

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!

BREAKING THE WAY FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

VOL. 2.—No. 4. WHOLE No. 30.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

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

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THE REPUBLICAN AND THE DEMOCRAT,
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
MAY MEET IN A
COMMON EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD,
which we believe comes from the fact that
GOD IS THE FATHER OF THEM ALL.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

THE PLAINS.

BY CHURCHILL.

Are these the plains?

Why, I have stood here in my
Boyhood's wild dream, and saw the
Waving grass, like ocean waves,
Carrying a white crest. Have seen
The rising ground covered with trees
And verdure green, like little islands
In an inland sea, and forest birds
Warbling their sweet notes,
And lovely gales and lovelier intervals,
With crystal springs and winding streams,
Whose glassy surface bosom
Was a living thing of beauty.
I saw an Indian maiden, Nature's
Beauteous child, doctored in gorgeous robes,
That lent to charming an enchanted beauty.
I saw the kingly buffalo and
The white fawn, the golden fishes
In the streams, and loveliest summer skies,
And, like a background to the same,
I saw the mountains. I saw their
Peaks on peaks arise, until I lost
Their summits in the skies.

This was my dream; but as I
See them now, how changed!
The moving grass, the little hills,
The forest, the sweet birds, the buffalo,
The fawn, the vales, the springs,
The stream, the golden fishes—
All are gone, and but the
Barren waste, the alkali,
The bitter creek, the hungry she-wolf
And the awful peaks remain.
Beside, I dreamed too of the wagon trains,
The halted camp, the blazing camp fires,
When the gorgeous sunset put the
Sun to bed. The dear old songs
We sung; the dancing, and
The deep bumpers that we drank
To fairest loves we left behind.
And when the pauses came I
Do remember to have sat and
Thought of a fair hand that rested
Once in mine, and lovely eyes
That beamed their tenderest smile
On mine and wreathed fair flowers
Around a sweetest memory
I never can forget.

But now, the slowly moving ox-train
Two has gone and never more will be;
And in its place the iron steam horse
Takes the moving train.
And yet how full of interest is
Each passing scene. I saw beside
The road a lonely grave. That grave
Makes up volumes more to me than
Ruined temple walls. As I saw
That grave without a tree or tuft
Of grass to shade it, resting
There unwatched in the open sunlight,
I thought of the clear moonlight,
When the pale moon would watch it,
And, when she wanes, the stars
Would care for it; and even when
The storm-king comes and fills
The skies with clouds, they'll
Slyly steal a peep to see
That all is well. And as we left
That grave behind I wretched
Around it this little simple tale:
A bold and daring spirit,
Wrestling with poverty's hard chains,
Had risen from her bonds,
And in the prime of manhood,
Young and vigorous, saw the golden dream.
Then great and lofty hopes,
And great ambition, looked
To the Western skies. The train
Was soon to start, and friends
Were going, and the fascinating
Dream told him to go.
In the calm twilight he went
A little way up the high hill
To see his idol love, the sweet Celeste.

She saw him coming, and ran out
And met him at the gate.
Oh! what a kiss is that when
Lips of love meet. Beautiful
Grafted roses from a single stem
Grow still more beautiful.
So noble hearts that love in honor
Grow in love more noble.

They went and sat under the old tree
And told their love again,
And then he took Celeste's white hand
In his, and, looking in her eyes,
He said, "My own Celeste,
I had a dream, so vivid that
It seemed to me I really saw
The golden lands, and I must
Leave you. But, a few short years,
And I'll return and hold
This hand in mine, and at thy
Feet lay down honor and treasure."
She started, as the startled deer
Starts at the sharp report of
Musketry it never heard before;
The anguish of her heart too deep
For groans or tears. She stood in
Transfixed look at him, the picture
Of despair, and motionless.

He took her to his arms and
Pressed her to his heart, with
Kisses warm and full of love's
Warm passion—"My own Celeste!"
He brought her back to reason;
But still she wept and clung
With her white arms around his neck,
And her bright eyes subdued
And tender looking into his.
She said, "Would you leave me,
Your poor Celeste, to die without you?
If you must go then must I go."

Then, with another kiss, another
Gentle tiding to his arms, he said—
"Celeste, you shall."
Then came the hurrying preparations,
The marriage ring, the gay assembly
And the solemn vows; the starting,
The tears, the sobs and sighs
That kindred hearts at parting
Feel so keenly; the "God bless you"
That comes from the heart's depths,
The waving kiss, the fading
In the distance and the road
To youth's bright hopes.
They journeyed on and on,
Each night distinctly seeing where they
Halted night before; but wild with hope,
Untiring, smiling all the while
At fate, till sickness came to him,
And still they journeyed on,
And still he sicker grew. At last
One afternoon, when gentle rains
Were blessing the parched earth,
He whispered to Celeste—
"I can't go further; stop the train."

The train halted, and all looked
In and saw the dying man.
Celeste, the heroine, without a tear,
Cheered and comforted. No hand but hers
Smoothed his curls away from the pale
Forehead. No one but her sweet self
Watched over him. How vainly
Were her efforts to hold up the golden dreams,
The bright hopes; or, in the tenderest
Whisper, tell o'er and o'er again
Her love for him. So the slow hours passed
Till midnight came. The rains
Had stopped; the gentle winds
Had calmed, and the waning moon
Had gone beyond the horizon to rest,
When, in the very still of stillness,
The messenger stepped in.
With sobs and burning kisses,
Sneaks and drenching tears,
That timid, trusting, lovely girl
Kneel down affrighted and
Appalled at death. Then roused
The camp, and in the dark, with
Heads uncovered and with silent tongues,
They waited for the morning.
When the first ray of summer's
Early morning came, they dug the grave,
And then, without a shroud or coffin,

Hymn or prayer, except the silent one
Without the Church-bell's solemn sound,
They laid him in, and piled up
The coarse earth, a rock or two
And a little head, and the
Task was done. But when they
Made the start Celeste was
On the grave and would not go;
And strong arms rode tore her away,
A maniac mourner.
The tale is sad and so I drop the veil.

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

BY C. B. P.

No. IV.

St. John rears his temple, which is in heaven, on the same old substrata of the mysteries or dramatic mythology of the personated heavens. This man lord, or angel of the sun, sat upon a white cloud, and was the same as the Son of Man, having on his head a golden crown and in his hand a sharp sickle. The white cloud, when golden tinted, was the Golden Fleece of the Lamb and his wife. When the sun was in Aries he was the Sun Ram, or Lamb, who took away the sins of the world by coming up from his mighty descent into hell; or at the winter solstice appearing at the Easter, or Passover, equinox, and going up to the manger of the summer solstice, to more fully eat the Passover there. The manger was in close proximity to the sign of an ass and the foal of an ass, and close to the asses' bridge over the river that proceeded out of the throne of God and the Lamb.

When the Ram, or Lamb, appears at the everlasting gates as the King of Glory, "the porter openeth and the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name and leadeth them out; and where he putteth forth his own sheep he goeth before them and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice. And they heard a great voice from Heaven saying unto them, Come up hither. And they ascended up to heaven in a cloud," singing, as it were, a new song to the Lamb who stood on Mount Zion. That is, the "new song" was a variation of the same old music of the spheres when the "Ancient of Days" opened his mouth in parable and dark saying on the harp. The old harpers had taken the Ram's horn to split the ears of the groundlings, doing Jericho thereby with airs from heaven or blasts from hell. When the Lord rose up from Seir and shined forth from Mount Paran, he appointed seven priests as blowers to compass the city, while he and his ten thousand saints rode upon cherubs and did fly, yea, they did fly, on the wings of the wind.

Not even the heaven of heavens could contain all the ancient melo-dramatic mythology, as sung in the old song, as it were, or in the new, ringing out on the major and minor scale to the harp of a thousand strings, day and night discoursing eloquent music to the Lord God Almighty, *go brag*.

Sweet sang the stars as o'er the skies they trod
As living spirits and the sons of God;
Nor less were daughters in the sweet refrain,
Where God and Goddess could be one or twain.
But only by initiated ears
Was heard this sublime music of the spheres.

When "this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be spoken against that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed, so also a sword shall pierce through thy own soul." He was the Sun-God of the wise men, known by his sign as the Star which they saw in the East. The dawn was his mother, who was pierced, whether as this, that or the other Mary; for she was Maryonamous, or the harp of a thousand strings, upon whom the harpers might discourse their ever-varying music in the old and new song as sung by the elect, instructed into the kingdom of heaven. Out of the mouth of her Sun, or Son, "went a sharp two-edged sword," and as the "Word, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart." When he reaped the 144,000, or square, of the New Jerusalem, he had a sharp sickle in his hand, and cut rather closely to the joints and marrow, so that only those who "had not defiled themselves with women were the first fruits of God and the Lamb"—the stars, which kept their first estate and were up to time in their marriage with the Lamb, having woven their wedding garments in the land of Beulah during the ante-nuptial season preceding the vernal equinox. "These are they which follow the Lamb wheresoever he goeth." Being g there in the fleece of the Lamb they were without guile. They had made some progress from the primaries since the old sons of God came down to earth, and chose their wives and begat the giants of those days, whose cyclopean walls reached up to heaven as the *fluminibus moenia mundi*.

Of the factors in the sum of the Dawn, or Virgin, and Mother of the Sun, or Lord of Heaven—the woman clothed with the Sun, or sitting on many waters—the Miriam of Moses, or the Mary of the Sun's Wife, says Muller, of the analogous mythology: "Let us exorcise these simple scenes in ancient language, and we shall find ourselves surrounded on every side by mythology full of contradictions and incongruities, the same being reared as mortal or immortal, as man or woman; as the poetical eye of man shifts its point of view, and gives its own color to the mysterious play of nature."

Allowing for difference of language—Aryan and Semitic—and the Hebrew Bible is quite as full of contradictions as the Word of the farther East, according to the vision of each seer, medium, poet, prophet; nor did these at all hesitate to hide the Word in the riddles of dark sayings, or to play upon words, as per Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. The God of Israel from the way of the East, submerging the *Sh* to masculine domination, had her none the less in the name—the twain were one, but that one was *He*. When the woman, by eating of the Tree of Knowledge, became as the Gods to know good and evil, she was thrust out and became the bondwoman of the wilderness, and denounced as the woman that sitteth on many waters. If the Dawn and Sun were familiar spirits to the Aryans, no less familiar was the God of Israel to his own elect, coming down in dreams and otherwise to the godmen, talking to Moses face to face, and clouding Miriam in leprosy seven days for presuming to speak by the mouth of God—a lesson to teach all woman-kind forever to "learn in silence with all subjection; for Adam was first formed, then Eve." In the congregation of the Lord let *umm* be the Word for the women, and "they shall be saved in child-bearing if they continue in faith." Let the Virgin of Israel in silence, with all subjection, usher in the Lord of heaven, and be only a placid reflector as the Lord awakes as one out of sleep, and like a mighty man that shouteth by reason of wine, smites his enemies in their hinder parts, and puts them to a perpetual reproach. Through the night let her keep silent amidst the big thunders of his snoring.

Curiously played upon in fast and loose are the Sun and his signs in the Hebrew Zodiac, divided in Jacob and scattered in Israel. How Mazzaroth came forth in his season, and Jeshurun rode in excellency on the sky, waxing fat and kicking, and lightly esteeming the Rock of his salvation as he rode up the heaven in the chariot of the Sun—the chariot of Israel and horsemen thereof—prancing and recalcitrant were his horses, whose snorting was heard from Dan. How like a Lion's whelp he stooped down on the slide to the western horizon, and as an old Lion, who shall rouse him up? How, like a strong Ass in Issacher, he conched between two burdens, etc., etc., till the whole twelve signs are coated in garments of many colors. How heavily dragged Pharaoh's chariots when the Lord took off their wheels while the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea on the dry; the portress sitting on many waters became a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left—all which is just as clearly Hebrew mythology as that of the Gentile religions.

Did the Dawn in Judea drive her cows to pasture? no less did Mazzaroth in his season drive the Lord's cattle of a thousand hills to find no lack of browsing in fresh fields and pastures new. Even the seven lean kine might find something better in Mazzaroth than did Colenso's cattle on the bare rock of Sinai—the lean to become fat and kicking the balance of the season according as the Sun was in his signs for the fall and rising again of many in Israel. Though the Lord came from Sinai and had some two or three millions of people and much cattle there, Colenso fails to see the fresh fields and pastures new in the regions round about, and fails to discover that nearer the rock the sweeter the grass. He fails to rise with the wings of the allegory to the true Sinai in heaven, where also was the true Jerusalem. As per St. Paul, the literal Sinai "gendereth to bondage;" but from the exceeding high nountain of the allegory—from the pinnacle of its rock and framework of a sapphire stone, Moses and the seventy elders might sing his new song of Nearer, my God, to Thee.

The Lord, with his tabernacle in the Sun, was the Shepherd of Israel to lead his much cattle, human and otherwise, so that they should not want—making them to lie down in green pastures, leading them by the side of still waters when spiritually discerned, and often through the many "waters of contradiction."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE TWO LORDS AND THEIR PRAYERS.

BY CALER PINK.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is evident, then, that Jesus understood heaven to be a condition—that condition of truthness which comes of knowing and loving the truth; for God being, as his disciple John says, "Light," the eternal truth, in which He dwells over all; or, as Paul expresses it: "Who dwelleth in the light," Jesus claiming to be "One" with, or, to perfectly agree with God, his mind being perfectly illuminated by the spirit of truth; thus claimed that he dwelt in the same heaven with the Father; "in the bosom of the Father," or in the conscious embrace of the truth; and thus he was "the truth," or, "God manifest in the flesh."

"We want everybody to think ever so much of you," is but an affectation of a low conception of Jesus. The words, "Hallowed be Thy name," mean far more to Mr. A. and it they do not, does not Mr. A. want everybody to think "Ever so much" of his god, and of his peculiarly enlightened child, S. P. A.? And, with his well known ability in handling words, I defy him to find a more comprehensive, terse, or even more dignified form of expression than "Hallowed be Thy name."

"And that you should rule over us," as intended to convey all the sense of the words, "Thy kingdom come," are scarcely

an approximation to it! Farther on in the prayer of Jesus: that God does rule over us, is emphatically stated; and this portion of Mr. A.'s paraphrase is only true in that it expresses the fact that the desire of the child of light is in accord with the light; being this: that God should do just what He does, whereas the world would like to have its own will done, and prays God to do its will. But when we take into consideration the assertion of Jesus, that thereunto the world had not known God, but had been under the dominion of its erroneous conceptions of Him, we see at once that the words mean much more than mere acquiescence, meaning also: bring to pass Thy promised highest phase of Thy reign, and which is denominated Thy "glory in the highest," and which is manifest in that condition of truthfulness which can be produced only by the clear revelation of Thyself, who art the truth; and the words, "Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven," are but a prolongation of, and more complete expression of, the same desire. The words, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever," evidence clearly that Jesus understood that the will of God is always done, he confessed this to the fullest extent in calling his own betrayal and crucifixion the will of God; but the will of God is not done in the same way in one condition that it is in another. The deeds of darkness are not the deeds of light, and as it is the spontaneous desire of the children of light that others should come into the light, this is the prayer of their condition, that the will of God may be done by those in the darkness of error in the same way that it is done by those in the light; or, that they may be brought from darkness to light, and dwell in the same heaven of peace of mind in which they dwell, and thus extend the reign of "Peace on earth." The wording in Luke is: "As in heaven so in earth." Mr. A. prays for the same thing thus: "We pray Thee to accomplish (speedily) Thine own work in the world, realizing the reign of universal principles in each individual soul." But the wording of Mr. A. is not so good as that of Jesus, in that he says "speedily," whereas Jesus expresses oneness with God as to time as well as the work; the words of Jesus are also superior in that they express the fact that universal principles (for they are his god) do reign in each individual soul, but that the effects of their reign is not the same in those who are ignorant of the principles which rule them, as they are in those to whom they are revealed, while Mr. A.'s words imply that "universal principles" do not rule each individual soul. Mr. A., in the paraphrase of his own prayer, uses these words in reference to God: "Ever tending and, as it were, striving to embody Thyself in the universe at large, and pre-eminently in man;" and, I ask, could any words express a more exact condition of oneness with this infinite aspiration of the eternal spirit of truth than the words, "Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven"? The soul of these words is simply the desire that the lower should be brought into the condition of the higher, and thereby become a more clear, full and glorious embodied conscious expression of the divine spirit. And these words of Jesus carry on their face the evidence that they sprang out of the consciousness of a man who knew how the "will of God" was done in both the heavenly and the earthly mind, and who, therefore, was "developed into the condition of answering complexity." Dwelling in heaven, he could pray intelligently that the world might be brought into his own condition; and as such, it is surprising that Mr. A. does not see in Him one answer to his own prayer, "And pre-eminently in man!"

"Give us all we want to eat every day" is an indirect falsification of the words of Jesus, expressing rather the world's greedy desire to be provided for "every day," while the words of Jesus are expressive of the absence of covetousness, in that the prayer is only for this day.

"And let us off without any whipping when we make you angry, and we promise to be good to everybody, and let them off just the same way when they do wrong to us." These words are a direct falsification of those of Jesus, in that they put the Christian in the act of promising to be good to his fellow if God will be good to him; whereas Jesus simply prays that God will judge and deal with him just as he does with his fellow, putting his own act first. The negative of the words of Jesus is simply "Do not forgive us if we do not forgive those who trespass against us." It is the natural expression of a mind so full of the love of truth that it is entirely above the mere desire to be "let off," and that asks God to administer to it just that measure of the sense of justice with which He has imbued it, and which is so sure to be expressed in our judgment of our neighbors. It is a prayer that we may bask in the sunshine of the knowledge of that truth which is the justification of all men, and by the knowledge of which we are alone enabled to freely forgive, and clearly taught all that is meant by forgiveness; or that we may be truly cursed with all the condemnation which we heap upon our neighbors, that we may be thereby "whipped" into truly seeking for the knowledge of the divine law of forgiveness. And these words of Jesus clearly imply the truth that God speaks in us, and through us, to each other, and that until we have partaken of the divine nature of truth sufficiently to forgive our fellow-man, there is not enough of the perception of truth within us to see our own forgiveness.

"And lead us not into temptation" is again expressive of the truth that God rules all conditions; if that of temptation, God leads us there; and if delivered from evil, it is Him who wholly delivers, and not, as Mr. A. says, "Helps us to get out." "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory (is all Thine), for ever," because Thou who art the eternal law worketh all in all!

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]
PLEADING.

I am waiting, darling, waiting
For thy footsteps' thrilling sound;
For thy hand upon the latchet,
Making all my pulses bound.

I am lonely, darling, lonely:
Friends and foes alike have fled.
But for thy long looked-for presence,
Better I were with the dead.

Through the gloom my eyes are striving
Outlines of thy form to get;
But each foothill, nearing, passing,
Rings the knell—"Still longer yet."

Why so tardy in thy coming?
Does no sweet and subtle power
Tell thy heart, from mine appealing,
How each moment seems an hour?

Hasten, love; night closes round me,
And down the autumn blast
Sweep strange sounds, that mingle wildly
With the memories of the past.

Round the room the shadows deepen,
Quivering forms flit to and fro,
Goblin-shaped, whose ghostly fingers
Seem to point to coming woe.

Come! While thy arms enfolded,
Fierce winds fall to lullabies;
Phantom forms, and fears, and doubtings
All dissolve before thine eyes.

S. F. N.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY—"PROTOPLASM."

BY SAMUEL SEARLE.

[CONCLUDED.]

In the poet's instance it was a natural revelation, and now come the men of science to confirm them both and place the truth itself upon eternal record. We must digress here for a shorter or longer period, as the case may be, in order to make this fact quite plain.

Professor T. H. Huxley delivered a lecture a short time ago before an Edinburgh audience, in which he announced his last grand discovery of science, namely—that there is a "physical basis," or "matter of life," which is common to all living beings, and that their endless diversities are bound together by a physical, as well as an ideal, unity. Upon the face of it nothing could be more materialistic or tend more directly and absolutely to the Deification of matter as containing within itself the sources of all life and the vast constructive intellect, which has built up the starry populations of the universe, and disposed them in order and harmony. For it is not the physical basis of mere vegetable life that this wonderful discovery includes, but of animal life also, from the lowest forms thereof up to the highest, at the head of which he places the majestic form of man. It is true that the solution of this riddle, which has perplexed the wisest philosophers of all ages, and has been abandoned by all successively until now, as belonging to the arcana secrets of the Great Mystery which enfolds and encompasses all things—it is true that the final solution of it was obtained in the very ultimates of organic life, and almost at the point where organic and inorganic existence meet—down as low as the microscopic fungus, a mere ovoid particle, but of such intense activity, such enormous vital power, that it multiplies itself into innumerable millions in the body of a tiny fly, which is itself unconscious of the teeming invaders that have taken possession of it.

The Professor asks, not without great show of reason, "What can be more obviously different from one another in faculty, in form and in substance, than the various kinds of living beings? What community of faculty between the brightly colored lichen, which so nearly resembles the mere mineral incrustation of the bare rock on which it grows, and the painter, to whom it is instinct with beauty, or the botanist, whom it feeds with knowledge? And then," he continues, "think of the wealth of foliage, the luxuriance of flower and fruit, which lies between the bald sketch of a plant and the giant pine of California? Or, turning to the other half of the world, picture the great finner whale, hugest of beasts that live, or have lived, disporting his 80 or 90 feet of bone, muscle and bladder, with easy roll, among waves in which the stoutest ship would founder hopelessly—and contrast him with the invisible animalcules—mere gelatinous specks—multitudes of which could, in fact, dance on the point of a needle with the same ease as the angels of the schoolmen could—in imagination. Then ask again what community there can be between them—and finally, between them, any of them, and man."

The discovery, however, has been made—and is proven, so far as such proofs can go, from the following propositions: that there is a threefold unity in all of them, and in all living things—a unity of power or faculty; a unity of form, and a unity of substantial composition. He sets off, therefore, to show that all the activities of man, however involved and complicated, are referable to the maintenance and development of the body, or they effect transitory changes in the relative positions of parts of the body, or they tend to the perpetuation of the species. The classification includes the action of the intellectual and moral faculties, speech, gesture, etc., which, in the long run, resolve themselves into muscular contraction. Irritability and contractility are further trans-

sitory changes in men and in all animals. And while speaking upon this subject, the Professor says that there is no doubt that all plants will be found to possess the same powers. He adduces the stinging nettle as a wondrous piece of vegetable intelligence and life. Each stinging nettle tapers from a broad base to a slender summit, of sufficient fineness at the top to penetrate and break off in the hand. The whole hair consists of a very delicate outer case of wood, and attached to its inner surface is a layer of semi-fluid power full of innumerable granules of extreme minuteness. And here we are getting near sacred ground, for the semi-fluid lining is *protoplasm*, which thus constitutes a kind of bag, full of a limpid liquid. Viewed with a microscope, the liquid is seen to be full of activity. Local contractions of the whole thickness of its substance pass slowly and gradually from point to point, like progressive waves—just as the bending of corn-stalks suggest the waves of the sea. But besides this movement, the granules are driven, in relatively rapid streams, through channels in the protoplasm, which have great persistence. Mostly the current takes a general direction, making a stream up one side the hair and down another. There are partial currents also, which take different routes, and sometimes the granules are seen coursing in different directions within a twenty-thousandth part of an inch of each other, while opposite streams come into direct collision, and one or other has to give way. The Cause seems to be in the contractions of the protoplasm which bands the channels through which they flow, but which are so minute that the best microscopes show only their effects, and not themselves. These phenomena probably occur in all young vegetable cells.

These are the sources of life, and they are the same in fact, although not in faculty, in the highest and lowest both of plants and animals. Think for a moment what a great marvel is here! Dumb creatures, whose voices have never yet been known to exist at all—whose organism has hitherto been supposed to be purely passive, have suddenly been discovered to have a voice, capable, therefore, of being audible to ears sufficiently refined; and to possess, instead of a passive, that is to say, powerless, organism, an interior physiological structure, as perfect in its way and to its ends as the interior of a living animal! And Prof. Huxley remarks, with a touch of imagination and poetry rather unusual with him: "If this be the case—if the long-thought possible complexity of many other organic forms, seemingly as simple as the protoplasm of the nettle, are proved to be possible, and may thus be compared, without offence to science, to a body 'with an internal circulation'; and if, moreover, the activities and energies of the same protoplasm, with their currents and conflicts, are repeated, in a more or less decisive form and manner in all plants—if such be the case," he says, "the wonderful noonday stillness of a tropical forest is, after all, due only to the dullness of our hearing; and could our ears catch the murmur of these tiny maelstroms as they whirl in the innumerable myriads of living cells which constitute each tree, we should be stunned as with the mighty roar of a great city."

Thus it will be seen that the opium eater, in the noonday voluptuousness of his dreams and the inspiration of his aural faculties, not only heard the hitherto inaudible voices of the creation, of whose very existence he was scientifically ignorant, but that in hearing them he anticipated the protoplasm of life itself, and was the first, indeed, among mortals to discover it—not, however, as a fact of science, and hardly as an induction of the intellect, but as a sublime revelation. The poet arrived at the same fact through the natural divine operation of the soul, and was ignorant of his discovery—another proof that poets are greater and wiser than they know, being, in all the high examples, mystic oracles of the Infinite and Eternal.

To sum up this argument with its issues, the Professor says that there is only difference in degree and faculty, not in fact, between the protoplasm of plants and that of animals. He works out the argument under the three heads already stated, and proves the unity of faculty in the activity of the protoplasm of the lowest plant or animalcule; it feeds, grows and reproduces its kind—the unity of form in the development and changes produced by growth—the unity of material in the common sources of natural life. All the complicated activities of man are undoubtedly directed to the maintenance and development of the body, or they effect transitory changes in the relative position of parts of the body, or they lead toward the perpetuation of the species. Descending from the fully developed nettle to its primal sources of life, we find them in the liquid just beneath the wood husk of the stinging spikes. This liquid is the physical source of life. We can go no deeper—it is the ultimate particles, active and intensely seminal. So, descending from the fully developed man to his protoplast, we find it in the blood, which, when examined by the microscope, reveals, among a vast number of little circular corpuscles, which float in it and give it color, others which have no color. If a drop of blood be drawn and kept at the temperature of the body, these corpuscles will show a marvelous activity, changing their forms rapidly and incessantly—now compressing, now elongating them, as if they were living, independent organizations.

Presently the corpuscle dies, and becomes distended in a round mass, in the midst of which is seen a similar spheroid, which existed, but was more or less hidden in the living corpuscle. This is called the *nucleus*. Similar corpuscles exist all over the skin, in the lining of the mouth, and over the whole framework of the body. Nay, in the

early stages of the human organism, when it is first distinguishable from the egg in which it arises, it is nothing but a mass of such corpuscles, and every organ of the body was once no more than this. Thus a nucleated mass of protoplasm turns out to be the structural unit of the human body.

And so the sources of life are discovered. But they are discovered in an organized form; and the question occurs how came the organized form to be in existence? Matter in itself is dead—nay, does not exist at all; and we know it by its qualities, and these only as states of our own consciousness.

It is precisely at this point where the science of Professor Huxley fails him. He can go no further; for he has reached what in his way of reasoning is the ultimate, where, as he supposes, all life begins, and he honestly thinks he has made a great, a real discovery. But the fact is, that even the extremest and most radical of his brother scientists doubt of the very existence of protoplasm, as the great and learned Professor Sterling shows in his humorous reply to Professor Huxley, but just published, and concerning which we shall have something to say in another issue of this paper.

The following poem, clipped from the *Tribune*, is supposed to have been written by Mr. John Hay, who was private secretary to President Lincoln during his administration. For idiomatic humor and pathos it is unequalled; and years of observation could not impart a better understanding of that peculiar pioneer life which develops from precocious hardihood and indifference to danger in the child, to roughness, reverence and tenderness in the man:

LITTLE-BREECHES.

[A Pike County View of Special Providence.]

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will, and that sort of thing—
But I b'lieve in God and the angels,
Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No four-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and strong.
Pearl and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larn him to chaw terbacker,
Just to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses,
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie!
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rustled up some torches,
And marched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck bushes and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upsot, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me,
Of my fellow-critters' aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed.

By this, the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheep fold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lums at night,
We looked in, and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white.
And thar sat Little Breeches and chirped
As peart as ever you see—
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm.
They jest scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And bringing him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around The Throne.

J. H.

A party of gamblers sat down to a small game of euchre on election day on the umbrageous bank of a Kansas Creek. The sport went on peacefully for a while, until one of the gentlemen was discovered making use of that ignorance of the game which proved so exasperating to William Nye and James Truthful in a famous passage on Table Mountain. The ordeal by battle was decided upon for a settlement of the points at issue. Two combatants fought a duel on horseback, in which they dissected each other like zealous young surgeons, and their horses, catching the chivalrous infection, bit and tore each other's necks and cheeks into shreds. When the fight and one of the gamblers were finished, the survivor was promptly shot by a spectator, who had probably bet on a different result, and the fighting became general. The whole party were soon stretched out on the autumnal herbage, when, unfortunately, a physician (Dr. Lawrence, who tells the story) passed that way and rendered professional assistance, and it is feared some of the gamblers may recover.

Malli W. Le Maich, an enterprising Western dame, imbued with the true instinct of that progressive country, writes a refreshing letter to the Iowa *State Register*, detailing her success in a new experiment of womanly effort. Finding, a year or two ago, that under the Homestead law, passed in 1862, women had a right to "claim" in the same manner as men, she resolutely struck out into the wilderness and staked off a claim "to hold, occupy and possess," in her own individual right and name. The "claim" was in the wild Cherokee section of Iowa. Possessing herself of the habiliments of frontier life and the utensils of the agriculturist, she set sturdily to work and soon had her barren acres rich with bending grain. At intervals she worked on a backwood's mansion, and in time erected a modest house. By industrious and laborious perseverance the energetic pioneer reached comparative success and prosperity in her laudable enterprise.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

4. That as the women citizens of Wyoming do possess the "QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR ELECTORS OF THE MOST NUMEROUS BRANCH OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE," through which they obtain suffrage in the Senate, it follows that the citizens of each State, though entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, are debarred from exercising these privileges and enjoying these immunities, and, therefore, that the United States does not guarantee to every State a common form of Republican Government.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN :

I call your attention to the above that you may examine into the exact meaning of the Constitution. When you have done this it is probable that you will conclude that to obtain the right of suffrage you must secure the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment, or its equivalent, from the several States. Respectfully, etc.,

JAMES M. MCKINLEY.

We perfectly agree with our correspondent that "the word State is not used in the Constitution for the citizens as individuals, but for the people as an aggregate body" of individuals, of which, if we are not entirely without our senses, women form just as important a part as the self-constituted rulers do. A State does not mean the territory comprised within certain geographical limits, but the citizens who occupy these limits; and as women, alike with men, are citizens, and with men occupy these limits, so too are they represented in the Senate, where they are not denied the right of voting. It therefore follows, that in a State where both the male and female citizens do vote, the aggregate of individuals obtain representation in the Senate; but in a State where its female citizens are denied the right of voting, the aggregate of citizens comprising the State do not obtain rep-

It is not necessary that all the citizens of a State should have the right of suffrage in order that it may have a Republican form of Government, what part of such citizens is it necessary should have such right in order to give it that form? If one-half of a State's citizens do possess the right of suffrage and the State thereby becomes Republican in form, why may not one-fourth of the citizens formulate a Republican form of Government; if one-fourth can, why cannot one-tenth or one-

Finally, we call attention to the construction of the Fifteenth Amendment. "*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.*" From this it would seem that the rights of citizens of the United States to vote had been denied and abridged, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by the United States; or that there were citizens of the United States who, having the right to vote, from some cause did not exercise that right, which was the exact condition of the negro. There can be but one inference from the language of this Amendment, and that inference is that all citizens of the United States are

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possessed of the right to vote, and if its framers did not intend such a construction to be placed upon it, and the States did not intend to ratify such Amendment, they now stand under the necessity of passing a supplementary Amendment providing that the rights of women citizens of the United States to vote may be denied by the States because they are women, which provision would not only include all white females, but also all colored females formerly in a "condition of servitude," to whom, under this Amendment, no State has the right to deny the right to vote.

This construction is made perfectly clear and applicable by Sec. 2 of Article VI of the Constitution, which provides as follows: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof * * * shall be the SUPREMACY LAW OF THE LAND. * * * anything in the Constitution and Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Therefore it is that in blending all the various parts and constructions together that we arrive at the conclusion that women as much as men are citizens of the United States, and that no State has any right to abridge the rights of citizens of the United States to vote, which, from the general construction of the Constitution, is guaranteed to every citizen, irrespective of sex or any other considered condition of inequality.

WE ARE glad to see that the Woman's Suffrage Convention, which is in session in Detroit has come to the front and occupied the advanced position that the right to vote is a common right to all citizens, and that it is guaranteed by the Constitution, which is "the supreme law of the land," "any law in any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

BY WILLIAM WEST.

THE CONSTITUTION OF A NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

As existing political organizations, whatever may be the differences which separate them, are mainly instrumental in depriving the people of the control of their own affairs, a new political organization should be constituted in such a manner as to enable the people to recover that long-lost power. To this end, three things are necessary, namely:

- 1st. The Deliberative Assembly;
- 2d. An enlightened, skilled, efficient Propaganda; and
- 3d. A commanding, authoritative Executive.

THE DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY should embrace all persons of mature age, and of sound mind, irrespective of sex, race or nationality, and religion. Membership should be limited to one, two or three hundred persons (and the smallest number is preferable) in each Election District, in order that there may be uninterrupted deliberation, and a free, full discussion of all subjects proper for legislative action. All questions, except those which are purely technical and do not involve any principle, should be decided by a majority of all the members; but the taking of the vote thereon should be deferred to the next regular meeting after debate has terminated. As, however, minorities have some personal rights which transcend the power of majorities—such, for instance, as those involved in Freedom of Speech, Scientific or Religious Belief, Preferences of Dress and Diet, the Sexual Relation, and the like—the Compact or Agreement under which the Assembly is instituted should prohibit any action in respect thereto, except to condemn undue legislation. Members, on their admission, should be furnished with a Certificate to enable them to enter into and participate in the deliberations of any division of the organization (without the right to vote, however, except in their own), and a revenue should be derived from this source—that is to say, members should be required to pay at least one dollar annually for the certificate, and to renew the same each successive year. Members should also be furnished with an Election Card of different designs and colors (the uses of which are described under the head of the duties of the Executive relative to Elections). And on withdrawing from the organization, if any member should wish to withdraw, both the Certificate of Membership and the Election Card should be returned. The Assemblies should meet at least twice in each week, and the place of meeting should be the district school-house, if it be possible to secure it (which, if proper combined effort to that end is exhibited, may be; for the school-houses already belong to the people, and they have a right to the use of them for the education of adults, as well as of children). And, until the second Assembly is formed, the first should exercise all the prerogatives and perform all the duties of a Parent Society.

THE PROPAGANDA should consist of Municipal, State and National Councils, composed of Delegates chosen from the several Election District Assemblies, in the proportion of, to the Municipal Council, one Delegate for each Councilmanic or Aldermanic District, as the case may require; to the State Council, one Delegate for each Assembly District; and to the National Council, one Delegate for each Congressional District. The several Councils should exercise within their respective localities, a general supervision over the affairs of the organization, appoint the time of holding primary elections for the nomination of candidates, etc., subject to the direction of their constituencies, and removable at their will. The Councils, also, should be authorized to secure the

services of competent lecturers; to print and publish books, pamphlets, tracts and newspapers; and to institute whatever Industry or Trade may be required in the prosecution of the objects of the organization (of course, consistently therewith, which should forbid any inequality in the employment of labor, or in the distribution of its products, and forbid, also, any dividend of profits, reserving always a surplus unconsumed, to be expended in increasing and enlarging the business); *Provided*, that nothing originating in the Councils shall be binding upon their Constituencies until approved by the same, and that the acts of each Constituency of a general character, affecting any entire Municipal, State or National Division, shall, upon notification to the Executive of that division, be submitted for ratification to every Constituency embraced within its limits. The Municipal Councils should meet at least once a month; the State Councils, twice in each year; and the National Council once. The first Councils should convene at the call of the Parent Society; but subsequent meetings should be held at such time and place as they may themselves appoint.

THE EXECUTIVE of the new organization should consist of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Advising Committees, of the several Deliberative Assemblies, and Municipal, State and National Councils; and they should be deemed to be always on duty, or remain in session *en permanence* (being paid for their services a reasonable compensation by the respective divisions whose agents they are). They should perform the duties usually incumbent upon such officers, and in addition such as may be necessary to enforce their acts, not inconsistent with the principles, or that may be required by the nature of the organization. The proper officers of the Primary Assemblies should report the numbers, condition and wants of their constituents, together with such projects of law as may have been submitted for their action, to the several Municipal, State and National Councils, and the like officers of said Councils should report all their proceedings, for ratification to the several constituencies. To this end, as soon as the growth of the organization will admit, Municipal, State and National newspapers should be printed and published at the expense of the several Councils; and if the effort to obtain the public school-houses for meetings of the primary Deliberative Assemblies should not succeed, Public Halls should be erected for their use. At all elections of officers of the Assemblies, Delegates to the Councils, and candidates for public office (provided sufficient time be allowed to enable absent members to forward their votes), a majority of all the votes of all the members should be declared to be necessary to a choice; and it should be the duty of the executive officers of the divisions wherein such elections may be held (except when they may be themselves candidates, in which case others should be temporarily substituted), to correct and verify the result, and cause the same to be properly published. And in order to secure an honest election, or prevent fraudulent voting (if any there could be), the Executive should require, from the person offering to vote, his or her "Election Card," and retain possession of it until the returns have been corrected, verified and published, when it should be returned to its owner. Finally, THE EXECUTIVE should hold office at the will of the several Assemblies and Councils. Incompetency, gross neglect of duty, or treason in office, should be visited by a prompt dismissal of the unfortunate or guilty incumbent, and the vacancy thereby created provisionally filled, until a formal election can be legally held.

There! in the above statement the reader will find (minus its preamble, for which the articles that have already appeared in this paper on this subject may be substituted) "The Constitution of a new Political Organization of the People." It is far from being perfect. It is, however, in the judgment of the writer, as good as the merely transitional nature of humanity at this stage of its development will admit of. It contains all the desirable advantages of representative legislation (if there be, indeed, any advantage in it), with the simplicity and honesty of direct popular legislation. It introduces into all the political relations of principal and agent, as between the people and their servants, the principal of co-operation in the place of competition, and also the elements of authority, responsibility and accountability. The absence of that fraternal principle and of those elements of integrity and efficiency in existing political organizations, have made them ministers of evil instead of good, to the entire community.

Their presence in this organization should make it a blessing. It is especially recommended, because it provides that no act shall be valid or enforced without the consent of one-half plus one, or more, of all the parties thereto. Viceroy "Caucus," who is merely the instrument of King Wealth, is thus rendered powerless. True, it inaugurates the rule of majorities, and that is sometimes oppressive. But the rule of minorities is *always* oppressive, whether the special act allowed, or prohibited, is right or wrong. Human nature refuses to do even right at the pleasure of the least, while it readily yields to the force of the greatest numbers. It may be objected that neither majorities nor minorities should govern, but intellect, wisdom and goodness should control; and this, as a mere abstraction, is true. But it should be recollected that these attributes of the true ruled are *not such*, in practice, until they have been recognized by the majority. This writer, for instance, does not expect to receive the credit which is justly his due, until the majority have accorded it—which may not be in his lifetime. Until then, whether yet in the land of the living, or transferred where

the weary at last rest from their labors, he will be accounted as simply a dreamer, and is content to be so accounted. Utopia, if not yet a reality, ought to, and ultimately will be; for nothing has ever been truly conceived that could not be reduced to practice.

And now, in concluding this series of articles, it remains only for the writer to announce that the true labor party of this country, calling itself in this city the "New Democracy" (of which body, however humble or even despised may have been its beginnings, he is proud to have officiated as its first corresponding secretary), has adopted a constitution in most respects identical with that which has here been presented, and to ask for this party the favorable consideration of all true men, and especially of women. The writer does not admit that women possess the attributes of angels. He does not know, except so far as he may be able to imagine them, what those attributes are. Nor does he believe that women personify all the virtues and all the graces. How should they? But if women are not all it is claimed by their admirers that they are, it is because their field of usefulness has been limited to the pursuits of fashion, and of domestic and of menial life. The field of *politics* should be opened to them as it is to men. This can be effected only by the concession to them of the right of suffrage, and that can only be secured by a political organization of men and women, which, like the New Democracy, accords to them an equal voice in the selection of candidates for office.

Whatever dominant party in the future shall first concede this equality to woman, in her primary capacity, may elect all its candidates; and whether this party shall bear that or any other name, when men are thus found ready to do justice to women, they will be found equally ready to do justice to themselves; or, what is the same thing, a little differently stated—when men are ready to do justice to themselves, they will do justice to women, and not till then, since the propensity inhuman nature to assert one's self, if not the strongest, is certainly the first exhibited—a fact which it behooves all women really interested in their own elevation to make a note of, and enter man in their service by first enlisting in his. The New Democracy, then if in its present shape it be prematurely doomed to perish, will, in the very act of dying, reproduce itself, or its remains will fertilize the earth, that a similar party will arise out of its ashes. Let all men and women therefore, in whose breasts there yet lingers a single spark of true manhood and womanhood, be indited by a just appreciation of the rights and duties involved in the recognition of the Sovereignty of the Individual, put forth their utmost efforts to hasten that "good time coming."

"For come it will,
When man to man the world wide o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a that and a that."

WILLIAM WEST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIDGEPORT, CT., Nov. 22, 1870.

EDITORS WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

LADIES—Your issue of the 19th inst. contains a letter from a disgusted voter, who signs himself "Win. Jones," which is worth a few words in reply.

Women contend for the "glorious privilege" of voting, because under our National Constitution it is their right; and men deny the "gentler sex the boon" because they hold the balance of power, and with it woman's subjection to them; although, in doing this, they are robbers just as much as if they stole their money, believing them too weak to defend themselves.

If one honest vote is of little account against the "persistent efforts of a long-winded, muscular, hard-working repeater," Mr. Jones should remember that if he and the "twenty thousand disgusted citizens" would pocket their disgust instead of their votes, and work as hard for justice and right as the "long-winded repeater" does for Democracy (!), there might be a different state of affairs very soon.

The present condition of political matters is due in a great measure to the indifference and laziness of the more intellectual, and the brutal energy of the lower classes.

It is a shame for an honest man to acknowledge that he and twenty thousand others like him, each one armed with a weapon more potent than musket or sword, sit idly down in disgust, and give up the ruling of the nation to a "crowd of dirty, drunken, quarrelsome representatives," and all, forsooth, because there is no pleasure in voting.

Our "disgusted citizen" is generous in offering his vote to a lady: but how would he like it could it be legally said to him: Mr. Jones, you are disfranchised; you are only a man, and you must not vote; all the privileges and immunities of citizenship shall be withheld from you; we will lay heavy taxes, and you shall not say nay; we will cut down your salary one-half or three-quarters; and we will hold your property in trust, and give you only that which we deem necessary for your support, etc., etc. Ah! would our "disgusted citizen" "tear his right of voting into inches and throw it to the dogs" then? or give it to any lady who may use it for the mere pleasure of the thing?

But we, women, are in just such a predicament Mr. Jones; we are disfranchised simply and solely for being women.

You vote for us—how kind! No, I mistake—you are "disgusted" and let the "riffians" (what a protection!) vote for us, and tax our property, and represent us in Congress and in our State Legislatures, and hold our property in trust, and pay us starvation prices for our labor; and then, when human nature will not bear starving and we fall, these "riffians" betray us, and sit as judges over us at the bar of your impartial justice (!), and condemn and hang us.

And after these wrongs have existed for centuries, and every true woman cries out from the depths of her soul for redress, even men professing to be honest, insinuate that we want the ballot for the pleasure of voting, and are willing to give us their votes that we may put the filthy scum who do the most of the voting now, and who, in disgust, they turn over to us for reformation on.

I believe we are equal to the task, and were all men as magnanimous as Mr. Jones, your filthy voting pens would soon be cleared of their contaminating influences.

But we do not want generosity; we want justice. We want that which you have robbed us of without enriching yourselves, and then all our "fine theories of human excellence and lofty rights" will be realized and applied to us.

I trust no woman with courage enough to enter this free political conflict is afraid to look this whole matter "straight in the face;" and I think, ladies, there is great hope for us, when an "American Democrat" is disgusted with his own partisans.

Very cordially yours, ANNA M. MIDDLEBROOK.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]

LINES TO —.

Oh! when shall the grave hide forever my sorrow?
Oh! when shall my soul wing her flight from this clay?
The present is hell, and the coming to-morrow
But brings, with new torture, the curse of to-day.

From my eyes flow no tears; from my lips flow no curses;
I blast not the fiend who has hurled me from bliss;
For poor is the soul which, bewailing, rehearses
Its garrulous grief when in anguish like this.

Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red fury flakes brightening;
Would my lips breathe a flame which no stream could assuage;
On our foes should my glance launch in vengeance its lightning,
My tongue with delight give a loose to its rage.

But now tears and curses, alike unavailing,
Would add to the souls of our tyrants delight.
Could they view us our sad separation bewailing,
Their merciless hearts would rejoice at the sight.

Yet still, though we bend with a feigned resignation,
Life beams not for us with one ray that can cheer;
Love and hope upon earth bring no more consolation;
In the grave is our hope, for in life is our fear.

Oh! when, my adored, in the tomb will they place me,
Since in life love and friendship forever are fled?
If again in the mansion of death I embrace thee,
Perhaps they will leave unmolested the dead.

SPIRITUALISM AND MATERIALISM.

BY J. WEST NEVINS.

No. II.—Continued.

Consciousness, as it exists in man, is the result of the action of the spirit upon the body, the ether or spiritus being that aura which Reichenbach calls the odic force, the material manifestation of the Holy Ghost, which individualizes itself in that spiritual body, the philosophy of whose existence St. Paul has so sublimely stated in the chapter before quoted.

"On the contrary," says our friend, (page 13), "that which we call 'spirit' disappears with the dissolution of the individual material combination."

Only, doctor, for the bodily, not for the spiritual eye, your blind side.

And then follows a quotation from Fechner: "We return visibly to the earth from which we were taken," but, invisibly, except to the eye of the spirit, we take our place in the spirit world.

And this from Sebastian Frank, a German who lived in 1528:

"Matter was in the beginning in God, and is on that account eternal and infinite. The earth and everything created may pass away; but we cannot say that that will perish out of which matter is created. The substance remains forever. A thing crumbles into dust, but from the dust comes forth something new. The earth is, as Plinius says, a phoenix, and as such forever. When it grows old it burns itself; a new phoenix rises from the ashes, still the same, but younger."

But this is the type, as all mythology is symbolic of natural and spiritual laws, of the analogous process by which an established personal consciousness in a human body leaves its dust and ashes behind it and becomes an animal or magnetic soul, controlled by a thinking spirit.

But let us treat our modern Lucretius to another theory to close our comment upon his chapter on the "Immortality of Matter."

Matter is the mould or matrix, the Mother in Nature, the Unism of Being, containing within itself the other principles of Duism and Trinism. The Duism is Thought, or Intelligence, the symbol of the male or begetting principle; the Trinism is the product of the other two. The Church recognizes this sublime mystery of nature in the worship of that Trinity which constitutes God.

With the chapters on the "Immortality of Force," "Dignity of Matter," "Immutability of the Laws of Nature," etc., we have no quarrel. They are very excellent statements of what Observational Science knows upon these points—information to be obtained from any Encyclopædia.

In concluding Chapter VIII., the German cub growls in unison with Alfonso, of Castile, at the imperfection of creation, in which presumption we sympathize, for we are often guilty of denying reason in that in which we see none.

Chapter IX., "Periods of the Creation of the Earth," runs a tilt against that almost demolished windmill, the verbal interpretation of the Genesis account of creation. Why did not the author treat us to a scientific refutation of the Pope's last Infallible Bull, Bear against Bull as on the Stock Exchange.

The universe has always existed, but Thought is a part of it. These men argue from their own petty consciousness, and deny the existence of

"Those far off mountain-tops of distant thought,
Which men of common stature never saw."

The mistake of the other side, the Church, scientifically, is to insist upon creation out of nothing as an act of omnipotent will; making a figure of speech expressive of the production of order out of chaos by the creative energy of nature, acting in infinite time and space, to mean a scientific impossibility.

In the words of Pythagoras, "Light and Good are finite and created, Darkness and Evil are infinite and uncreated." God is eternally at work through an infinitude of agents converting Evil into Good.

Chapter X., on "Primal Generation," will interest the scientific heathens who still worship the old god of gardens, Priapus, in his secret haunts. He quarrels at its close with the word supernatural, which to us is merely the symbol of the male principle in nature—above nature. Man is a supernatural agent so far as he controls nature.

Chapter XI., on "Design in Nature" (Teleology), is an elaboration of the words of Kant which he adopts for one of its mottoes:

"It is reflecting reason which brought design into the world, and which admires a wonder created by itself."

Chapter XIII., on "Thought," treats thought as an effect of matter which, since they are inseparable as much as the image and the object, is a mere question of precedence.

At page 136 he says: "Now, in the same manner as the steam-engine produces motion, so does the organic complication of force-endowed materials produce in the animal body a sense of effects so interwoven as to become a unit, and is then by us called spirit, soul, thought."

The steam-engine cannot properly be said to produce motion, but it is a machine constituted in obedience to the laws that produce motion; the gravitation of denser mediums into partial vacuums. The spirit is not merely a sum of effects, but a vital force, endowed with will and consciousness, which continues to exist materially as well as spiritually after the death of the body.

Chapter XIV., "The Seat of the Soul," accepts the brain as fulfilling that mission.

At page 149, he says of clairvoyance, and all similar phenomena:

"All these things are now, by science and an investigation of the facts, considered as idle fancies."

Dr. Büchner's dictum does not constitute science any more than "an investigation of the facts" can consider. There is a science of Psychology, accepted by minds as much broader than that of Büchner, as the universe is than this planet.

"What the belief in sorcery, witchcraft, demoniac possession, vampirism, etc., was in former centuries, reappears now under the agreeable forms of table moving, spirit-rapping, psychography, somnambulism, etc."

Does not the occurrence of analogous phenomena, under similar conditions, at such widely differing periods, prove the existence of a law? Humbug cannot imitate the dramatic force of nature. If there be a trick in these things it is a delusion of nature and not of man.

"Clairvoyance," says this unimaginative German whom Mephistopheles may be playing upon for his own purposes, "is only a modern invention in its form, not in its essence. Pythia, of the Greeks, prophesying upon her tripod, was a clairvoyant in an antique form, who was as much (read little for much and the sentence is as true as an axiom) prompted in her answers as our modern somnambulists."

To which we can only answer by repeating the axiom: "Invariableness of phenomena under similar conditions is a proof of their truth."

At page 152, he says: "Clairvoyance, that is, a perception of external objects without the use of the senses, is an impossibility."

"Pour l'ame sage et clairvoyante, l'impossible se montre souvent possible."

Did Dr. Büchner never dream?

Well may sleep present us fictions,
Since our waking moments teem
With such fanciful convictions
As make life itself a dream.

Half our daylight faith's a fable,
Sleep disports with fancies too,
Seeming in their turn as stable
As the world we wake to view.

[For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.]
THE TWO EQUATIONS.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

EQUATION FIRST.
In thy being's History
Lurks all Nature's Mystery.

EQUATION SECOND.
Man and Woman, by the test,
In Nature's plan are each the best.
In this sum stand X and Y,
Whose values we would fairly try:
Unlike! Yet comes the honest sequel—
X and Y are strictly equal.

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, NOV. 28, 1870.

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY:

Outside the principles of liberty, equality and justice, no more important question stands for consideration than this one of Finance and Commerce, for those of "Free Trade" and "Protection" legitimately belong to and form a part of these, while they in fact belong to and form a part of that of equality.

The primary objection to "Protection," and one which is fatal to it as a continuous policy, is, that under its operations equality among all citizens cannot be maintained; this first and fatal objection really includes all others which can be raised. Those who labor in unprotected industries, justly complain of the favor shown to others, for which they have no equivalent rendered them, but in fact are made to contribute to maintain such favor.

When the Protectionist asks to have a branch of industry in which he is engaged guarded from foreign competition, he virtually asks that other citizens shall be compelled to pay such advanced price for the result of his industry, for which we should be glad to have it shown us how the consumer is to be able to maintain his right to equality with the producer. The reason that free traders do not become practical protectionists is because they are not engaged in industries that depend upon such a precarious tenure as protection for existence; they act from principle, well knowing that an industry which is thus maintained is at all times liable to overthrow, as witness the destruction, ruin and suffering which have followed great modifications in the policy of protection in the past history of this country. The field of protective industries is surely open to all, and so, too, is the field of industries which needs no protection; and if the protectionist is not attempting, by urging that imposts shall be laid upon the articles he wishes to produce, to gain an advantage over those engaged in other industries, why does not he abandon his field and engage in that wherein all stand upon an equal footing? It is a poor rule which will not prove itself, and when we are asked why the "Free Trader" does not "pitch in" and make some of the money the "Protectionist" is making, we transpose the terms and return it as above.

If the profits of protected industries do not inure to the owners of them, but to the laborers he employs, why is it that they desire to engage in such industries? This should be one of the very best of reasons why they should engage in those industries which do not need protection. Even allowing that the profits all go to the laborers in them, it makes the argument still more plain that such laborers are placed upon a better footing than those of other industries are, the wages obtained by whom without protection do not reduce them to the condition of the so-called pauper labor of foreign countries, and which, were not such enormous taxes imposed upon them by specific imposts on importations, would enable them to surround themselves with all the comforts of life which are obtainable in this favored country. The superior condition of the labor of this country over that of other countries is easily explainable, but lies chiefly in the fact that a large proportion of the whole people are producers and not mere laborers; and in the fact that the country as a whole yields its wealth with less labor.

There is a no more fatal idea to be entertained than that high prices are an evidence of prosperity. If the fifty cents the English laborer obtains for his day's labor will purchase as much as the two dollars the American laborer obtains for his day's labor, where is the superiority of the last over the first? The facts of the case are that they are both playing the game of mutual destruction, things at which both are losers, for the English laborer would get better price for producing the goods the American laborer consumes, if the American laborer would turn his attention to producing such articles for exchange as he could produce at less cost than they could be produced in England, and who in turn would get better prices for his productions, or at least would obtain a greater aggregate price because he would have more to sell.

If by protection this country become enriched at the expense of England, there would be a chance for an argument for protection; but such is not the case. The total "impositions" made on importations is a direct tax upon one part of the people for the benefit of the other part, but which results in no benefit to anybody and only in injury to those who suffer from it; those whom it is supposed to benefit would be better off were they engaged in some pursuits which would be self-supporting and which, if it did not bring them so large present wages, would have the greater advantage of permanency. It is no particular object and we consider it an empty honor for this country to manufacture articles at a cost of one hundred per cent. over what the same can be produced elsewhere for, the only object gained being that we may be able to say that they are produced at home, and that we pay double price that we may produce them.

In the great problem of the assimilation of the world's interests, which is being rapidly solved, it must be learned that the United States is as yet but part of the world, and that the best interests of individual nations are subserved when the best interests of all nations are consulted; the same rule holds good in this application that is true in regard to the individuals of a country; the best interests of the individuals of which lie in their promoting the best interests of all. Under this rule, carried to perfect working, the industries of the world would localize, where each could produce the most of its peculiar products at the least average cost, which, being given over to commerce, would be transported to such parts of the world as demand them in exchange for products produced by its localized industries in the greatest quantities at the least cost. Thus would be introduced a grand system of economy, which would result in fixed and unchangeable channels of commerce, and the employment of the industries of the whole world according to the natural law of demand and supply without any arbitrary interventions at all times liable to overthrow and the consequent flood where dearth had prevailed.

Protection, as a principle, is therefore at war with all general laws and can only be tolerated by those who are willing to sustain an unequal position when compared with the sum total of all people. As a policy it has always proved disastrous, from the fact that reaction will surely follow it, as it always has followed it in the past.

B.

For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

THE ORACLE.

BY E. O. HOLLAND.

I. In the bosom of the South,
Where the sun's rays are full,
A Deity have I found,
And his voice there resound.
II. At times we are as trees,
Through which the passing breeze
Is wafted from the East,
As if a fountain and a ward
Of Dorian there was hid,
From the oak, the living Word.
III. Grown and Sprung, Mount and Cave,
With the whippersaw and grave,
In the wild may yet be found—
Shall the Oracle be found?
The Oracle is from Nature came,
And all Nature is the same.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

We take pleasure in presenting the following very able article on finance, and do so without personal comment, simply calling the attention of our readers to the very important fact contained in our proposed system, of the *measure* which is given to money by which, appreciation, equally with depreciation, is guarded against, and which, if we mistake not, our correspondent has not yet fully considered. In our next number we shall endeavor to examine the points raised, and to show that none of the objections can apply to a money which truly represents the real wealth of the country:

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1870.

TO THE EDITORS OF WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, New York.

MESDAIRES—I am obliged for your publication of my communication in your paper No. 23, and I am quite content to leave the question between us to your readers for the present.

But I am anxious to agree with you as far as I can, for I can feel distinctly that no paper has been published yet where there can be found such unmistakable determination to get at the real truth upon all questions as you exhibit.

I have no doubt but that we shall yet come to an agreement in regard to this important subject of banking, because, as I understand your position, you desire, as I do, the most stable economical system, and you will not be satisfied until there has been some way discovered by which the use of gold or other valuable substance as currency may be avoided, while at the same time we secure the issue, by proper agents, of a bank-note currency which shall always be convertible at the clearing houses into what we desire to pay or purchase, upon the same terms as if we were to use specie, or any other commodity which has a well known and tolerably uniform relation to labor, by which its own cost is measured.

I think you will admit that gold has a world-wide, well-known purchasing power, independent of legislation, and affected only by the law of supply and demand, and less by these causes than almost any other substance at present known to commerce. Hence, when we promise to give or receive pounds, francs or gold dollars, although we do not desire or expect that specie will be used, we know what the promise means, and that its value to both parties will remain essentially unchanged.

But if we promise paper dollars, such as we have been using for the past eight years, we can have no assurance that our contract will not ruin us before it matures, by the increase in the value of the sum we have to pay.

And this will be true eternally, and in all cases where there is not a standard which has a real, intrinsic value, by which we agree to be governed.

I beg you to look at the copy of a table which I have made up from the daily quotations for gold since Jan. 1862, and observe what terrible confusion has resulted from abandoning the old standard and resorting to the use of paper as money.

First, the creditors and all who subsisted upon fixed incomes, were defrauded out of the difference between the paper and that which had been promised, and this, in many cases, was more than fifty per cent. of the debt. But these creditors being in a minority, were powerless, and we went on, until at the close of the war the legal tenders rose to about seventy cents, and there remained without material change until the man now at the head of the Treasury took up the notion that he would pay off our debt, resume specie payments and then become President! That's what's the matter with him, and the effect has been to raise the value of legal tenders to ninety, and add twenty per cent. or more to hundreds if not thousands of millions of dollars of debts contracted at seventy. Is that justice? What I have insisted upon from the first is, that we ought not to have passed the Legal Tender Act at all, but to have issued compound interest notes, small as well as large, convertible monthly, at the end of three years into larger notes, on longer time at less rate of interest, making them originally bear such a rate as would make their purchasing power equal to gold, and thus prevent the inflation of prices which has cost us at least

two thousand millions of dollars, which our workmen have paid for most unnecessarily.

You will of course agree with me that such notes would have been good currency at the outset, and that they would have been funded themselves, waiting in a multitude of willing hands for the payment of interest and consolidation of the principal into a perpetual debt, not payable, but purchasable whenever we had means and disposition to make use of them in that way.

But no such notes are a legitimate currency, for that, as Mr. Webster once said truly, is made up of all those things with which we effect our commercial transactions. Not notes alone, but checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and whatever else represents and acts as the title to the commodities we desire by exchange.

None of this paper is money. None of it has value or is free from the contingencies of failure consequent upon the want of ability or good faith on the part of the promisor.

Legal tenders never are, and never can be, either money or even currency, except by courtesy. They are a debt, and they represent that which has been destroyed and must be paid, if paid at all, by future production. With currency the production has already taken place, and the currency shows it. I would now remedy the evil under which we labor, as far as can be done at this late date, by repealing the legal tender act and providing that the legal tenders, bank notes and all currency obligations should be funded at their then existing money value, so that both debtor and creditor could be made certain as to the amount; and then, all new contracts made by the specie standard which varies less than any other we can devise at present, though it will diminish in value as gold becomes more plenty, and is used, as I believe it will be, less and less for currency.

This will of course benefit the debtors, or workers, who are in a majority; and this we can afford, because the tendency is always in the other direction and against labor, which we would protect.

So long as we fail to put an end to the constant advance in our paper dollar, we not only oppress every debtor, but we oppress labor by making it more and more difficult for those who would borrow capital and employ labor to do so safely, unless with a large margin as security against the increase in the debt they have contracted; and this margin is at the cost of the laborer. It seems to me there is more in this fact than has been supposed hitherto, and I shall be glad if you can give it your attention, and, perhaps, let us have your views.

I do not feel any anxiety to be heard publicly myself at all. I am content if those who can speak and write better will only try and find out the truth and then speak it as you do. You have my sympathy in all the reforms which are now going on, though I can engage actively only in that relating to finance. There I do feel at home and ready to act.

Truly and respectfully, yours,

DAVID WILDER.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

In the full and legitimate consideration of this subject the range should extend beyond the things immediately attaching to the capitalist and the laborer as persons, and merge into the question of Philosophic Equality, out of which consideration arise the true relations of the extremes of it represented by these two classes. Under a true republican form of government the inherent right to equality on the part of all its citizens should not only be recognized but guaranteed. Equality, except as a mythical name, does not exist in practice in this country; nor for that matter in any country, except where each individual is his own governor, to the extent of his power to maintain such authority; and each individual being possessed of this right to maintain it, comprises that equality. Philosophic Equality presupposes the right of each individual to exercise all the powers possessed by him, in which exercise the rights of no other individual would be interfered with, but which exercise should not be aided or protected by any device of law. The moment a law is made to assist an individual, or any number of individuals, in the performance of his or their undertaking, that moment equality on the part of all other citizens ceases. Not only is this true specifically, but it is a great deal more; it is true generally that if an individual or a class of individuals receives aid, comfort and protection from the law, in their pursuits, all other individuals of all pursuits are rendered unequal in their competition with them in all of their respective pursuits.

That is to say, if a person is protected in the manufacture of salt by the law, which imposes a heavy tax on all foreign salt imported into the country, the manufacturer or producer of grain is at once placed by the law in a condition of inequality with him, and in a double sense if he be a consumer of salt; for not only is the price of the home manufactured salt increased by the imposition of the tax, while the price of the home grown grain is not proportionately increased, but the producer of the grain is obliged to pay the increased price for the salt which he consumes. The same rule is applicable to all things wherein individuals are obliged to seek protection from foreign importations to be able to produce the same at home.

The argument in favor of this course is, that while protection, extended to certain interests, increases the prices of their productions to the consumers of them, the consumers by it are also enabled to obtain higher prices for what they have to place upon the market. This is all very well so far as it

has any application, but what is the effect upon the very large proportion of the working people of the country who are not producers of anything in their own right, but are simply laborers for such producers? If there is only an equality maintained to the employers of such labor, how can the benefit extend to the employed?

In making this complex argument, it is forgotten that real wealth and real prosperity do not consist in high prices for everything, but in the quantity which is actually possessed. Prices under protection must ever fluctuate, and a person rich this year may be rendered poor next year, by the depreciation of his property. Witness the fall of real estate in this city for an exemplification of what we mean. High prices are not the ultimatum to be gained by any people of any country; but, on the contrary, the true point to attain is the employment of the industry of a country in those directions, wherein the most can be produced at the least cost, in the accumulation of the proceeds of which the country, as a whole, must become wealthy more rapidly than in the pursuit of the other extreme, which is the production of the least at the greatest cost; or in any modification of this proposition.

The result of continuous protection to any interest of the country may be exemplified by the application of it to something which comes directly home to us. Suppose that there are some gardeners on the upper part of Manhattan Island who appeal to the city authorities for protection against the gardeners of Long Island, New Jersey, etc., because their soil not being so fruitful as that of Long Island and New Jersey, they cannot afford to sell their vegetables as low as those can be sold which are produced outside. Thereupon a tax of twenty-five per cent. is levied by the city upon all foreign vegetables sold in the market. The result is, that all purchasers of vegetables in the city are forced to pay the additional cost merely to enable a few insignificant persons to pursue a calling which they would otherwise abandon for some other which they could pursue without protection. This, though a common illustration, exemplifies the operation of special protection in all its phases. It enables the few to pursue callings at the expense of the many without returning to the many any adequate benefit.

The trouble with our manufacturers is, that they want to get rich too fast. They are not willing to begin a new business in a way proportionate to their small means, and from this grow gradually into large producers as the manufacturers of other countries have done. They want to be able to employ labor and pay much larger prices than are paid to those laborers who toil in unprotected industries. Nor is the laborer any better off in the general result. The laboring classes of the country are not so well off under the present system of high prices as they were before the war, which indicates that the advance in wages has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in the prices of the laborers' necessities. As a general proposition, it is true that low prices are more favorable to the laborer than high prices; and that, under a system of protection to special favored interests, those interests become rich at the expense of the laborer; or, in more general terms, the rich become richer and the poor poorer with each succeeding year.

Such is the general argument against protective duties, but it does not by any means follow that all protection should be immediately abandoned and Free Trade become at once and fully inaugurated. This would be as grossly unjust to all those interests which have been encouraged into existence by the present system, as that of protection was to the common industries. What should be done is this: Unrestricted commerce, which would allow of the natural demands of a country being supplied, without restrictions of any kind, should be laid down as the true principle, and a gradual approach from present protective measures to freedom be inaugurated. No immediate jump—nor even rapid advance that would produce misfortune to any branch of industry—should be attempted, but an approach, running through a sufficient number of years to allow of the adjustment of industries, should be the course. Under such a system all the various industries of the country would gradually equalize, and the laborers and employers in each would approach an equal footing. The farmers of the rich Western prairies would no longer be able to complain of the discrimination of government in favor of the cotton, woolen and iron manufacturers of the sterile East. Whether this policy is immediately adopted by Government or not, it certainly will be, when the rapidly increasing West shall become the dominant power in it. Better that steps looking to it should be at once adopted than that it come after a while upon an unprepared country, which course has been so often erroneously pursued to the destruction, demoralization and discouragement of those classes of industries which require consideration in their youth from the strong arm of the Government; to accord which is not only for the interests of the country, but which is also its duty to its acknowledged citizens; the error heretofore having been that the consideration thus extended has been at the expense of a part of the citizens of the country, and not at the expense of the country as a whole.

Equality to all the citizens of the country can only be possible where there is no special discrimination on the part of Government toward any, whether that discrimination is in the form of specific protective duties, unequal levies of taxes, or through devices of law; or, in other words, equality is an impossibility so long as special legislation is allowed either in our State or National councils.

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S
WEEKLY.

BOTH SIDES OF FREE TRADE.

A very strong effort is being inaugurated throughout the country to make "free trade" a rallying cry for a political party at the coming Presidential election.

It seems to us, therefore, that both sides of this question should be understood. The free trader brings forward the old arguments of the high prices which "protection" imposes on manufactured articles and claims the right to be able to buy in the cheapest markets without any import duty. The protectionist asks that home industries shall be guarded from foreign competition by an almost prohibitory import duty—to which the free trader shrieks "monopoly!" affirming that these home producers, encouraged by the tariff, are demanding five prices for their articles and becoming "bloated bondholders" from this extortion on the people.

If the home producers—the "monopolists"—are making such an enormous profit, in days when money is desired by every one, it does seem very strange that the "free traders" do not also pitch in and endeavor to make some of it—the field is open to all alike, the home and the foreign born citizen equally; no naturalization even is required, the labor and the profits are free to all. If there is one dollar a ton more to be made on iron under the present tariff, the free trader and the protectionist are equally welcome to it. The question becomes the general one of the welfare of the people at large, and to whom do these "profits" go. Now these profits do not go to the manufacturer, the "monopolist," but to the laborers he employs, and therefore to the people at large. Our American citizens are not paupers, and do not work for fifty cents a day as foreign laborers do. They prefer to be well paid for their work, even if they have to pay higher prices for such articles as they may please to purchase, to being starving, hard working paupers, eking out a miserable existence.

Let us make an argumentum ad "femina." Mrs. Woodhull pays \$35 for a dress, but is told she can buy the same thing for \$15 if she will go to England to live, because there the cost of production is so much less; but Mrs. Woodhull does not want to go to England, for the simple reason that in England she would make nothing in her business compared to what she does here. There she would find all labor insufficiently remunerated, here she finds all labor living well.

This is a very important point—that the protection of home industry in a sparsely settled country creates no monopoly, as has been urged, but really diffuses its wealth throughout the mass of the population and develops its internal resources. Under such circumstances labor has all the advantages, and we understand it to be the object of Government, at least in this country, to insure the well-being of the greatest number—that is, of the working people.

The case in England does not appear to be parallel: there is a dense population; there is a pauper labor already created; there is a constant strife, not for wealth, but for any employment for daily bread, and God grant that it may be many years yet before our working classes become similar to those of England; for in that country is really "monopoly," monopoly in its most hideous form, where the rich become richer, and the poor poorer every day, where, in that great city of London, in spite of all the fictitious prosperity of the—to them necessary—"free trade," there will soon be but two classes, the very rich and the abjectly poor.

Therefore, it seems to be that as an outlet for the products of this state of things, all Englishmen are in favor of free trade—naturally so, and properly so; but when we find the paid American agents of the chronically selfish British

Lion are the most enthusiastic supporters in this country, which is so dissimilar in its requirements to theirs, of free trade, we cannot but remember the story of the Indians who will not steal their neighbor's cattle, for fear of consequences, but cunningly put salt on the Union Pacific railroad track and are given the carcasses of cattle killed by the engine! And when we find that, although free traders have in Canada just the conditions they ask for, duties next to nothing and everything as cheap as may be, yet the Canadians will come crowding into the States, preferring to pay higher prices for their necessities and to get higher prices for their labor, we cannot but feel a little suspicious.

Let us examine further. First, as to the general prosperity of labor as compared with other countries—that is hardly to be questioned; but we find that in New York, Brooklyn, San Francisco, the depositors in savings banks number one-fourth of the whole inhabitants.

In New York city and Brooklyn there are forty five Savings Banks, with 430,912 depositors, and the deposits amount to \$128,535,500. In the State of New York there are 110 savings banks, 588,566 depositors, and \$109,808,678 deposited.

This speaks badly for "monopoly," and fairly for the general diffusion of wealth by means of well-paid labor; but let us next see if "protection" has actually developed the resources of the country, bearing in mind that we have lately passed through a terrible war, the reaction of which would have a tendency to injure the iron interest, which is about the most essential thing to look into, as it is the point to which free trade principally directs its attacks, and the staple which England and her agents here are most anxious to have her productions compete with ours in.

The iron interest of the United States, steadily progressing under the tariff of 1842, began to droop under the free trade policy of 1846, and the decline of prices in England in 1848 threw on the American market such a supply as to cause our production to fall off 300,000 tons in 1849, and to reduce the price of rails below their cost. In 1850 we did not produce much over one half of our consumption. In 1860 our production was 913,770 tons, only a very little more than in 1848. Protective measures were again adopted in 1861. What have been their results in ten years?

The production in 1869 was of anthracite pig iron. 672,150
Bluish pig iron. 558,441
Charcoal " 392,150

Being twice what it was only four years ago.

Our rail mills produced in 1861. 139,818 tons
In 1869 they produced. 593,568 " which was 19 per cent. more than in 1868.

Our hardware trade has become entirely independent of England from being almost entirely dependent on her, and already we are commencing, in a small way, a new industry, the production of iron ships, and it would seem, if supported by our government, that we shall in ten years outstrip our rival in that production, so peculiarly her own, as we did, not many years ago, in wooden ships, before iron was used for the purpose. But Great Britain has in her great establishments aggregated capitals, and labor at fifty cents a day—advantages which it is not well to overlook in considering any question of abolishing "protection." Supposing "free trade" is established here, what assurances will its advocates give that all our iron industries—our infant ship building—will not be prostrate immediately? Her production is enormous—her works are equal to any demand made on them—her pauper labor is in excess—our own production is not yet nearly equal to the supply of the home market, though rapidly becoming so.

Great Britain made in 1868 5,200,000 tons of pig iron.
She exported of pig. 771,612 tons.
" " bar and angle iron. 357,404 "
" " railroad. 805,810 "

Her iron ship-building yards are constantly employed. The yards on the Humber are now full of building vessels, with orders for others waiting for the stocks to be clear.

There are single iron works with 18 blast furnaces, 150 puddling furnaces, a number of rolling mills, and having dependent on them populations of 15,000 souls.

One iron master, Robert Crawsby, has at one place 11 blast furnaces, 74 puddling furnaces, and makes weekly of pig iron. 1,300 tons.
Rails. 1,000 "
Bars. 300 "

We now leave the consideration of the development of internal resources by "protection," and take up another view of the subject which we have not yet touched upon. Free trade calls itself a "natural exchange," and says that in a country like ours we need all the "capital" we can get for development. But, although we actually ship to England more than she does to us, we remain her debtor, for two causes—first, the large amount of manufactured articles sent here, representing not cash, not capital—but the product of pauper labor in competition with well-paid American labor; and secondly, to the interest on our obligations held abroad—the two items making over \$75,000,000—a large part of which is reinvested in our securities, but only increases the annual interest, of course.

It does seem to us that, dropping altogether the question of impoverishing and depriving of employment our own citizens, "protection" may very justly urge that, by its care of our home industries, it will reduce this debt, whilst an opposite course increases it, and acceleratingly increases, if such an expression may be used, our ability to pay it. Perhaps, on the whole, it will be well enough to consider the merits

of free trade when we have a surplus production, and a denser population, when the wages of labor are lower, and workmen do not talk of the price, but, as in England, ask for labor at any wages.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway.

MESSRS. TURNER BROTHERS REPRESENTED IN LONDON ONLY BY A CLERK.

New Haven and Willimantic Railroad.

Oswego and Midland Railroad.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

West Shore Hudson River Railroad.

In our issue of October 9, we gave a clear and truthful statement of the condition or substantial foundation of security upon which the bonds of the Indianapolis and Bloomington Railway rested. That statement showed that the bonds were actually issued or to be issued as rapidly as they could be palmed off on a confiding public by the Turner Brothers, to an excess of about one million of dollars beyond the actual cost and equipment of the road. This, if we admit the road to be of desirable location, and that the mortgage to secure the bonds was properly drawn and valid, would leave only about four-fifths of the value to represent the issue of the bonds without at all taking into consideration the shares of the Company. Now, the true principle of value in a mortgage is that it shall only be for one-half the value of the estate. This principle applied to the bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, would only permit the actual amount of bonds issued and to be issued to be \$2,168,000 instead of the \$5,000,000 which Messrs. Turner Brothers were attempting to put upon this and the financial market of Europe. We are led to these remarks by a notice in a leading financial paper in London, which has become prominent in that city for the fairness with which it deals with all questions of public interest. In this case it says:

"INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—We have received a fearful *exposé* of the financial operations of this Company; but before publishing it, we wait to hear the explanations of Messrs. Turner Brothers, who are now only represented in London by a clerk."

In the same spirit of fairness we, too, say that we have waited for such an "explanation." It has not, and it cannot be made. We gave the Messrs. Turner Brothers—as we have done all other parties—the opportunity to make such explanations before our articles were published; but in this, as in others, they seemed to think we were actuated by a similar spirit to that which inflated the railroad issues, namely, that of *swindling*, and what we did in fairness was by some of them designated as an attempt to levy "black mail." None but minds diseased by greed or by practices of swindling, long and secretly practiced, would make such charges without having some evidence to base them upon.

In our issue of 10th September we stated the intention to expose frauds. We had found them in transactions forced upon us, but we were charitable enough to believe that there might be misrepresentations, and where these existed corrections could be made. We have acted upon this, and where we did not personally know, we have given the parties interested the opportunity to correct errors, but always requiring reliable evidence to sustain such corrections. When these could not be produced we have published the exposures, that the community could be guarded against imposition. What has been the result?

Can any of the victims of the New Haven and Willimantic Company sell their bonds at an approximation of what they paid for them?

Has George Opdyke redeemed those of the Oswego and Midland Company, which by his inflated advertisements he put off upon his confiding friends, or can they now get fifty cents on the dollar for them?

Have Turner Brothers taken up the one half of the amount of the bonds of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Company that have been presented to them after our *exposé*?

Can the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, with its well watered capital in bonds, shares, endorsements, guarantees and promises, *ad libitum*, longer deceive the good "Friends" of Philadelphia, the honest and strong hearted farmers and business men of Pennsylvania, or the confiding "investors" of Great Britain, into purchasing more of their bonds or shares since the *exposé* in our issue of Nov. 19?

Inflated with success, swollen with vanity, the latter company are now attempting to get up a steamship line, not from Philadelphia, though they so state, but from Delaware City, by offering to guarantee *five per cent bonds*. Trying thus to assume an equality in credit with the United States Government!

Who will take these bonds? Philadelphia will not, unless its citizens are determined to be "disemboweled" in their money resources to sustain the extravagance of officer who furnish their houses in Egyptian style for the purpose of illustrating two trite proverbs—"How we apply swim," and "Put a beggar on horseback," etc.

In England, in no part of Great Britain will these bonds be taken, for since our *exposé* the Pennsylvania road—so far as its officers and directors are concerned—is on a par with the Erie and Jim Fisk, Jr., and we therefore advise the honest, well-intentioned and enterprising merchants of Philadelphia not to trust their subscriptions for a European line of steamers to the *absorptive* qualities of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., but to "put their own shoulders" to the task, build up their own line, and make this company dependent upon it. Philadelphia can well support her steamers, and her people should put them on without regard to a company which is about to realize the fable of *the Frog and the Bull*.

Can the West Shore Hudson River R. R. Co. or the Fort and New York R. R. Co. put off since last week any one of their fraudulent bonds, notwithstanding the *respectability of names*, which, if less respectable, might, and the community probably would, be denounced as deriving accommodation at the expense of the State?

These are questions which any of them may answer; and, until they are satisfactorily answered here and in Europe, the engravers' and printers' bills may as well be ripped off from expenditures for bonds.

Our British contemporaries may wait a long while for satisfactory explanations to any article by the railroad companies which we name. We shall name none but those from the public should be guarded against.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

the "New York Industrial Exhibition" another Humbug?

When we commenced our exposures of the real estate bubble, the whole community was impressed with the fact that there could be no limit to the profit and security of such investments. The prices for uptown lots had only been asked to be given. Public sales of worthless, fraudulent suburban lots were everywhere in full blast; and the city press looked on encouragingly. People rushed into the speculation, loading themselves up with at laughably inflated prices—and of which, too, they only able to pay a small margin—and sat down to for the "rise!" In another year all this property would be under the hammer in foreclosure suits, and before the "fall" occurs, this generation, if not several succeeding generations, will have gone to the "silent land." *Not ten per cent of the prices paid last summer for out-of-town lots can be realized!* This sounds absurd, but is a sober, red fact, proved by the repeated efforts of purchasers to unload. Property in Brooklyn, which had been run up to extravagant figures, is not only unsaleable at almost any price, but is a weary, weary load to carry. It is at least as high a value as it would bring at auction, and the rates are enormous—four per cent.; which two facts make the owner of a house to pay in taxes alone what the house would have been but a few years back. Corruption in office, municipal "jobbery" in "parks," street and corporation expenses, united with the greed of speculators, will soon force this real estate question squarely upon people that argument will be useless; and prices will come down, and stay down, to a reasonable level, when people cease buying for speculation. Believe that for investment there are safer and more profitable openings. If the owner of \$10,000 had his money placed before him, we think he would prefer to invest in first-class securities—such as "Government"—yielding him, without attention on his part, a surest, to investing it where he knew it would have to be proportion of such things as the million and a half annually paid out of the New York city treasury, and for which no service is rendered, or that so neatly tacked on by "Tammany" to the cost of running the Superior Court—and where, but unsuccessful in getting a tenant, he would have to the privilege of owning the \$10,000 at the following:

1 four per cent.

And insurance, two per cent.

Cautions like these, and the building of a few houses on the economical French plan of "flats," suit the most respectable people, will have a marked influence coming year in depressing those fancy prices, for no single reason has been put forth that would bear nation. Even Vanderbilt admits that the value of the New York Central Railroad stock was based on additional value put in, but on that inflated represented by "good management." It

would be the bitterest satire to talk of "good management" on the part of our tax extorting city authorities as a reason for the advance in the price of real estate; and when neither commerce, nor population, nor building cost have increased—the last, indeed, very much decreased—it is not easy to account for the inflation which has made so many dupes. If people would keep constantly in view the fact that the real value of a thing is what it will at all times bring, without the help of such practices as "underbidding" at auction sales, or "locking up" of property by capitalists to create a demand for it, there would be less knavery and less opportunity for it to find profit.

A very pretty commentary on our last article on insurance and the attempts of companies to litigate claims, is made by late legal proceedings, in which a Mr. Mallory, whose life was insured for \$2,000 in an insurance office, having been *accidentally drowned*, the Company refused to pay, on the ground that he had at one time been *subject to fits*, and that a *post mortem* examination showed *his heart to have been diseased!* The jury promptly found a verdict against the Company, which, however, *appealed*. The case has now been finally decided against it, as it should be.

But about the richest late exposure is the report by the Massachusetts Commissioners of their examination of the affairs of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company—that muchhaunted institution, of which Mr. Lathrop is a "bright and shining light." Was he not the former president of a defunct and curious production of Pennsylvania "bogus" insurance, the "Great Western," of Philadelphia? Here are the figures of the examination, however:

Liabilities of the Company.....	\$100,602 90	
Capital stock.....	122,000 00	\$522,602 90
Gross assets.....		483,914 22
Impairment of capital.....		\$36,698 08

A proof of the true worth of those co-operative policies of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, which we have so often denounced as the meanest kind of frauds, is presented in the case of a Mr. Laycraft, insured under one of these policies for \$1,000, and whose widow can now only collect \$80. A pretty kind of insurance indeed! Where are now all the claims of Mr. McMurdy for the benefit of co-operative insurance? Where, when a board of respectable men lend the use of their names to sustain such a system of "assurance" and to advertise such policies as *secured by a State deposit (!)*, can we turn for good faith? Where, when promises made for widows and orphans fall so short of their performance? This same Mr. McMurdy we now find engaged in a new enterprise, which comes strutting before the public with a list of "regents" embracing pretty much the whole Congress of the United States and a board of directors of many eminent men. There was a time when men of standing did not lend the use of their names without personal examination and constant personal supervision, which formed a guarantee in itself to the public of well-considered undertakings and of upright dealing. Unfortunately this is changed; we see men of presumed good reputation, respected in commercial circles, engaged in enterprises that in England would consign them to the felon's cell, and even filing at Albany perjured statements of Railroad Companies. Let any one who doubts this read the article on the West Shore Railroad in our last week's issue. Names now count for but little, and Mr. McMurdy's scheme, stripped of the names and verbiage, is "only this and nothing more," the proposed erection of a bazaar (he calls it a "Palace"), as far up in New York as One Hundred and Second street. He does not say that he owns the land or is to own it, clear of incumbrance, on which he is to erect his "palace," but he is very particular in informing the person "who has only \$100" that here is the privilege "of becoming a part owner in the largest single piece of real estate on this island." It is noticeable that, as in co-operative insurance, Mr. McMurdy's benevolent efforts are always directed to "men of small means," and he always offers a particularly good investment for these "small means." This time the "men of small means" are assured that they can thus become "real estate owners," in the same siren strains which once lured them into the beauties of co-operative insurance! "The character of the investment is such as has never before been offered to people of medium means, being nothing more nor less than an investment in real estate!" Again, "In such proportion as you invest you own this real estate." To be sure, the proportion of one hundred dollars to seven millions, which is the modest capital the scheme is based on; but in the "estimated expenses" we find a charge for "interest and sinking fund" at the rate of one million dollars annually, from which, and an examination of the charter, which allows the creation of debts and mortgages, we opine there is very little actual ownership in that real estate, if any at all.

The profits of the "scheme," as figured up by Mr. McMurdy, of course must be purely imaginary until tested in the light of practical experience. The London and Paris exhibitions—of which this enterprise is a parody—had, in the support of royalty, the presence and countenance of

remarkable personages, and other adventitious aids which this bazaar will totally lack—assured advantages. We do not think that Mr. McMurdy will obtain \$960,000 entrance fees from exhibitors, and \$1 annual rent per square foot at 102d street; neither do we think other items, in his not very clear estimate, will be borne out by results, particularly his expectation of receiving twelve thousand visitors daily at his "palace," at an annual profit to the "scheme" of \$1,800,000; and we do most emphatically suggest that, instead of inducing "people of small means"—who will be ruined by the loss of the "small means"—to back up his experiment, Mr. McMurdy turn his attentions to making his own directors—all wealthy men—act, not as "stool-pigeons," but capitalists, in support of the plan which, *over their own signatures*, they represent will give a gross annual income of nine millions of dollars!! If they are acting as honest men, and not as "stool-pigeons," they ought to be only too glad of the opportunity to invest largely in "the largest single piece of real estate on this island." Mr. C. K. Garrison is one of the directors of the "Palace." He is generally reputed to have made some comfortable "savings"—whatever others may have lost—in "Pacific Mail," "Atlantic Mail," "Accessory Transit" and such fancy stocks. Can't Mr. McMurdy for once let the "men of small means" think in peace over the results of co-operative insurance and turn his undivided attention to Mr. Garrison?

ISTHMUS SHIP CANALS.

A WARNING TO CONGRESS.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The arrival in New York of the steamer "Magdala," with a cargo of teas via the Suez Canal, further excites public attention to the possibility of an Isthmus Canal in Central or South America. From the tone of the press it seems quite likely that Government aid to a Canal Company may yet become a "lobby" if not a "party" question. This nation has spent many thousands of dollars in survey and explorations on the Isthmus, and has never failed to manifest a very strong interest in the subject. It has only recently completed a costly reconnaissance of the Darien line, and has at this time two vessels and a large force of men examining the Tehuantepec route.

From the earliest days of commerce a short communication to the "East," and the absolute control of that communication, has been the desire of every commercial country. It was the object of the first voyage of Columbus, and in 1669 was the moving cause of the curious "Darien Company," originated by an active, influential business man, a director, too, of the Bank of England. The last expedition which it sent from Scotland for Darien consisted of four frigates carrying twelve hundred emigrants. The Scotch merchants who had already seen the advantages of commerce, went heartily into the scheme, and its collapse so utterly prostrated them that it was fifty years before Glasgow again owned any shipping. In later days England and France have taken great pains with the American isthmus. The first surveys of the Panama route were made by the French Engineer Garella, under directions of Louis Philippe, and surveys were made and a Company formed under the auspices of Napoleon III. to construct a canal across the Nicaragua line, to be called the "Canal Napoleon." In each case political complications intervened and caused the abandonment of the projects. The writings and speeches of our representative men testify to the importance they attached to such endeavors. We find Mr. Jefferson writing that "a survey of the Isthmus of Panama is, to me, a vast desideratum for reasons political and philosophical." Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State in 1825, gave assurances of the "deepest interest" taken in the practicability of a Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State in 1835, says that President Van Buren has particularly charged Mr. Biddle with gathering information on the prospects of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. President Taylor in his message in 1849, stated that he had directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in building a canal, and also mentions as objects for serious attention, the Tehuantepec and Panama routes. Mr. Motley, the historian, in a letter written on the outbreak of our civil war, mentions the "transit of the Isthmus" as one of those points which never could be amicably settled between the South and the North in case of a dissolution of the Union. President Lincoln in 1862, said this (the Isthmus) is to be the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific—nor has our national interest been entirely confined to words. A Government survey of the Darien route was made by Lieutenant Strain and passed midshipman, now commander, W. T. Truxton, which succeeded in crossing to the Pacific

after unparalleled suffering, the loss of many men and of the two New Grenadian Commissioners, Blanco and Polanco, who died of starvation. Nothing practicable was developed in the survey.

In 1859 an American named Thompson made an examination of the Caribbean coast line north of Manzanilla Island, and crossed to the Pacific from a point about one hundred miles north of Aspinwall. The Thirty-sixth Congress then made an appropriation of \$10,000, and a detail of officers, men and a vessel, for a survey of this line, of which Thomas Francis Meagher published an account in Harper's Magazine, and in 1859-60 the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, commanded by Captain (afterward Admiral) Farragut, took out a party consisting of Captain (afterward Commodore) Engle, Lieutenant (afterward Brigadier) J. St. Clair Morton (killed at Petersburg), and Colonel Thompson, with a number of surveyors who, with some Indians, explored the country, and a report thereon was made to the Thirty-seventh Congress. The outbreak of our civil war prevented further efforts in this direction, although the Government still continued surveys in Columbia under General Michler, and private researches were prosecuted to a considerable extent, particularly by a Mr. Kelly, near Darien.

The great delay and exactions of the only existing route, that of Panama, were powerful stimulants to the granting of the Government aid which built the Union Pacific Railroad across the Continent, and made the fortunes of its "perpetrators." That road is in operation, and the transit from the "East" (China) to New York is made in forty-seven days, wholly across American soil; but the French have meantime completed the Suez Canal, through which teas are brought here in ninety days without breaking bulk; and whether rightly or wrongly, it seems to our Government proper to go on spending money in examinations of the American isthmus and negotiations of canal treaties.

There are those who think the construction of a canal would benefit American commerce very little, diverting trade away from our shores instead of to them—acting on it, in fact, in the same way in which the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad did upon the interests of the Panama Railroad. Viewed in the light of a financial investment, the canal could hardly be profitable. Its cost would be enormous on any route we know of, and the difficulties of the Suez Canal were trifles to the physical and labor obstacles of the American isthmus. The Suez Canal Company charges are sufficiently high, amounting, in the case of the Magdala, to over two thousand dollars (gold); yet the Company does not pay interest, and its shares are nominally held at about \$45 for \$100 paid in. Private capital, with these results, will be hard to collect, and public capital, if it is to be used by us for such purposes, had better be first used in creating a commerce and American built ships than expended outside of the country in benefits for other nations to reap. It is pretty evident that, as usual, England, which pooh-poohed the Suez canal, and sprinkled all the cold water she could on its French projectors, is going to take the most of its advantages now it is completed! Whatever may be the eventual decision as to the American canal, we have a natural interest in our sister republics in Central America, which should, at all events, lead us to study the question carefully. That this may be done, we will briefly review the circumstances of each "crossing," and the history of the country.

Twelve years after the discovery by Columbus of Honduras, on the Caribbean side, Don Pedrarias Davila, Governor of Panama, formed an expedition on the Pacific, with which he discovered Nicaragua, and returned thence overland to Panama. In 1519 Don Gil Gonzales fitted out a similar expedition, which landed in the Gulf of Nicoya, and, proceeding eastward, discovered Lake Nicaragua, which he named from the Indian cacique "Nicarao," whom he there baptized, and from whose name comes "Nicaragua." Four years later Davila sent Hernandez de Cordova for the "conquest" of all this country, which was then gradually settled by the Spanish, and incorporated into the Vice-Royalty of Guatemala, comprising Guatemala, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica. In 1821 these States threw off the Spanish yoke, and in 1822 became a part of Mexico. In 1823, in a new revolution, they became a Federal Republic, like our own. In 1838 "States Rights" prevailed, and each State "seceded," and they have since remained separated in an unsettled, bloody and semi-civilized condition. Below Costa Rica is a narrow strip of territory uniting it to the Continent of South America, which belongs to Colombia; and above Guatemala, in the State of Tehuantepec, belonging to Mexico. From all these Governments and over these territories must we look for concessions and ways for "Isthmus transit;" and strange as it may seem, though these poverty-stricken countries are to be benefited in a far greater proportionate extent than ourselves, they have, up to this time, shown only a disposition to make unheard of exactions. What these Spanish Americans are, when they fancy they can fix condition

the Panama Railroad has been a right of way, and an oversight on the part of the Government in not granting to the Government of New Grenada, a concession of that railroad company after having built a road costing \$150,000 per mile, and in one way or another had sunk nearly \$15,000,000 has the satisfaction of being absolutely to support the retainers of a greater Government! Besides an income which would have sunk them out of sight had other routes, without such exactions, been opened in opposition. As it is they have a monopoly, and charge monopoly prices—\$25 in gold for a passenger between Aspinwall and Panama, a distance of forty-seven miles; and freight charges in proportion. Not unusual. If the traveler does not choose to pay the sum, and starts out to walk, an engine is sent after him, the track of this railroad is the only inter-oceanic communication in all Central and South America, he is brought back, locked up in a "calaboose" until he pays, and then he may walk or ride! No wonder "Pacific slopers" don't care if twenty millions of Government money are sunk in the Union Pacific Railroad, so that the last-named road exists.

The routes which have been suggested for transit, whether by canal or railroad, are:

- The Tehuantepec, through Mexico.
- The Honduras, through Honduras.
- The Nicaragua, through Nicaragua.
- The Chiriqui, Panama, Darien, Atrato, through Colombia; and the Costa Rica, via San Jose and Cartago, through Costa Rica.

Of these, when the question is narrowed to a ship canal, the Panama, Tehuantepec and Nicaragua lines are, with the information now possessed, alone considered practicable.

The Panama line possesses an advantage in the completed railroad, which would greatly aid the construction of a canal, and diminish its cost; but the Atlantic harbor, Aspinwall, is a miserably dangerous one, open to every norther. The climate is deadly, and the line of country is, where not a continuous swamp, of such a character as to be very liable to "slides"—but worse than all, and seemingly an insuperable objection, is the Pacific harbor of Panama. The most careful engineering and the most stupendous expense would fail in making a satisfactory terminus for a ship canal of a place where vessels are now compelled to anchor six miles from the shore, and where the smallest lighters cannot land except at high water—where low water lays bare three miles of impracticable beach.

The Tehuantepec route not only reveals in its "line of levels" very formidable and costly difficulties, but its Atlantic terminus is the Coatzacoalcas River: the bar on which has but thirteen feet of water at high tide, with a strong current, from east to west, across the mouth of the river. There is no harbor; and the land, in storms, which here are from the north—"norther"—becomes a dead lee shore, with a tremendous surf. The Pacific harbor tells its character with its name "Ventosa"—stormy; and during a gale no ship is safe in it. It was made a port of entry in 1857. Up to 1869 there had been nine arrivals—two of which were totally lost, and three parted their cables and were driven to sea. A permanent breakwater has been proposed, and no doubt could be built, either at Ventosa, or at Salina Cruz, near by—but the cost would run far up in the millions. The Nicaragua route, with our present knowledge, offers advantages over the others. Its harbor of Greytown, on the Atlantic side, is impracticable, and is now silted up; but Captain Pym, of the British Navy, thinks he has discovered a capital harbor just below, which he calls "Gorgon Bay;" a seaman's opinion on such a subject is worth something, though we have no survey. The San Juan and Colorado Rivers, and the Lake of Nicaragua itself, promise capital "feeders" and an inexhaustible water supply—which is of no small importance if locks are to be used, and there seems no avoidance of them by any of the routes. The distance from the lake to the port of San Juan del sur, on the Pacific, is but seventeen miles, and from the lake to the Atlantic about seventy-five miles. The shrewdness of capitalists often seizes conclusions which Governments are slowly working out with examinations costly enough to build the object. If the Nicaragua is the most practicable route, it is no exception to this statement, for, in 1849, Mr. Joseph L. White, in the interest of Commodore Vanderbilt, visited Leon, the capital of Nicaragua, and procured a grant for the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. Colonel Childs, an able engineer, was sent to survey the line, but the estimates were so heavy that the enterprise fell flat. Meantime, another idea suggested itself to the fertile brains of the two speculators, and in 1851 Mr. White again visited Nicaragua and procured a grant of "an accessory transit route" to the same parties in the canal grant, for the navigation of the waters and transit over the soil of the country. Nicaragua was to receive, as her share, ten per cent. of the net profits for the term of the grant. The "Transit Route" was quickly established, both in Nica-

guagua and the West Indies. The stock, being operated by the same shareholders, rose from \$5 to \$20—how vast the gain!—and the "K. O. Canal" and other made the same profit of four or five times more than one time these were so "not profits" ever visible to Nicaragua, and how, finally, the assets of the company disappeared! Its shareholders in a way even the receiver Mr. Murray—who only last year rendered up his account—could scarcely explain, are all matters of history. And in all this arrival, our poor, stupid Congress was gazing patiently about, sending off one little abstraction of a surveying party here and another one there, spending thousands of dollars of public money, and getting in return "pictures of camp awnings" and dissertations on the character of natives and quality of vegetable productions, from the officers sent out to examine routes! This was the old style for ten years and more with "Pacific Railroad Surveys" until the cost of these surveys and printing of the "pictures" and keeping up the "Bureau" screwed "courage to the sticking point" and Congress literally gave away twenty millions of the people's money and the franchises and the road and the public lands to the "Union Pacific" clique, and yet so great have been the advantages to the country from this road that the people stand the swindle; but we don't believe they will listen to a "job" that will benefit Central America and Great Britain more than ourselves, and yet of which we are to bear the burden of cost and get the barren credit—and they might particularly disapprove such a "job" if there should happen to be in it an old San Francisco agent of the "Accessory Transit Company"—before spoken of—and present representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who proposes, in behalf of the last, to appear this winter before Congress asking for "more" subsidy, just for all the world like poor little Oliver Twist; and while he modestly begs that the "people's money" should pay for ships for him, he is going to England to order them!! trusting that free-trade doctrines may prevail and permit it! The reputation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is not altogether immaculate. Some people even think it is a "stock-jobbing" affair like the "Accessory Transit," and certainly if it gets any favors at all, which it don't deserve to—being one of the "see-saw" corporations which demoralize business men into gamblers and take money from legitimate occupations—it will be from "protectionists" who favor home enterprises, and not from "free traders." In trying to ride both horses at the same time, the Company may land—in the gutter—like the "Accessory Transit," "Collins," "Novelty Works," "Atlantic Mail" and other enterprises in which some at least of the same parties were leaders and profited vastly.

THE ERIE RAILROAD SCANDAL.

That our community may see the disgrace brought upon a whole nation by the acts of a body of legalized thieves, and may full appreciate the purity of the alliance between the Democratic party, represented by "Tammany," and the Erie clique, represented by "Mr. James Fisk, Jr." We copy the following from a London paper, *The Cosmopolitan*. Comment on it is simply superfluous. The evils and dangers of our irresponsible railroad system are only too well shown in the discredit brought on a whole people by the daring robberies, unpunished and "legalized," of a man whose whole life of audacity has culminated in *stealing a railroad* and dividing the plunder and the infamy with a political influence, so corrupt as to make that a consideration for not only not punishing but even supporting him. Alas for the lost honor of the Republic!

THE ERIE PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

A committee of unfortunate Erie shareholders has been formed in London, for the purpose of wresting the management of the Company from the hands of Gould and Fisk, now universally known as "the Great Erie Robbers." English shareholders were called upon to subscribe a sum *pro rata*, in order to make up a fund to defray law expenses in the prosecution of their rights. A very considerable sum was raised, and at a general meeting of shareholders, Mr. Burt was chosen as the representative of English Erie creditors, and sent over duly authorized to commence proceedings, associating himself with some of the ablest lawyers in New York. Mr. Burt began his fight in the Legislature at Albany by opposing the passage of an infamous bill introduced at the instigation of Gould and Fisk, intended to legalize their frauds and to sanction their usurpation of power. As might have been expected, Mr. Burt, although representing the interests of the great majority of the *bona-fide* owners of the property, was defeated. He could not compete with the "Lobby" representatives of the Gould-Fisk "Ring," who were prepared to buy up the members at any price. The bill passed, and the only thing that surprised us in this matter was the fact that Governor Hoffman signed it. All ways regarding him as a high-toned, honest and honorable man, we were astounded that he could, by any process, be induced to attach his good name to that bad bill. We knew that Governor Hoffman was a candidate for re-election—the result of which we shall know to-morrow—and also that he is one of the probable candidates for the White House in

SISTER DOROTHEE,
Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

JAMES DALY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL:

Best Lehigh, Locust Mountain, Red Ash, &c., &c.
Also WOOD, in the Stick, or Sawed and Split.

443 West 30th Street, N. Y.
Opposite Wood's Museum.

Yard, 520 and 522 West 21st Street.
Cargoes and part Cargoes of Coal or Wood at the lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders by mail solicited.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE,

AN

EXHAUSTIVE ARGUMENT
AGAINST MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

By C. S. JAMES,

Author of "Manual of Transcendental Philosophy."

For Sale by the Author, post paid, for 25c.

Address

Louisiana, Mo.

D. DOWLING,

726 BROADWAY,

OPPOSITE NEW YORK HOTEL,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

OF

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES.

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET AND
LEATHER BAGS.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS,
AT MERRELL'S

[Late Cummings],

Piano Warerooms, No. 8 Union Square

A large stock, including Pianos of the best Makers, for sale cheap for cash, or to rent. Money paid for rent applied to purchase. Re-pairing done well and promptly. Call and examine before deciding elsewhere.

M. M. MERRELL, late Cummings.

No. 8 Union Square

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York, 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 Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., with but one change of cars.

Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chicago.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 10, 1870—Leave New York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tunkhannock, 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, etc.

2:30 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, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15, 4:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00, 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. R. Regions. Connects at Somerville for Flemington. Connects at Junction for Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, etc. Connects at Philadelphia for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, etc.

5:00 P. M.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati. Sleeping cars to Pittsburgh and Chicago. Connects at Junction with D., L. and W. R. R. for Scranton.

Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pittsburgh 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 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 526 Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the principal hotels.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Thirtieth street as follows:

8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special Drawing Room car Express for Chicago.

11 A. M., Northern and Western Express, Drawing Room cars attached.

4 P. M., Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars attached.

7 P. M., Pacific Express, with Sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R. Also L. S. and M. S. R. (Daily).

11 P. M., Night Express, Sleeping cars attached.

2 P. M. Hudson train.

7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

8:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

8:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice Pres't.

New York, May 2, 1870.

American Pianos

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION.

CHICKERING & SONS,

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

PARIS, 1867.

CHICKERING & SONS

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition,
the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as

FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT,

places the Pianos of Chickering and Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A General Reduction in Prices, and a strict adherence

to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and Fair Prices to all Purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering and Sons offer for the use of Schools, Teachers and others wishing a Good Reliable Piano at an exceedingly moderate price.

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly First-Class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering and Sons also desire to call special attention to their New

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism and durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other Pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREHOUSES:

No. 11 E. 14th Street,

Between Union Square and 5th Avenue.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28.

Will offer

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Rich Brocade Silks, in light and dark colors, at \$1.50.

\$2.50 and \$3—just one half their value.

Striped Moire Antiques at \$2—reduced from \$4.

Chene Silks, suitable for Evening Dresses, at \$3—reduced from \$5.

Satin Stripes, all colors, at \$3—reduced from \$5.

Also, just received,

100 pieces of Dark Cloth Colored Silk for Walking Suits.

100 pieces of Black Silks, of the celebrated make of Gourd Croizat, at \$2.50 to \$4: warranted to wear.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.'S

CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE

The best Family Silks ever offered, from \$2.50 to \$5.

Plain Colored Silks, in new shades, from \$1.75.

A full line of Cotton-backed Satins, evening colors.

Rich Dress Silks and Satins, for Ball, Wedding and Evening Dresses.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it cannot be excelled in quality or price.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

Will offer

On MONDAY, November 28,

Their entire stock of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS,

At a great reduction from cost.

Rich Black Velvet Walking Suits, \$250—reduced from \$500.

Black and Colored Silk Suits, richly trimmed, \$300 and \$250—reduced from \$400.

Serge and English Waterproof Suits, \$15—reduced from \$25.

Alpaca Suits, \$10—reduced from \$18.

Black Astrakhan Cloaks, at \$25, worth \$40.

Sealskin Cloaks, at \$55 and \$75.

Black Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, at equally low prices.

Children's Cloaks,

Walking Coats, Dresses and Suits,

Infants' Wardrobes,

Infants' Cloaks, Shawls, Dresses, Slips, Robes, Skirts,

Hats, Caps, &c.

Infants' Toilet Baskets, Embroidered and Trimmed.

Ladies' Underclothing of all kinds,

Night-Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Shirts, Corsets,

Covers, etc.,

In Stock or made to order.

IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT

We will offer

A large Assortment of Hudson Bay and Alaska Sable Sets, Mink and Ermine

Muffs, Collars and Boas.

A large Invoice of

Russia Sable Fur, just opened.

Alaska Furs by the yard, for Trimming.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, NOV. 23,

Will make a

Still Greater Reduction of Prices in their

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Commencing with

5,000 yards of Fancy Dress Goods, at 25c.—reduced from 50c.

All Wool Plaids, at 37½c.—reduced from 62½c.

6-4 All Wool Plaids, at \$1.50—reduced from \$2.25.

Irish Poplin Plaids, at \$1.50—reduced from \$2.25.

Diamond Armure Cloth, Japanese Silks,

Fine Empress Cloths,

Satin de Chene and French Imperial Cloth,

French and Irish Poplins, Epinglins, Velours

Serger, &c.,

Reduced in proportion.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, November 28,

Will offer a Splendid Assortment of

BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, in dark, subdued Colors.

Broche Long Shawls, from \$13.

Paisley Long Shawls, from \$13.

Paisley Square Shawls, from \$5.

Heavy Carriage Shawls, in beautiful colors, at \$15, reduced from \$20.

A full line of Domestic Shawls, from \$3.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS

In Recherche Designs, at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

WATER CLOSETS.

HEALTH, COMFORT, SAFETY
AND ECONOMY.

THE

Subject of water closets has long been a study with plumbers and others, and many devices resorted to in order to improve upon what is termed "The Pan Water Closet." In my humble judgment, the least improvement has been made upon the old style of the Pan Water Closet with cistern and service-box, and never can be so long as the pan and the receiver in which it works is retained. This receiver is the receptacle for the excrement, a portion of which never passes off to the sewer, but is packed behind the pan and elsewhere in the receiver, and all the pain in creation will not prevent the odor from arising. Let any person take the trouble to have the top plate removed from off this receiver, and they will at once say it is but a miniature privy fastened to the floor of the room; and if you value good health, out with it at once, and get the

ANTI FREEZING,

SELF-ACTING, INODOROUS WATER CLOSET. If my memory serves me, I believe I assisted in putting up the first Pan Water Closet ever used in the City of New York, and which was imported from the City of Glasgow by Mr. David Hadden, for his house, then building in Lafayette place, since which time I have studied to contrive a Water Closet simple in construction, durable, impossible to leak, inodorous, non-freezing, entirely self-acting and impossible to be put out of order by use. I have now the satisfaction of asserting that I have overcome every difficulty, and have produced a Water Closet claiming all the above requisites, and I defy the world to produce a superior or as good a Water Closet as the Anti-Freezing

SELF-ACTING,

INODOROUS WATER CLOSET. These closets have given entire satisfaction wherever they have been put up. Their non-freezing qualities enable them to be put up anywhere outdoors, in the coldest part, when no other closet could stand the cold twenty-four hours, which has been found in many instances. They are kept so clean by their own action as to render them entirely

INODOROUS.

A gentleman in New Jersey having them in use writes that he could put one under his dining-table and have his friends to dine with him, and they would not know that such an article as a

WATER-CLOSET

was present. Our present water closets are (in almost every instance) filthy, generally out of order, expensive to keep in repair and invariably leaky from one part or the other, especially the lower or servants' closet, which leak is only discovered when it is so great as to prevent the water rising upstairs. This waste of water must continue until my water closets are substituted, which

CANNOT

leak a drop. They are suitable for a palace or tenement house; thus causing the removal and filling up of the filthy and obnoxious privy sinks so dangerous to health, the proof of which can be seen in the coloring of the surrounding wood-work to a purple hue. They may be put up in the open yard, requiring no attention, and they will not

FREEZE.

They do not require the least human aid to make them operate, there being no cocks, valves, wires, pulls, springs, cranks, levers or anything whatever for the person using them to touch. They are perfectly safe, as they cannot overflow or

LEAK.

It is simply a water closet which takes care of itself by allowing it to leak (if you please) a stream the size of a fine knitting needle, which stream is acknowledged by the plumbers not to be one-fourth the average leak from our present water closets. This leak (instead of running to waste) is caught into a tank where it accumulates, and then discharges into the closet periodically; this operation renders it impossible for the closet to freeze

OR

stop up the trap or soil pipe, as is the case with all other closets now in use. Neither can it

BECOME

deranged in any of its parts, owing to its simple mechanism; it is less in price than the best of all other closets and far superior in every respect. It can be used by a child and not left

OFFENSIVE,

And I will only ask for the water wasted through leaks by the present water closets, to keep five times the number now in use perfectly clean upon my principle, thus saving all the water now used in operating our present water closets, which would save millions of gallons daily to the City of New York alone. All interested are invited to call and see the operation of one at the store, which has been in constant use for the last four years, having required no repairs, and is as clean as when first put up.

Alfred Ivers,

PLUMBER AND PATENTEE,

316 FOURTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 22d AND 24th STREETS, N. Y.

Woodward & Lothrop

AMERICAN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.

NASH & FULLER

CLINTON (MAM)

Elastic Sponges

DINING

LUNCH

OYSTER

COFFEE

ELASTIC SPONGES

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

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W. V. D. Ford, Agent.

104 BROADWAY.

OPPOSITE TO SWINGLOR HOTEL.

NEW YORK.

LARGEST PLACE

UNITED STATES

COME AND SEE.

NASH & FULLER,

DINING.

LUNCH.

OYSTER

COFFEE

ROOMS.

107, 109 & 111 PARK ROW

107, 109 & 111 NASSAU ST

LARGEST PLACE

UNITED STATES.

COME AND SEE.



CLINTON (MAM)

CLINTON (MAM)

**STOCK EXCHANGE
BILLIARD ROOMS.**

CLINTON (MAM)

A GREAT OFFER

CLINTON (MAM)

Rheumatic Remedy

CLINTON (MAM)

CLINTON (MAM)

BEDDING.
BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
No. 39 FOURTH AVENUE
Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.
Importers of South American Horse Hair. Manufacture
and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATRESSES.
Hair, Spring, Buckle, Hook and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-Tiered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Slatted Spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Crestons, etc.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent
Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam,
and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and re-made.
JOHN H. WILCOX.
Formerly of
WELLEN & WILCOX.

EVERY PERSON DOING BUSINESS



SHOULD HAVE A
NOVELTY JOB PRINTING
PRESS WITH WHICH
TO DO,

HIS OWN PRINTING.

No more valuable means of advertising can be employed, and no greater convenience can be added to any business offices than one of these Presses and a few dollars' worth of Type. No more useful, entertaining or instructive present could be made to any boy or girl. Most lads of fourteen could with one of them easily do all the printing required in his father's business.

A clerk in every business house in the country should have one. He could readily do all his employer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profitably employ his leisure time.

The Presses are unsurpassed for a VILLAGE NEWSPAPER and JOB OFFICE.

Prices of Presses—\$15, \$30, \$32, \$50. Send for full descriptive illustrated circular, with testimonials from all parts of the country, and specimens of plain and colored printing done on the press, and specimen sheets of types, cuts, etc., to

BENJ. O. WOODS,

MANUFACTURER,

351 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Dealer in every description of Printing Materials;

Or to the following Agents:

C. C. THURSTON, No. 16 College Place, New York;
KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG, 917 Market street,
Philadelphia, Pa.; A. C. KELLOGG, 68 West Van
Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

"THE BLEES."

NOISELESS,

LINK-MOTION,

LOCK-STITCH



Sewing Machine

Challenges the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion.
Call and examine. Send for circular. Agents wanted.

MANUFACTURED BY

BLEES SEWING MACHINE CO.,
623 BROADWAY, New York.

MADAME DURBROW,

M O D E S,

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,

30 East Eighteenth Street,

One door from Broadway.

HERCULES
MUTUAL



LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMART, President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary

THOS. H. WHITE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,

Supt. German Department,

230 Grand Street, New York.

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE
RAILROAD DEPOT
ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Having purchased the privilege and sole right of Advertising in all the Depots along the route of the Morris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind favors.

For those who desire their names and specialties constantly before the public, there can be no better medium, as the Depots are constantly refilling with residents and strangers—the great centre of attraction, both in city and country, being the Railroad Depot. All Advertisements will be neatly framed and kept in good order.

Parties not already having Show Cards are requested to have them made of the following sizes:

PRICES.
FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEPOT.
Size of Frame, 6in. by 9in. \$3 per annum.
" " 6in. by 12in. " 5 " "
" " 9in. by 12in. " 8 " "
" " 12in. by 18in. " 12 " "
For Larger sizes, where the Frame is furnished, \$4 per square foot per annum.

DISCOUNT.
For the same Advertisement in more than one Depot, a discount of 1 per cent. for each Depot will be allowed, viz.:

For 5 Depots - 5 per cent.
" 10 " - 10 " "
" 20 " - 20 " "
Special contract made on application to the Railroad Depot Advertising Agency, William B. Humphreys, 17 Cedar street, N. Y.

TERMS:
All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in three and six months.
All larger amounts, special agreement.
P. O. Box 6 717

Mrs. J. E. Holden's
MAGASIN DE MODES,

639 SIXTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-seventh street, New York.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS,
Gloves, Hosiery, Embroideries, Feathers, Flowers
Bonnets, Ribbons, Jet Sets, etc.

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

COLBY WRINGERS! Best and Cheapest!
COMPOSED of indestructible materials!
COMPACT, simple, durable, efficient!
COMPARE it with any other machine!
OLBY BROS. & CO., 508 Broadway, N. Y.

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

EVERYBODY TAKES IT!
BRADY'S
FAMILY BITTERS.
D. C. BRADY & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



A SAFE,
CERTAIN
AND
Speedy Cure
FOR
Neuralgia
AND ALL
NERVOUS
DISEASES.
Its Effects are
Magical.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY for NEURALGIA FACTALIS often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia affecting the entire system, its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands is every part of the country gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves, and restoring the failing strength. Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.
One Package. - \$1 00 - Postage 6 cents.
Six Packages. - \$5 00 - " 27 "

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.



RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.
BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all Druggists at 20 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY,
Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place,
NEW YORK.

TO THE LADIES!

MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Complexion 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 cents each. Her

NEURALGIA CURE

needs but to be tried to be appreciated. \$1 per bottle. Sent promptly on receipt of price. Sales-room, 683 Broadway, New York.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame Webb

Has the honor to inform her numerous customers that she has opened a first-class establishment at

No. 773 BROADWAY, N. Y.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart's),

Where she intends carrying on the above business in all its branches.

DRESSES made in the latest and most fashionable styles, on shortest notice. Special attention paid to mourning suits.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame A. A. Binns,

773 BROADWAY,

Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stewart's.

Offers to the public a splendid assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, Chignons, Ribbons, Feathers, &c., &c., of the latest and most elegant styles.

REMEMBER,

OPPOSITE STEWART'S.



J. R. TERRY,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER IN

HATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of 623 Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

Begs to inform the Ladies of New York and vicinity, that she continues the MOURNING MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING in all its branches, at

870, BROADWAY

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

BEST FAMILY SOAP.

Liberal Inducements
TO PURCHASERS.

A Plan Deserving the Attention
of Every Family.

THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, and transacting its business through the Agency of DANFORTH BROTHERS, at 40 MURRAY STREET, New York City. It offers to the public its **GOLD MEDAL SOAP**, in boxes of 40 lbs., at \$5 a box, and gives purchasers an opportunity for dividends on each box—the dividends ranging from \$5 to \$25 000. On each 10,000 boxes sold, and as soon as each 10,000 shall be sold, there will be 327 cash dividends made, varying from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to \$2,501. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$22,500—viz., A BROWN STONE HOUSE, in Brooklyn (the Deed of which has been left with the Safe Deposit Company, 146 and 148 Broadway), in trust for the purchaser of the fortunate box, and the balance in cash dividends, from \$5 to \$1,000 each. There will be

\$45 000 DIVIDED TO PURCHASERS.
in 1,635 Serial Dividends, and 866 Final Dividends, making 2,501 dividends in all. Purchasers of this

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

will receive a properly numbered bill of purchase for each and every box purchased, the holders of which will share in the Dividends in each of the 10,000 boxes to which their bills of purchase belong, and then ALL will share in the Final Grand Dividend, when 50,000 boxes shall have been sold.

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

This plan should not be classed with the numerous gift enterprise humbugs. It is an honest and legitimate business plan for introducing to public notice the Superior Goods of an Established and Reputable Corporation. The plan is set forth in detail in the circulars of the Company, which can be had at 40 Murray street, or of any of the numerous local agents, and in which reference is made, by permission, to a large number of well-known business and public men as to the integrity and honorable management of the MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY.

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR.

Purchasers will get a box of Soap at as low a price as the same quality can be purchased in any market; an article warranted to be of the VERY BEST QUALITY for family and laundry use; an article every family wants and must have; an article worth every cent they pay for it, and, in addition, without the risk or loss of one cent, will share in the liberal dividends to be made.

PURCHASE AT ONCE.

DANFORTH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND
TOILET SOAPS,

GENERAL AGENTS

MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY,
40 MURRAY STREET.

NEW YORK.

BEEBE & COMPANY,
HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE HATS

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

