and his appreciation of her professional ability.

After communicating the elements of this comet to the Smithsonian Institute, she was employed in observations connected with the U. S. Coast Survey, and assisted in compiling the Nautical Almanac of the Government.

Miss Mitchell was chosen a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the nomination of Professor Agassiz. She was the first woman admitted a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Soon after the completion of Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson, she was called to the chair of astronomy, and was consequently made director of the excellent observatory of that noble institution. This position she occupies at the present time.

Her venerable and highly-esteemed father was her companion here most of the time till his death, which occurred during the last year, cheerfully assisting her in their chosen profession, as she had so often aided him in the years long past.

We met them at the College in the winter of 1869, thankful as always to greet a woman who has the courage to row against the current of public sentiment and succeed in winning the prize of glorious success in her avocation.

It is a matter of earnest congratulation that there are now many living illustrations—and they are rapidly increasing in numbers—of the fact that woman can and will qualify herself for positions of trust and responsibility and fill them satisfactorily, too, notwithstanding all that is basely said to the contrary.

HOW WOMAN MAKES THE MAN

A Western paper grows eulogistic of Mrs. General Logan, and declares that if the General is elected to the United States Senate from Illinois, he will owe his success more fully to his wife than to any other person. She is working for him night and day, all in that line of life which a lady may pursue with perfect propriety. Her parlors are open to the friends of her husband, and the legislator who enters the portal is very sure not to escape until he has been made the friend of Mrs. Logan, if not of her husband. She is an eloquent controversialist, a sagacious observer, and a quick-witted woman. She can listen with the same ease that she can talk, and her guest is never apprehensive that he will be the victim of an awkward silence. Governor Oglesby is General Logan's greatest opponent, but the public sees at a glance that Mrs. Logan is an ally that the Governor apprehends.

This brings us to the general consideration of women in public life. Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was the life of her husband, saving him from the dissipations into which he was being seduced, and keeping his head cool and level in moments when he was likely to fall into error through a too impetuous desire to declare himself. In the history of our own State who does not remember the popularity of the family of Senator Slidell, and how his fortunes were assisted by the gifts of Mrs. Slidell, not only in New Orleans but at the national capital. One of the most remarkable instances of female electioneering, however, occurred in California when Gwin and Broderick were contending for the Senatorship. And in this instance Broderick confessed to a defeat at the hands of beauty. Mr. Gwin opened parlors at the principal hotel at Sacramento, and Mrs. Gwin presided. The beauty and talent of the State were concentrated at the receptions, twenty-seven young ladies lending their attractions to influence the Representatives. The Legislature was invited to partake of the hospitalities of the Gwin reception, and as he was then United States Senator, and was still expected to be, it may well be supposed that the brilliant court established by Mrs. Gwin was not neglected. And the wife and family of Dr. Gwin knew how to keep open house. They had wit, good sense, refinement, beauty, wealth, name and position. They embarked all these qualities in the contest, and used their eloquence to such advantage that Broderick had to retire. It was a brilliant winter in Sacramento, and one that California will never see the like of again; for the contest between Gwin and Broderick was the beginning of that division of politics in California when the free soilers first cut loose from the advocates of slavery. It involved the issue of North and South at once, and the South lost the field.—*New Orleans Republican*, Jan. 15.

NOT TO BE WONDERED AT.—The old women of the old *Journal of Commerce*, including grandmother Stone, are opposed to woman suffrage. They are too ancient themselves to appreciate it, and hence they growl like witches over Lady Water.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I can inform any one interested of hundreds of Wheeler & Wilson Machines of twelve years wear, that to-day are in better working condition than one entirely new. I have often driven one of them at a speed of eleven hundred stitches a minute. I have repaired three different kinds of Sewing Machines, and I have found them to wear better than any others. With ten years experience in Sewing Machines of different kinds, years has shown me the most and the severest test for durability and value. LEXINGTON, N. Y. GEO. L. CHASE.

IS THERE ROOM IN ANGEL LAND?

Three lines were written after hearing the following touching incident related by a minister: A mother, who was preparing some food to take into bread, left it for a moment, when little Mary, with childish curiosity to see what it was, took hold of the dish, when it fell to the floor, spilling the contents. The mother struck the child a severe blow, saying with anger that she was always in the way. Two weeks after, little Mary sickened and died. On her death-bed, while delirious she asked her mother if there would be room for her among the angels. "I was always in your way, mother, you had no room for little Mary! And will I be in the angels' way? Will they have room for me?" The broken-hearted mother then felt no sacrifice too great, could she have saved her child!

Is there room among the angels
For the spirit of your child?
Will they take your little Mary
In their loving arms so mild?
Will they ever love me fondly
As my story books have told?
Will they find a home for Mary—
Mary numbered with the dead?
Tell me truly, darling mother,
Is there room for such as me?
Will I gain the home of spirits,
And the shining angels see?

I have sorely tried you, mother—
Even to you a constant care,
And you will not miss me, mother,
When I dwell among the fair,
For you have no room for Mary!
She was ever in your way,
And she fears the good will shun her;
Will they, darling mother, say?
Tell me—tell me truly—mother,
For life's closing hour doth come,
Do you think that they will let me,
In the shining angels' home?

I was not so wayward, mother,
Not so very—very bad,
But that tender love would nourish,
And make Mary's heart so glad!
Oh! I yearned for pure affection,
In this world of bitter woe!
And I long for bliss immortal,
In the land where I must go.
Tell me once again, dear mother,
For you take the parting kiss,
Will the angels bid me welcome,
To that land of perfect bliss?

The Root of the Matter, or the Bible in the Role of the Old Mythologies.

BY C. B. P.

No. VIII.—(Concluded.)

The four-and-twenty elders went on their way rejoicing, singing Holy, holy, holy Lord God Almighty, for in that day the Lord, with his son, and great and strong sword, punished Leviathan, the piercing serpent—even Leviathan, that crooked serpent, the dragon in the sea, while the dandel of the morning was sung in that same old strain, with variations of the serpent. "In that day sing ye unto her, a vineyard of red wine," the same rosy-checked virgin whom the Lord kissed from one end of heaven to the other. The Lord kept the vineyard night and day, and trod the virgin in the wine-press, as per Jeremiah. She took root in Jacob, and blossomed and budded in Israel, and filled the face of the world with fruit, as per Isaiah. The Lord watered her every moment to the measure of the longer or shorter times and seasons with the early and the latter rain, and with the dew that coreated beneath in the land of Joseph. Four angels held the four corners of the earth, and whatever there was of growing fruit, whatever of beast, bird, or creeping thing, or of man—all were fed and watered from the bosom of the "great woman," quickened with life by all Israel and the Sun. Her sheet was let down from heaven in an infinite variety of ways, showing how the Lord's cattle on a thousand hills would be ring-streaked, speckled and gray, in the infinite variation of the mode. Even the very elect may sometimes find it difficult to keep step to the curiously involved music of the spheres; but by the "faculty of Abiase," any number of men, women and children, besides much cattle, may come out of Egypt with harness on their backs, even though Colenso cannot see how so large a host of God could find grub on the damnable rock of Sinai.

Muller, in tracking the horse in Sanskrit, finds him in the Veda retaining the old traces in his radical power, in the sense of quick running, vehement. This very word is applied to the Sun, so that in some passages it stands as the name of the Sun, while in others it is used as a substantive meaning horse or rider. So in Israel he rode upon the heavens by his name Jah, and by his name Jeshurun, he kicked in excellency on the sky. Any equivalent name might be given under heaven whereby we must be saved. The very horse on which rode the Ancient of Days in his compound of white, red, black and pale, was the famous ALLOY whereof the Cherubim were made, not excluding any other metal in the perfect work; but the Lord dwelt between the Cherubim.

We will back the chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof, or the new cart and wretched king which carried the trespass-offering to the God of Israel, or Sun at Bethshemesh, against any team Muller or Cox may bring. The horses of the farther East, in their loud neighing, prelude the conquering Sun, may have afflicted Tohu and Bohu, Gog and Magog, or Chaos and old Night, and the rumbling of their chariot wheels may have sounded above the cataract of the Ganges but no less did the chariot of Pharaoh drag heavily when the Lord took off their wheels, nor less the shouting of the horses when Jehovah triumphed, and his people were free, and the Prince of the air and of night, on the black horse, was put hors du combat. Nor less than Judea's cows were those on horse's count, on the way to Bethshemesh, where they might find fresh fields and pastures new by the ark of A. Or if, like the horse and his rider, they were thrown

to the sea from the brow of the hill, or west horizon, even there they might pass through the mist of the under-world, might find down in green pastures, or be led by the still waters.

In representative or dramatic religion, the person of the drama speaks according to his role. If he speaks in the name of God, he must be God, or as God would be conceived to speak in the contingencies of the case. The sun, moon and stars, as the living creatures of the ancients—the angels, spirits and ministers of flaming fire, as well as gods and goddesses, the *dæmones* of the same, would have all his correspondences on earth as in heaven. These would be aptly set forth in the congregation of the Lord, or in the Gentile mysteries, but only the initiated and such as had been regularly ordained would know how to read their titles clear to manna in the skies. No revelations to the non-initiated were permitted. To seek for truth outside the regular role was witchcraft and sorcery and the most damnable heresy. Such were the thieves and robbers who would climb up some other way, not being taught by the man of God who held the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. Was he to bid those whom the divines did not seal; for there was but little chance to take to the woods, or flee from the wrath to come, and so escape the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. Within the charmed circle of Alpha and Omega was God, and round about was the Devil, with Gog and Magog, compassing the camp of the saints. In the sum of life it might seem rather difficult to nicely separate saints from sinners, or sheep from goats. Such thin partitions do the twain divide, and each may come up on the other's side; but in the mystic drama it was the initiated and non-initiated who were the children of heaven and of hell.

Says Mr. Cox, "The Persian mythology is chiefly remarkable for the moral and spiritual meaning which it engraves on phrases or legends which had reference originally only to physical or material objects." Certainly, and so of much in the biblical role, and of St. John's revelation in particular. It was the ancient way of God's Word, and, on the more old square of God, Freemasonry interprets to day. St. John not only took the mystic role of Persia for the measure of his vision, but he also saw how like our Lord was, spiritually or symbolically, crucified in Egypt and in other lands. Jesus Christ, as the mystic name of the Sun, the Saviour of the world in conjunction with the universal Spirit, was the Son of man, or man child born of the woman in pain to be delivered; and who ever spoke in His name was as one with Him or His angel, or minister to do the Word. As per Wilkinson's "Ancient Egyptians," the "Pontiff," or highest order of priests, had the title of "Sun," and enjoyed the privilege of the title. *Sem* was a name of the sun, and when the Israelitish woman's son blasphemed the name (of the Lord), it was *Sem* or *S'M*, the Sun, who was blasphemed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITORS OF WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

We can accept no theory which does not harmonize with facts, nor can we consider any question settled until it is settled right, so that our teachings and our practice can correspond.

Among the unsettled questions, we find that relating to currency, and we might be tempted to leave it still unsettled after so much discussion and the expression of such diverse opinions, but for the belief that there must be a truth in regard to this all-important subject, and that it is possible, by observing the laws which govern individuals and corporations when they act in freedom from the fetters imposed by ignorant, impertinent legislation, to ascertain what it really is.

We are to remember first, that all property or wealth must be in one of two visible forms. It is either real estate, or fixed property, consisting of all those things which are used as instruments or means for producing the other, which consists of *merchandise*, which we create for the purposes of sale or consumption.

It will, we trust, be apparent that there is no value or real wealth in the deeds, mortgages, shares of stock and bonds which represent and show the ownership of our real estate, and that all these might be instantly destroyed without diminishing our fixed capital a single dollar.

Equally true is it that the bank-notes, checks, drafts, bank credits, bills of exchange, etc., which represent and act as titles to all the merchandise we produce and consume or exchange, could be destroyed and withdrawn from circulation, and the amount of our convertible wealth, or capital, remain the same.

It is, of course, necessary that in making transfers of either kind of property there should be some means other than a delivery of the property itself. In case of real estate, all persons know what is to be done, while in regard to merchandise or personal property, very few appear to understand that the paper used, whatever may be its form or name, is all *currency*, which, as Mr. Webster once said, "consists of all those things with which we effect our commercial transactions."

Bank-notes are no more currency than checks, drafts or other paper drawn against sales of merchandise, nor are they, or any other form of currency, to be considered as money, or possessed of any value in themselves, but only as representative of other things at real money prices.

Let us suppose that the volume of bank note currency is

fixed, as some of our Bolons would advise, at so many dollars *per capita*, and the amount of property to be exchanged subsequently is doubled. The effect would be to cause inconvenience to those desiring to use the notes in making their payments, though I trust your readers generally will perceive that the amount of funds to be drawn upon would not be diminished, and that it would only be necessary to use more individual or corporate checks or drafts, precisely as they do in England, where there is constantly more than one thousand millions of dollars of those in use, because they do not know enough there to issue small notes as we do.

The treasurer of our commonwealth has repeatedly been compelled to use checks in place of bank notes, not because he had not ample funds on deposit, but simply because, under our strange legislation, there are not sufficient notes to be had.

It is not the amount of the so-called currency which determines our ability to pay our debts, and it is quite true that there was a proper understanding of this question, and laws enacted more in accordance with the common sense views of business men and practical bankers. Let us have some legislation which shall make a monopoly of banking, or the issue of notes an impossibility, leaving the field open to all who can comply with reasonable conditions, so that the number and location of banks, the amount of capital, notes issued, rate of interest paid or received and all other matters of detail shall be left to adjust themselves, as they will, satisfactorily to all parties, if we but put the banker as our agent in issuing the notes under sufficient obligation to see that they are convertible into funds equal to specie at the large commercial centres, toward which they always flow for redemption and where they are most valuable to the holder.

Let the banker deposit with the proper officer a sufficient amount of productive securities, in addition to and not a part of his working capital, to insure this result, and also pay an equitable proportion of the profit on the circulation into the treasury, and no more tinkering of the currency question will be necessary.

Our people create from day to day more than 35 per cent. of all the currency required in their transactions, and they only ask that the other 5 per cent., whatever its varying amount may be, shall be of such a quality that both they and the Government agents can take the notes in place of gold, permitting all we now have or may produce hereafter, to go abroad and pay our debts and stop interest.

We do not need gold as currency, and have no business to use it for that purpose. But, as a product of labor, having a constant and world-wide purchasing power, we cannot at present do better than to recognize it as our standard and agree that our paper promises shall purchase and pay upon the same terms as the gold would.

It is my confident belief, after a long and intimate acquaintance with a very simple, equitable, effectual system of bank-note redemption established in Boston many years since, that it is practicable to organize in this country, if not throughout the whole commercial world, China and Japan included, an international or universal system, which shall not only render specie unnecessary in our transactions generally, but enable us to secure the issue of bank notes which shall be convertible on demand, at par, into funds equal to gold in power at the common trade-centres of the globe, so that all charges for exchange, domestic or foreign, shall cease.

The profit on the circulation of the right kind of bank-note currency is more than equal to the cost of all the exchange we need, presupposing, of course, our return to specie payments and the adoption of the much-needed international coinage, here and elsewhere.

Let us agitate this question and hope for beneficial results for all the world.

D. W.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—There is a very prevalent and natural hesitation in admitting among the possibilities that threaten peace just now the hostility of America to England. For our own part, we have said little or nothing on that head—contenting ourselves with pointing out that the German grievance instituted at the beginning of the war, and nourished ever since, is very like the American grievance, and that any favorable opportunity might combine them. It may be as well to point out that the fire where with they might easily be fused, is kindled already. The German influence over American politics is known to be very potent. The outbreak of the war between France and Prussia was hailed with vast enthusiasm by that part of the population of the United States which wields this influence. Recent events, if they travel in a certain direction, may endanger or embarrass the German successes in France. The embarrassment, should it come into operation at all, will be mainly wrought by the hand of England, working against a possible arrangement between Russia and Prussia for their own advantage and to England's harm. In that case (and of course we are only considering the contingencies of actual war), but not likely, is it not all but certain, that the German influence in America would be instantly arrayed in support of a movement hostile to England? German sentiment, equally with American sentiment, would be at once inflamed, and by the same agency; the German and the American grievances would be united. This hostility—in which the Irish element would join—might well be more urgent than the American Government could withstand; it would certainly be powerful enough to give that Government a pretense which might cover any apparent shabbiness in seizing upon an opportunity for the reparation, or revenge, which the whole country longs for.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

(For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.)

FRANK CLAY;

OR,

HUMAN NATURE IN A NUTSHELL.

BY JOSHUA ROSE.

[CONTINUED.]

The passengers are hurrying to the train
At Jersey City depot, and a throng
Are standing on the platform, who would fain
The last farewell, the last fond look prolong;
Although they fairly dread the parting pain;
And as the bell tolls out the final gong
They kiss, shake hands, into the train retreat,
Then through the windows still each other greet.

A lady and her son stood near the cars,
She sighed and grieved to leave her darling boy,
Regretting so much haste in dear papa's
Depriving her of Frank, her greatest joy—
Such parting on one's feelings always jars,
And mixes human bliss with sad alloy—
The cars move as she bids her last good-bye,
And wipes the welling tear-drop from her eye.

This youth, Frank Clay, was born in New York city,
And caused a great to do in Fourteenth street,
Just like mamma, so sweetly, sweetly pretty,
Her very counterpart, from head to feet.
His praise was sung in many a nursery ditty
In notes more notable and loud, than sweet;
Was kissed and hugged by every servant maid,
A feat sometimes in after years repaid.

The neighbors called to give congratulation,
As in such cases they are apt to do,
Welcome or not, on any such occasion,
And then they run the family history through.
Each tells a secret after due persuasion;
But hopes you'll not disclose who told to you
This little tit-bit of the latest scandal;
Which only gives it a much longer handle.

"A man's house is his castle," people say,
A proverb with the which I don't agree;
It may have been so in the olden day;
But have a birth, a death now, and you'll see
That at such time you can't keep folks away,
Unless a downright boor you choose to be,
In which case you get mild expostulation
From friends—from strangers, silent indignation.

Young Frank had been to school, and now was sent
To Yale to get a polished education;
Because in future years his father meant
That he should join the councils of the nation.
But don't suppose that it was his intent
For Frank to fill gratuitously that station,
As one of our most learned lights and scholars,
Per annum he must get five thousand dollars.

At length there came the farewell evening party;
By Frank's own hand were invitations sent;
At first he was quite jubilant at heart, he
Was on great fame and college honors bent;
But ere the time arrived for him to start, he
Seemed to regret and somewhat to repent
His willingness to leave his home and friends,
Then by long letters vowed to make amends.

Frank gazed from out the cars and saw the city
Recede from view, and felt exceeding sad,
His breast was filled with love, his soul with pity
For loving Ma', who felt his loss so bad;
And then, with genuine Anglo Saxon grit, he
Made inward vows to make her proud and glad,
By study and unceasing application,
To gain a finished, classic education.

He then bethought him of his mother's letter,
And warmly kissed it ere he broke the seal,
Which act relieved him and he felt much better,
But can't repress the welling tears which steal
Into his swimming eyes, although still yet a
Sense of enthusiasm makes him feel
Proud, deeply proud, that mother loves him so.
He reads her letter, here it is below:

MY DARLING BOY—

To-day you leave our hearth
To enter on the first of life's realities;
Your mother's voice that sang to you from birth,
No more can warn you of life's banished vanities;
The arms which held you in their fond embrace,
The prayers which you repeated after me,
The lips that oft have kissed your childish face,
And taught you how the Lord would have you be,
All are present in your mother's heart,
Which bleeds to think we must be rent apart!
My lovely Frank, my precious, darling child,
I give you to the world in hope, and fear;
O be not by the lures of men beguiled,
Hold all your mother's precepts ever dear;
And when the tempter comes to lure you on,
Think of your mother then, my darling son,
And let the thoughts of her give strength to you,
And shield you all the great temptation through.
While you kneel down beside your little bed,
In evening prayer to bow your aching head,
O think your mother still is by your side
And clasps you to her heart in joy and pride;
Think of the hours you've sat upon my lap
When first you learned your chubby hands to clap;
And when your ruby lips first tried to talk
And to my open arms you strove to walk,
When at your Mamma's faintest, earliest beck,
You clasped your loving arms around her neck.
Come back to me, my child, as good and pure
As you now leave me; and, dear son, be sure
To read your little Bible every day,
Nor once neglect your evening prayer to say.

The falling tears are burning on his cheek,
His hand between his trembling hands reclines,
A rapturous burst of love he tries to speak,
Then sinking back the floating tear which blinds
His vision, falls upon the open sheet;
And deep emotion round his heart entwines.
'Mid broken sobs he pledged an earnest vow
To love Mamma eternally as now.

And then felt quite ashamed, and timidly
He turned to see if others had observed
His weakness. Not that he cared, no, not he;
He knew that if they did so, he deserved
The greatest praise and purest sympathy
For being by such cause so much unnerved.
'Tis strange that shame incessantly is stealing
Within one's mind at showing depth of feeling.

But there his grief ebbed slowly, and at last
In vain he struggled to retain it. He
Could scarcely help admire the views that passed,
He might not get another chance to see
Such lovely scenes; so, banishing the past,
Though clutching still his grief to some degree,
On rural scenes he riveted his mind,
Forgetting home and all he'd left behind.

'Tis often thus this evanescent clay,
In spite of filial ties and moral duties,
Lose present pleasures sweep the past away,
A martyr to the lures of newest beauties.
'Tis thus, in spite of all we wish or say,
Disguise it as we may, the simple truth is,
The deepest griefs and best resolves we treasure,
Cannot withstand the fierce onslaught of pleasure.

When some old maiden aunt has gone to rest,
Bequeathing us a thousand, say, a year,
One can't help thinking 'twas for the best,
Although we do our utmost to appear
To mourn her loss, and enter with great zest
Into her praise; and, standing at the bier,
We try to make our torpid feelings rouse and
Declare she was a lady of a thousand.

We turn our thoughts upon our present state,
And what an awful thing it is to die,
How death will seize alike the small and great,
Gaze on the nearest tombstones, and then sigh,
At length resign our hardened minds to fate;
We can't be sad, 'tis quite in vain to try,
The very moss that clothes the crumbling log
Seems but to say, "You are a lucky dog."

Thus are mankind when taken as a body,
Such is the world regarded as a whole,
From birth to shroud, from cradle to the sod, he
Enacts an hardened, grasping, selfish role;
And serving mammon better than his God, he
Ignores the future and pursues the goal
Of human bliss, as typified in gold,
For which his body, soul and mind is sold.

Well, coming back to Master Frank, he found
That gazing on the woods and fields grew dull,
Quite tired of watching their spin round and round,
He turned to look about the car, 'twas full;
Then started as his ear caught the sound
Of an angelic voice, which broke the lull
By saying in a sympathetic tone,
"I wonder if he's traveling alone."

He felt at once the word referred to him,
And yet ashamed to look around to see
Perhaps a "parent," cruel, stern and grim,
Guarding the form he pictured there, to be,
Or an old maid inquisitive and prim;
Then, overcome by curiosity
He turned—entranced he gave a sudden start
And felt a burning current at his heart.

A little girl reclined in the next seat,
Her glowing face so majestic and sweet,
Her soft blue eyes and earnest look portrayed
A heavenly soul in human form arrayed.
If truth, and love, and purity are given,
He felt she was their messenger from heaven
She bent upon him such a kindly glance,
His heart, late bowed in grief, began to dance.

Beside her sat her aunt, a lovely being,
So sympathetic was her heavenly face,
That one could not help instantly agreeing
She was a very paragon of grace.
A gentle, lovely woman is worth seeing,
Although, 'tis true, they're sadly out of place;
For all the stern realities of life,
There's nothing like an unromantic wife.

Your pardon, ladies, think not that I sneer;
A woman in her beauteous, gently form,
Is quite a shrine at which man may revere;
An ornament that never should be worn.
Their innocence is out of place, I fear,
With man of every noble feeling shorn;
Who first thinks her a most angelic creature,
And straightway plots remorselessly to cheat her.

Frank gazed so steadfast, in his youthful joy,
It made her feel ashamed. Why, bless me, boy,
Are you entranced, infatuated, or
Have you ne'er seen a pretty child before?
Why, don't you know it's sadly out of place
And rude to stare a stranger in the face?
Come, sir, now turn your head the other way,
What do you think the passengers will say?

You can't! Upon my word that's very cool—
The poor excuse of every vulgar fool;
And yet it very frequently is true,
As many an one has found as well as you.
Love plays queer pranks with young as well as old,
As records of the law-courts oft unfold;
Where loungers oft-times while away an hour,
The scandals and developments devour.

Some men had turned the seat in front of Frank
And boisterously played at cards and drank,
And now used angry words in high dispute,
Because some statement one had dared refute;

One threatened violence with an angry moan,
Another tried to interpose between
The two disputants, when a sudden shock
Was felt by all—the car began to rock.

Three sharp shrill whistles, click, click, go the brakes,
From side to side the awaying car vibrates,
The passengers all start up with alarm,
Filled with a fearful awe of dreaded harm;
A frightful leap, and then a violent crash,
Upturns the cars, and with a plunging dash
Down the embankment see the engine pitch,
The cars hurled headlong in a shallow ditch.

A loud explosion and a piercing scream,
A shower of splinters and a rush of steam;
The hindmost car alone is on the track;
The first, a shattered mass, lies on its back
Quite buried 'neath the second and the third;
One moment silence, then loud wails are heard;
Those in the hindmost car, of course, escape,
And straightway they the loudest wailings make.

Then rushing down the embankment they began
To act without the least concerted plan,
One gentleman was tugging might and main
To wrench a dis-placed panel out, in vain.
One wrung his hands, and then began to chide
The others for not helping those inside
The shivered car, yet was so agitated
He only hindered those whom he berated.

One burly fellow rushing to a fence
Pulled out a post, and calling to the rest
To lend a hand so that he might commence
At least to try to do his "level best"
To extricate the victims, end suspense
By knowing all the worst, and with rough zest
He shouted, "Get to work and don't stand there!
This is the time for work, and not despair."

Without one word of question they obeyed;
"We'll make this post a battering-ram," he said,
And poising it they crashed it 'gainst the top
Of the crushed car, and yet it yielded not.
A nervous lady said, "Stop! stop! I suppose
You kill some injured person with your blows!"
The leader roughly answered "Suppose we don't!
It can't be helped; but there I hope we won't."

And once again the battering-ram descended—
A gaping opening in the roof extended—
The splintered boards are prized from out their place,
And thus expose to view a pallid face,
A bride's, who, traveling on her wedding tour,
Had little thought of death so swift and sure.
Her body lies upon the dewey sod,
Her soul is in the presence of her God.

And by her side the bridegroom now is lain.
Is he too dead? He'll never smile again.
A gray haired man is extricated next—
He seems bewildered, stupified, perplexed;
He looks with agitation, fright, alarm,
And agony upon his broken arm,
And tries to feel it with his other hand,
Then totters to the earth, too weak to stand.

In one-half hour the victims were exhumed,
Those in the other cars were still entombed;
'Twas but a mangled, huddled funeral pyre,
When suddenly arose the cry of "fire."
And scarce had died the echo of the cry
Ere one bright glare illumined all the sky;
And crackling boards with licking flames suffice
To turn the slaughter to a sacrifice.

And sickening fumes of burning flesh and blood,
Made strong men faint and tremble as they stood
And saw the fire-fiend all their powers defy,
Gyrating in dense volume to the sky;
And rough men bowed their heads, and shedding tears,
Prayed as they had not prayed before for years;
The sturdy leader who so oft reviled,
Sank to the earth and sobbed just like a child.

The storm-clouds gather in dishevelled mass,
And frown in anger as they swiftly pass;
Gusts of cold wind are bending the tree tops;
Now here, now there a threatening rain-spot drops;
The moon is circled with a yellow haze;
And lights the ghastly scene in fitful rays;
With maddened rush the clouds now densely form;
Then o'er the distant mountain sweeps the storm.

The laden clouds are lowering to the earth,
Licking the hills and vales with savage mirth;
In quick succession vivid lightnings flash,
Then instantaneous comes the thunder's crash.
The bleating sheep all huddled 'neath the shield
The branches of a spreading oak tree yield;
Now blinding sheets of tempest riven rain
Descend in fury o'er the placid plain.

From crag to crag the mountain streamlet leaps
Toward the swelling river swiftly sweeps;
The rustic bridge is rudely swept aside,
It's rough-hewn timbers whirling in the tide;
The streaming deluge pitilessly pours
And strips the flowers to their very cores.
The field-mouse, homeless, seeks a place of rest;
Her young lie drowned within their flooded nest.

The gaunt reeds shudder as their tall heads wave,
And shield the insects from a watery grave;
The lady-bird creeps in the opening bud
To hide herself from lightning gust and flood;
The wary weasel to the forest flies
And tells its fear in weakly plaintive cries;
All animated nature hides its head
In agony, humility and dread.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POSTMISTRESSES.—From the records in the Post-office Department in Washington, we learn that there are about two hundred postmistresses in the United States—all honest and true. The first case of delinquency among them is yet to be developed.

[EDITORIALS CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Last Christmas Day, to wit, a number of these gentlemen called upon him and made him a kingly present, which should like to think was a genuine expression of esteem and good will, without reference to certain mysterious, and in favor, which they hoped would result therefrom, to and all of them. The gift was indeed a superb one. It was neither more nor less than the celebrated Indian diamond weighing some nine and a half carats, which was brought into this country by the great diamond merchants, Messrs. Hedges & Co., and the history of which is one of the most interesting pieces of romance that ever belonged to a noble jewel. It was first of all discovered in an old Indian cave in the seventeenth century by an agent of Ricardo, the rich Jew of Venice at that time. It then weighed only twenty-one carats, but Ricardo had it recut and polished and reduced it to some sixteen carats. But he so much

Negrita forth the ditch, then headlong runs away."

Gen. Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FEB. 11, 1871.
 THE
LOANERS
 OF THE CITY OF
 ORGANIZED UNDER
 "Continental Li
 2 NISSAU STRE
 CAPITAL
 subject to increase to.....
 BOARD OF D
 WILLIAM M. TWEED,
 J. F. WILLMARTH,
 CHARLES W. CROWELL,
 DORR R
 The Bank negotiates
 ADVANCES on SE
 DEPOSITS.
 Accounts of Bankers, Mer
 who receive special attention
 FIVE PER CENT
 CURRENT BALANCES,
 on our CUSTOMERS.
 DORR R
 J. F. WILLMARTH.
 A NEW
GOLD
 FIRST
 SEVEN PER CENT
 MONTICELLO
 RAILWAY
 20 YEARS
 secured by a first mortgage
 FIRST COMPANY OF
 principal and interest a
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 the road, so that it
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 this city.
 The undersigned offer
 25 and interest in a
 varying price without
 them as desirable for
 THE FULLEST CONFI
 CLASS SECURITIES
 DAVIDSON
 Circulars furnished
 JOHN J.
BANK
 No. 39 Wall
 and Gold
 stock at sight.
 Government-allowed
 money per Cent. p
 and soon.
 ALL CHECKS PAID
 THE CLEARING HOUSE
 PRESENTLY BY A
 Committee of Dope
 Four per cent
 business negotiated.
 Bankers promptly
 the Government
 Collections made
 and Canada.
 RICHARDSON
 AND TOWNE
 N. J.

FEB. 11, 1871.

HENRY T. HELMHOLD'S
TEMPLE OF PHARMACY

significant Temple of Pharmacy is located at 591 Broadway, is, beyond doubt, the most attractive establishment of the kind in the city. It is one of those places where the passer-by, and compel him to enter it, almost against his will. It is marked by any striking feature, and there is a certain magnetic force in the combined result of the arrangement of the various articles in the windows, and a delicate color.

floor has been most tastefully decorated with the largest and finest Italian tile in the world. The upper portion of the building, while down in the basement is the Laboratory for the manufacture of a Rose Wash, Cataplasms, Plasters, a general chemical laboratory, and various articles used in the manufacture of Powders, Washes, etc. Hair Tonic, etc. to Drug Store in the world more fully furnished than this valuable Broadway attraction.

of light from the windows, charged with the attraction of the scene by the colors of the liquid in the large vessels, the adjacent walls and ceiling, the brilliancy of crimson, purple, green, etc. it seems incredible; and more especially when examined in detail. The upper half the retail hall, are devoted to the two first Corinthian arches on each side of the entrance, and extending the entire length of the building, are the most magnificent Corinthian pillars, modeling and with gold, and the roof also is fretted with gold. The shelves are a number of ranges, each of which is richly carved throughout the length, and two square compartments on each of which bears the inscription:

Throughout the establishment there is a richness, color and disposition. A large place is one more proof of the wealth of money is capable. The establishment is a treasure intended for the comfort of those who are preparing. This is a desideratum and which is not to be despised. The room is furnished with velvet carpet. Taking this into consideration, it deserves to rank as one of the best in the city.

ENTRANCE ROOM AND LADIES' ROOM. The most elegant style possible for a ladies' room, in the center of which is a half feet from point to point, and is a combination of the classical, Pyrenean, Grecian, Victorian, Arabian stone. The fountain is a masterpiece of art, by one of our most celebrated artists, and is truly ornate. The room is furnished in truly ornate style sofas, chairs, lounges, etc. The walls are of extra Roman richness, and are of extra Roman richness. The room is truly remarkable, ending December, 1870, over the Bochus were packed and shipped to this Continent, and the room is a little over two hundred dollars, exclusive of postage, etc. A one or a ten thousand ne newspaper is nothing extraordinary; the paper is of sufficient size to be of use on one occasion he offered the paper in the "New York Herald," and, but afterwards declined, of matter, notwithstanding it was diverting rates.

ges, Importer, 779 Broadway has assortment of Bonnets and Bonnets, and is imported; all the

MOORE.—Miss Bell Finlayson, wife of the Missouri State Senator, is said to have played no part in securing the election of Frank States Senate.

on to the advertisement in another abethon and Paducah Railroad. We understand, from the a for sale, which houses are of the kind, that the road is based on it, and, from their representation, security worthy of the consideration.

is reported that a number of ed a Joint-Stock Company and opened a faro-bank game in the city. We should seek to encourage not his vices.

MORE & OHIO R.R.

from Baltimore and Washington the only line running between the two cities through from Washington, Cincinnati without change of route.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore via Columbus or Parkersburg, take the Louisville and Cincinnati

is ferry transfers by crossing the open-iron bridge, and reach Louisville of all other lines. Fare only ashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans, and four daily trains from Cincinnati.

ing Coaches at night, and splendid revolving arm chairs, on the fare by no other route.

entages offered by this great ck Time Short Distance and Low and be sure they read, via Louisville, Short Line R.R.

to 57 Washington street, Boston; to New Jersey R.R. 6 or 7 New York; Continental Hotel, 25 North Fifth street, and at the corner of the streets, Philadelphia; 51 Calvert street, or at Camden 153 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington all the principal railroad offices.

SAM GILL, General Agent, Louisville, Ky. HENRY STEFFE, Ticket Agent, Louisville, Ky. SIDNEY B. JONES, Pass. Agent, Louisville, Ky.

FEB. 11, 1871.

THE LOANERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ORGANIZED UNDER STATE CHARTER.
"Continental Life" Building,
22 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000
subject to increase to.....1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
A. F. WILLMARTH, EDGAR F. BROWN,
EDGAR W. CROWELL, ARCHIBALD M. BLISS,
DORR RUSSELL.

The Bank negotiates LOANS, makes COLLECTIONS, advances on SECURITIES, and receives DEPOSITS.
Accounts of Bankers, Manufacturers and Merchants will receive special attention.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST paid on CURRENT BALANCES, and liberal facilities offered to our CUSTOMERS.

DORR RUSSELL, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.

A NEW YORK GOLD LOAN.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE

MONTICELLO & PORT JERVIS
RAILWAY COMPANY,

20 YEARS TO RUN.

Secured by a first mortgage on the road to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY, where principal and interest are payable in gold. INTEREST QUARTERLY—January, April, July and October.

The road is bonded at \$20,000 per mile, and is built in the MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANNER. Connects Monticello and Port Jervis; has a LOCAL TRADE ASSURED, which will net sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt, the expense of operating the road, and LEAVE A LARGE SURPLUS to be applied to a sinking fund.

It passes contiguous to a large number of VALUABLE BLUE-STONE QUARRIES, and runs through and near some 15,000 acres of heavy timbered land, ALL OF WHICH, when marketed, will come over this road, so that its local trade is MORE THAN SUFFICIENT to meet all demands. Besides these assurances, the time is not remote when this will form a link in a TRUNK ROAD from Ogdensburg to this city.

The undersigned offer the remainder of the bonds at 10 and interest in currency, with privilege of advancing price without notice; and we recommend them as desirable for permanent investment, having THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE that they are FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
61 WALL STREET,
Circulars furnished on application.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall Street, New York.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing Four per Cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.
Orders promptly executed for the Purchase and Sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

RICHARDSON & PHINNEY,
SHIP STORES AND CHANDLERY,
At Wholesale and Retail,
No. 36 South Street, New York.
G. E. RICHARDSON. H. H. PHINNEY.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

13

Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad OF KENTUCKY.

First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

This road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed will be abundantly remunerative.

Fifty-nine miles of the road are already completed and in successful operation, and work on other sections is rapidly progressing.

The stock subscriptions of which the city of Louisville subscribed \$1,000,000 amount to \$2,000,000. To lay the rails and completely equip the entire road.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS

of First Mortgage convertible bonds have been authorized, bearing 8 per cent. interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in the city of New York, on the first of March and first of September. They are now offered by the undersigned at 87½ and accrued interest.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
41 Broad Street.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
40 Wall Street.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
28 Broad Street.

KENDRICK & COMPANY, BROKERS

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND ALL CLASSES OF RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

TOWN, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS of the Northern and Northwestern States largely dealt in. Orders promptly executed and information given, personally, by letter or by the wires. No. 9 New street. P. O. Box No. 2,910, New York.

C. J. OSBORN. ADDISON CAMMACK.

OSBORN & CAMMACK, BANKERS,

No. 34 BROAD STREET.

STOCKS, STATE BONDS, GOLD AND FEDERAL SECURITIES, bought and sold on Commission.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,

CARL HECKER & CO.,

46 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET,

Union Square. NEW YORK.

CARL HECKER.

B. C. KURTZ & CO.,

OFFICE, 85 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK,

Dealers in only the Best Qualities of

COAL.

Always deliver 2 000 lbs. to the Ton.

Metropolitan Coal Yard,

132 and 140 MONROE STREET.

Constantly in Yard—Franklin, Lehigh, English, Cannel, etc.

D. R. LISTER, ASTROLOGER,
25 Lower Street, Boston.
For terms send for a circular. Hours, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Traphagen Hunter & Co. The Popular One Price Clothiers: Nos. 398, 400 & 402, Broadway, N.Y. Above 4th St. Gents & Childrens Clothing.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

\$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS are secured by a First Mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New York, and their issue is strictly limited to \$20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about \$40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

Full paid stock subscriptions, about.....\$6,500,000
Subscriptions to convertible bonds.....600,000
Mortgage bonds, \$20,000 per mile, on 245 miles.....6,900,000

Total.....\$14,000,000
Equal to \$40,000 per mile.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter from the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of last month's earnings of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October, from all sources, were \$43,709 17, equal to \$524 510 04 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 250,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 300,000 tons. This will yield an income of from \$375,000 to \$450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earning of \$399,510 04. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings \$449,755 02, which is \$214,555 02 in excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New York. Y is truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequalled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most profitable railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Government and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
25 Nassau Street.

HARVEY FISK. A. B. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

Opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances.

We make special arrangements for interest on deposits of specific sums for fixed periods.

We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also, Gold and Silver Coin and Gold Coupons.

We buy and sell, at the Stock Exchange, miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

Communications and inquiries by mail or telegraph, will receive careful attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

52 WALL STREET.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all deposits.

Collections made everywhere.

Orders for Gold, Government and other securities executed.

8 Per Cent. Interest

First Mortgage Bonds!

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD.

Mortgage at the rate of \$15,000 per mile.

Price 97½ and accrued interest.

We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
54 PINE STREET.

TANNER & CO.,
11 WALL STREET

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., No. 32 Wall Street.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our dealers at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices; also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of gold, and all first class securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

MAXWELL & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 BROAD STREET,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

\$330,000 IN GOLD
DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver and Government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS,
No. 16 Wall Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO IN-
form their friends that they have opened a Branch office at
No. 365 Broadway, cor. Franklin Street,
connected by telegraph with their principal office,
No. 46 EXCHANGE PLACE,
and solicit orders for Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities and Stocks, which will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. UNGER & CO.

January 3, 1871.

E. D. SPEAR, M. D.,
Office, 713 Washington St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

The medical record of Dr. E. D. SPEAR, as a successful physician in the treatment of chronic diseases, is without a parallel. Many are suffered to die who might be saved. Dr. Spear makes a direct appeal to the substantial, intelligent and cultivated citizens of our country, and asks that his claims as a physician of extraordinary powers may be investigated. If you are beyond human aid Dr. Spear will not deceive you. If you have ONE CHANCE he will save you. Come to his office and consult him. If you cannot visit, consult him by letter, with stamp.

Dr. Spear can be consulted at his office, 713 Washington street, Boston, or by letter, with stamp, free of charge, upon ALL diseases. Those who have failed to be cured by other physicians are respectfully invited to call on Dr. Spear.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FROM
FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST.—For West Philadelphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 5 P., 9:20 P. M., 12 night. For Philadelphia via Camden, 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington and the West, via Baltimore, 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 9:20 P. M. For the south and southwest, 8:30 A. M., 9:20 P. M. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 9:20 P. M. train daily, and run through to Lynchburg without change. For the West, via Pennsylvania Railroad—9:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 9:30 A. M. and run through from New York to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Silver Palace cars are attached to the 7 P. M. daily, and run through to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago without change. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt St., and Dodd's Express, 941 Broadway. ("Daily.")
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt.
November 1, 1870.

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COMPOSED of indestructible materials!
COMPACT, simple, durable, efficient!
COMPARE it with any other machine!
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YEAR 1870-71.

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YOUNG LADIES.

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NEW YORK.

PRINCIPALS—MADAME MALLARD AND MADAME CARRIER.

Madame Carrier, with whom she has associated herself after a co-operation of six years, is a niece of the late Sir David Brewster. From her early training and a thorough education, received in Scotland, together with several years' experience in tuition, she is in every respect qualified to take charge of the English Department of the Institute.

The Principals hope, by devotion to the mental, moral and physical training of their pupils, to secure their improvement and the encouraging approbation of parents and guardians.

For particulars, send for Circular.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital\$2,500,000 00

Assets..... 4,578,008 02

Liabilities..... 199,668 71

dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand,
free from Government tax, was declared by the Board of Directors this day.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

1871 NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. 1871

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

WILL OFFER
a fresh assortment of the

BEST AMERICAN DELAINES,

AT 12½ CENTS.

CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,

and to facilitate sales.

WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS
IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE,
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH PLAIN AND CHENE

DRESS GOODS,

From 20 Cents per Yard upward.

Great Reduction in

SCOTCH AND ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,

From 37½ Cents.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS,

In all Shades, at 50 Cents.

FRENCH MERINOS,

at 75 Cents.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, SATIN DU

CHENE, ENGLISH SERGES, EPI-
LINES, &c., &c.,

At equally Attractive Prices.

BEST AMERICAN PRINTS,

New Styles, from 7 to 12½ Cents.

Forming the Cheapest and Most Attractive Stock of
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100 Pieces of

RICH STRIPED SILKS,

At 87½ Cents per Yard—Value at \$1 75.

A Full Line of

VERY RICH PLAIN SILKS, DARK CLOTH

COLORS,

At \$4.

100 Pieces of

34-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

At \$1 25 and \$1 37½.

A Full Line of

VERY HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS,

At \$2 00.

RICH GOURD CROIZAT BLACK GROS GRAINS,

At \$2 50, \$2 75 and \$3 00.

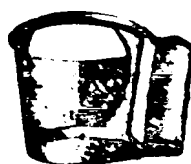
An Immense Reduction in Rich Fancy Silks.

RICH SILKS AND SATINS,

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To sell a little article, endorsed by every lady using it. It keeps the needle from perforating the finger and thumb while sewing with it. It will sew one-third faster.

Sample and circular mailed free, on receipt of 35 cents; or call and examine at

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CHINA, ARTICLES OF VERTU.

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Etc., Etc.,

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Between 38th and 39th Streets.

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, BOARDING HOUSES,
SHIPS, Etc., SUPPLIED.

Marketing sent free of charge to any part of the city

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DINING ROOMS,

98 Cedar Street,

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The undersigned would respectfully inform
their friends and the public generally that
they have opened first-class

DINING ROOMS,

at the above number, which they are confident will meet the requirements of the public.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Connected with the establishment is a BAR
stocked with the best of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, Etc.

The public are invited to call.

HILMAN & THORN,

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W. H. HILMAN,

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CALISTOGA COGNAC.



This pure Brandy has now an established reputation, and is very desirable to all who use a stimulant medicinally or otherwise.

Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J. G. Pöhle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

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Fine Domestic Cigars.

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

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Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia.

HUDNUT'S

Rheumatic Remedy

IS WARRANTED TO CURE.

This great standard medicine has been used in thousands of cases without a failure. The most painful and distressing cases yield at once to its magical influence.

This is not a quack medicine; on the contrary it is a strictly scientific remedy, prepared by a practical chemist, and was for many years in use in the practice of one of our most successful physicians, since deceased.

Let all who are afflicted with these painful diseases resort at once to this remedy. Why should you suffer when relief is at hand? And remember that a cure is guaranteed in all cases.

Certificates of remarkable cures to be seen at the headquarters of this medicine.

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A SPECIALTY.

FEB. 11, 1871.

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Church, Chair, C
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For all Uphol

CHEAPER than I
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It is the Healthies
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Makes the most I
ABLE BEDS, M
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ELASTIC

Does not PACK
Curled Hair.

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REPELLANT
BUGS and INSE

ELAST

Is the VERY
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UPHOLSTER

ELAST

Is absolutely
SEATS and I
HOLSTERING

ELAS

Is the HE
PUREST, MO
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for BEDS, CI

SEND I

SPECTA

Church

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American Patent Sponge Co.

J. ROBBINS, Esq. W. R. HORTON, Esq.
President. Treasurer.

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Elastic Sponge Goods.

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Mattresses, Pillows.

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Church, Chair, Car and Carriage
Cushions.

ELASTIC SPONGE

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR,

For all Upholstery Purposes.

CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
FAR SUPERIOR.

It is the Healthiest, Lightest, Softest, most
Elastic, most Durable and BEST Material
known for

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, &c.

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Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
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and CUSHIONS of any material known.

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Does not PACK and become MATTED like
Curled Hair.

ELASTIC SPONGE

is REPELLANT TO, and PROOF against,
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Is the VERY BEST ARTICLE ever dis-
covered for STEAMBOAT and RAIL CAR
UPHOLSTERY.

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Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
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Speedy Cure
FOR
Neuralgia
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NERVOUS
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Its Effects are
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AN UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FAC-
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No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its won-
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Neuralgia affecting the entire system, its use for a
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contains no materials in the slightest degree injuri-
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nerves, and restoring the falling strength.
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One Package. - - \$1 00 - Postage 6 cents.
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BEST SALVE IN USE.

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promptly. Call and examine before deciding else-
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Have built and equipped 180 miles of the new road
through the richest portion of Iowa, thus opening the
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upon a finished railroad, issued at the rate of only
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Parties exchanging Governments for these Bonds
will receive about one-third more interest upon the
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To know by signs, to judge the turns of fate,
Is greater than to fill the seats of State;
The ruling stars above, by secret laws,
Determine Fortune in her second cause.
These are a book wherein we all may read,
And all should know who would in life succeed,
What correspondent signs in man display
His future actions—point his tedious way:—
Thus, in the heavens, his future fate to learn,
The present, past and future to discern,
Correct his steps, improve the hours of life,
And, shunning error, live devoid of strife.
Any five questions in letter, enclosing two dollars,
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Braids, Curls and Fashionable Hair Work for Ladies
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Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Feathers, Flowers,
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Being constructed with regard to scientific accuracy,
are used in all teams of skill by the best players in the
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AN

EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT
AGAINST MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

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IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
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BEEBE & COMPANY,

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

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TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Com-
plexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cen's
each. Her

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per
bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. Sixth
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL:

Best Lehigh, Locust Mountain, Red Ash,
&c., &c.

Also WOOD, in the Stick, or Sawed and
Split.

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(Opposite Wood's Museum.)

Yard, 520 and 522 West 21st Street.

Cargoes and part Cargoes of Coal or Wood at the
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foot of Liberty street; connects at Hampton Junction
with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its
connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and
the West without change of cars.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chi-
cago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change
of cars.
Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chi-
cago.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 10, 1870—Leave New York as fol-
lows:

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk,
Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tuckan-
nock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster,
Ephrata, Litz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.
2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk,
and Belvidere.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.
6 P. M.—For Easton.
7 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:45 P. M.—For Easton.
9 P. M.—For Plainfield.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield on Sundays only.

Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30,
9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:00, 2:15, 3:15,
3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:00,
10:45, 12:00 P. M.

FOR THE WEST.

9 A. M.—Western Express, daily (except Sundays)
—For Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg and the West,
without change of cars to Cincinnati or Chicago, and
but one change to St. Louis. Connects at Harrisburg
for Erie and the O. Regions. Connects at Somerville
for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Strouds-
burg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Phillips-
burg for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.
5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton,
Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pitts-
burgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pitts-
burgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D. L.
and W. R. R. for Scranton.
Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pitts-
burgh every evening.

Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of
the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty
street, N. Y.: at No. 1 Aster House; Nos. 264, 271, 280
Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the prin-
cipal hotels.

E. E. RICKER, Superintendent.
H. P. KALDWELL, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Rufus Hatch's Circular No. 3.

FRAUDS IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Questions for Commodore Vanderbilt to Answer.

The waterings in this great concern have been equally excessive, though of a different character from those described in the previous circulars. A direct one, however, of \$6,030,500 was made at the time of its consolidation with the Galena and Chicago, the holders of stock in the latter being allowed two shares for one previously held, "to equalize values"—a phrase greatly in vogue with the self-constituted tax-gatherers who now control and levy their contributions upon all our great avenues of trade. The natural and equitable mode would have been to equalize *down* instead of *up*, as the shares of the Northwestern, at that time, were comparatively worthless, while those of the Galena and Chicago commanded only *par*. But a *square* consolidation would have left no plunder, the sole inducement thereto, in the hands of the parties manipulating it.

The great waterings in this road have been effected through leases of other lines. The most important of these was that of the road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, through Iowa, a distance of 353 miles, and owned by two corporations—the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska owning the link of 81 miles from the Mississippi River to Cedar Rapids; and the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Company owning that from Cedar Rapids to the Missouri, a distance of 272 miles. This line had a land-grant of 1,422,109 acres. A party of shrewd operators got hold of this line, and set themselves at work to get this magnificent domain into their own hands, and, *at the same time, get rid of the road that had to be built to secure it.* This interesting problem was solved in the following manner: The managers of the Chicago and Northwestern agreed to take a lease of the two roads, *without* the land, paying 47½ per cent. of the gross earnings (afterward reduced to 37½ per cent. of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road, and \$1,750 per mile upon the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, up to the 1st of January, 1871, and thereafter at the following rate: To pay \$700 per mile of the \$1,500 per mile first earned, 33½ per cent. of the \$3,000 next earned, and 20 per cent. upon all earnings in excess of \$4,500 per mile. The rental of the first-named road the past year was \$557,450, the proportion of gross earnings paid being 42½ per cent., the reduction from 47½ to 37½ per cent. taking effect for six months of the fiscal year only. At the same rate of gross earnings, the rental (37½ per cent.) the present year will be \$492,270, the gross earnings of the past year being \$1,312,710. The gross earnings of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, for the past year, were \$2,106,476. The total for both lines were \$3,419,186. The earnings per mile of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Road, the past year, were \$7,744. At this rate, the rental for the present year will be \$2,348 per mile, or a gross sum of \$638,656. The total rental of the two lines, consequently, will be \$1,130,926. The capital of this rental, at 7 per cent., is \$16,157,375. This transaction is known as the Blair & Ames grab.

Now, the cost of this line to the parties holding the same could not have exceeded \$20,000 per mile, or a gross sum of \$7,000,000. The rails were laid, and bridges built—this is about all. There were no equipments, and no accommodations for business, except those supplied by the lessees. The rails laid on the greater portion of it were only 45 pounds to the yard, and had to be replaced soon after the lessees had come into possession of it. The profit paid to the parties constructing it, consequently, was \$9,097,375. The cost of this road to the lessees—that is, the capitalized rental—is \$15,771 per mile. It would require \$20,000 an expenditure of per mile in addition upon it, in construction and equipment, since they came into possession of it, to bring the road to its present condition. This sum brings up the cost to \$65,771 per mile, or up to a total of \$23,115,163. The interest on this sum at 8 per cent. is \$1,618,061.

The capital account for the leased roads, as stated by the respective companies, amounts to \$20,346,500—that of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska being \$4,720,300—made up of \$3,916,300 of Stock, and \$810,000 of Bonds; that of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River being \$15,620,000, and made up of \$8,000,000 of Stock, and \$7,620,000 of Bonds.

The land grant to the Iowa line was 1,422,109 acres. Of this quantity, certificates for 1,200,000 acres had been issued more than a year ago. These lands, at the low valuation of \$7 per acre, are worth \$8,400,000. The value of these lands, added to the unquestioned profit from the construction of the road, make a total of \$17,097,375. This sum measures the profits that one party made out of the affair in the course of a very few years.

Another example, of the same kind, was that of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad, of Minnesota. A party got hold of this line, built the road, took the land, and then turned over the road, *without the lands*, to the Chicago and Northwestern, at about \$35,000 per mile, or nearly twice its cost. The road had no connection whatever with the Chicago and Northwestern. It did not, in fact, come within one hundred miles of any portion of the road of the latter Company. A lease might just as well have been taken of a road upon the Pacific coast. The Winona and St. Peter's Road ran through an unsettled country, and could not, for years, be expected to pay a remunerative return on its cost. In addition to the rental paid, the Northwestern had to complete and equip it, carrying the cost of the line to this Company up, probably, to \$40,000 per mile. The land grant to the Winona and St. Peter's Company was 1,410,000 acres. Of this vast grant, 342,376 acres had been confirmed to it on the first day of July, 1860. The value of the lands acquired equals \$2,396,632. Assuming the profits of construction to have been \$15,000 per mile for 126 miles, the aggregate was \$1,890,000. The total profit, both from lands and construction, was \$4,286,632. This affair is known as the Barney grab.

Another example in kind was that of the Peninsula Railroad of Michigan; a land grant road, entitled to 343,880 acres, of which 218,880 acres had been certified to the Company on the first day of July, 1869. This road was built and consolidated with the Northwestern, *without the lands*, at a rate of \$40,000. The length of this road is 73 miles. Its cost to its projectors was about \$20,000 per mile. The profit on construction was about \$1,460,000. The value of its land grant, at \$7 per acre, was \$1,532,160. The profits of the transaction, consequently, were \$2,992,160. The Peninsula Road had no connection whatever with the Northwestern, nor did it come within fifty miles of any portion of the line of the latter. This is known as the Ogden & Tilden grab.

The total amount of lands already ceded to the three Companies whose roads are leased to the Northwestern amounted, on the first day of July, 1869, to 1,763,256 acres. Their value, at \$7 per acre, is \$12,328,792. Large additions are to be made to the present cessions. The profits arising from the construction of the road could not have been less than \$12,447,375. The profits, so far, to outsiders, on the three lines, have been \$24,776,163. The *inside* profits have been \$8,840,650, to wit: the waterings in favor of the Galena and Chicago of \$6,030,500 at the time of the consolidation, and \$2,810,110 of scrip dividends paid in 1868. The total profits have been \$33,616,777, as shown in the following tabular statement:

Roads.	Waterings.	Profits of Construction.	Profits of Land Grants.
Chicago and Northwestern.....	\$8,840,510	.....	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri.....	.....	\$9,097,375	\$8,400,000
Winona and St. Peter's.....	.....	1,890,000	2,396,632
Peninsula.....	.....	1,460,000	1,631,160
	\$8,840,510	\$12,447,375	\$12,328,792

What was the motive that induced the Chicago and Northwestern Company to make contracts so destructive to its own interests, and without gaining any advantage from the land grants to leased lines? The leases were the product of gross corruption and folly, it hardly matters now which. Suffice it to say, it was a gross perversion of a most sacred trust, for which perversion the public are paying bitterly. They, paying on the roads at double cost, have derived no advantage whatever from the grants so munificently made. These grants should in all cases have been made the basis of the securities issued by each Company. The proceeds of their sale should have retired these securities, reducing in an equal degree the cost of the roads, with a corresponding reduction in the charges for transportation. By the time the lands were sold, the reduction in the amount of the securities issued would have equalled such proceeds, or the sum of \$12,242,792. The annual interest on this sum is \$856,095. This sum would have been the annual gain to the commerce of the country, had these lands been applied, as they should have been, to the construction of the roads.

Another course might have been taken—that adopted in the case of the Illinois Central. That Company was required to pay 7 per cent. of its gross earnings annually into the State treasury, as the price of the transfer of the land grant to the Company. This percentage yields the State some \$600,000 annually. A great evil necessarily results from severing land grants from the railroad to which they are made. If retained by the owners of the road, the latter have every motive to encourage their occupation, as the means of creating a traffic. They would offer the lands at low rates, and on long credits, and give every facility and indulgence possible to the settlers.

These lands are now wholly held—*Irish fashion*—by absentee or speculators, greatly to the injury of the railroads and the interests of the people, who demand cheap lands and speedy settlement. But, from the extravagant prices asked, these land grants are still vast wastes, and are likely for years

to remain so. They cost their owners nothing; on the other hand, their owners made vast sums by the construction of the roads by which the lands were acquired. They consequently can hold them till they realize the extravagant price demanded for them. When sold, they are to be paid for by the labor of the pioneer, and not by the capital of the rich.

The total amount of the capital and debt of the two Companies, on the first day of June, 1864, when the consolidation went into effect, was \$30,514,000. The length of line then in operation was 609 miles. Its cost per mile was \$50,098. The capital account of the Company on the first day of June, 1870, the date of the last annual report, was 51,108,501. The capitalized rental of the leased roads was \$16,157,375. The total capital account of the Company, consequently, was \$67,265,906. The present length of line owned and leased by the Company is 1,156 miles. The cost per mile is \$58,200. The increase of the capital account, in six years, has been \$36,751,906, or at the rate of \$6,125,327 annually. The increase of mileage has been 507 miles. The cost per mile has increased from \$50,098 to \$58,200.

The above statement does not include the Winona and St. Peter's Road, whose 7 per cent. bonds are guaranteed by the Chicago and Northwestern, nor the several lines which the Company are now building, such as the Trempealeau, whose bonds pay 10 per cent. interest; the Iowa Midland, whose 8 per cent. bonds have recently been *privately* negotiated; and the line from Madison to La Crosse.

[The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, as in the Erie, are elected for one, two and three years. It is due to some of the present board to state that they were not parties to these original land-grant swindles.]

The examples that have been cited in this and the previous circulars show how universal have been the corruptions in the management of our railroads. These all result in an excessive cost of the works, and fall, in the end, wholly upon the people. Upon such costs, dividends and interest are sought to be paid by excessive rates of charges. The people, consequently, suffer just in ratio as those preying upon them grow rich.

Since writing the above circular, I have been favored with a communication, signed by Samuel Barton, and addressed to "The Holders of the Capital Stock and Consolidation Certificates of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad." Mr. Barton is a near relative of Commodore Vanderbilt, and unquestionably speaks by authority. By him I am charged with wilful falsification, from pecuniary motives. I disclaim, utterly, having any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in New York Central stock or scrip; nor have I had for a long time. Mr. Barton's role is that of the lawyer who said "he had no evidence to offer in defence, but should proceed to abuse the plaintiff to the best of his ability." I stated that of all the waterings, not a dollar went into the road. This is denied. Commodore Vanderbilt might as well have denied the issue of the certificates themselves. The public have a right to ask you how much money you paid for the millions of certificates issued to yourself. If you paid nothing, did the recipients of your bounty, and who were in your secret, pay anything? If nothing was paid, then these certificates were a *Stock Dividend*, and, such being the case, have you paid the five per cent. Government tax on them? Is anything received on these certificates by way of dividends? If so, how much, and who pays? By what authority did you and your board, summoned by your warrant to a midnight session, place a perpetual mortgage of \$44,428,330 upon the commerce of the country, without the equivalent to the public of a dollar? All this was done, Commodore, at your behest.

In your defence, you cite your management of the Harlem, *another most oppressive monopoly*. I did not refer to it, reserving it for another circular. But as you have brought it in, will you answer a few questions here? Did you not, while a trustee, issue to yourself a large amount of its bonds at fifty per cent. on the dollar? Have you not, since assuming control of this property, advanced the tariff on *milk* from a half to one-and-a-half cents per quart—a three hundred per cent. additional tariff on one item alone? Is this the way you have stamped your *individuality, economy and genius* upon the Harlem Road?

Mr. Vanderbilt has had charge of the New York Central Road for three years. According to Mr. Barton, and the sworn statement of the officers of the road in 1867, he has, in that time, added only three locomotives to the number in use prior to '67. In a future circular, I propose to show the exact value of the improvements he has made on this line since obtaining control of it, and the amount of additional stock he has issued and received the money for.

Mr. Barton insists upon Mr. Vanderbilt's *wonderful abilities* as a railroad man. No one denies this. But with his *untold millions before he had anything to do with the New York Central*, would it not have been more graceful and meritorious in him to have turned his transcendent abilities to the *reduction* of the cost of transportation, and to alleviate the burdens that now press so heavily upon the commerce of the country and upon labor? That the *stockholders* have no cause to complain of Mr. Vanderbilt's management is too evident to have needed the proof Mr. Barton deduces, but it is the *people*, and not their servants, who should reap the benefits resulting from such good management. They create the trade of these great highways, and as that trade increases, it is not a *corresponding increase of scrip capital*, but a *corresponding reduction in freight charges*, that they whom the roads are built and run to serve have a right to expect.