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Under the direction of the best Musical Talent, 100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION,

\$10 Each in Currency: Half Tickets, \$5: Quarier Tickets, \$2.50.

Each Ticket will consist of four quarters, value, \$2.50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the amount of gift awarded to it or its fraction. Tickets number from 1 to 1,000,000. THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY, IS TREASURED. All Moneys arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.

During the Concert, the sum of

\$550,000 IN GREENBACKS Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

One Gift of. One Gift of. One Gift of 2,000 each 10,000
Ten Gifts of \$1,000 each 10,000
Fifteen Gifts of \$300 each 13,300
Eighteen Gifts of \$300 each 14,400
Twenty Gifts of \$700 each 15,000
Thenty Gifts of \$300 each 15,000
Thirty Gifts of \$300 each 15,000
Forty Gifts of \$300 each 16,000
Forty Gifts of \$300 each 13,500
Fifty Gifts of \$300 each 13,500
Fifty Gifts of \$300 each 10,000
Four hundred and forty-six Gifts of \$100 each 14,600

Seven hundred and twenty-one Gifts in all ... \$ Sky(kk) After paying the expense of the enterprise, and making the distribution of the gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the cetablishment of a

the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the cetablishment of a FREE LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE, TO BE CALLED THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY. The Concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation.

The Trustees will be assisted by well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert, and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation of them or their traction at the office in Louisville the second day after drawing, and every business day for six months thereafter, and may be sent direct, or through any Bank or Express Company, for collection. All orders accompanied by Brafts, Post Office Mourey Orders or Greenbacks will be promptly attended to, and tickets returned by mail, registered or expressed, as desired. Tickets are like greenbacks—good only to the holder.

holder.

Buyers will note that there are only One Hundred
Thousand Tickets, instead of Two Hundred Thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that
there is \$50.00 more distributed. I sold that, and
made the awards in four months, and paid \$480.00 to
ticket holders from November 3d to 15th, 1870, and turned over \$12,000 to the Secretary due tickets no

wed on all deposits.

The undersigned of the Yorks will be particularly noticed that it is a matter of impossibility for any one to know what the gift of any number draw gifts, as it is not known what the gift of any number drawn from the first wheel will be, until the scaled box, with amount of the gift plainty printed, is taken from the other wheel and opened in full view of the audience, therefore the larger gifts may not come out until toward the last, or in the middle of the drawing. The \$100 000 gift in the San Francisco Gift Concert, under the management of C. R. Peters, was the 300th number drawn, and was awarded and paid to a gentleman in New Orleans.

ERS,

CKS & BONDS

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The Drawing will be extensively published, and trained the principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late the principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, undersigned, late to know that the same transfer of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Cuncert, under the management of the gift of any number of the gift of any number of the successful to the successful the

cert at San Francisco, California, has been appointed seent and manager of the Gift Concert in and of the Public Library of Rentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the outive affair.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 bexes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 wheel, and the first box drawn from the second or 791 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag first drawn, whether \$100, \$1,00 or \$100,000, as announced.

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pand in full, it being intended no unsold tickets such participate.

The Manager has already paid into the Citizens Rank \$50,000 toward defraying the expenses, and does not depend on sales of tickets to pay his expenses of printing, advertising, etc. The public are invited to the atmost scrutny as to the reliability of the entire affair.

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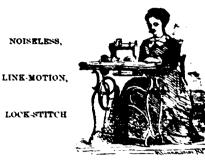
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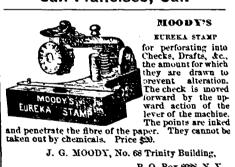
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REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

of the of a seem ment that La Court has based n The waveless of may be once living verity. WILLIAM WEST.

The majorithm of the last twenty years has entirely cure! the working closes of Europe of the cles that Imperial Decrease of Lipschiles with that is, the dictatorship a single person are expanse or even willing to do any-ing for the second of the morking masses. There have been to rely apparent reforms, dust thrown in the eves f the feetle, while in reality the workman is more than ion of taxation and food for powder. Since the position of Bonaparte, the belief has, with great astuteness, teen spread among the working classes that political or siste reforms had nothing to to with social reforms, and that therefore the working man should not occupy his attention with politics, but solely with the improvement of his social polition. The ruling classes know only too well by experience which great advantage they derive from political forms favoral le to the caselves, and that so long as the working population allows itself to be led without volition in ai matters, ar : has no direct influence upon lezislation, it will not devise a form of government favorable to the interests of labor. Socialism, even of the most radical kind is a mere buginar, without any danger, because the political fulcrum is wanting to its social lever, wherewith it may lift from off its hinges the old form of society, with its poverty of the masses and its individual wealth. Social re-form is condemned to remain in a state of theory until the right means are found to put it into practice, and these means can be no other than, above all, to bring about a governmental reform of such a nature that the laws shall hence forth be made by the voice of all the citizens, and no longer according to the wishes of the privileged few.

French workmen are thoroughly wearied of the so-called Imperial Democracy of Napoleon; they wish for a social democratic republic. The workmen of Northern Germany are so satiated with the imperialism, the cavalier dictatorship of Von Schweitzer, that they turn aside with disgust from this misleader of the people, and go over with bag and bag-gage to the camp of the International Working Men's Association, where waves the banner of the right of self-government, of social democracy, of a Confederate Republic of Europe, and round which the workmen of Southern Germany, of Austria, of Italy, and of Spain begin likewise to

rally in ever-increasing numbers. But how is this socially democratic State to be organized? This is the all-important question for the workman. The International Working Men's Union should be perfectly clear and united upon the point as to which kind of republic it prefers, so that in the event of the breaking out of a revolution the working-classes may everywhere know what

The political movement in Switzerland during the last two years, chiefly in the canton of Zurich, is perhaps only a symptom, a prelude to the great and deeply penetrating movement which is about to agitate European politics. The bourgeois republic, or representative democracy, is on the point of dying out in Switzerland, for it has been found insufficient to combat the injurious influences of the Jesuitism. as it were, of the great capital. It has neither the strength or the will to solve the social question, and pure democracy now steps forward, by which the people take a direct part in the legislation, and can therefore transform it in accordance

throughout the whole of Europe, political institutions of the same kind as those which already exist in Switzerland.

Representative government is everywhere the same. The workmen of Paris remember only too well how in the days of June, 1848, those middle-class representatives endeavored to solve the social problem with grapeshot; and, quite recently, the miners in Belgium have found out that their constitutionalists, too, know of no other means than powder and shot. Nay, even in the representative democracy of Zurich, there existed for more than twenty years severe laws rgainst the coalition of workmen, and against the social and democratic press. So long as the workmen allow the laws of the State to be manufactured and forced upon them by those who live by using up the workmen, so long will the laws be unfavorable to the toiling masses, and favorable to the masters only. When did a monarch ever make laws in the interest of his people, and against the interest of his dynasty? First comes himself, his interest, his dynasty, and the welfare of the tools who support him in working the commonwealth for his own benefit and it is only at last, when all these worthies have had their fill, that the much squeezed people are thought of at all, and then too often stones are offered to them instead of bread There are indeed, so-called Christian monarchs, who, like good natured riders, stroke or pat the neck of the creature panting under their weight; but that the heavily-burdened animals, ridden to soreness, would be helped if the master and all his train would dismount, is a thing which never occurs to the one above until the one below throws him.

In the same manner an aristocracy can make excellent laws for themselves, but not for the people. Has the aristocracy of England, perhaps the cleverest body of the kind in existence, ever done anything in the interest of the work-No! if they have retained their position until now, it is only because they have not shown over-much obstinacy in strenuously opposing reforms that had become absolutely necessary. But, again, the legislators of the representative state, although elected by the people, are not capa-

able to make excellent laws for the work not classes hat yet are able to make excellent laws for their swin class the incide when a And what Peccause, as experience to the healths to, the majority of every representative body consists of our find six and their creatures and members of the middle classes, however, in the process of making laws in the interest of his slaves with terrores middle, beauty a capital stronger. Also very nature, incapeable of making mass in the interest of his slaves, so the representative, being a capital st. is incapeable of making mass in the interest of the workman lepresents we lead army, though it be, comparatively specified to be a made of the more properly in the interest of the workman depresents we lead army, though it be, comparatively specified and after better form of government than a monarchy of an affectively, is therefore not that political form within a monarchy of the second control of the more so, if a control of the solved. It might be more so, if a control of the solved. It might be more so, if When I also may appreciate the country shows that this is done only in exceptional cases. The report after the date of the preference of the country shows that this is done only in exceptional cases.

As a rule, the people elect only members of the so-called higher ritis recause the pernicious projudice, an outcome of mor archival periods, leads men to believe that Intellect a) he can produce good laws, and consequently highly eduand people are all that is wanted, while, in reality, Interes is the determinative cause in matters of legislation. Add to this that the salary of a member of a legislative body, and the traveling expenses paid to him, are systematically fixed so low that for a member of the working classes it is even en nomically impossible to furfill the functions of a represen-

The experience of democracy further teaches us that a people can be far more easily misled when there is a question of termina (such as elections for national or municipal councils) than where there is a question of things (for instance, voting on laws); and this for the simple reason that it is immeasurably more difficult to probe the heart and character of a person than to go to the bottom of a thing, that is, the mean ing and intention of a law; because it is far more easy to judge whether a certain law is made in the interest of the working classes, than whether a councillor will always

speak and vote in the interest of the people.

Thus the touchstone by which true gold is to be distinguished from false is this. In a true, pure democracy, or popular republic, the people do not deal with persons only (elections of councillors) but also, and indeed above all, with things (laws). In talse representative democracy or a middle class republic, the people are only allowed to occupy them selves with persons (election of councillors) who proceed to make laws, and do so according to their own pleasure, profit and prejudices. What the middle-class democrats want is that they alone are to govern the people, for the benefit of the few. What the social democrats want is that the neonle What the social democrats want is that the people should govern themselves, for the advantage of all, by taking legislation into their own hands and attending to it them selves, instead of allowing others to attend to it for them-that is, they want self-help to the fullest extent, and there fore in the domain of politics as well as elsewhere.

The history of the world abundantly proves that the law is only a written expression of the interest of the lawgiver. To express the matter somewhat prosaically, one may say that the spirit of the law lies in the stomach of the lawgiver: the quintessence of laws is determined by the legislator's money-bag. This is all the more true when not only an individual, but a whole class is in question; not the dominion of one man, but the dominion of a class. Never yet has the misusing class emancipated the misused one, or spontaneously issued laws favorable to the latter. Only when the misused class have become masters in the state, and have taken legislation into their own hands have the laws been made in their interest, that is, in the general interest, and then only could that class develop itself according to its social needs. But what applies to the third estate, the bourgeoisie, or middle class, is only the more sure, when there is a question of the working class, of the whole people. Like as the chemical germ, the inner impelling power of a plant requires, in order to prosper, certain physical peculiarities, that is, external circumstances, such as a favorable soil and climate, just so do the inner-and, so to speak, chemicalimpulses of society, or social ideas, require, in order to un fold according to their nature, and to germinate in practical life, a peculiar physical torm of political life, that is, favor able political circumstances. And these are the social and democratic laws which never could have been made by princes or clergy (who already possess Heaven here below but can be made only by the working classes, who longingly wish for such a social transformation, an existence, worthy The idea of direct legislation through the people must be largely spread among the working multitudes of Europe, in order that at the forthcoming crisis of monarchy it shall pass into flesh and blood, and shall create on a large scale. of man, in this world. No savior will ever redeem the and dull air of monarchy to the brightness of democracy. When once in a state of freedom, the people will be sure to grope its way instinctively into social redemption, feeling as it does every day its sufferings, which, however, are giving it the necessary impulse to make itself acquainted with the cause of the evil, and its remedy.

In a real democracy—wherein direct legislation gives into its hands the instrument of perpetual motion, and the path for constant peacetul revolution lies open before it-the people will create new forms and laws, not according to preconceived social theories, but according to real wants, as they make themselves practically felt, and it will make its will prevail, as in Switzerland, by a stroke of the pen, and no longer by firearms and bloody revolutions, as in despotic states.

The fear which has been expressed lest the ideal conquests of mankind should, in the social-democratic State, be less attended to and less promoted than in monarchical or representative forms of the commonwealth, is an idle one; for history proves that the freer a nation is the more willing it is to bring sacrifices to the cause of human culture, because it perceives that it is not the spirit-crushing, sterile faith, but only the spirit-raising, fertile science that can redeem the world. Nay, direct legislation by the people is of all political forms the one which is most favorable to the advance-

*Note by the Translator.—Common fairness seems to require some modification of, or exception to, the negative rule which the form of the question implies. For instance, every workman living in or near London enjoys the privilege of proceeding in the morning and evening by rail to and from his work at a greatly reduced rate. The legal enactment which forces the railway companies to make this reduction was originated in the House of Lords. Earl Derby was the mover, and after speeches by Lord Stanley of Alderley, Rilenborough, Grey and Shaftesbury, the clause was agreed to by the Upper House on April 22, 1864.— Vide Honsard, Vol. 174, p. 1.498. The House of Commons, with about a hundred railway directors among its members, had to adopt it. Nor should individual exertions of many members of the aristocracy be forgotten, such as Lord Ashley, now Shaftesbury's successful efforts in the carrying of the ten hours' bill. One need not share in the party views of the actors to recognize such acts.

ment of the education of the people, for every one has an interest in his fellow man, who has co-operated in the making of the laws, giving his vote with conscious knowledge; and above all the so-called well-educated folks-to whom direct is distant by the people appears in the fancied shape of a ruin of all culture, of a modern irruption of barbarians will have the greatest interest in the matter, and will readily lend a hand to giving the masses their schooling gratuitous ly, and, moreover, of as good a kind as possible, and so making the higher institutions of learning accessible to every one that is capable. Besides, direct legislation is in itself a mighty cogine of culture, seeing that the people are impelled, by their most immediate interests, to get information, lest they be, after all, bamboozled and misused by the men of so-called higher culture—which really is mis-culture—and their lawyer-like subtleties. Strangery enough these very men—the so-called well educated, who think direct legislation incapable of fostering the ideal wealth of mankind, and who, therefore, point at it as a retrogression—these very men, we say, cannot sufficiently admire the ancient Greeks as the principal supporters of civilization in antiquity, and seem not to recollect that those who had made the greatest strides among the Greeks were the Athenians, who had direct legislation through the people, that is, through the free citizens, and that it was just this political form which con-tributed most essentially to the development of the Attic spirit; for with the suppression of this political form, with the dominion of strangers, the great minds disappeared. The ancient Germans, too, had direct legislation by the people in an organization similar to that which has been preserved through the course of many centuries in the "I gemeinden" of the Forest cantons. The Germans did homage to the political principle that every man is to be a legislator, a military defender of the country, and a judge.

Is it not strange that the Romans, so well versed in legislation, in war, and in the administration of justice, could put all the nations of the old world under the yoke except just this nation of Germans, though politically so disunited? And why? For this reason—that a popular legislation, a popuar army, and a popular administration of justice had become flesh and blood in them, and had produced men, against whose unalloyed strength the omnipotence of Rome was snattered. Unfortunately in the course of time those Germans became silly enough to prefer the Roman Trinity (God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost) to the German Trinity (legislator, soldier, and judge in the one person); and they will be punished with scorpions by priests and Casars until they re-establish the ancient Germanic institutions; legislation by the people, the army of the people, and the administration of justice by the people. The ancient democracy which, by monarchical senselessness and ecclesiastical belief, has been torn away from the people, must, by sense and science, be reconquered and further developed in the spirit of our age. Every one must again become a legislator, soldier and judge. He must periodically and in his own person exercise the rights and practice the duties appertaining to those dignities. Here no division of labor, no substitution of another person, is possible, if we would not fall into servitude. If the people renounces the right to decide in the last resort on laws, if it hands over this duty to one man or a few men, then these will soon arrogate to themselves the privilege of making the laws only for themselves and against the general good. If the people abandons the defense of its rights and its country to a number of individuals, specially trained and set apart for this purpose, it creates a standing army—the most terrible tool in the hands of the governors, which is used against its right and its freedom whenever the civilian sheep become restive under the monarchical shears. If the people leaves the right and the duty to pronounce guilty or not guilty to permanent officials in the place of the judge, it runs the risk of a bureaucracy and lawyerdom springing up and growing. which judges us according to Heaven knows what kind of outlandish—say Roman—law, but surely not according to that law which has its basis in the convictions of the people as to what is right.

Little Switzerland, penned in between mighty monarchies whose population is a hundred times larger, has, notwithstanding all pernicious monarchical influences, notwithstanding the miasma of the theory of right divine, still preserved to herself during centuries the old Teutonic health, the ever true principles of those Germans before whom Rome, the enslaver of nations, trembled; at least she has preserved them in part, and especially with respect to the arming of the people. Because the Swiss, a recognized defender of his country, always had arms in his home—that is, had the armed

makes way for itself with all that weight which a modern idea can receive by the historical recollection of things as they were in Germanic antiquity and in the heroic ages of the old Confederacy, when the people were asked, and their sanction or rejection required, even in the larger cantons, with respect to such important questions as the making of peace and war, the establishment of the religious reformation, the imposition of taxes and the like. Already this direct legislation has legal existence in the larger cantons of the German portion of Switzerland, in Berne, Thurgovia, the Grisons, but above all in Zurich, in which latter canton it is laid down in the constitution in the most complete and purest form. Already the movement has begun, which strives to extend even to federal legislation this direct legis lation by the people, and to do this in such a torm as will admit of its exercise by the people of even the largest States.

Already the French Constitution of 1793, which beers in its preamble the ever-memorable Declaration of the Rights of Man, laid down the principle of direct legislation by the people, though in a form less developed than the one in which we have it before us nowadays. It does so in the form of the so-called veto, a certain number of voters having to raise an objection, previous to a general vote being taken with respect to a proposed law. Article 53 of the French Constitution of 1793 says:

"The legislative body proposes laws" (propose des leux).
ART. 58. The bill is published and sent to all the municipalities (communes) of the republic under the title of proposed law (bit propuer).

ART. 59. It, forty days having clapsed from sending out the bill, no objections have been offered in the had of the departments plus one, by one-tenth of the primary assem blies regularly convoked, the bill has been accepted, and be-

ART. 60. If such objections have been raised, the legisla tive body has to convoke the primary assemblies if or the purpose of voting on the acceptance or rejection of the law, Unfortunately, this Constitution could never be practically

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The show of han la of the "landagemeinde," that is, open voting, must now, when every one can write, he replaced by secret voting (the ballot) in the municipalities, by means of electional arms, which, on the day appointed for voting, stand open for every citizen to throw in his voting paper at such time as may be convenient to him. By this plan the influence of capital, with its improper suggestions by employers, whereby open voting is but too frequently impaired, is completely put an end to. The workman, under a system of secret voting, will be able to give a much free expression to his wishes than if he is subject to intimidation, which is too frequently the case with a system of open voting, where he has often to pay by social disadvantages (loss of work, etc.) for the free atterance of his political convictions.

The consultation in the "landagemeinde" will now, when every one can read, he replaced by printed explanations, to be given with the bills, by discussion in the newspapers, and by free meetings whenever the importance of the proposed laws call for such deliberation.

laws call for such deliberation.

The faculty of bringing a motion before the "lands-

perceinter in the old cantons, will, in more extensive com-nonwealths, be provided for by a differently organized popular initiative (right of the people to make proposals). It is proposed, with this aim, that any fraction of the people, say one-tenth or one-twentieth, as the Constitution may deter-nine, should be able, by a committee to be elected for the purpose, to formulate its desire in the shape of a bill, and ultimately to bring it before the whole people for decision Direct legislat

by popular vote.

Direct legislation by the people consists then in two essential elements: the one of impulse and initiative, the other of determination and decision. Whence we obtain:

1. The Right of the people to propose laws; also to be called Popular Initiative.

2. The popular vote on the laws, also called Referendum.

2. The popular vote on the laws, also called Referendum. Between these two elements the functions of a regular organic body are exercised by the Council, which is, indeed, no longer to be a legislative body, but merely a law-proposing one, that is, simply, a giver of counsel, which counsel the people may adopt or not.

The Council is thus exposed to a cross fire which is calculated to been it term extend to be council.

cultited to keep it from going to sleep. If the Council pro-pose bad laws (if they are guilty of sins of commission) these laws will be rejected by the popular vote, or Referendum. If the Council do not wish to propose good laws (if they are guilty of sins of omission) the Popular Initiative steps

are guity or sins or omission; the Popular Initiative steps in, making its own proposals.

Taking, as an instance, the canton of Zurich, the Popular Initiative can manifest itself in two ways:

1. If the thirte-nth part of the people—in Zurich 5,000 initiants out of 65 000 possessors of votes—make a proposal, it must be submitted to the vote of the whole people.

If a single individual maker a present which is appropried.

If a single individual makes a proposal which is approved of by one-third of the Council, such proposal must likewise be voted upon by the people.

Thus there are, in the canton of Zurich, three parties equally entitled to bring proposals before the people for its vote, viz.:
1. Five thousand initiants.

2. Any individual gaining the assent of the Council of the

canton.

3. The cantonal Council itself (consisting of about 220

nembers).
Only the Council is the ordinary organ; the two others are extraordinary organs, whose activity begins only when the ordinary one proves inert.

In order to render this matter still more plain, we here insert those articles of the Constitution of Zurich which deal with the Popular Initiative and the Referendum. Constitution begins with these words:

"The people of the canton of Zurich give themselves, in virtue of their sovereign right to determine their own destines, the following constitution;" and in Chapter iii., Legislation and Representation of the People, we read as follows:

" ART. 28.

"The people, with the co-operation of the Cantonal Council exercise the powers of legislation.

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The right of making people and match taken in a city with present later to compensate the compensation of the pure age of the present of the present of the following of the same of the extension of the following tension of the following tension of the compensation of the following tension of the following tension of the compensation of the following tension of the foll SECRET AND TO THE MOSTLEY BY DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATOR OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE METERS OF THE OPERATOR OF THE OPERATOR OF THE METERS OF THE the attentions proposed in the strain of a constituted surfacely makes

If a single notice that or a constitute an overly makes with a demand such a in supported by the first of the members of the Centeral Consent the previous or much or take tecture the proper for decimal. The right of personally strong and again the finitesial formal the alression proposed a granter to the individual neeting made the demand or to the members of the amount of the amount authority maying in the conthe depair of the committeed authority moving in the matter provided that twenty five members of the Cantonal Council suppose the request of this personal site cary of the medica

"If five thresand persons having the right to rose, make If five thomsond persons having the right to week make a demand of the kind abgressil for fail inter of municipal meetings in which at least five thomsond persons entered to rote have prescuenced in favor of men a demand the decision of the people in to be equally timen unless the Combinest Conneil have prevently responded to the demand. Any demand of this kind having been hundred in early enough, the matter is to be placed before the people for their decision, at the latest, at the second superprent regular taking of some

The demand or hill has in every case to be an imitted. before the vone to the Cantonal Council, for them to give an opinion in the form of a resolution.

In any case in which a bill proceeding from popular initiative is submitted to the vote, the Cantonal Conneil, besides giving its opinion, may place before the people a meetified bill for decision between the two.

* B. - Popular Vac.

" ART. 30.

"Twice every year, in apring and in autumn, the vote of the people taken place on the legislatory acts of the Cantonal Council (Referendom). In urgent cases the Council can order an extraordinary taking of votes.

"There are to be submitted to the popular vote:

"I. All alterations of the constitution, laws, and con-

rendata.

"2. These resolutions of the Cantonal Council which that "2. Those resolutions of the Cantonal Council which that Council is not competent to pass definitely (side Art. 31).

"3. Any resolutions which the Council may wish to put to the popular vote.

"The Cantonal Council is entitled on submitting a law or

reaclation, to order—beside the vote on the totality of the DTITUTAL-

proposal—exceptionally a vote on single points of it.

The vote takes place by means of the ballot boxes in the municipalities. Participation in it is a citizen's duty,

"The vote can only be by affirmation or negation.
"The absolute majority of affirming or negativing votes The Cantonal Council is not entitled to give provisional

validity to any laws or resolutions requiring the popular vote, previous to such vote being taken.

"All proposals to be submitted to the popular vote are to

be published and handed to the voters at least thirty days before the taking of the vote.

" C .- Cantened Council.

" A KT. 31.

"The competency of the Cantonal Council extends "1. The discussion and resolution of all questions which

are to be submitted to the popular vote.

The control of the entire administration of the country

and of the action of the courts of law.

"5. The final decision on new expenses, occurring but once and for a definite purpose, such expenses, occurring out once
and for a definite purpose, such expenses not to go beyond
250,000 francs; as well as on annually recurring expenses,
less than the amount of 20,000 francs.

"6. The fixing of the annual estimates of ways and means,

and of expenses, in accordance with existing laws and resotions.

7. The credit of public accounts.

We should not like to affirm that the above articles have in every case hit the mark exactly, and that they could be considered as an infallible scheme, so to speak. Variety of individual views will here and there find shortcomings. Yet these articles, as a first scrious attempt at realizing the idea, deserve in so far every attention, as they offer a new form of commonwealth—a form proceeding from the dis-cussions and votes of an entire people, a form wherein the community may grow and unfold itself, without let or hin-

drance, according to its progressive wants.

We are firmly convinced that direct legislation by the people, through the institution of the popular initiative the popular vote on laws, can and must be introduced the largest States; and that without these political institu-

tions the social questions cannot be solved.

The section of Zurich therefore think themselves not only The section of Zurich therefore think themselves not only justified in bringing the idea of direct legislation through the people before the forum of the Industrial Working Men's Association, but they consider themselves even under an obligation to do so, convinced as they are that this idea —like the ever memorable Declaration of the Rights of Men—will make its way round the orb of the earth, as being the most effective means of realizing those social

The section therefore move the following resolution:

The Congress of the International Workmen's League a Busic, considering that the law is the written expression of the interest of the legislator; that, in legislating, the interest of the community is naturally to be decisive; that experi-ence shows representative bodies to represent capital rather than labor, and laws, therefore, to be made as a rule at the expense of the working multitudes and in favor of capital; that only by direct participation in legislation that political social consciousness which is the first condition for solving the social questions can efficiently penetrate the people

"That it be the chief aim of the working classes to strive everywhere arises revivified from its ashes.

of the following the for permits and entermining me non-De eser frae erae tizarea. Timor a men

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The Laurence treestation, a posterior are an are to perfer of the International League, given the firm in agreement and are arear of the functor of their word little.

Before 1848 Communium was little to come to from it a very. After the review of the early agreement of the committee of the war each somewhat each left, a fusion was a latter of the war two distinct elements are affected was an instant of certain encounter the first and affected was an ingle of the working caseers to put the early ingle of the working caseers to put the early in the first left of the property of the interest of the movement of the first and a dew by hir a, began the realization of the first point and a dew by hir a, began the realization of the first point in their turn. Charten Mark, a making of first the first point in their turn. Charten Mark, a making of first a true for the point in the first plant in the ment and on a vast constructly designed to create practical Community on From hims moment this set became the meet powerful of a, the serve we decided. London had hartered for every years prevail began a crowd of processes individuous who fested out in powers rage and constantly because over the causes of their exile Police 1949 Communium was listed to the race and elemantally be extent over me causes of these exten that and constantly becomed over the causes of their explicit Charles Marx anecesses in burn of these person it rievances to account in the interest of his accountation. Even group if exiles had its own fivorite incorpy, and most of these theories have a separate character, but they were all finged with the errors, hallucinations and national tendencies of the individuals who enertained them. It was all, necessary to find a policeous learner that they are self-increasing to individuals was entertained them. It was still necessary to find a universal lever which might be everywhere applied and utilized with facility. This lever Marx found in the thronic discontent of the working classes. He founded a secret association, independent of any con-sideration of the contraction of the product of any con-

He founded a secret association, independent of any consideration of nationality or government, comprehending that it would be a more ardicous task to carry out a particular than a universal conspiracy, since the expabilities of the former would be necessarily much more restricted than those of the latter. He consequently endeavored to argiomerate, as far as practicable, the elements of discontent scattered through the civilized world. He succeeded in gaining for his capacitation and when we have the latter process. his cause the most resolute and vehement, the instruments best adapted for his purpose, and of them he composed his staff. The next step was to form an army out of the mai-content workmen of all countries. To attain this end he content workmen of all countries. To attain this end he organized a system of emissaries, traveling agents and open or private agricators. A central mean gement was established, which, by means of an ingenious system of ramifications, regularly corresponded with all the members of the body. Thus arise the International League. Its object is to abolish production by the agency of capital—that is, the facture of production are to be divested of the character of individual and the recovering elements—things reproves and talproduction are to be divested of the character of individual property; the producing elements—things, persons and talents—shall belong to every one alike. It will appert in to the official representatives of the Commune to direct the employment of the common powers and resources, and to distribute the product among all. But how is the Commune to be constituted? Apparently by means of small communities of workmen, who, by uniting, will, in their turn, form a larger one, and eventually the great universal community itself. Each of these minor communities is governed. munity itself. Each of these minor communities is governed by a sort of dictator, and the whole association is subjected to the control of a supreme heat, who may be called the dictator-general. All these chiefs are chosen by means of election.

It is evident that, in order to arrive at the abolition of production by capital, the State, as it at present exists, must periodiction by capital, the State, as it at present exists, must period, with all the principles on which it is founded. Charles Marx is at once a deep thinker, and to a certain extent a practical man. He considered there was only one possibility of carrying out his project, and that would be furnished by a great war. Under cover of the confusion and disorganization which, he assumed, must thus arise, and aided by the stagnation of business—a prohific course of discontinual be calculated on obtaining two sides. content—he calculated on obtaining pos-e-sion, by means of his army, of one or several of the great European States. When once a revolution of the prolecariat had friumphed on the Continent, the workmen of England were to revolution. ize their own country. It is remarkable that Marx, in a book on capital, which he published a few years ago, but had composed a good while before, even then anticipated the probable triumph of a revolt by workmen. In this book he dwells more particularly on the spirit diffused among the English working classes by the old American war, and he draws the following parallel: "Just as the War of Independence wag-d by the American colonies produced in the last century the French Revolution, in a similar way the pendence wag-d by the American colonies produced in the last century the French Revolution, in a similar way the overthrow of the slaveholders will be next followed in Europe by that of the possessors of capital."

It cannot be doubted that in 1866 Marx would have taken

advantage of the Austro-Prussian war to organize a proletarist insurrection, had the campaign not terminated so rapidly as it did. It is certain that he had foreseen the Franco-German war, and also that he had intended to profit by it on a large scale. Once again, however, his plans were frustrated by the extreme rapidity of the German victories. The result of the great events of 1870 was to enhance the sentiresult of the great events of 1870 was to enhance the sentiment of nationality in Germany, and to inflame the national pride of the French; hence the moment was not propitious for socialistic enterprise, and the League was unable to effect anything of importance till it was too late—till the chosen champions of Socialism had been armed for the defense of the capital. They hoped to secure the victory of the League in France and maintain peace as long as possible with Germany, in the expectation of some day destroying German nationality and the German government by the internal disnationality and the German government by the internal dis-orders they had prepared and fomented, as a machine may be exploded by an overcharge of steam. Such were proba bly the designs of the invisible chiefs of the League, and this programme has been, to some extent, faithfully executed by their uninitiated followers. When it was evident that the their uninitiated followers. When it was evident that the Versaliles government could not be overthrown by armed force, the League set Paris in flames to let its victorious adversaries understand with what an enemy they had to do-an enemy which, though beaten and mass-cred, always and

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ATTEMPT ' KINS'S C BRIBE-T! ON RECC

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RARL BURKLL

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THAT NOTORIOUS PERKINS CLAIM

C SCANDISCO - INCLUSION TO POSSED A SECUEDARNY PROM THE RESILVE GOVERNMENT-WHAT THE NEW TORK #15 #435

The ending furthful thanker skipper against Russia, for an alleged v. fation of a so called contract for articles contraband of wired river the Crime in invasion, has been urged in a reson and est of waven, to an amount in dollars and certs so istensianely cool and so much more than the

And ent Mariner" in his litetime probably ever saw, heard or dreamt of that it is a won fer that he does not get out of his grave to volunte it some " manufactured contence" to help

Partice of presumed respectability appear to have been need, or miscord, as "stalking horses" in the prosecution of the affair by the attorn ya for the "claim," and the Russian Minister, Mr. de Catreazy, because of an honest and manly delinee of the rights of his own government, has been basely awailed in every possible way, and the sanctity of his domestic life has been invaded by cowardly backbiters and men whose notorious mendacity and general infamous charactor is such that it would be impossible for the Russian M nister or any other gentleman to take the slightest notice of them with any regard for his own dignity and self-respect

As to the very anomalous Perkins claim itself, the inference is rather pointed when Mr. de Catacazy quietly and justly observes that the rightcoorness of a claim may be semetimes judged of by the methods and the characters of its supporters, who in this particular case, it seems, have even endeavored to use against Mr. de Catacazy, at the State Department, a document they inhaquently admit to be a forgery!!

Is it not time that the reputation of our own government should be vindicated by cutting entirely adrift from those rascully claim agents in Washington, totally ignored by any decent class of society, but who call themselves lawyers, and who are simply the dissipated, disreputable and dishonest advocates of dishonest claims, often trumped up and owned entirely by themselves, as a means of temporary notoriety to borrow money on, or pressed to a settlement by them for a "contingent" fee of nearly the whole rum involved?

We have suppressed some parts of the article in the Sun which are not material, but we may hereafter give a history of everything connected with this "Russian claim," showing items in the biography of some of its principal promoters, embracing unpleasant little interludes of various swindling adventures—life as a whipper-in of low gambling hells in Washington-temporary residences in Ludlow street and other jails-thefts of Texas and other land titles-unpaid hotel bills -trandulent issues of railroad securities-evidence produced in suits on "supplementary proceedings" in this city, and so on. The record will be entertaining, will embrace phases not usually appearing in the every-day existence of ordinary "blacklegs." Meantime, this Sun article is worth perusal. We commend its consideration particularly to our Washington readers, who, for years past, have submitted to so much "bullying" and have heard so much "blather" about the remarkable sums of money which one of their citizens, of highly enviable repute, is to have when this claim is collected, and some of whom, it is said, have already lost so much in fortune and reputation by unsuspecting confidence in a certain would-be beneficiary under this Perkins pretension on the Russian Treasury!

[From the New York Sun.]

ATTEMPT TO COIN MONEY BY ATTACKING CATACAZY-PER-KINE'S CLAIM AGAINST RUSSIA-BANCROFT DAVIS, THE BRIBE-TAKER, APTER A SHARE-THE DIRTIEST DIPLOMACY ON RECORD—EFFORT TO OUST THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1871.

We have had going on here for some time a charmingly illustrative instance of dishonest greed, mean deceit, and dirty diplomacy, in which Bancroft Davis, the Bribe-Taker, figures as the head centre in a way so common that it has caused to create surprise. If Bancroft Davis, the Bribe-Taker, has a friend in Washington I do not know of him. His most familiar associates, who frequent his house and drink his wines, abrug their shoulders or nod their heads sig-nificantly at the mention of his ill-flavored name.

It seems that there has been long pending and unsatisfied a claim of one Perkins, an American citizen, against the Russian government. This claim the present Minister, Catacazy, representing his government, has contested with great vigor. It is asserted and generally believed that Perkins's attorney's here drove a bargain with Bancrott Davis, the Bribe-Taker, to give him a large slice of the Perkins claim if he (the Bribe-Taker) would procure a legal recognition of it from the Russian government.

Here is the motive for the Assistant Secretary's action, and this is

THE WAY HE WENT ABOUT IT.

Approaching Mr. Bodisco, son of the former minister, and connected with the legation, he proposed to bring the weight of our government to bear upon that of Russia, and get Catacazy displaced by Bodisco, if he (Bodisco) would allow the claim of Perkins. To this the ambitious diplomatic neophyte consented, and Davis set about as dirty an intrigue as ever disgraced our national capital. He got the Administration to instruct our Minister at St. Petersburg to press the recall of M. Catacazy, upon the ground that the Russian dip-lomatic agent here had made himself offensive by his intermeddling with our affairs, and because Madame Catacazy's career had been of such a character that the families of our

officials were embarrassed by her presence.
It seemed rather late for the Administration to set up this last reason for a recail. Mme. Catacazy had been received in an official way by the very ladies who are said to be

mitted to pass when such objection to her presence could have been urzed with propriety, or, to say the least of it, in

IT BEEMS THAT MADAME CATACARY

has had two husbands. Her union with the party of the first part, githough productive of three children, was not happy. It is said that the first husband treated her in a very cruel manner, exercising the rights of a husband at common law, and chartising her with a riding whip at intervals unpleasantly near. Be this as it may, she was so unhappy that a divorce was procured and she married Count Catoracy, then sittached to the Legation of Russia, and led a very quiet and retired life at Bladensburg, near Washington. All this occurred some twenty years ago. Later on. a very quiet and retired life at Bladensturg, near washing-ton. All this occurred some twenty years ago. Later on, when M. Citarzy was made Envey Extraordinary and Min-ister Plenip-tentiary of all the Russias, and accredited by the United States, he boldly brought and introduced his write to the diplomatic and other official circles here. As the position has a certain well-defined social status, the repre-sentatives of our government might at the time have entered sentatives of our government might at the time have entered a protest with some hope of success. But the divorce transaction occurred, as I have said, some twenty years ago. Since the unhappy event Madame Catacazy had led a blameless lite. The diplomatic corrs here opened their drawing-rooms, and, being a beautiful, accomplished woman, she won for herself a certain social triumph. She is possessed of rare natural advantages. Rather above the medium height, her figure is full, graceful and imposing. Her face is not only well defined and marked with certain evidences of will, or rather force of character but it strikes one at first as only well defined an intractor, but it strikes one at first as rather force of character, but it strikes one at first as rather handsome. The eyes are full, lustrous and of a dark blue; her nose, a little too prominent, is a delicate aquiline: the mouth well formed, while the chin narrowly miss s the prominence necessary to the support of so decided a face. To this she adds the taste of a Parisian and the instincts of an artist. She gets herself up wondrously well. Her dresses seem to be a part of herself. Society pronounced her beautiful, and Senator Sumner, in a fit of eloquent enthusiasm, called her " that glorious woman."

Any one with a particle of humanity in his heart would be touched with pity for this lady. Childless, she is not happy, yet strugzles on, striving to be good, for the respect that comes in silence.

And I fear Mr. Catacazy is not what he ought to be. Anvone passing his elegant house on I street early in the morning during the season will find the pavement literally covered with playing-cards cast from the windows during the night by these diplomatic gamblers—and Russia for nearly three-fourths of a century has been famous for diplomatic agents who give their days to dinners and their nights to

Upon all this Bancroft Davis, the Bribe-Taker, seized, and Curtin, at St. Petersburg, pressed it in an informal manner upon the Imperial Government. The fact came to the ears of Mr. Catacazy, and he went to work. He is an active, experienced diplomat, and proved too much for our sickly Mazarin, Davis, the Bribe-Taker. The war grew hot and furious. The press was called in to the aid of the conspirators. All sorts of lies were put in circulation, and for a while it looked as if Catacazy were to be recalled and disgraced. Davis, the Bribe Taker, at first cared nothing about the disgrace. He only wished to get the Minister out of the way; but the wily diplomat had such a way of sneering at our American poor devil that it nearly drove him mad, and so excited, he made it a point to get Catacazy recalled before the Grand Duke Alexis should arrive. To this end he moved all his machinery; and to no purpose. The Russian Government not only refused to recall the old gentleman, but in a marked manner expressed its confidence in him. He remains full Minister. One of the conspirators (Mr. Bodisco) has been rebuked by a transfer to the consular service, and the Bribe-Taker's slice of the Perkins claim gets small by degrees and beautifully less. And now comes the Grand Duke Alexis, and through him Madame Catacazy's triumph. He will occupy their house. Then he will receive and entertain such guests as Madame Catacazy may designate. They who have turned up their noses at the fair divo cée, and lost no opportunity to insult her, will now be ready to break their worthless necks in a struggle for her smiling recognition. The pavement will be covered with visiting instead of playing cards, and the fashionable world about Washington will be as mean and truckling as it was lately cruel and arro

THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY ALL RIGHT-CARD FROM TAYLOR & CO.

NEW YORK, June 10th, 1871.

Having seen an inquiry in your valuable paper as to the and knowing that you are always ready and willing to fur nish any information, on any subject that is made a matter of inquiry through your valuable paper, we put this in answer to your correspondent of the 14th instant as to the genuineness of the Royal Havana Lottery. We will state, for the benefit of your correspondent, that the prizes, 604 in number, according to the scheme, are drawn at every draw ing. Moreover, for the certification of this we are willing to send our check for \$1,000, to be given to the party making such inquiry, if we cannot prove it to his satisfaction. Again, we will give \$100,000 to any four charitable institutions that you may name if we cannot prove that, in the scheme of the 25th of April we sold the ticket which drew the \$200,000 prize, besides many other prizes. By inserting tals you will enlighten your correspondent and oblige yours,
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
16 Wall street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at half-past eleven, on Wednesday at half-past eight, on Thursday at half-past nine, and on Saturday at half-past eleven A. M.

P. H. Jones, Postmaster.

MRS. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING, 213 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., Secretary of the National Woman Suffrage and Educational Association, furnishes all sorts of books, tracts, &c., regarding suffrage. All persons interested in spreading information upon the question of Woman's Rights should apply to her, sending their names to be attached to the Suffrage Petition, and enclosing one dollar to halo defeat the arrange of the Association. shocked and embarrassed, and the moment had been per- help defray the expenses of the Association.

THE NEW CANAL STEAMER ANDREW H. H.

The last Legislature rose to the dignity of disinterceded patriotism and far sighted state-manship in the bill they enacted offering \$100,000 premium for the best invention by which steam may be profitably introduced as a motor upon our canals. The magnitude of the interests involved, the results that would crown success, as they would affect the whole State in a sudden revolution in her internal commerce, were of a dignity sufficiently imposing in themselves to fix attention upon and inspire a popular interest in the efforts that may be made by the restless energies and subtle ingenuity of avarice and ambition—the one greedy to clutch the glittering prize, and the other to win and wear the fadeless laurel awaiting the victor's brow-to evoke the secret commerce has waited so long, so patiently, to hail. But our own great commercial metropolis has a stake to play for in contributing to a consummation so devoutly to be wished, that rises, in its immediate importance to her citizens, far above any general interest that can be felt in the premises. Should any invention come forward to claim this prize, capable of complying with all the severe exactions of this bill, New York city will realize, in the price of the provisions upon which her denizens subsist, a reduction of at least 50 per cent. This will send millions of new rays of light through abodes where the dismal darkness of pinching poverty now hangs like a funeral curtain, and make thousands of humble people happy. It will pour millions of dollars into our State treasury, as tolls on tonnage, that will mightily lighten the weary burden of our taxes. Hence it is we notice with pleasure the presence at our piers of the new canal steamer Andrew H. H. Dawson, and rejoice to state that her owners, inventor and factor all repose a firm reliance in her capacity to comply strictly with each and every requirement of said law, and inaugurate a revolution in our internal commerce that will make a signal monopoly of the transportation of the cereals and minerals of the West hunting a commercial outlet for Europe, and as the largest domestic

TO THE PAINTERS OF AMERICA.

Knowing that it is the duty of every one as being an unit of the great whole of society, to advance and improve that society to the utmost of their ability; and knowing that Capitalists and their class generally retard this principle—though much may be said but not proven that the interests of the man of labor and the monopolizer of the means of labor are identical—therefore, let us by a stoical resolution to do our duty, claim the inherent rights that belong to us. Let the world at large know that though our ancestors were the serfs of the past, though we are the wages—slaves of the present—we will be the victors of the future. The remedy for these ills and evils that beset us is fraternal combination, based upon the principles of reason, justice and morality. Our movement has hitherto failed through many cause among which are workingmen not feeling or understanding the importance of the movement, or through employers' in trigues, or misplaced confidence in memb rs.

Our duty is therefore, to educate ourselves to a knowledge of the subject we are engaged in, that the capitalist, through our ignorance of the system of co-operation, is the better able to attain his selfi-h aim of enrichment at the expense of many a broken constitution or a degraded old age.

By the system of secret organization we can deliberate in council as to the best method of advancing our movement, without the counteracting influences of employers' or capitalists' intrigues. By each and every one of us doing our duty, and demanding that each one attend to his duty, and by placing temptation before no member, that he might diverge from the path of virtue and honor, then the eye of suspicion will not be directed against a brother. By so doing what might we not be able to accomplish by our combined efforts? Majority is on our side, so, brothers, co-oper-

ate. In unity only can we resist oppression. It is to be hoped that every painters' organization throughout America will respond to the call of immediate action to solidity our trade, and feel the necessity of being truly E Pluribu sUnum.

By order of the Painters' Grand T. H. BANKS, President.

JOHN HALBERT, General Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION .- " Ten painters constitute a sufficient number to legally constitute a local Lodge, and may have a Charter on a proper application being made."—Article V., Section 3.

The journalism of Europe is in the hands of its wealthy and privileged classes. Their united effort can give the most barefaced lie seven-league boots to travel in. Truth, single and barefooted, could not get up with it in a century. journals hate all popular movements. They know well how efficient is the "-big, round lie with manly vigor told"

in postponing the success of popular movements and de-stroying the influence of their leaders. Wellington himself stooped to this in the House of Lords, and every puppy of the press improves on his example. Two-thirds of our journals are such snobs as to think it distinction enough to be allowed to echo the London Times. The other third hate the workingmen and the Labor Party. To them the European lies about the Commune were a most welcome weapon with which to assail men whose arguments they cannot answer, whose votes they fear and whose rights they are determined to refuse. Anything is fair in a war with labor. "The poor have no souls—let us est, drink, steal; lie them into

last our day. Let them care who come abent. The Commune must bide its time. That is not far off. Men now alive will hear frothy orators ride into favor by proclaiming, in stolen bombast, the difficulty of finding marble white enough and gold pure enough to record the world's gratitude to the Commune.

disrepute. This system of robbery men call civilization will

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LOVE-SCENES IN THE ORIENT.

II. PALONE

Since early morn, In Joseph's workshop, had his loving son Been toiling; for that day the high priest came, And bade the carpenter a cross construct Whereon to nail some man deserving death. And now 'twas noon, and still the beams lay there Unfinished 'seath the young Jew's pensive gaze, For they were large and strong.

"So must they be,"
Had been the high priest's charge, "for they must stand
Until the offender rots or from his bones
The vultures shall have plucked his putrid flesh.
Thus perish all the enemies of God!"
And then he shook his hoary beard, and left
The son of Joseph bending o'er his work.

But now that noon had come, did Jesus lay Aside his adze, with thought to toil no mo Until the summer sun had turned away His scorching rays. With clouded brow, he sat And gazed upon the thing his hands had wrought, And pictured to himself the agony That he endures who dies upon the cross Nailed hand and foot thereon-s living death; A dving countless deaths, fly-blown And maggot-eaten ere the end doth come; Alive until the last poor drop of blood Be shed, and, dead, denied that wretched boon A clod of earth affords. Man still remains-Man's greatest foe, and hatred fattens thus While love is skin and bone. "And who," the young Jew thought, " first dared to nail a human form Upon the cross? If killed must be, why not Kill quickly then? What man, more beast than man, First saw his brother's pain, and felt it not? Oh! world, world, world, could I but teach thee love, Most gladly would I give myself to die; Ay, on this very cross, and smile upon The men that nailed me there, e'en as one smiles On him who bathes his feyered brow. But no, The world is not yet ripe: the plant of love Is stunted in its growth. Oh, let me pour My warmes: blood about its roots and die, For I have come too soon!"

. Such gloomy thoughts As these, did so the young Jew's mind enthrall That he, unnoticing the presence of Salome at his side, raised not his eyes. There was a careless grace about her form; Twas small, yet perfect—very perfect, too. Most undeservingly ill-clad, topped with A head and face that would adorn a gem, And ending with a pair of little feet, Clay-soiled and bare, but beautifully arched. Her hands were rough and stained from household toil, And half behind her back hid she them 'way. Her robe was white, yet whiter was her neck, And dark her hair, yet darker were her eyes, And red her cheeks, yet redder were her lips, Which parted as she stood near Joseph's son, And seemed to long to smile, and yet dared not. At length they closed, as on his grief-clad face Her gaze did rest; and, sinking softly on Her knee, she preceed his garment to her lips And kissed its hem.

He turned, he looked, he saw, He smiled so warm, so kind, so sweet a smile It was, those coral lips sought cagerly hand, and left their nectared moisture there Ere Jesus could prevent.

"Good morrow, friend," Said he; " how goes it with thy husband's health ?" "As hides do sell," gave answer she; " for sell They well, he's well, and sell they ill, forthwith He sickens, sours and swells with discontent, I wish all beasts were dead, or that their hides Grew to their backs so firm no knife could make Them twain. But, friend, not of my husband came I here to speak; about thyself I fain Would ask. How goeth it with thee? 'Tis thr Days since I saw thee in the synagogue, Art well? Thy cheek is pale, thine eye burns dim, And sorrow sits apon thy brow, my friend. Another cross? For whom? The last they reared Three months ago I think, still stands, and 'gainst Its blackened beams the fleehless bones at times Do rattle long and loud. I wish them down: I hear them oft at night when husband bids Me wait his coming ere I go to rest. I wish them down, I say, and had I strength They should be down. Could I not say the wind Had done't? I'd choose a windy night to do't."

"Sh—, woman," murmured Jeeus, as he raised His hand to warn her standing at his side.
"Thy tongue hath elipped its bit, and over fields Of phantary goes galloping. Thou sayst The dead upon the cross offends thine eye. Then look not out. Thine earn? Then listen not, For what the law hath done no man must blame, Much less the women folk, whose hearts do warp Their judgment, the' they see it not."

"Why it
Is so," Salome said, "young neighbor, know
I not; but when in words with husband, I
Am always right, with thee, am always wrong.
And even tho' the thing he very black,
I can convince him 'tis a little white;
But thou, dear friend, saidst thou my hashand sold
Not hides, I'd not deny it tho' I emelt
Them on his hands. May I sit at thy feet,
Oh, Joseph's son? Would that I were all clad
In costly raiment for thy sake! Alsa,
Thou knowest husband gives me but a gown

Bearing Co.

And then her silken lashes sank Upon her velvet cheek, and o'er her face fittle looks of sadness as she gazed upon. Her handsome limbs, enveloped in a robe Of rudest texture, under which she strove. To hide away her clay-stained feet, which looked Like pediment of antique statue just. Uncarthed, so delicate and beautiful. Were they!

Upon this lovely, lonely flower, That bent its graceful form at Jesus' feet, Did he in ellence gaze, his fine large eyes Illumined with a quiet joy, at sight Of one so humble, yet so wondrous fair, And thus he thought:

"Thou poor, neglected bad, That doet thy beauteous leaves unfold in one Of life's dark corners all unseen! Blest thing Is woman's love to him who knows its worth-Its priceless worth! But thou, sweet stream, dost o'er Unsympathetic pebbles murmar all Thy love, and pour thy gentle nature out In vain. Yet, this is life. Of all that breathes Man doth to worst extremes incline, and shun The happy medium wherein most good Doth lie. He builds his hopes so high, their weight Doth pull them down, then lets despair feed on His energy, nor drives the vampire off Till the accursed work is done. So, too, In love, its minus makes him plus, while plus Him minus makes. Indifference doth set Him in a flame, while fervor cools him to The bone. And then at times do love and love Distill a chill reserve 'tween certain hearts, As gems together pressed do wear away, Or as a poison oft is antidote Against itself. 'Tis not so much a man To love her, woman needs, but more a man That she herself can love with all her heart And soul; for long as world doth turn, the flower Will bloom, the vine will twine, give them but soil To strike their rootlets in! And thou, fair park, So run to weeds and so with mosses rank And wild o'ergrown, 'tis pity husband's hand Thee hath neglected so-ay, pity 'tis. And yet how beautiful thou art just as Thou art. Like some abandoned garden doet Thou seem, where beauteous lily groweth, hedged With grasees 'round, and many a rose doth lay Its dainty bud in lap of coarsest moss; Where daisy, dandellon and clover-top, 'Mid fuculas, pansies and forget-me-nots, Hold up their saucy heads and nod them in The breeze; where fungus, upstart's fluest type, Doth burst its stalk in vain attempt to touch The gorgeous peony above its head; And lichen, symbol of the slanderer's tengue, Doth tarnish o'er the smooth bark of the trees, All unprotected and uncared there."

So ran the young Jew's thoughts. The while did she Beside him there, her Instrons eyes of black Not dare to raise, but waited patient, with Her silken lashes on her cheeks, until His voice sent forth its soft, deep tones, which fell Upon her eager ears like gentle dew On thirsty flowret at the end of long, Hot summer cay.

"Look up," he said, and smiled
And gently laid his fingers, filbert hailed,
Upon her glossy, ebon hair where she
Had parted it in wavy treases on
Each side her head. "Look up, my neighbor," and
"Be glad," he added, and then from her head
His hand sank down until it rested on
The half-finished cross.

As flower doth ope its leaves When touched by morning sun, so, smiled upon By Jesus, looked Salome up.

"Thou art
So grave at times," she said. "Why shouldst thou grieve?
Hast not thy kin about thee? Art thou not
Thy father's favorite son? "Twas but a day
Ago he told me how, when gazing on
Thy gentle face, he oft did wish thou hadst
Been born a girl, so kind, so tender and
So true thou art! He said he feared thou wouldst
Have ill-lack in the world, it is so false,
So selfish and so cold! There is no love,
No charity 'mong men. Priends now are bought
With gold, and he who pays the most, at least,
Is most, if not best, loved. And thus they kill
True friendship off, and teach hypocrisy
To all. So spake thy father unto me."

"Seest thou this cross, Salome?" Jesus saked;
"I'd kiss the hand of him that sailed me to 'l,
If dying so would teach my fellow-men
To love and help each other on thro life!
Oh, woman, there are times I feel as if
God bids me go perform some deed of love
That will my brief existence far outlive,
And make my name revered in centuries
To come! And yet I hesitate—I go
Not forth. My father's old, infirm, and needs
My helping hand; my mother doth ill part
With me e'en for a day; my eisters in
Their hearts do wear me anxiously when 'way

"Then leave them not," Salome cried.

"Thou art a woman, too," he quick rejoined.

"And him whom woman once within her heart
Of hearts, with bonds of love hath chained, sie lets
Not forth, no, no, not tho' a l other men.
His ransom be! And happy, happy, oh.
Thrice happy he who's thus a captive held!
For life is love, and he lives not, who loves
Not and is not beloved!"

As thus the young Jew spoke, the blood did from his too full heart, Like sympathetic silver at th' approach Of heat, an upward course assume,
And reshing warm and fast—a crimera fired.

And reshing warm and fast—a crimera fired.

Tinged both his cheeks, beard-decked, yet velvet ordt,
While from his large brown eyes itecked out his evel
In one long, loving, pitying gaze upon
Balome, as she bent her graceful nack,
And 'pon his dusty, anndaled feet her full
And fruity lipe, in speechless gratitude,
In bliss, in awe, in advantion pressed.

Thus woman kneels where she might stand erect: Thus timid sips, when she might boldly drink; Thus cringes, trembling, when she might ensiave! For what is men that she should fear him so? Clay, like herself! No more. He is earthenwars, And she is porcelain! In truth he is The louder instrument, but easier out of time; while, like a flute, she never fails. Breathe on her when you will, he there but here And honor in your breath!

Raioma's kies

Complete, she lifted up the silken fringe

That lay so black upon her cheek, and fixed

Her tear-bathed orb, on Jesus' face. The young

Jew's gold-brown beard ill hid the heaving of

His breast, as now Salome's eyes did full

Encounter his. Her's meant: "Oh, meit, meit, meit?

Thou heart of adamant, and give mine arms

Thy neck; my breast, thy cheek; my lips, thy mosth."

But his replied: "It must not be," and then

Salome's tongue was loosed;

" Art blind, or etone?" She weeping, murmured; "Oh, canst thou so like An angel seem, yet be an pitliess? Canst thou so with thy smile enslave and yet Love not? Know'at not that love is venom oure Which, unrequited, slumbers in our veins? Oh Jeaus, pity, pity, pity me. Thee have I loved since on thy cheek the down Of manhood first appeared. Ay, sure those must Remember well, how when a child I loved to clarp Thy neck and hold my girlish breast for hours Pressed close to thee; and how when from thise arms My mother placked me forth, I left my warm Lips' moisture on thy brow and cheeks and mouth; I knew not what it was that made my heart At sight of thee so leap about within my breast; Thou wert but eighteen then and I but ten, And when I saw thy gold-brown beard spread ther The face, while I was yet a child, then west Mine eyes their first of tears. I felt then wert Too old for me, and wouldst some other wed; Some other maiden choose for wife, ere I. Poor flower, could blossom out in womanhood; Alas! I oped my auxious leaves right at Thy feet; and people called me fair. Still thou Did at stoop and pluck me not. Ah, wretched me! Another came and rude uprooted me. But at his side, robbed of the sunships of Thy gaze, I've drooped and long to die. Oh ve Sweet lips, who first taught mine the thrill of love, Speak but a word to me, oh speak, oh speak?"

"Thou art another's wife, Salome?" epoke
Those lips, and then their bloodless surfaces
They pressed together beath the gold-brown hair
That hid them half, and speke no more, no more.

"Another's wife?" Salome groaned, "aye true, Thou marble heart, I am another's wife ; But the lamb-like I lie down at thy feet, A lionese am I with him, untamed Tho' chained, and never since the night he wed Me have his lips touched mine; I love him not; Ay, call me wicked, frown apon me, turn Thine eyes away and thrust me from the feet. But oh, loved friend, my not again; * Thou grt Another's wife.' With thee, first loved on earth, Let me forget my chains; then clank them not; In thought, I'll now be thine, in thought, withm Thine arms, sweet Jesus, let me lie, as used I one: to do in other years, and feel Thy breath upon my girlish cheek, until Mine eyes fell shut in dreams of ecstasy !"

"Moved is my heart to pity, woman." eaid
The Jew, "and hard against my eyelida press
The tears! I do remember all; but all
Is changed. Deep in the deepest chamber of
My soul is registered a vow; and know,
Salome, it forbids me giving man
What I have sworm shall be th' Eternal God's!
My Hfe, my love, are Hia. The time is near
At hand when I this home, ah, so beloved,
Where bides my leving mother, Marly, than
Mine eyes to me far dearer, and where dwell
My sisters, brothers and my fond old sire,
Shall bid farewell, farewell."

And here
The tears burst forth—the pent-up grief at thought
Of parting with the best of earth's beloved—
In bitter rain upon his gold-brown heard,
Showered down, by, liquid pearls, bright in the rays
Of that slow-sinking summer sun. Nor spoke
Salome till that shower of tears had ceased.

"If thou hast sworn to wander from thy home, Salome gently said, " then let me go With thee, he ever by thy side, best-loved On earth! With all his boasted strength doth: Ill part with woman's aid and care. I'll wash Thy raiment enoug white, I'll comb thy hair And beard, prepare thy food; thy madale will I closure from dust, and when then'rt III. If has Thy brow doth throb with pain, straight will I call-In which great skill have I-such potent herbs, And will a draught so soothing and so sweet Prepare, that o'er thine eyes de Will steal, and thou wilt wake forcetful of Thy suffering. Ay, more, loved man, I'll spin For thee, and with the money carned, will but Thee fruit; and when the berries come, I'll pick Thee some for thy reports at twilight I For nothing shalt thou want ; I'll watch o'er ther

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warmer. I seep a som regioed, "God send y to paid a ward for what thy tender heart.
Won it glad y do for him of other years.
The friend sees inved. His heart doth blood to know the a set on layle as those art, and yet.
What the I promise these that should I ere to years to some homeonic liquid by elemies, Betrayed by friends, or false accreed, see death. At hand, then may'st then hasten to my side.
Salome, dear friend of my younger years.
The revergreen in love, and shed the warmth.
Of woman's pure affection on my cold.
And pallid brow! Art satisfied?"

"Alas!
I gasp not, but am thirsty still," replied
Salome; "let me take thy hand, loved man,"
She added then, and after she had bathed
It o'er with mingled tears and kisses, pressed
It on her soft white neck, until 'twas dry
Again, and sold: "Dost thou not feel how hot
My poor heart lies within its resting place?
And if there be such heat without, think what
Must be within. Oft in the dreary night,
Buoyed up with thoughts of thee, my cyclids will
Not sink in sleep until the daylight comes
Again. In dreams, thy silken heard doth rest
Upon my cheeks, thy lips touch mine; but when
My happy arms reach out to clasp thy neck,
Thon'rt gone and all is sad reality
Oncomore."

"Come, woman, see my labor's still Unwrought," said softly Joseph's son, "go to Thy home, and to thy husband, let me be Commended well."

Like wounded fawn, now sprang Salome to her feet, her lips apart, Her hosom heaving wild.

"Then must I go?"

She cried, and throwing back her head until
Her snow-white neck would yield no more, she clasped
Her hands, as in most fervent prayer, and cried
Again: "Then must I go, loved man? Canst thou
Thus drive me from thy side? Be merciful,
Thou adamantine heart, if mercy can
Within thy stony chambers dwell—bid me
Remain, and let me in thine arms again
Where once I used to lie, dear one, sweet one!"

With this she clutched his arm, and strove to throw Herself upon his breast, prepared to kiss Indiffrence 'way, and all objections in One long and melting kiss, forthwith, dissolve.

But Jesus stept aside; and firmly, yet Most gently, held within his vig'rous grasp, Salome sank, near lifeless, down upon Th' half-finished cross, her face concealed within Her hands, her dark hair resting soft upon The floor. She was as motionless as death, And just as silent too.

This moment 'tivas,
Old Joseph oped the door, but, so his sight
lind tailed, saw he Salome not. She heard
His step, looked up, arose and fled away
So noiselessly, his ear caught not a sound.

THE LAND QUESTION.

NO VII.

It has been shown in a former article, that the "unearned increase in the value of land" in the seventy-two largest towns of England and Wales, between 1801 and 1861, must have been very nearly four billions of dollars, and that the increase in the smaller towns and in the country probably amounted to a similar sum. It will be recollected that the term "uncarned increase" is used to express an increase which occurs "without effort or expenditure on the part of the proprietor, through the general increase of wealth and population." According to the estimates made in the fifth article of this series, the aggregate profit thus made by the English land owning class during the sixty years in question, represents an addition of some \$375,000,000 a year to their annual rent receipts. But rapid as has been the uncarned increase in the value of land in England, it has been far more rapid in our own country. During the same sixty years which doubled the population of Great Britain, our own population was multiplied by six; and the growth through which we have already passed is trifling in comparison with that which, under favorable conditions, we are destined to experience in the future. The growth in the value of land is even more rapid than the growth of population, and quite naturally so, because it is promoted by a variety of other causes, especially by the continued increase in the wealth-producing capacity of the people, through improved industrial appliances. Detailed statistics of this growth are superfluous, because the general fact is open to universal observation. Great States have suddenly grown up in the wilderness, in which agricultural land has advanced from the merely nominal price at which it was sold by the government to an average of \$30 or \$40 an acre within less than

pluced upon the land, with the cost of roads, bridges and other improvements of a general character; but the greater portion of it is the result of "the general increase in wealth and population," and has accrued, without effort or expenditure, on the part of the proprietors of the land.

But as in England so with us, it is in the rapid growth of towns and citles that the increase in the value of land has been most strikingly manifested. Think of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and scores of other smaller, but still rapidly growing places, nearly all of which have grown from their earliest beginnings within the last fifty years, and most of them within a far shorter period. In all of these cases, land which was hardly thought worth reckoning in less amounts than quarter sections has come to be greedily clutched in minute parcels, whose value is calculated not in acres but in square feet. Land which, forty years ago, was thought scarcely worth two dollars an acre is now probably worth as much as ten dollars the square foot in the best locations in some of these cities; and ten dollars the square foot is \$435,600 an acre. Making due allowance for the cost of streets, sewers, and all public improvements, the cost of which has been a charge upon the proprietors of lots, the "unearned increase of value" has still been incredibly large.

Of course immense fortunes have been thus made. I will mention but a single case brought to my attention some time ago by a real estate agent of my acquaintance. Some twenty odd years ago a gentleman in this city bought a quantity of land within or near the municipal limits for \$6,000; out of this land he has since sold lots to the amount of about \$800,000, and what he has left is said to be worth a million and a half. Thus out of an original investment of \$6,000, he has already realized upward of two million dollars, without effort or expenditure of his own, and the increase of value in the land he still holds has not by any means reached its limit. Similar cases will occur to almost every observant reader. Indeed judicious speculation in the rise of land is one of the most familiar methods of making money without working for it.

Any proposition to interfere with a source of profit so generally regarded as legitimate and proper, may be expected to encounter intense opposition-more intense perhaps in our own country than elsewhere, since the opportunities for such speculation in a new and rapidly-filling country are very numerous and tempting. And yet it is undeniably true that every dollar thus obtained is taken out of other men's earnings without compensation. It is certainly a very comfortable thing to find one's self growing richer year by year through an increase in the value of fields or town lots without any trouble or expense on one's own part; and it is a very pleasant delusion to suppose that this increase is a mere growth which enriches one without impoverishing another. But the growth of value is much like the growth of a plant or animal. It is not the creation of a new substance, but the transformation of one substance into another. The tree is formed out of materials furnished by the earth and air. The value of land is formed out of material furnished by human industry. The most beautiful and fertile tract on which the eye of man ever rested would have but a small value to any human being if situated a thousand miles from any settlement. It could never relieve its possessor from the operation of the decree " in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," unless he could find some one else to cultivate it and give him all or part of its produce. No man would attach value to the possession of any more land than he could personally use, if he could not make the surplus a source of income; and to become a source of income it must be made productive by other men's labor, and a share of its products must be paid to its owner. Its value will be proportioned to the income it can thus be made to yield, and that will depend upon the amount which those who use it can be induced or compelled to pay for the privilege. The principle is all the same whether it be rented to tenants or cultivated by hirelings. The rise in its price, therefore, which takes place as population increases, only shows that the absolute necessity which men labor under of having land to cultivate or to occupy enables its owners to exact more and more for its use in proportion as competition for its possession sharpens. It follows, then, than the higher the price of land, other things being equal, the heavier is the tribute levied upon those who use land or its products without owning it.

Commodities which are the products of labor are valued according to the labor it costs to produce them. As a rule, things which cost equal labor tend to exchange at equal rates. If, through deficiency in the supply, a given commodity rises above its fair price as compared with other commodities, extra production is stimulated until the deficiency is supplied and equilibrium restored. But this law cannot be applied to land at all. Not being one of the products of labor, its value cannot be estimated by reducing it to its equitable equivalent in such products. If there is a deficiency, no amount of labor can create an additional supply, and the only limit to its possible price is the utmost sum which the inexorable necessities of men may enable its possessors to exact. It thus usually happens in densely populated regions where the land is in tew hands, that the ac-

merely nominal price at which it was sold by the government to an average of \$30 or \$40 an acre within less than he corresponding number of years. A part of this increase,

tual tillers of the soil are permitted to retain out of its products an amount barely sufficient to keep soul and body together—a remark which applies also to the inhabitants of cities, where the competition for land and its consequent price render it difficult for a poor man to obtain space to live

It will be said that an increase of population produces a real increase in the value of land by making it more valuable to the occupier. Thus the tenant of a farm may well afford to pay an increased rent, if the growth of a manufacturing village in his vicinity brings a market right to his door for everything he can produce. But this may only imply that he is able to shift the burden of the increased rent off his own shoulders to those of the operatives who purchase his butter, milk and vegetables. It is quite true, however, that the growth of a well-organized society does annex economic as well as social advantages to the hind in its vicinity; but if it is the society that confers these advantages, why should the profit of them accrue to the Lindowners alone? Bowns a quantity of land in an embryo city. In the course of a decade twenty thousand new inhabitants settle there. They consist of capitalists, workmen, teachers, physicians and all the various classes whose vocations are necessary to a high civilization. Their increased number enables them to light their streets economically with gas, lay water-pipes, support stores where every needed article can be readily obtained, maintain good schools and do a hundred other things tending to their pleasure and convenience, which, as isolated individuals, they could never have done for themselves. We may suppose that all this time B has quietly lived upon his income, contributing nothing, or not more than any other citizen to bring about the improvements which have been effected. The city has monthly become a very desirable place of residence, and now if any one of those who have helped to make it so wishes to purchase a building-lot out of B.'s land, the latter will make him pay a greatly enhanced price. That is, B. will charge him and others for that additional desirability in his land which is due to their own presence in the city and the performance of their proper functions as members of civilized society. It will thus be seen that our present land system virtually gives the land-owner a proprietary interest in those advantages which arise from the social nature of man. If a city has a moral and intelligent population, the land-owner within its limits may make this fact a reason for demanding a higher price for his lots, and it would be entirely useless for the purchaser to plead, however justly he might do so, that he was one of those whose morality and intelligence contributed most to give the place its high character. A man may thus find himself compelled to pay for having been a good and useful member of the community.

In concluding this paper let me repeat the proposition which it has been my object to make clear, viz.: That the "uncarned increase in the value of land" is not a mere growth in value which enriches the land-owner without impoverishing others, but that it merely represents the increased tribute which circumstances enable him to levy upon those who use the land or its products, and that even where it is attended by an increase of advantages, they are such advantages as naturally arise from the association of human beings in the community—advantages which in society men mutually confer and receive, and for which they therefore should not be compelled to pay tribute to one who has done nothing to create them.

E. T. Peters.

Washington, Aug. 16, 1871.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION recently held in St. Louis, which was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the country, has put forth a platform, or declaration of principles, upon which it purposes going before the country in the next Presidential campaign as a distinct political organization. According to the call of its chairman, the newly-formed "National Labor Reform Party" will convene on Wednesday, October 18, at Columbus, Ohio, to nominate candidates for the Prosidency and Vice-Presidency. The platform, as adopted by the St. Louis Convention, declares against monopoly, whether in banking, railroads, manufactures, land, or articles of consumption or commerce; demands the withdrawal of the circulating notes of the National and State banks, as well as all currency that is not a full legal tender, and the substitution of a paper currency issued by the Government, which shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and be declared, with certain affixed conditions; the lawful money of the United States; declares that the national debt shall be paid in strict accordance with the laws under which it was originally contracted-gold where specifically promised, but all other forms of indebtedness, including the principal of the five-twenty bonds, to be discharged at the earliest option of the government in the legal tender currency provided as the lawful money of the United States, without in any way increasing the gold-bearing obligations of the government; demands that the public domain shall be preserved inviolate for actual settlers and tillers of the soil; declares against the importation of coolies or other servile labor; requires that in all future wars the means necessary for their prosecution shall be collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed on the future earnings of labor; with articles is resolutions covering other topics of interest. One of the most commendable features of the convention was the past sage, at an early stage of its deliberations, of a resout or welcoming woman to all avenues of labor, and affirming be right to equal compensation with man

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EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

The eighth National Convention will meet in Troy, N. Y. on Tuesday, the 12th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and cont nue in session three days.

Each active local society, and each Progressive Lyceum of any State, Territory or Province, which has no General Association, shall be entitled to one delegate for each fractional filty members.

These Associations and Lyceums are respectfully invited to appoint delegates to attend this meeting and participate in the proceedings thereof.

Mrs. H. F. M. Brown, President,

137‡ Madison street, Chicago, Ill. H. T. CHILD, M. D., Secretary.

634 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION (SECTION No. 2)

CITIZEN: The French Section, No. 2, of the International at the general session of the 6th August, decided that in future it would hold a session on the second Sunday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. This reunion has been voted with the special purpose of offering more convenience to the ladies who might desire to join the International, and who cannot be present at the morning sessions. In consequence of this decision your attendance is requested at the next reunion, at the usual place of meeting, 100 Prince street.

H. CHARNIER, Secretary.

A POLITICAL FARCE.

To expect despots to give freedom to their unwilling subjects, unless under some compulsory power, is to expect justice from those who, to grant it, must undermine their positions, which are held and supported by arbitrary measures. Our forefathers sought a grant of more freedom from the English Parliament. They were refused. Their verbal protests availed them nothing. They appealed to arms, and by giant efforts and a sacrifice to which the life-blood of in its proper and scientific position, which as money it by which it could be redeemed. every patriot was freely offered, they won for themselves what they desired—the freedom to govern themselves.

This freedom and government they transmitted to us. But forgetting, in the possession of the power thus obtained, that it was wrung from a tyrannical grasp, men in turn become tyrants of the same sort, and deny those whom they have governed so long the same right our forefathers were compelled to fight for before enjoying. The parallel is perfect. The time was when men were content to live under the rule of the despot without any participation whatever in modifying the same. So, also, the time was when women were content to remain passive in regard to the kind of government maintained over them. But the time came when men, feeling their inherent and natural right to individuality, and the degradation of giving up all selfhood to a government assumed without regard to any right, except the right of might, protested against it. So, also, have women now come to regard themselves as possessed of the same inherent natural right to individuality and its expressions as are men, and to realize that their degradation is maintained by the same right of might which men rebelled against. Men and so far as such amount will go, the balance of its outasked to be admitted to participation in government. Wo standing circulation is redeemed. men now demand the same thing. What was then denied

were the disease than. Men are the despets now. We rectang in the end if the payments were to be made in the was the gard like supported. But there is a shadow of just property possessed which is disposed of in order to obtain the thre secusions y failing athwart the consciences of men. In g. ld?

all legislative assembles there are some noble widle who! That is to say, there are three parties to this last thing. remainier from what their freedom sprung, and remembers tion. 1st, the bank, 2d, the parties to whom the remain and respectfully asten to the petitions like to those which property is sold, 3d, the parties holding the unredeemed were the raidely rejected. Even the Congress of the United States were sufficiently overshad-swed by the spirit of freedone to lead amentive care to a memorial for a Bill of h....'s.

Notwithstanding all this yielding to a sense of justice, mea still frown upon the petitions of women. Men assembled to parties; and that they then sell it to the second parties, and revise the Constitution of the State of Rano's, refused to submit the prosent and woman's rights to govern themselves to the that prove most conclusively that the property is just as vising men. Man stand up every day in all directions and much the security for the circulation as is the gold, and that speak is if they had the right to grant or deny to women the in reality it is simply an article of wealth like the other right equally possessed by all persons, and so recognized by property which is exchanged by the notes, which are really our Constitution. It is the merest farce to thus presume and, the only money there is in the question, and which alone thus to act upon it. It is as if the monarchs of Europe should answers to the definition of money-which is an invention meet to consider whether they will give up their crowns and to facilitate the exchange of commodities which could be power to the seeple to whom they rightfully belong.

If, then, men were possessed of any spirit of real justice, or of any desire to respect the rights of those born as free as themselves, they would not stop to ask themselves, "Shall we do this thing? But they would do it at once. They would, deemed, but with which at all times can be purchased not at least, magnanimously and graciously say to women, you OUR NEW WESTERN AGENCY. -Mr. A. J. Boyer, formerly are free-born as were we, you have the same inalienable for themselves.

In the State of Nebraska, the Constitutional Convention have just adjourned, having agreed, among other things, to representing the entire aggregated and prospective wealth of submit to men voters the question of female suffrage. Even the country is the only really secure money that can be this slight concession of the possibility that women have issued, since the wealth represented, though it may be transsome rights which men are bound to respect, was only granted after a stormy struggle, and every possible effort being represented by the government. It is so clear that will be made by those who still wish to remain tyrants over women to defeat it before the men of the State. We say it is a political farce of the first water to submit a question in that question. We therefore affirm that a system of nationwhich only the interests of women are involved to the deci- al currency, partaking of the nature of the greenback, but sion of men only. What would men say of women, after having a perfect regulating attachment, is as much superior having attained to the exercise of all their rights, should they to any system of private or corporate banking as the nation's assume to submit to themselves, excluding men, the question whether they should allow men to continue to participate in government with them? Yet, to just such tyrannical and arbitrary measures do men resort and think, they are very condescending to do even this half-way thing. But we trust that the men citizens of this new State will have a better sense of common justice, and a better respect for the sex who bore them, than their representatives evinced in the Convention

STUPIDITY OR VACUITY; WHICH?

We have yet to find in the columns of our leading dailies a single sound idea upon money. They know nothing but specie payments," which, if they know anything, they know have been a so thoroughly exploded theory that it has not got the vitality to make it worthy of thought.

It is almost lamentable to see how cautiously editors avoid touching the deep water in which scientific money is first found. It is evident that they think it beyond their tion. Therefore the government which would truly repredepth. Thus we find one of our great dailies copying Ewing's late speech on this subject, without even so much have the right to adopt a proper system and to issue such as expressing approbation or disapprobation. And another making extracts therefrom, and quoting the criticism of the Chicago Times, and never a word more. Really, has that . It is a startling proposition to make, to propose to people paper, which assumes to possess all the science of political who have never given it thought, to issue an unredeemable economy, no thought upon this subject—the vital subject of finance, that it must quote such authority as the Chicago

Gold is a commodity, and as such bears the same relations be redeemed, since it would at all times and under all cirto money that other commodities do. It is now in retreat | cumstances be just as good to have and to hold as anything could not occupy, but by being which, kept our whole superstructure of domestic business in a constant state of feverish excitement. To pay for foreign importations we must export values, and when we do not have enough products do not exceed forty millions per annum, while we breadstuffs, manufactured articles and cotton we are obliged to send gold. But is it not plain that we should be perfectly justifiable in changing the position of those terms by saying when we do not have enough gold, breadstuffs and manufactured articles, that we then send cotton to make good any balance against us. However, we repeat what we have often said, that in reality gold is no more money than is any other article possessing intrinsic value, or that is real

A specie-basis is a catch-word, a deception, a fraud, since specie never was the whole basis of any bank that ever issued notes. The security for the circulation of a specie-paying bank is not only the gold it may at any time have in its vaults, but also its loans, discounts, personal and real property as well. If a bank "break" by being depleted of its gold coin, all its other property is converted into gold,

It is true that the promise is to pay in specie, but is it not bankrupt in the very midst of general prosperity, since the

men of the signal of men to weeken. Kings of far that it would be just as well and amount to the same

actes. By the common process, the first parties sell the bank property to the second parties, and then pay of the third parties with the gold obtained.

Now suppose that process is changed, so that the bank redeems its notes by transferring its property to the third obtain the gold, is not the same end realized, and does not exchanged without its use, but not so well without its use?

Now what is required to make a perfect money is to have a money that will be so formulated upon scientific principles, and on so secure a basis, as to never need to be reonly all the necessaries of life and business, but also all the gold that people may need.

If a bank could be so perfectly sound as to make its circulation absolutely secure against all hazard whatever, then money. But this we know to be impossible. We know that all the securities of bank circulation are liable to pass from the possession of the bank and into the bands of third parties, from whom the holders of its circulation could never obtain it.

And just in this fact lies the proof that a national currency ferred indefinitely among the people, can never pass beyond such a currency is the safest, most reliable and adaptable to the needs of the people, that it seems superfluous to argue guarantee is superior to the individual's, or to a class of individuals within the nation—the greater safety being that individuals can transfer any property they may have title to, but not out of the nation.

The argument is advanced by some, that the government has no right to issue a currency in the name of, or for, the people. Will such an argument stand analysis? Suppose there were a convention called by the people of this country especially for the purpose of considering the question of a national currency, the people electing their delegates under the instruction to vote for or against such question, and that the convention should, after mature consideration, almost unanimously adopt a system of national currency, with instructions to the government to carry it into effect, and that such system, when referred to the people, should be approved by a large popular majority, would not that government, thus instructed, have the authority to perform such a required duty? No sensible person will deny that proposisent a people who should desire a national currency, would currency. This being definitely settled, the question of policy remains to be considered.

currency, since all their ideas of money have been connected with redeemability. They have not considered the fact that a thoroughly good and safe money would never require to

Neither has it been ascertained by the people generally that a nation's credit does not depend upon its gold products any more than upon any of its other products. Our gold pay to Europe upon national and other bonds not less than one hundred and twenty millions annually for interest alone. It is also a well-known fact that there is not gold enough in the country to form the basis of a bank-note currency of sufficient amount to meet the demands of business. What a farce to say we require a billion of circulation, and that it must be upon a specie basis, when there is no more than a jourth of that amount of gold in the whole country. Everybody knows, if thought is given it, that there is no such thing as a secure bank-note currency based specifically upon gold, since all bank currency that ever was in circulation or that could ever be put in circulation, has other than gold security. Then the only difference between a national currency, such as has been proposed, and common bank notes is in the fact that the government is to issue it for the whole people, having all their wealth, gold included, as its security. instead of numerous firms or combinations of individuals. All individuals or combinations of them are liable to become business becomes by mer hands. Our gosince the people of th all its engagements. (We shall, from time to a national currency by th

> meratism which thinks IS IT THE "

that they are not well to

It seems very str should have a " gruto public notice the are people who are than in public gos educed, and satisfy which induced the

Now we know i fact, we do not esof a "falling out Tammany about adverse political anything about w than that given sider is, whether Hall, Connolly and purposes the cept the intenti sums of the pe proved voucher law, they did n the tax-payers 1 such.

Let the quest and Mayor Ha owes the Times it is reaping its

Two weeks: in which the staliment give we were right. putations of (open and hor probably is, statement she of merchand That is: Mes pet for \$100,0 nor the price ments is the blind the pemost shamel matter betw vs. Tamma anger, their orable and But Tam:

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LIKKKYZE.

groups are stratege to use at a greater to be a constant. a parek in the the infame of Tamaky rule. But this than a real of a self-test tree, extrail to upon a tile facts en el mi alla gallanciado de membra de la la la como 🖷 a kia ki diakwali ni ni kasa 60 Mbartiy Bhika ƙata

Now works wishing also it the animas of the Tones. In that, we consider a fig whether the agent was the result of a risk has a living on the managers of the Those and Tax many six it primites or primiting balls or because of misere je dien 1900 la led we have no right to know negating about when it also in Times to its course, other that that given by such . The in silve for us to over after a whither or not what the This accuses Sweeny. Had Com ly & Ca of is true or fase. To all intents and purposes they have estimated all that was charged, except the injectional theft. They acknowledge that vast state of the people's money have been publicat upon apperiod to them, with the relicing withind according to it is quite too sad a thing to see these deluded people have they and and the hard the extense their duty to protect listen to the heraldry of the Republican Record and shout the tax paying that to the y-all the time knowing it to be

Let the gainst on it is after a tilement, between Mr. Jones and Mayor Hair to what it may, we hold that the public owes the Tooks to the gratically, and we are glad to know it something its neward.

Two weeks agrees called attention to the probable manner in which the city accounts would be published. The instatiment given in the Indiana, of Saturday last, shows that we were fight. The statement there given, were there no impunnous of dishonesty affirm, would appear to be a frank. open and honest one, while, as we shall show, it may be, and probably is precisely the narrow. What does that statement show, except that for certain named assortments of merchandise there were certain sums of money paid? That is Messes Ingersell & Co. sell Tammany a be of carper for \$100,000, neither giving the number of yards furnished nor the price paid per yard. This method of making statements is the merest subterfuge of which use can be made to bind the people's eyes, and behind which to commit the most stameless and wholesale francis. This is no longer a matter between the Times and Tammany. It is the People vs. Tammany; and though they—the people—be slow to anger, their judgment and verdict, when given, will be inexcratile and unrelenting.

But Tammany must not imagine they can throw dust in the eyes of the public by any such attempt at honesty and frankness as that made in Saturday's Induae. The charges made and the payments enumerated by the Times are true or false. It remains for Tammany to disprove their truth by producing the vonthers to public view. The mere summing up of accounts will not do. If a bill is presented to us we want to have the items of which it is composed set forth. So also must Comptroller Connolly set forth all the items and their prices which go to make up the enormous sums that have been squandered, as part of a system that has more than doubled the city debt within a few years. Nothing but a clean showing and proof thereby of clear and honest record can satisfy the people. With that Tammany has a renewed lease of power, and also what it never has had—the confidence of the better class of citizens. A clean showing there will be, and if it sustain but a moiety of the present imputations Tammany has already fallen, and will be destined to carry with it to final destruction, the tottering remnants of the National Democracy.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, HOW DO TOU LIKE IT !

We are sometimes at a loss to know whether the displays that are made of the financial freaks of the Administration are made in good faith, or whether they are made to play upon the credulity of the people. If the former, there must be a deal more ignorance among great men than it is pleasant to think of. If the latter, a fearful stupidity rests upon the people.

The most probable solution of the question is that the Administration has relied upon the common honesty of the people, which always prompts them to pay their debts, to cause them to overlook the means by which they have reduced the national debt.

All their exhibits are headed, in flaming capitale, "Great reduction of the public debt !--increased collection of taxes!" Just as though the more that is wrung out of the people, the more credit should be given.

The Administration boasts of having paid off \$215,765.

species of the land of the some flux still in the certificity is promoted. All of stop to say, " By your leave, and the percent this possing were made as we have the most time in trey has been guttered in dollars from the people, and . Even the Trabone, which lately had an extravagant display the accregate transcerred to the e ders of the bankers and of figures, and which arrives at such charming deductions remove to the many to operate to the are non again louding it to the poerer classes, from false premises, does not fail to see the inconsistency of to the power classes from false premises, does not fail to see the inconsistency of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a substitution of the power classes are a substitution of gold in the Treasury, while a su the z vermount is in league we heapstalists to grind the tetal. little moment that so much money should be held, said to be products or labor from the 'abovers. The operation is as in the vanits of the Treasury, and that there should be a con-Is it THE TIMES OR THE CLOTLE IN plan as a single transfer of money. First, capital six loan, tinual communication maintained between the Treasury Deprocessorium nices sey on bonds. These bonds bring them partment and cortain banking houses in Wall street, in no are a compared to force for any and the contraction of their residence and who pay extravagant frauds upon the people, but when it is whispered about that are provided as a second second control of the time to meet the enormous demonds of the govern- which Tammany is convicted by the Thack, it may not be ment, and the people never suspect the operation that is out of place to look even higher than city and county palmed off upon them as skillful financiering.

pay off the public debt should have remained in the peckets through the inequities of the Treasury Department, which and trades from which it has been so unmercifully wrung Every man toiling daily for bread and the education of his growing family has been compelled to contribute his tentwenty or fifty dollars per year, to enable the government to pay this immense sum. Every washerwoman, bending day after day over the rough board, has been obliged to lengthen such day's teil an hour or more, to make good what she has been compelled to contribute to swell the amount returned to the pockets of the money-lenders. The government has for it, "Well done, thou good and faithful servants." reduce the public debt has not made the rich man any poorer. He has been faring samptuously every day. He has more money now than he had before the debt was reduced. But the toiling millions have worn their strength and tern their muscles to put this money in the rich man's

Stripping this thing of all its allurements and sophistries, and looking the facts squarely in the face, reveals the true means by which this great and glorious reduction has been made possible; and these are, that the producers of wealth have been stripped of all their carnings that the government homes, and they again handing it over to the government to redeem still more bonds.

This debt was created for the general benefit of the country, but for the special benefit and protection of the capital of the country! The daily laborer had nothing to lose in the case; the capitalist everything. Hence, we say, let those who were specially benefited be made to pay the cost of the security which the making of this debt enabled the government to give. Thus under the present systems of finance. richer and the poor poorer every year.

It may be asked. How can this thing be remedied? or, Should not the debt be paid? Of course, the debt should be paid, honestly and fully. But the poor laborer should not be continually robbed to pay it. Finance and revenue systems, which work such wholesale iniquity, should be swept away at one swoop, and others having the true welfare of all the people inaugurated. The power should be wrenched from the hands of the wealthy few and restored to the millions, whose it is by reason of their birthright. Quite too long have the millions of the earth been ground to the dust to support the indolent tew in their ease, and each side must be awakened to this fact before it comes on them like an Alpine avalanche. If there is ir justice done the weak and powerless, it must be remedied. If the few, by their superior knowledge, have been able to keep the many in complete subjection, they must be emancipated by being shown their condition and instructed into an appreciation of what justice should award them.

We cannot close without calling special a tention to the results of the appreciation of the credit of the country, as set forth by Republican authorities, and they are these: By having wrenched every possible dollar from the earnings of the laborer by the process above described, the government, since the close of the war, has raised the value of the total amount of its bonds, principally in the bands of capitalists, from about \$1,700,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000; that is to say, at the close of the war capitalists held government bonds valued at the former amount, which, by the course pursued, have increased in value to the latter amount. When it is remembered that even the former amount is a vastly larger sum than the government realized from them, the enormity of the swindle begins to be evident.

It does not matter how we got into such a scrape. Its workings are entirely too much to the benefit of one class of citizens, and that the class best able to forego benefit, and entirely too much against another class, which class is entitled to all the consideration there is to be gained from just legislation. The same reasons that are used to justify bondholders in receiving one hundred dollars for what they only paid sixty dollars, also justify the "watering processes" to which wealthy railroad corporations resort. In both cases it is a justification at the expense of justice. The government of this country must give heed to the demands. 663 74 of the public debt in two years. On the face of it of those who have been ridden over already too long, and Whatever present, seeming good may be obtained at the ex-

as a road showing but, if it is analyzed, conform legislation to them, as they will not much longer

toguest a meal interest, which is clear gain, since none of it official way o nnected with the Government. There may recurs to the Treasury. But it is lost of to the people, who be no necessary relation between such a communication and rates of in crest for the accommodation which enables them, there are other frauds being perpetrated beside these of officials. It would be a startling complement to the blow Now we contend that every dollar that has been used to that has killed the Democratic party, if one should fall, would kill the Republican party.

THE COSMOPOLITICAL PARTY.

NO VIII.

The proposition that all men are born free and equal would seem to carry along with it the idea that equality should be, in a measure, maintained through life. The difference in infancy in individual capacity for growth is not increased the price of every thing that these people must so striking as to be prophetic of the wide distinctions which have to maintain life from ten to fifty per cent, and obtain among the people in the various departments of life in intellect, in morals and in material prosperity.

It is reasonable to suppose that a government based on so broad a proposition of equality as is ours should be administered with the special idea to having that equality carried into developed manhood. Of what benefit or use to the individual is the fact of being born equal, unless there is some well-considered scheme supported by government, by making use of which individuals may be insured a practical equalpocket, remaining as poor themselves as before the payment. I ity-not so equal that there shall be no distinctions, but such as is proportioned to the relative capacities of different people.

It is not all chance that equality is not better regulated than it is. There must be some fundamental errors existent in the administration of the theory of our government to might transfer it to capitalists, that they in turn might re- make it possible that one person, by laboring six hours a day loan it to the people, secured by mortgages on their little for ten years, may accumulate fifty thousand dollars, while another person, of equal talent and capacity, accumulates nothing, but labors with equal diligence and skill in some other business and is equally provident.

There is but one proposition that can cover the very great distinctions which develop in the various industries, and that is, that there is no rule of equity underlying our system of industry. Our industries to a great extent are based upon our system of finance, and are also considerably modified by our land system. It is impossible to imagine that these public debt becomes the means by which the rich are made distinctions are not the result of some advantage of which the successful have made use that did not come from their own inventive genius-that existed because of some system or ginated and maintained by government.

In previous articles under this head we have pointed out the defects in several branches of administration, especially our false financial and internal improvement systems. In future articles we shall consider still further imperfections, all of which have a direct bearing upon the question of the pecuniary relations among the various classes of society. But beside these modifying systems, there is a question of abstract right involved.

It is a well-attested fact that for people to secure the best purposes of life and to maintain health there should be certain regular habits of labor, rest and recreation. If a person require a certain number of hours of rest, the remainder should be about equally divided between pursuits for the care of the body and of the mind. The mind is the more important part of man, since it is that which he does not lose when death separates him from the body, and it would not be creditable to nature to maintain that a correct system of society should demand that a very large proportion of the people labor every hour of their lives except these they require for sleep, in order that they may be able to supply the demands of the body.

There are a considerable proportion of the people who do not labor at all in any productive industry. It is a moral certainty that these people subsist from the labor of those who are engaged in productive industry. And in this fact we find the justification for asserting that our systems of government first make injustice possible, and, after it has become fastened upon the people, render the producing classes subservient to the non-producing classes.

Now all this is wrong, both theoretically and practically. and is entirely at war with the consistent order of nature. the objects in the various departments of which are always entitled to and receive their just proportion of sustenance from the common fountain of supply. To bring our systems of industry into harmonious relations with nature they must be made to yield to every laborer in exact proportion to the amounts of strength and talent expended. Anything less than this is not divine justice, but in the pursuit of scin-h purposes people lose sight of the met that the best interes's of the community are subserved when the best interests of the individuals composing the community are produced

pense of the interests of others, is just as certain to ultimately be fully compensated as it is certain that there is a system of divine justice, from whose edicts nothing may escape. Viewed in this positive light, it should be one of our first and most earnest efforts to so regulate our systems of indus try and the pecuniary relations of the people that a proximate equality may be made possible for all people during life.

For this purpose we propose as the eighth plank of the platform of the Cosmopolitical party:

A reform in the relation of the employer and employed, by which shall be secured the practice of the great natural law of one-third of time to labor, one-third to recreation and one-third to rest, that by this intellectual improvement and physical development may go on to that perfection which the Almighty Creator designed.

A BREACH IN THE LAST LINE OF DEFENSE.

Philosopher Horace told us, not long since, that we might as well keep out of the courts with our suffrage delusions, for if we should go there we should be quietly requested to go about our business.

But it seems that the sage of the Tribune counted without his host, or that he had overlooked a certain Chief Justice "out West" in his calculations, since it turns out that the very first decision before the Supreme Court of a State has been directly contrary to the prediction of mistaken Horace Poor prophet, thou art becoming of no honor in thine own country, and a little longer continuance of "Tilt on" you, we much fear, will forever paralyze that pen which in the past spoke so bravely and gloriously for the spread of freedom.

But certainly, Horace, you were mistaken, since a person one Chief Justice Howes, of Omaha, Nebraska-has not only proven you so by giving a case of suffrage consideration, but, what is still worse for your side of the question, broadly stating in his decision that "women are legal voters in all the States in the Union."

Verily are the Scriptures again fulfilled, wherein they declare that the first shall be last and the last shall be first, since Nebraska, one of the last of the States, is the first to recognize equality for all her citizens. Again we say, Poor Horace, The services you have rendered the cause of general progress should have reserved you for a better fate, or rather should have reserved a better fate for you. But your last gun is spiked. You must now surrender at discretion, and you may even be permitted to retain the "honors of war."

But what will the "Old Liners" do, now that their last ditch is cut and the waters threaten to rush in and swamp them? They may attempt the Grant game of "packing the court" against Justice Howes, and thus reverse his decision, a la greenback. It will not, however, do to play this game too

If this decision really stand, as it seems it must, what, then, will the condition be? Why, just what we informed the public last November: That when the women citizens of one State should be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, then no State could longer abridge that privilege, since article 4, section 2 of the Federal Constitution provides that: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Now, if the women of Nebraska exercise the right of citizens to vote, why, then, all women in all the States are also entitled to do the same by this provision of the Constitution.

Thus are the lines tightening every day closer and firmer around the strongholds of conservatism and despotism, and ere long men will be compelled to surrender at discretion, and throw down their arms with which they have so long barred the passage from slavery to freedom which leading women were endeavoring to open.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON COMMUNISM.

The inhumanity and brutality of the French government in their treatment of the Communist prisoners almost exceed belief, and ought to make their perpetrators infamous in all ages. Remember these are not the excesses of irresponsible demagogues, of fanatic theorists, of savage, debased, imbruted proletariats; these are the acts of the enlightened, the educated, who know the sweet, uses of literature, who have learned the lessons of civilization, and who make " the sermon on the mount" a matter of State policy and religious obligation. It was the philosopher and the historian who promulgated the decree of "kill, kill, let there be no quarter," who deports women by thousands among the cannibals of New Caledonia. These are Republicansfriends of liberty-who insist on the sacred right of revolution, who justify '89 and '30 and '48, who abhor the coupd'etat, and shriek anathemas against the oppressor who curbs the popular will and chains down free speech. But that is when they are not in power. And these are the men whom the Times and the Tribune and the Herald-et id omne genus—delight to honor and hold up for public worship. Why? Because Thiers and his colleagues represent the money power of France. It is a question of principle. The Herald and its congeners talk of the people, of the workingmen, of the rights of labor, of freedom, and all the other worn out claptrap of the stump; but in this sympathy with the money power we see the devil's tail sticking out. It is the duty of the civilized world to squelch the International, says the Herold. Why not? And why not squelch every and words that burn of its accomplished editresses. For other workingman's organization, and therein give full warts!

cope to the money powers, who now only tolerate suffrage while they can manipulate it and get sanction and endorse ment through the honeyfugling and wire-pulling of $p^{2} ds ds$ and primaries.

KATE STANTON.

"Whom to Marry" is the title of our brilliant young friend's coming lecture. If we were a man, and that our theory of natural selection, were, only accepted, we should not wait long before deciding "whom to marry." and not being a man, we can only congratulate the selected, and pity those wretched Darwinians who are climinated from Kate's assorted list of eligibles. Those interested may draw their own moral from the following story:

draw their own moral from the following story:

"Some two or three years ago, while residing in New York, she was importuned by one of her numerous suitors, a wealthy and somewhat haughty New Yorker, who thought it honor enough for a queen to receive his offer to marry him; and getting slightly out of patience with his pressing suit for the twentieth time, she said to him: 'John, I have declined to accept your offer for a score of times as gently and delicately as I could; but it is of no use. You know I like you as a dear good friend, and your perseverance is worthy of reward, I gratefully acknowledge. Well, there are at jeast forty "good men and true" on the same plane in my affections with you. To be perfectly just, I suppose I must accept the first proposer in point of time, first; when he dies the next, and so on. You are about the twenty-fifth, say, on the list. It you will be patient, and make me love you too (for I will marry for love only), I'll take you in your turn. Could you propose a more equitable plan?' John was forced to bow to the justice of Miss Stanton's proposition, and is said to be waiting patiently, although she has not as yet, of course, accepted the first suitor. John is not a lawyer; Miss Stanton is; that is, she is preparing for the bar; and it is supposed that John in assenting, overlooked the fact that in her proposition she set no time for commencing. and to is supposed that the transfer of the for commencing. It is evident that, as a lawyer, Miss Stanton will not lack skill in 'drawing a contract.'

skill in 'drawing a contract.'

"Kate Stanton was born in Charlestown, Mass. Her mother dying when she was quite young, the charge of her sister, three brothers and herself was taken by her grandmother. This lady believed in equal privileges for the sexes, and that what was good for one was good for the other. At school no difference was made in the studies, which were pursued together, as were both work and play in the open air. To this natural method of exercise she may be indebted for an excellent constitution and almost exhaustless vitality. She was successful as a teacher at the age of sixteen, and afterward traveled on the Continent for may be indecited for an excenent constitution and almost exhaustless vitality. She was successful as a teacher at the age of sixteen, and afterward traveled on the Continent for three years, visiting Holland and Germany alone, making herself familiar with the people, and perfecting her knowledge of German and French, and of human nature. Returning to her nativo State, she has for some time been engaged in the study of law; but her active mind and benevolent spirit leading her to enlist with enthusiasm in the cause of temperance, she has become an associate the cause of temperance, she has become an associate editress of the New World, published in this city. It is understood that Miss Stanton intends entering the lecture field, in which, with her clear and well-trained voice and sprightly yet refined manner, she will doubtless meet with spaces."

THE CHAUTAUQUA boiler disaster is so bad that had it not been overshadowed by the terrible Westfield holocaust it would have been a shocking business. Several minor occurrences in which only two or three or four lives have been sacrificed are also repeated. The arrest of the proprietor of the Westfield is a highly proper action of the authorities. It may be, probably will be, that in the present state of law a great offender will go unwhipped. The spirit of public opinion is to strike at the biggest game, but the spirit of judicial administration is to let them go. It is, however, a wholesome warning to those who make, profit, and pile up fortunes at the cost of the blood and suffering of their fellow-creatures that they are responsible somewhere. Mr. Braisted, walking through the streets in custody, says this is dreadful. How infinitely more dreadful the horrid tortures of those maimed, crushed, burned, scalded unfortunates who were horne through the same streets a few days since. Sidney Smith once proposed that a railroad director should compulsorily ride on the locomotive. The indifference that grows from use would probably make directors as careless as engineers. But if directors could only run their trains and steamboats with the State prison staring them in the face for culpable negligence and infamous carelessness of human life and usual duties, the public would be better off than they are now with the mockery of punishing an engine driver or a brakeman for sins of ignorance, while his employers go scatheless and rejoicing in the rewards of their own selfish policy. Oh that a director were only in Sing Sing for twenty years!

If the license system for dram-shops be a judicious police regulation, and honestly administered, the St. Louis rule seems about as good as any. An ordinance stipulates that no application for a dram-shop license shall be granted unless it is accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the tax-paying citizens in the block where it is proposed to locate the establishment. It is found that the lowest class of dram-shops are unable to obtain the approval of their neighbors, and the result of this has been that some of the lowest dens in the city have been closed.

THE New World, by Mrs. Paulina W. Davis and Kate Stanton, is progressing as the New World only can. It is enlarged in size and its new heading and new type form an appropriate vehicle in which to convey the thoughts that breathe

JUST AS We expected that delicate and forbearing spirit in our virtuous brethren of the press, which would not per mit a dead woman's heart to lie in the grave in silent peace, but must exhume and dissect it for the gratification of common curiosity, has led to discussion. Poor Alice Cary loved some body but told nobody. Now comes the next morning's correction of yesterday's Re. We read that

"The story that Alice Cary loved Rev. Dr. Griswold and that he was false to her, is contradicted. Dr. Griswold was three times married."

Never mind Griswold. His feelings are of no account, the public " wants to "know."

> For Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly THE PARTING.

> > BY JOSHUA ROSE.

Though silence and coldness may part us forever, Mid all the dull pain thrilling deep in my heart, I come now to tell you at least it were well you And I in forgiveness and friendship should part; That though could I see your fair form here before me, Faint signs of the old love my face might betray; Once lavished upon you, 'tis now drifting from you—'Tis waning and fading, and passing away.

E'en now, while the wound you indicted is paining, A voice in my heart p cads in soft tones for you, Who wavered and faltered, were fickle and altered Oh, why were you false when you should have been true! I loved you too well, and too well did you know it, I drank deep the friendship my vision had planned That friendship you plighted, that friendship you slighted-The prize was worth nothing when held in the hand.

My faith as a slave made its own early grave Although you once feared would I be ever true. The yows that were spoken by you have been broken; From first unto last I was faithful to you. No guile have I used, not a link have I severed ; If failings I had they were well known to you The love you accepted, first craved, then neglected, Whatever to others was perfect to you

Your silence is well; do not proffer a reason, I spare you the pain of that unpleasant task; My love must not fetter, pass on and be better— Be nobler and truer—'tis all I now ask. And so let the mystery lie just where you left it, If I met you earnestly your heart will tell; You know in your heart I was true to my part-You changed, I did not; with forgivoness, farewell,

The long years may pass and my name be forgotten, New loves for a time round your heart may entwine, New pleasures may greet you, new faces may meet you, But none be so tender, so faithful as mine. For what you once were I shall love you as ever, Though what you are now may be nothing to me, Your friendship, though newer, can never be truer; Go, he you to them what I wish you to be.

1 freely, I truly, I wholly forgive you-No chidings within my sad bosom shall glow And if I cling to you, remember 'twas through you: If weak I have been it was you made me so. I bent to your power when its spell was upon me But you must not blame me, for full well you know That you should not grieve me; enough that you leave me, I am what I am-it was you made me so.

A LADY correspondent says: "Women generally have an instinct against organizations composed of women only, and they are right. No great good can ever be effected by them, because sooner or later they fall into the hands of the one among them who has the strongest will, the greatest spirit of appropriation, the most persistent selfishness-the one, in short, who is most like a man, and the whole concern becomes her little machine." What would our friend have? Of course the heaviest brain, the keenest wit and the strongest will rule everywhere. The ruling geniuses of the world have not been its fools. If "the greatest spirit of appropriation, the most persistent selfishness," be accepted as the leverage wherewith to stir the world, the women will use them. But this is man rule. We hope to see better, purer, holier motives when women come to their rights.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, in a recent address to the colored men of Baltimore, says: "We hope yet to see the day when the colored mechanics of Baltimore will leave the lanes and alleys. It would be impossible for angels to rear families in those dreadful dens of bad air and bad morals, and to lead lives of intelligence, virtue and refinement."

This remark, cogent as it is, ought not to be confined cither to Baltimore or to colored people. Few except district visitors or physicians have the remotest idea of the deplorable misery in which honest, industrious white men and women live in New York. The blind alleys, the close courts, the packed rooms, and the wretchedness in which people live and work, are beyond all description. To the unaccustomed the atmosphere is pestilential; cause, high rents and want of transit; consequence, loss of morals, loss of health, and constant seed-hed of pestilence that only requires circumstance to carry its ravages into the dwellings and households of the rich. When the poor suffer the rich are not always exempt. There is a common interest between us all. We must stand or fall together,

THE greatest benefactors to mankind are not they who accomplish facts, but they who discover principles.

MR. GREELEY'S REI To the Editor of the Golden Ag My Digan Sire: I beg you original premise, not mine, if ful and proper indissolubility criticisms that the Tribane 8 on Woman Suffrage." It w "Mr. Greeley must first char

"Mr. Greeley must first chain of the proper moral relation husband and wife" before I man Suffrage." You said t knew that this was substan saying that your attempt. Truth in the letter addressed feet accord with my faith You and I feel and know You and I feel and know separable connection betw divorce; and the fact that neither of us in denying of 1. You ask me want 1

illustrate: Here are a husband an have lived in wedlock a quaix or eight children, of and cares of materalty ha the husband is still in strength. He has filled a opportunities for mental c self her inteliectual super younger, fairer, fresher w worldly wealth, who adn in fact, is willing, if invi more than willing that s each other, their arrang call it, is just what I exc that such alliances exist God and a chiet cause ruption and general wre who has sworn to love not free to love another to fulfill toward him the

intensely hate "Free L a marriage may rightfu deliberate adultery, who H. I. I believe in educ ability, so that they s duties that await them. pletely as sons. I wor sarily identical, oppor that, they should be a would not advise the same departments of have some of their st them lodged as may lege building. In s schooling to Vassar r III. As to politics

government which that most consistent happiness. I hold having decided to chose freely and nat ively—the man goin from the elements; for their property husband on his retu came a recognized establish it; the maining at home, perish to-morrow, replace us, the me necessarily accept a stantially as we nov say of "Democrati-sentation," etc., et-regard the existing functions for the c tion of fitness an men and women.

IV. As to Woma because of her infiniterior skill. Nils when picked and were a woman. number of our gi

whatever, and are This is all that busy and two wear you invite; besidheaten. But you letter, to impugn person who (you for the Tribune. impeachment, or

Yours, Tribune Office,

Mr. Horace Greek My Dear Strthat I threw dow you at rest, and t tory notes:
I. You may re

content, and I see the Tribune laurel in advoca discrowning you ment. Once a now even a foll the Tribune used of a trumpet. judges books, re free-traders-all lieutenancy of I —that is, its ea heat—all this i door-steps as if i to be a reformer than the London tofore judged I the day (waich a radical, but a Henry, who bea

accoupt,

MR GREETLY S REPLY TO MR THEFON

My Dook will be a supplied to the right of t the solution with the religion of the round toward Women and the was solven all a district Parlon my said the solven as the result of the resu

Here are a husband and wife, each fifty years old, who have live t in we had a quarter of a century, and have had six or eight children, of whom half survive. The pains and cares of maters by have nearly worn out the wife, while the hast and is still in the prime of manly vigor and strength. He has filled a wider spacee and enjoyed better opportunities for mental culture than she has, and feels himself her intel cond seperior. Among his acquaintances is a vounger, forer, fresher woman, not so richly dowered with worldly wealth, who admites and is admired by him—who, in fact, is will z, if invited, to be 18's "affinity," and he is more than wall ag that she shall. If they "take up" with each other, their arrangement, or whatever you please to call u, is just what I executed as "Free Love." You know that such alliances exist. I feel that they are abhorred of God and a chief cause of human degradation, family disruption and general wretchedness. In short, I hold the man who has sworm to love and cherish one woman till death not fine to be a problem, while that woman lives and stellars. not free to love another while that woman lives and strives to fulfill toward him the duties of a loving wife. Hence, I into selly hate "Free Love;" and I hate all inculcation that a marriage may rightfully be dissolved, except for flagrant,

deliberate a luftery, while hus and and wife both live.

II. I believe in educating both sexes to the extent of our ability, so that they shall be thoroughly qualified for the duties that await them. I would educate daughters as completely as sons. I would accord them equal, but not necessarily identical, opportunities. I do not hold it essential that they should be educated together throughout; and I would not advise that they study and master exactly the same departments of knowledge. On the contrary, I would have some of their studies different; and I would not have them lodged as may happen in the dormitories of one college building. In short, I prefer to send a daughter for schooling to Vassar rather than Yale or Harvard.

III. As to politics and voting, I hold that the relation to government which Woman has hitherto borne, is not one imposed on her by Man, but freely and wisely chosen as that most consistent with her nature, her duties, and her happiness. I hold that the first man and first woman, having decided to unite their efforts and their fortunes, chose freely and naturally their appropriate duties respectively-the man going forth to wrest their joint subsistence from the elements: the woman remaining at home to care for their property and make that home agreeable to her husband on his return. I hold that, when government became a recognized public need, the men came together to establish it; the women, from an instinct of fitness, remaining at home. And now, if the human race were to perish to-morrow, and another such race were created to replace us, the men and women of that new race would necessarily accept and perform their respective duties substantially as we now do. Hence, you see, what you have to say of "Democratic government," taxation without represay of "Democratic government, sentation," etc., etc., fli-s entirely wide of my position. I regard the existing condition as a distribution of duties and functions for the common good, by the instinctive perception of fitness and free vocition of the great mass of both men and women.

IV. As to Woman's wages, I hold them inferior, partly because of her inferior strength, but mainly because of her inferior skill. Ni sson has no cause to complain; and the whortleberries sold in our markets bring no higher price when picked and offered by a man, than tuey would it he were a woman. The deplorable truth is that the greater number of our girls are not instructed in any useful calling

whatever, and are poorly paid for doing poor work.

This is all that your letter seems to call for. I am too busy and two weary to enter upon the elaborate discussion you invite; beside. I care not to travel a path aiready so beaten. But you saw fit, in commenting on my former letter, to impugn the moral conduct of some undesignated person who (you say) writes editorials on Woman Suffrage for the Tribune. I now challenge you to make good that impeachment, or confess that it was a wanton calumny. HORACE GREELET.

Tribune Office, Aug. 18, 1871.

MR. TILTON'S REJOINDER TO MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Horace Greeley:

My Dear Sir-As you have not picked up the gauntlet that I threw down, but speak of your weariness. I now leave you at rest, and to the contemplation of the following desultory notes:

L You may rail at Free Love or Divorce to your heart's content, and I shall not chide you. What grieves me is to see the Iribune a foe to Woman Suffrage. Having won a laurel in advocating the negro's emancipation, you are now discrowning yourself in striking at woman's enfranchisea leader of the party of progress, you are not now even a follower in its ranks. There was a time when the Tribuse used to waken us every morning with the sound of a trumpet. The dear old newspaper still gathers news, judges books, reports meetings, watches caucus s and whips free traders—all admirably, and never better than under the lieutenancy of Mr. Whiteiaw Reid. But the Tribune's soul —that is, its early fire, its spring-time glow, its enkindling heat—all this is gone. I pick up my daily copy from my door-steps as if it were a handful of ashes. You have ceased to be a reformer, and the Tribuae has no more moral mission than the London Times. Judged as you yourself have here tofore judged public men-that is, by the test question of

now stands toward Woman Suffrige as Mr. Vallandigham, during the wor stood t want the sleve's fordom. I he that 1-fore you do, you will live long enough to take new detect of "

new departure."

If "I would educate daughters," you say, "as completely as sens." No, you forget yourself. Only last week you drew a fancy picture of your own daughters as they would appear at a n minating convention, or before a jury, or in the senate, and you prayed that rather than they should come to any such career, you might be in your grave. prejudice of yours against educating women for public sessions must be of a late and abnormal growth in your mind. Indeed, it you were not the honest man I know to be. I should be tempted to say that you had invented this objection to serve as a point in this controversy. The very 1-st time I saw you at Cooper Institute, you were presiding over Miss Edgerton's lecture against the right of hir sex to speak in public; and I noticed that you paid to her the same reseet as to Dr. Chapin, for you went approvingly to sleep. Now, did you, on that tranquil occasion, cunningly exhibit the outward composure of a man inwardly shocked? A few years ago you opened the door of the *Independent* office and called out to me, "My friend, read no new book until you have first devoured Antoinette Blackwell's sermons, tor I heard her preach them, and they are great."
Were you shocked with that gentle preacher during the sermon time! A few months ago, you and I walked side by side to and from the tuneral of Wm. H. Burleigh, and you were full of kind words concerning his widow-ar honored lady who has since put her fine gifts to a beautiful use in the Christian ministry, and who lately preached a sermon which so melted the heart of a friend of mine that he says the memory of it will be a blessing to him as long as he lives. Is there something shocking to your mind in the new career which this noble woman has chosen? When I lectured at Iowa City, I was told that you, who had pre-ceded me a week, began your lecture with these words: "Ladies and gentlemen, I suppose it is now a universally admitted fact that I am the worst possible public speaker in the United States." Is it not, my dear sir, something of a family prejudice that leads you to anticipate the oratory of your daughters as simply shocking?

III. A just inference from your letter is that I advocate

Free Love. On the contrary, I stiffly oppose it. The latest bulletin of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews castigates me beause I hold that the heart's ideal is monogamic marriagethe supreme love of one man for one woman through life and (I hope) beyond death. But this is only my own view -I do not judge for others. Furthermore; I hold that love and love only, constitutes marriage; that marriage makes the bond, not the bond the marriage; and that, as the contract is to "love and honor," so when the love and honor end the contract dissolves, and the marriage ceases. I cheerfully relieve Mr. Henry B. Blackwell and other martinets in Bos ton by frankly acknowledging that I differ in these views from most other woman suffragists. But I am willing to take all the obloquy which this difference invokes on the few who are right from the many who are wrong. I would no more permit the law of the land to enchain me to a woman whom I did not love, or who did not love me, than I would permit the same law to handcuff me as a slave to a master on a plantation. There are higher laws than civil statutes, and I am a rebel against the State's too impertment interference between man and wife. Love should be like religion-free from mandate by the civil law. Now you may strike me for saying this, but the next generation will gild this sentiment with fine gold. As Kossuth said, "I can

IV. You say, "I hate all inculcation that a marriage may be rightfully dissolved, except for flagrant, deliberate adul tery, while husband and wife both live." I am ashamed of such a sentiment from your pen. Thousands of good women, like Mrs. McFarland, have obtained divorces from drunken and beasily husbands, not on account of adultery, but of sottishness or cruelty. By what right, divine or human, shall you remand these emancipated women to the loathsome embraces of men from whom they have fled in fear of their lives? Thousands of women, appealing to merciful and humane courts, have obtained divorces because husbands have deserted them, or mangled them, or starved them, or otherwise wrongly treated them. Why will you cruelly affront all womankind by saying to each one of these suffering women, "Your divorce is stripped of all moral sanction, and I point at you the finger of obloquy because you have asked the law to deliver you out of the jaws of leath and over of the gates of health?" eath, and out of the gates of hell"

V. You have instanced a married pair who, after a quarter of a century of wedlock, exhibit the husband in his prime, the wife in her decay. "He," you say, "has filled a wider sphere and enjoyed better opportunities for mental culture than she has, and feels himself her intellectual superior.' What an innocent confession you here make of your own damning theory of marriage! Doom a woman to be man's nferior from the very beginning of her married life, and what can you expect her to be at the end of it? Why does a woman, after twenty years of wedlock, show more physical and mental dilapidation than a man? It is because, during these years, you and your tellow-thinkers sentence her to be man's subordinate, not his equal—his servant, not his mate. Why should "the pains and cares of maternity wear her except that you have enacted a common law of marriage which either tyrannously forces or tacitly expects a woman to bear more children than she wants? should she be intellectually stupid and empty, except that, all her life long, you and the Tribune have shut her out from her husband's opportunities? Why should her husband have "a wider sphere" than hers, except that you and he have con-spired to crowd her into a narrower one? Why should he enjoy better opportunities for mental culture than sue, except that you have written and published your threats that even if your own daughters should attempt to fit themselves for something higher than household employment, or, in other words, should try to rise to the level of their father's genius, you would step down like Jacob sorrowfully into the grave! I frankly assert, because I solemly believe, that the oung men and women who marry to-day, and who derive their notions of the marriage relation from such teachers as you, will inevitably grow apart, until, at the end of a "quarter of a century of wedlock," they will find themselves in the very antithesis which you have described. Beware lest they curse your memory for bringing them to it!

VI. You astonish me by going back to the world's primi-

tive era to deduce therefrom the maxims that should govern

men and double tyranny over women? Must we go back to the swage tribes to learn civilization? If so, what would Nimrod have thought of the Tribune! or Pharaoh Necho of a Republican caucus? It we are not wiser than our ancestors, both they and we have lived in vain. The chief monument of the world's later wisdom is civil liberty. De Tocqueville shows that not the statesmanship of Greece and Rome ever once caught a glimpse of a truly democratic idea as one sees it in a town meeting in New England.
Our fathers discovered a truth before unrecognized
in history—namely, the dignity of man. Alexander
Hamilton said in the manifesto of the Revolution, "The rights for which we struggle are the rights of human nature." Building on this truth our fathers sought to conform their political government to the human heart, lest the passionate beatings of the one should upheave and overthrow the other. Accordingly, the doctrines which compose our American liberty—for instance, government by consent, taxation by representation, trial by jury and the like-are not merely flowers on the stalk of our civil system, but are the very sap and life-blood of its strength and bloom. They are not merely external devices of government, which have been invented by cunning wit or discovered by happy chance; but, on the contrary, they are the outward and natural exponents of the inward and irrepressible yearnings of the great heart of humanity. I say, therefore, first, you cannot escape from the argument that our democratic institutions, which at the outset included white men and now include negroes, must in like manner include women; and, second, setting aside this argument, as you do (being unable to answer what is unanswerable), you cannot escape from that more fundamental argument to which you vainly appeal—namely, that human nature itself excludes women from civil functions; for, in saying this, you forget that democratic institutions are but the recorded voice of this same human nature, uttering its co-equal demand for the rights of men and women, and now more than ever imperious for the common enfranchisement of both.

VII. I cannot overrate my sense of the importance of woman suffrage. It is an infinitely higher question than the abolition of slavery. Anybody with a human heart could see that the slave ought to be set free. But it takes a finer discernment, a deeper penetration, to discover that woman must be enfranchised. You have proved yourself competent to the lower, but incompetent to the higher reform. It must go on without you. It loses much by losing your stout pen, but you lose more by losing your golden opportunity to make the *Tribune* its banner of battle. Womanhood is a sacred thing, and yet the Tribune insults it every day. The centre of the world is home, and yet you bind a chain on the freedom which should reign within it. The chief hell on earth is a marriage profaned, and yet you lock the door to all escape from it. The industrial necessity of our day is better pay for women, and yet you deny them the ballot to procure it. The incentive to prostitution is hunger, and vet you give its victims only a tenth part of man's opportunity to save themselves from it. You are working a cruel wrong to society—undoing the beneficence of a litetime. And now you quench all hope of your ever showing any future and growing kindliness toward woman's enfranchisement. Nothing remains for its friends but to fight you as its enemy.

Consider, therefore, that war is declared.

VIII. Your allusion to some undesignated person whom you think I have calumniated, leads me to say that if, throughout this correspondence, any playfulness of mine has been so awkwardly expressed as to seem like asperity, or has otherwise turned my roses into thorns, the mischief has been only in my pen, not in my heart. It I have hurt your feelings, I pray you pardon me. Nor would I, for the sake of twenty jests, leave an unjust reflection on any of the fine bevy of young men in your office, whose helpful labors keep you from growing old. I do not forget that, as a shareholder in the Tribune, I am a partner in business with yourself and your managing editor, and yet more happy am I to remember that I am a still larger partner in friendship with you both. Moreover, if you consult my previous remarks, you will see that though I quote an idle tale (and it referred to an out-of-town contributor), I did so only to "deny it indignantly and to bring to its author's cheek the blush of shame." But Free Love is like a snake—it is best abused by some one whom it has bitten. And I thought the Tribune's

indignation superb. Affectionately yours.

THEODORE TILTON. The Golden Age, Aug. 22, 1871.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

It ought to be known that this association is not secret it does not aspire to the honor of being a conspiracy. Its meetings are held in public; they are open to all comers, though only members are permitted to speak (unless by special invitation), and none but members are allowed to vote. The several sections in this city and vicinity meet as follows:

Section 1 (German).—Sunday, 8 p. x., at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets.

Section 2 (French).—The second Sunday in each month, 2 P. M., at No. 100 Prince street (especially to accommodate female members) and every other Sunday, 9 A. M., at the same

Section 6 (German).—Friday, 8 p. m., at No. 10 Stanton

Section 8 (German)-Monday, 8 P. M., at No. 53 Union avenue, Williamsburgh, L I.

Section 9 American).—Wednesday 8 P. M., at No 25 East

Section 11 (German).-Thursday, S. r. M., West Thirty-

ninth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, at Hessel's Section 12 (American).—Sunday, S.P. M., at No. 44 Broad

THE Crown Prince of Prussia has the credit of saying that some of us may not admire or love Republicanism, but it is as impossible to hate it as it is impossible to hate nature herself." Such philosophic ideas are common to auto-rate and aristocrats. In fact, the beir to the crown is almost always liberal until he girds his temples with the golden cir. the day (which now is Woman Suffrage)—you are no longer a radical, but a conservative. You remind me of Patrick Henry, who began his career by saying, "Liberty or Death," and ended it by defending Virginian slavery. The Tribune offer us, in the way of government, except tyranny over lambs.

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

PANTARCHY.

MY RESPECTS TO MR. BOUCHER.

In your "Declaration of Principles," published in Wood-null & CLAVLIN'S WEERLY, No. 66, which contains, in the main, orthodox Pantarchical Doctrine, I find the following

The sovereignty of the individual, or free-competition system, is the opposite to an organized system, and is not only unscientific merely, but it tends to chaos—is chaos. It is predicated upon the theory, or rather the idea, that we are but individuals—that we are wholly selfish and not

at all social beings.

The Communistic System, on the contrary, is predicated on the rica that we are wholly socialistic in our character, and it is, therefore, the opposite extreme, from the golden mean, where the truth of the case lies, and is, therefore, like the other system, by one half false, or rather falsely predicated.

We are both individual or selfish, and social, by organiza tion, by nature, and therefore must not only have organized system, but the system must be predicated upon this duality of the nature of man.

The first great necessity, and it is an absolute necessity, in order to effect nate the organization of society generally, is the scientific organization of industry—of labor.

Your short epigrammatic method of statement has its advantages, coupled with the disadvantages of being liable to do injustice to phases of social opinion which you undertake to characterize. "Sovereignty of the Individual" is a technicality of Mr. WARREN's contribution to social science, and should be used, therefore, as defined by him; and as so defined, it is not at all equivalent to the existing "free competition" system with which you couple and confound it.' Indeed, taken with its own limit, "at one's own cost," meaning not at the cost of other people, and with Mr. Warren's complimentary principle, "cost the limit of price," as the measure of equity, it is so far from being chaos, that it is the absolute ideal basis of social order. So far from being unscientific, it is rigorously scientific, so far as it goes; and if it is to be criticised at all, it is only on the ground of being too scientific to be made readily practical.

If men would understand and adopt these principles, they would put an end to social chaos, and lay the foundation of harmony; without any resort to communistic associationwhich is Mr. Warren's great object. The real objections are that men cannot and will not accept and apply such purely abstract principles; that they do not sufficiently love justice; and that other beneficent results than the mere extinguishment of chaos and injustice, certain sympathetic accommodations, for which associate or communistic life will after all be requisite, must also be sought for and gain a representation:

And that equity or the extinguishment of profit-making can be (perhaps) better secured through a more complex, a less symplistic, though more artificial, and less rigorously scientific method.

What you mean to say is that Unlimited Divergent Individuality or Free Competition is the opposite of an organized system, etc. The Sovereignty of the Individual is something quite different, and is the basis of, and a very precious element in, every true organization; and it is for this reason that Mr. Warren will and should forever rank as one of the first of Sociologists, although his principles may find themselves practically vindicated under forms of society very different from, and, indeed, quite the opposite of what he has had in idea.

But this is incidental. Why I clipped the above extract from your "Declaration" I will now tell you.

After sketching Divergency on the one hand and Convergency on the other (Divergent Individuality or Free Competition, and Communism), you call the latter "the opposite extreme from the golden mean, where the truth of the case lies." Now, I have to object to this statement as being still short of the truth. I object to the whole "golden mean" doctrine as being no nearer the truth than the two extremes, or either of them singly. The middle (mean part) of a stick is no more the whole stick than the two ends, or one end. Strictly speaking, it is a mere point, as they are mere points. But even when not conceived of so strictly, this mean signifirs that we are not to go (in thought or practically) too far out toward either end. Golden-mean-ism is, therefore, the same as Eelecticism, which I also object to, as an incompleteness. What I propound is INTEGRALISM, which means the whole stick, or "the whole hog," if you will-which stops at no mean, except for pivot or balancing purposes, but which goes out in its views and practices quile to both ends of the subject (whatsoever), and beyond them into the clear, open space in both directions; which reverses the drifts of direction from time to time, and traverses the whole distance, in all senses, counterparting, interweaving and reconciling all differences, and receding to the centre of mean as a pivot, or to the two ends, if appropriate, as the bearing points of the gudgeons-comprehending in a word

is schot is meant by the Philosophy of Integralism. Except for the purposes of balancing and governing and measuring distances, weights and the like, I hate mean things and mean people altogether, and golden means, just

the whole system of the mechanismus, whatsoever it is. That

the habit of saying, that therefore. I find myself always o pelled to tell two lies before I can tell toe traff. I find I shall have to amend this statement and say that I have to tell three lies before I can tell the truth.

The first lie in this case is Individuality (Divergent), which is a great and profoundly significant truth which lies at the bottom of all other truth; a truth except for the fact that all half-truths are lies, and that it is counterparted by the opposite lie, which is Unity (Convergent Individuality), an equally profoundly significant grand truth except for the same fact that half-truths are lies, and that this in turn is only a half truth, and must be perpetually counterparted by the opposite divergency.

But now comes up the middle or mean and asserts itself as the truth. No, I thank you; that truth is also a lie. As important as a truth as either of the others, it sins also by omission and is a lie by reference to what it fails to say. Eclectics are no better than extremists; unless they are many sided, versatile and ultra enough to be at the same time Integralists. Integralism is the final philosophy, and none can go beyond it, because it is the inclusion of the whole in all its parts, aspects and diversities.

I thank you, therefore, Mr. Boucher, for having given me this opportunity to state more explicitly what is meant by Integralism, as distinguished even from Eclecticism, which is the last preceding stage of mental evolution before reaching it. The Science of Integralism in all Spheres of Being is

NIVERSOLOGY The Grand Universal Institute of all Human Affairs, based on the Philosophy of Integralism and guided by the Science of Universology (Neo-Positivism) is THE PANTARCHY.

Do what you will about it, things have got to come to this pass at last; and, perhaps, we might as well begin to see the end from the beginning, and begin from now to work in the right way, instead of wasting another generation or two in preliminary tactics and evolutions.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

"THE WORLD DOES MOVE," AFTER ALL.

The Tribune, of August 15, has the following:

"The Pittsburgh Gazette says of Mr. Greeley's averment (in his letter to Tilton) that he would not, in all cases, contin in letter to Thion) that he would not, in an easy, or sider one violation of marriage vows a re-son for divorce. This, of course, is applicable to the male sex only; as even the Tribune philosopher would not attempt to argue that a wife might commit adultery "only once," and be forgiven by her husband.' As Mr. Greeley had said, in the very paragraph on which the Gazette comments, 'You and I agree that husbands have no rightful immunity in such matters which ought not also to be accorded to the wives,' we submit that this is rather rough.'

The naire verdancy of the Pit'sburg Gazette is here as amusing as the positive advancement of Mr. Greeley in the comprehension of Christianity and decency is encouraging. 'This, of course," says the Gazette, in all simplicity, "is applicable to the male sex only," etc. They may be forgiven, but never a woman, "of course!" blurting out what most men have tacitly assumed always, but what very few are now brutal enough or silly enough to say so openly. It is as if some South Carolina Rip Van Winkle, who had slept through the war, were to wake up now and, overhearing some of the talk of to-day, should exclaim, in all honesty, "You don't mean, of course, that a white man hasn't a right to wollop his nigger." Why, bless your soul, my dear man, there are no more "niggers" to wollop! They are all colored persons, or American citizens of African descent, or something of that sort.

And where have you of the Pittsburg Gazette been sleeping all this time? Don't you know that as great a change has taken place in public opinion already, in behalf of women, as in behalf of the "niggers;" and that a woman has as much right as a man has to do or to be anything? Even Mr. Greeley, the last and latest old fogy of all on this subject, as we thought him, has got ahead of you, and admits the same law of free forgiveness to both sexes. We thank you of the Gazette for reminding us, by the contrast, that even this is progress, and that Mr. Greeley is not absolutely a fossil specimen of the old and dark times before the flood.

PROFANITY.

A correspondent wants to know if the Hon. Horace Greeley swears. We answer : Mr Greeley is a great man, and if he swears it is only on great occasions, such as are indicated in Jonah, iv. 9, viz.: "Doest thou well to be indicated in Jonali, iv. 9, viz.: "Doest thou well to be angry? And he said, I do well to be angry."—Exchange

There is the germ of a great truth binted at in this squib. Our prevalent ideas of profanity are silly and babyish in the extreme, as are nearly all of our Sunday-school inculcations of morality. "Swear not at all" is a right injunction, doubtless, in respect to eath-taking in an anciert sense. which has now gone mostly out of use; that of binding the soul to the performance of some undertaking in the future, and invoking the sanction of God or the Gods, or their vengeance in case of failure. But what has this to do with the use of strong expletives in conversation, such as every man and woman of strong impulses and convictions is often prompted to use. Indeed, it is the most religious natures who are the most frequently and sometimes almost irresistably prompted to swear. "Be yeangry and sin not" is an injunction which they understand. The namby-pamby As all truth is complex, at least two-sided, I have been in creatures whose souls are never stirred by any great emotion | ing charge of his former letter, and dealing with it in the

meion can easily submit to milk-and-water presand moralizing of all sorts; but great souls will have their volcanic erruptions, or are, at least, liable to have them.

What is wrong and wicked in the matter is the habit of wearing: the senseless and disgusting habit of using strong expletives which mean nothing. This is a mere abuse of the true men of objurgation and invective, and cannot be too severely condemned. Horace Greeley has, therefore, the right of it; as George Washington had also. Neither of them were profane, for neither of them took ever the name of God in emin. Both of them, when they used that name, used it effectively; and then swearing is just as good as praying. It is the dead, inanimate, meaningless use of language which is to be deprecated, and preached against. Never swear except on great occasions; never swear unless the occasion is worthy of the manifestation, and demands righteous indignation; and, then, if you swear, do it +ifectively. Put your soul into it and make yourself felt. Washington and Greeley are instances of this instinctively correct use of expletives; and the public, even the religious and moralistic public, instinctively accepts them, and condone conduct which they theoretically condemn.

A good deacon was mildly rebuking a "hard case" for profamity. "O, deacon," said the man, " never mind; your praying and my swearing are just alike." "How is that?" said the deacon. "O," said the other, " neither of us mean anything by it." Now, this was probably true; and in that case the praying was just as bad as the swearing; and both were bad, not because they were either praying or swearing. in fact, but because they were the bogus article; because they were neither praying nor swearing, but false pretences, mere dead corpses of the living realities which they imitated.

A lady told me recently a good story of an Irish servant girl in her service, who said, pathetically, " I am so sorry it is wicked to swear; it is such nice manly language." There was an instinct in this of the true perception, that as felt by Mr. Greeley, who sits and sleeps comfortably in his cushioned pew of a Sunday, and is really a good Christian, but who thinks that there is a time also for swearing. The idea is getting abroad, too, that the moralists have been simplistic, and not discriminative, in their teachings on this subject. A distinguished literary man said to me recently that he was preparing an article on "The Divine Uses of Profanity."

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

MR. WARREN AGAIN.

It was an oversight that in concluding my criticism on Mr. Warren's letter two weeks ago, I omitted to do what I had promised to do in respect to showing that Mr. Warren does not logically adhere to his own definition of Rights.

I have previously shown that, by his definition, Rights means rectifications, straightenings-out or what "works rightly" in social relations-which is saying straight roads; but that in ordinary usage, in which Rights and Duties are contrasted, Right means the Direction of the Straight Road which runs toward me or my advantage, and that Duty means the opposite Direction of the same Straight Road, that which runs away from or against me or my advantage, and to or toward my neighbor or his advantage.

Now in the last clause of Mr. Warren's letter, he says; You have incidentally done me justice in saying that I demand rights, but do not prescribe 'duties' (to other people). Their right of self-sovereignty (for which I have profound reverence) forbids this impertinence."

If we assume that Mr. Warren is consistent in his use of the word rights in this clause, and that, therefore, he means by it merely rectifications (with their two drifts of direction, to and from), then the term includes BOTH rights, in the ordinary sense (to), and duties (from); and then by "demanding rights" (in this sense, the sense of his definition) he does prescribe duties to other people," and to all people-since duties, equally with rights, in the minor sense, are included in the meaning of rectifications, or rights, in the major sense -Mr. Warren's peculiar and technical sense of the term.

If we hold Mr. Warren, therefore to his definition of Rights, he does prescribe Duties to others, however impertinent it may be to do so; but as he informs us that he never does so, the only escape is to assume that now he is using rights in the ordinary or minor sense, to which he has fallen down unconsciously, that in which rights stand contrasted with duties (as to and from)—quad erat demonstrandum.

We should only have to pursue him through his writings at large to show that he runs into this confusion habitually. Another point omitted. Mr. Warren talks of desiring to avoid being ruined by "codes and courts," which, he says, I am so willing "to carry into the future, instead of getting rid of them by an intelligent view of self-interest." Now this fling and depreciative imputation is all based on the fact that I referred to the codes and courts as having a more satisfactory definition for the word rights than the one which Mr. Warren furnishes. Mr. Warren knows that my purposes, as much so as his, are to reduce the necessity for and the intervention of law courts to the minimum, or if that is practicable, to dispense with them altogether; and this reasoning, through childish irritation, by unauthorized inuendo, is unworthy of Mr. Warren, and he should be on his guard, not in the future to indulge in it.

A third point. Mrs. Woodhull shows me a quarrelsome letter from Mr. Warren, in which he complains of my takBalletin of the Pantarchy; as it th her part. He forgers that his form wine, was an answer to what I had was intended for the Bulletin. I w allusion to other par's of his more re that, on reflection, he would not be with my comments; nor do I know to be printed.

THE New York Times' review o OF UNIVERSOLOGY AND ALWATO, length, is unable to decide whether great philosopher. As the notice of extracts from the book, very fi pudiate it; but I do not republish i written down to the comprehension to understand me. Mick for tabes

CORRESPONI

FOREST

My DEAR ANDREWS - Ween I this state. I put into my trunk a v Universelle," and into my hand & CLAPLIN'S WEEKLT. Of late I anything of Fourier, because the so hopelessly discordant in view though having ears would not be not see. How often have I thou: I done, that I should be obliged t be able to make others see it." I cars, so I took out the Weekly (happened it had in it your stat standing and alliance between

should perhaps have done more Every socialist and every stad and read the Weekly. They ca inspire them with new life, and new dispensation, will be bor Woman's Movement a mother. had only the father, and no cl have the mother, and all good t

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MY FRIEN

AFTER THE DANISH O

CHAPT

Christmas is to most peop much in its religious aspect presents, family reunions and their happy influences to a las-Christendom; but a few are de my brothers, the friends of t tude of my friends and relat sions found me in bachelerin a street devoted to residence my head was a family of hat parents; through the ceiling c loud laughter, ming'ed with From one side of me the dull party of grown perple, while of "Sisauna," "Dearest Matold of a gay company of h state of matrimony. I can drinking songs and negro med the Christian observance of 1 coat, cap and gloves, west is

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IDREWS.

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COMMENCE

My Dona Asimpo - March 12 th New York to a comme I done that I should be a light to see the truth, and yet not to able to make others see it." I had my bag with me in the care, so I took out the Weekly (for it is the paper), and as it happened it had in it your statement of the cordial understanding and alliance between Woodhull & Claffin and yourself. As I read hope and faith came to the front again : once more I felt like myself, and could enjoy dear old Fourier. It did me so much good that I determined to write and tell you so, and had I written at the moment I should perhaps have done more justice to my feelings.

Every socialist and every student of sociology should have and read the Weekly. They cannot do without it. It will in-pire them with new life, and the New Order, child of the new dispensation, will be born, now that it has in the Woman's Movement a mother. Up to the present time we had only the father, and no child was possible; now we have the mother, and all good things are certain to follow.

I wish I could tell you adequately how much encouraged I am, although I have not yet had the satisfaction of studying your book, and I cannot yet speak or write Alwato.

I shall see you soon, I hope, when I trust some work will be found for me in connection with the great events with which the present is now pregnant. Don't scold me if I tell you that I felt like shouting right in the cars, "Andrews and Victory!" and that though I pun a little on Victoria, and let victory follow Andrews, it is through no disrespect for victory, Victoria, or woman. Faithfully yours,

THROUGH LIFE.

We slight the gifts that every season bears, And let them fall unheeded from our grasp, In our great eagerness to reach and clasp The promised treasure of the coming years;

Or else we mourn some great good passed away, And, in the shadow of our grief shut in, Refuse the lesser good we yet might win, The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the chambers of our life we pass, And leave them one by one, and never stay. Not knowing how much pleasantness there was In each, until the closing of the door Has sounded through the house and died away - Chambers's Journal

MY FRIENDS AND L

AFTER THE DANISH OF ERIC B., BY ROVER.

CHAPTER VII.

Christmas is to most people a time of great joy, not so much in its religious aspect as its social. The giving of presents, family reunions and visits of friendship, extend their happy influences to a large share of the population of Christendom; but a few are denied this annual joy, they are my brothers, the friends of the Pope. Through the solicitude of my friends and relatives, one of these yearly occasions found me in bachelor-quarters up one flight of stairs in a street devoted to residences almost exclusively. Over my head was a family of happy youngsters and contented parents; through the ceiling came sounds of little feet and loud laughter, mingled with the hum of small voices. From one side of me the dull murmur indicated a friendly party of grown people, while from the other side snatches of "Susanna," "Dearest Mac," and other negro melodies, told of a gay company of half fledged candidates for the state of matrimony. I cannot say that the singing of drinking songs and negro melodies chimed with my idea of coat, cap and gloves, went into the street, hoping to find at any rate, I did not. A few minutes after I laid down I

The analysis Pure wiff-horse, relied in the the same mireagenesses, fire it with that part of our men-Fire or House Rich Co. M. S. Commission and the sub-rimate and dipendent eleand a feel tillegreat principal effects are numerous, this state I put to home to be a common of Paragraph | Unit of the continued and the transfer of his one great absorbing Universal, and into my hands again by of Walle to a factor of the result in the first to awaren a transfer with Markey. Of late I have not been able to make the result in many cases holds its place at the head our will-these and in many cases holds its place at the head any many of Fourier tweeta e the ideal made the real seem of the class of pleasure-givers from the cradle to the grave. someted set in solutions in siew of the fact that the world As we haven, our relations to our fellows multiply our though has no ears would in t hear, and having ey - would so record happiness, but fail to change the great current not see. How often have I thought to myself, "What have which cut its at mad in our nature, through the years when self alone held - way. When those pocket editions of self begin to charter around us, it would seem that they took from the character of our enjoyment its extreme selfish nature; but it is doubtful if they do more than hide under a shadow the same old love of self which infancy and youth begot. The mother's pride in her son is not so much that he posseeses those qualities which call forth comme dation from the world as that he is her boy. The tather, while listening to the brilliant conversation of his daughter, is not content with the admiration she receives, but must let it be known that he bears a relationship to her which deserves consideration.

So I walked on down the street, half enjoying my friend Wardlow, and yet doubting in whose favor the balance of joy would be found. Music and laughter greeted me at every step, and a few minutes' walk brought to my mind that I was alone. The streets were deserted. I would have given a beggar a greater largess than usual for companionship. Could I have found one of those pinched specimens so common in European cities I would have taken it home with me, and made a Christmas evening happy for one at least; but no, not even a beggar was abroad in the quiet streets. I rushed over into Broadway and dropped in at several sa-Lons, hoping to find some of my bachelor chums; but they were all away from their usual haunts. The waiters stared at me as if I were a lion broke loose from Van Amburgh's menagerie. When I asked one of them for Valkenberg, he lazily laid down his paper, rubbed his eyes, and with voice broken by gaping, answered that he had gone out of town, then resumed his paper, as much as to say, what business have you to be troubling me upon Christmas evening.

One of these annual breaks into the full-tensioned lives of us Americans, found me guest of my landlord. He was a well-to-do cabinet-maker with a stock of happy children around him. His wife was a model housekeeper, and prided herself upon proficiency in all relating to the culinary art. She was a good woman, content in the love of her husband and the happiness of her children, which secured the goodwill of society. I played with the children, talked politics with the father, and at the table pleased the mother by partaking freely of all the good things which she had prepared: roast pork, pickled cabbage, sweet cakes, browned potatoes, roast goose, charlotte-russe, ham, fried parsnips, omelet de sardines, roast turkey, stewed onions and other numerous dishes which go to make up a Christmas dinner in the house of a thriving tradesman. The whole washed down with a few glasses of wine, some Scotch ale and several cups of tea. After dinner the good man would have me try a glass of punch of his own make after the manner taught him by a sea-captain who had learned to make it in Stockholm or some other part where the people want something to keep them warm. So I drank several glasses with the worthy man, and if I were vulgar would not hesitate to curse the man who taught this kind friend to manufacture such a compound. It was the heaviest stuff I ever drank; when I got to my home it was with difficulty that I could bear it up a single flight of stairs.

Some old writer, or writer of olden time, has given us directions how to make a dragon, I do not know that any one has tested the formula, but I can give full instructions bow to make a nightmare, and will be answerable for the success of any one who will follow my directions.

Take of goose meat with browned potatoes, roast pork and stewed apples, pickled cabbage and omelet, boiled ham with fried parsnips, roast turkey and stewed onions; with all this drink liberally of Scotch ale and wines, both sweet and sour; then take tea and cakes, with custards, followed by nuts and fruit; eat of all these from half-past five to seven, then take a few glasses of whisky, no matter whether made into punch or not. At nine or ten be sure you undress yourself upon the Christian observance of the day, so I put on my over- retiring, when you will not have to wait long for the effects:

to and a second of the second of the The defendance of the state of The grant production of the second se Control of the Control of the Control and the control of th to a would bear, so I present with the Transfer to the transfer of the contract of the contract of the contract of the charms of my pre 15 d with my to the contract to more than the charms of my pre 15 d with my to those so my ty to express the first time.

The term and was been from the real and a grantfying as the imagination little days for pury, and I would then pury follows to because a first progress. What is the source of pleasure four promission -that is, Fig. a front-source one to my house to spind a see at ever the taxe at the rat whist, and cat a Christmar dinner. To y promost to come, and I had all the necessary preparation must for their one realinment. At four o'clock there came a ring at the deer bell, and the grl brought me a note from Havens, one of the three, saying that he had gone to the rallway station with a friend from the country, and said triend had over one all resistance and carried him off to his home. So our want would be played with a duminy that evening. A little later the nephew of Soriers called toway that some relatives from the country had a rived of his fatter's Generalized with his brother-in-laws, as d he could not come, thought en was corry to lose the evening, as it would be so only quote. The prospect was dubious, even for a three-handed game, as Peterson and myself must be content with a game of eachre.

An hour later and no Peterson made his appearance, so 1 put on my coat and storted to see what was the matter in that quarter. A girl opened the door in answer to my ring, and looked surprised at my question, "Where's Peterson?"

"He has gone to spend the day in the country with his father-in-law;" was the girl's answer.

"With whose father in law?" I asked, for the astonishment was mine now.

"With his," Peterson's; the girl replied.

"What! Is Peterson married?"

"Yes." "When?"

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"The day before yesterday, to Miss Sherwood, of Yonkers, and he is there spending Christmas."

As she said this the girl withdrew as if frightened, probably by the look of surprise with which I received the intormation. Turning toward home, or toward my lodgings, erroneously styled home. I was set thinking.

Is it possible that Peterson has become a family man? Shall I have to eat all the Christmas dinner prepared for four? Will Havens have a good time in the country? No question about Peterson, just married, and to such a pretty, yes, and sensible girl too, as Miss Sherwood. Peterson, the old bachelor, confirmed Pope's friend, as I had believed. Married! How I would blush when next I saw him if Mrs. Peterson should happen to be along?

Why should I blush? why, because he has beaten me in the race all old bachelors are making.

My house was cheerless enough that night. At eight o'clock the girl asked me if she should bring in the dinner? I told her no, and went to bed dinnerless, supperless; went to sleep and had no nightmare.

TO BE CONTINUED

MANY seem to think that men are more inventive than women, but sex does not dete mine the talents of individuals.

Few, comparatively speaking, know how much they are indebted to women in this direction.

Mrs. Ruth W. Briggs, of Vermont, in 1854, designed and copyrighted a diagram or scale from which nearly all kinds of garments for ladies and children are cut in the most desirable style and comfortable fit.

She introduced it in nearly every Eastern and Western city, years ago, now has out her sixth edition, having simplified it from time to time, so that the original nine pieces are all combined in two; and now teaches it occasionally, as a means of paying expenses, as she atten is the Spiritualists' conventions and woman's rights meetings, where her whole energies are bent as a worker for humanity and especially her own sex.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, December 4, 1870.

Mrs. R. W. Briggs:

Madam—Having used your very valuable diagram for cutting ladies' dresses for some time in Califo n'a, where I have been in that business, I cheerfully give it the preference of all others; and I have used three besides yours. purchased mine of Madam Bishop, of San Francisco, who was agent for them at that time. Afterward I retired from business, and sold my diagram to the lady who succeeded me, thinking I should get another, and now I have moved to this country, where there is an excellent opening for an en-terprising lady to do well, both for herself and you. Victoria is a city of five or six thousand inhabitants, and the dress makers or people scarcely know what a diagram is. As I do not know your wholesale price, please send one dozen to commence with, per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, C. O. D. Please send immediately to

MRS. R. W. TURNER, Victoria, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia

week.

Of course Booth's scenery for "Little Nell" is magnificent. So far as pictorial effects and properties are concerned, everything is lovely. Mass Lotta here if is as charming, as exuberant, as buoyant and as mirth provoking as ever. By common consent, Miss Lotts is so delicious that critics by aside their pens, or cease to dip them in the proverbial verjuice, using only some honeyed medium in its place. Miss Lotta pleases the public, draws them to the theatre, and rends them home happy. That is all a management—even a Boothian management—need care about. Some carping Aristarchus may say this is not art. What matters? Does it pay? Art without stamps, where is it? Who cares to see Medea of Phoedra twice? Who but an undertaker chooses to attend funerals? Even the remorse of Beaufort or the despair of Lear becomes wearlsome by much repe-A nightly dose of Forrest would be detestable. Hear it ye actors! give us variety. Yet there are two or three players who never tire. People go veck by week to see Joe Jefferson and never seem to tire of laughing at the pathetic parts, and those who have seen Lotta nineteen times go again for the twentieth, and still find her fresh, vivacious, sprightly and original as ever. It may be that after all nature is better than art; and that Lotta, playing herself, is better than Booth playing Romeo. I have only to say, as I have before said, that the audience are the best judge, not of art-oh, no! not by a great dealbut of what they themselves want, and of what amuses And, having found out the secret, managers are in the right to give it them. Were I a manager, I would vastly prefer to play to a full house with Lotts than to empty benches with Garrick.

The perennial Lydia, with her real blonds, newly imported, never palls on the public taste. New York swells, New York belles, New York heavy men and New York solid matrons all go to see Lydia. It was, and is, and ever will be a miserable lie of envious scribblers to say that only young fools or old fogies go to see Lydia. I have with my own eyes seen a larger attendance of fair women than of men; have heard their ejaculations, "Isn't she sweet!" "Oh! how cunning!" "Ah, but she's awful pretty, and not in the least fast!" There is no denying that Lydia is a power, and may always command the plaudits of the crowd. People go to the play to be amused; they like a play that has a pleasant ending; they want to adjourn to Clark's, or Bigot's, or Delmonico's in a cheerful humor, to get their champagne and ice cream, and not to be swabbing their eyes with a wet towel or snuffling all the way home in a depth of wretched let-me-alone-don't-speak-to-me-ishness.

Speaking only for myself, however, and not as one of the public, I do hope one day to see something higher and better than even the "Old Curiosity Shop." Brougham's, not Dickens', "Bluebeard" has its uses; but I have hope of seeing Bandmann or Janauschek or Scebach again. Even "Fernande" or "Fron Fron" have more nature and vastly more art in them; and even if Daly's peculiarly original play should be no better than the "Love Chase" or "London Assurance," I shall endeavor to cease from grumbling. W. H.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.-Kelly & Leon's Minstrels failed to produce their new piece, "A Trip Around the World," last week, but the panorama was unrolled on Monday. More anon.

ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

[From Col. John W. Forney's Recollections.]

Writing about "public men," I am not willing to exclude myself from the opportunity of saying something about the celebrated women who have figured in American history. Prominent among my own recollections was the versatile and original Frances Wright, or Madame Frances d'Ansmont, still better known as "Fanny Wright," an English woman, who first visited this country in 1818, 1820 and 1825, and died in Cincinnati, on the 2d of December, 1832, aged 57. She excited much comment by her leveling doctrines and her extravagant language. But she had many followers and coadjutors, among them the still living Robert Dale Owen. The well-known Amos Gilbert wrote a memoir of her in 1855, three years after her death, entitled "The Pioneer Woman; or, The Cause of Woman's Rights." She was a person of immense energy and uncommon versatility. The list of her works is something unusual. She wrote a tragedy called "Altorf." in 1819; "Views of Society and Manners in America," which ran through four editions, and was translated into French, published in 1820, and republished, with alterations and additions, in 1821 and 1822; "A Few Days in Athens," being a translation of a Greek mauneript found in in Herculaneum, and a defense of the Epicurean Philosophy, published in London in 1822, and republished in Boston the same year. These are followed by a course of popular lectures, spoken in all the leading cities North. West and South, and [From Col. John W. Forney's Recollections.]

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THE ANGLO-SAXON WOMEN.

THE ANGLO-SAYON WOMEN.

Who does not recall those Cimbri whom Marius had so much trouble in conquering, and whose women rivaled the men in boldness and heroism? Those women who had followed their husbands to the war gave to the Romans a lesson in modesty and greatness of soul of which the future tools of the tyrants and the Cresars were not worthy. They would surrender only on the promise of the Consul that their honor should be protected, and that they should be given as slaves to the Vestals, thus putting themselves under the protection of those whom they believed virgins and priestesses. The great heginner of democratic dictatorship refused, upon which they killed themselves and their children, generously preferring death to shame! The Anglo-Saxons came fr m the same districts bathed by the waters of the northern sea which had been inhabited by the Cimbri, and showed themselves worthy of descent from them, as much by the irresistible ouslaught of their warriors as by the indisputable power of their women. No trace of the old Roman spirit which put a wife in manu in the hand of her husband—that is to say, under his feet, is to be found among them.

Woman is a person, and not a thing. She lives, she speaks, and acts for herself, guaranteed against the last outrage by severe penalties, and protected by universal respect. She inherits, she disposes of her possessions—sometimes even she deliberates—she fights, she governs, like the most proud and powerful of men. The influence of women has been nowhere more effectual, more fully recognized, or more enduring than among the Anglo-Saxons, and nowhere was it more legitimate or more happy.

Women had already occupied an important place soming the Britons, and often reigned and fought at their head—witness Boadicea, immortalized by Tacitus. Free women, married, and possessing five acres of land, voted in the public assemblies of the Canso or tribes of Britain.

From the beginning of Christianity women everywhere became the active and penerous figures, in whom beauty an

in 1820, and republished, with alterations and additions, in 1821 and 1822; "A Few Days in Athens," being a translation of a Greek mannecript found in in Herculaneum, and a defense of the Epicurean Philosophy, published in London in 1822, and republished in Boston the same year. These are followed by a course of popular lectures, spoken in all the leading cities North. West and South, and printed for circulation, and running through six editions. She was also the author, in company with Robert Dale Owen, of certain popular tracts, and in 1844 her biography was published in England, including her notes and political letters. I shall always remember the effect produced by the lectures of this indefatigable and really gifted woman as she traveled through Pennsylvania many years ago. Controverted and attacked by the clergy and the press, she maintained an undaunted front, and persevered to the last. That she was a woman of great mind is established by the number of her followers, including some of the best intellects of the country, and by the repeated publication and very general reading of her tracts and cressays. It is related that when she came to her death-bed she recanted most of her free-love and socialistic theories.

Very different from Fanny Wright was the notorious and the Royall, who died on the 1st of September, 1854, on Capitol Hill, in the city of Washington. She was the terror of politicians, and especially of Congressmen. I can see her now, tramplug through the halls of the old Capitol, umbrella in hand, setzing upon every passer-by, and offering her book for sale. Any public man who refused to buy was sure of a swere philippic in her newspaper, the Washington Paul Pry, or in that which succeeded it,

WOMAN ITEMS.

Prom Utah we have that he had asce are mind a merculo in the receive a wadays. Miss Ciara Barton to in France visiting the dome-tated districts, and looking after the invesses or of ligh

Brigham is where than Boghem - White the test by the warm had a Brigham City agreembly to the deep of old "Porgs" - Homest ler of old Trough.
"Howard to yndon," of the New York fr
Mail to all the Proce deaf, built to a dapper, its
eyed and smart little woman, for ad plan.

Mrs. Mary Ann Correland, of Magazzette 1, was has rused tent salescocked parts of property for a quain dam ages done her by furnishing the control of the measured. "Jenny June," the industrious interest Nr. Croly, of the World, used to call forter T a "invitary chambermaid." She has a large faintly of mattern.

Within five years six Minnesota girls, daughters of in invalid farmer, have chared forty acres of weed-and, fenced and cultivated it, without male interson-

"I do so envy Eve," said a married lady to a frierd.
"How so!" asked the friend. "Because her husband could never badger her about how his mother used to do thinga."

A young lady of Montgomery, Ala., on being told that her lover had been suddenly killed, cried: "Oh, that oplendid gold watch of his! Give me something to remember him by."

Several beautiful Polish ladies are the sensation at Newport. They dress their hair in the "classical" style, which consists of a small coil high on the head, from which drop two or three curls.

Many families, says the New York Mail, who re-side in elegant atone fronts, and appear very wealthy, after marrying off their daughters, move into smali-er dwellings in a less fashionable part of the city. Mrs. Gildersleeve Longstreet, who wrote the pretty oem of "Mrs. Lofty and I" (which was set to music

by the Hutchinsons and sung so sweetly, years ago by Abby), is now the editress of a fashion magazine.

A Pittsburg girl slept twenty-two days, then arose, ate two pies, and abused her friends because they teased her "for oversleeping an hour in the morning." They told her that it was lucky that they hadn't buried her. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps thinks there is more downright misery among young women between the ages of eighteen and thirty than among any other class of people. This may be true. If true, "nothing to do" is at the root of the evil.

The sister of Delescluze, the famous Communist, now in her sixty-fifth year, is to be tried by a council of war at Versaillies on various charges. She is said to have been a Petroleuse, and to have murdered several of the troops of Thiers.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmadge says that women have a right to do everything which they can do well. Cer-tainly; but if men were permitted to do only that which they do well, what a host of poor fellows would be thrown out of employment.

Mrs. Augustus Wilbur, of Grundy County, Wyom ing, discovered that her husband had made a sort of a brevet wife of a servant gril. At the mouth of the deadly revolver she ordered the pair to leave the premises, and now runs that farm herself.

At Bristol, England, the other day a respectably-dressed woman, who was in great mental distress, was arrested as "disorderly." Before the magistrate she stated that she had been sold by her husband to another man for £50. The husband admitted receiving the money, and seemed annoyed that the woman did not acquiesce in the bargain. All the parties were discharged.

It is not generally known how extensively Olive Logan has been a contributor to the New York newspaper press. She has farnished correspondence, critical reviews, reketches and editorials, at different times, for the New York Tribune, World, Times, Sun, Herald, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser and Evening Mall, besides a dozen weekly journals. She has also written largely for the London journals. At present she writes nothing but plays and lecturesher new lecture now under way being on "Nice Young Men."

Lady Rosamond Churchill, to whom Prince Arthur Lady Rosamond Churchill, to whom Prince Arthur is said to have made an offer of marriage, is a descendant of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, whose fortunate career was so largely due to Sarah Jennings, his wife, the intimate friend of Queen Anne. Churchill's sister was one of the many miscresses of Charles II., by whom she was made Duchess of Cleveland. The future Marlborough accepted an annuity from his sister—part of the wages of her shame—and with this money he bought a commission in the army, and began the career in which he won so high a reputation. high a reputation.

high a reputation.

The venerable Mrs. Mary Chase Barney, of Washington, was struck with paralysis in her right side on Sunday morning. She has been confined to her bed for the past eighteen months from the effects of a paralytic stroke. This venerable lady, now in her eighty-eighth year, is a daughter of Samuel Chase, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the last surviving child of any of the signers of that instrument. It is a coincidence that the last surviving signer, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last surviving child of any signer, and the last surviving widow (Mrs. Hannah K. Chase) of any signer were all of Maryland.

NEW MUSIC.

Among Messrs. C. H. Ditson & Co.'s recent publica

tions we notice the following:
"The Man o' Airlie," so effectively sung by Law rence Barrett at Booth's Theatre, is a sweet, plaintive melody, and capable of great expression.
"The Scout," by Campana, is a bright, original

song-a trooper's ditty-the music of which suits the words admirably. It is adapted for a barytone or tenor voice.

"Daybreak," by Miss M. Lindsay, is a rarely beautiful composition, worthy of Longfellow's exquisite poem, "A wind came up out of the sea." It is arranged for a mezzo soprano volce, or can be effectively sung by a contraito.

"Nell, the Village Pride," by G. F. Morris, and "Wby is my heart so sad?" by Harry Percy, are more commonplace in their style, but the style is popular, and these songs will doubtless become favorites.

A quickstep, composed by D. L. Downing, the leader of the Ninth Regiment Band, is adorned on its | Chloralum, which appears in another column.

The second secon -Transport to the second transport to the second beauty and the second of the second

rustic work, eather to a month that can affer a darker of darkerity. It must be not so much as well as when of durability. It has been seen sold careful as controlled the mining in the ansatz to the local today 1 to many came at team to placed where to the consecution is considered times conventing an expected times conventing an expected times are described by a conventing and expected as a function of the mining as a function of the mining and expected as a function of there are few that have either its laste or good finds ment for the jumpless arrangement of the generals out of which the fest rustic is besied. To make or design rustic objects, the maker or designer must exercise good in 2 ment as to the best place for 11-13, ject-whether H is a bosse, buildge, vanc, busker, or any of the many objects that may be found of rustic work for if the other is in a had position, to the ject evel respect, it loses half the effect, or even be comes an eye sere. There must be sumething rural in the locality, smoothing in tone with the object Perfect taste in required for the form of any object, although in anything rustic the form will be much attroogs in anything rustic team arm will be much modified; yet there must be an original design to give meaning and grave to the object. In all cases, unless working with straight material, nature must be followed as nearly as possible, avoiding right angles or anything that looks formal; every piece should look as if joined by nature. This not only gives beauty but stability to the work. To all this must be combined the skirl of the builder, to give strength, finish and neatness to the whole work. Many people think that as a matter of course carpenters can build rustic, but there are few or any that can give that natural rusticity so necessary to it. It is a trade by itself, and requires men with a natural taste and inventive genius. Some men work at it for years and cannot do it creditably.

There is nothing that may not be made in rustle work, from a dwelling-house to a cage, a bridge to a card-basket. Many of the vascs are filled with plants and look very handsome, with ivy half hiding the woodwork, and flue flowering plants capping the whole and making it a thing complete in itself. There are also many fine baskets filled. Certainly nothing could be more ornamental or better in a window than one of these. But these things to be appreciated must be seen; for large constructions, we would advise any one to visit the grounds of Mr. Hoey, at Long Branch, or Peter B. King, Esq., on the Pallisades overlooking the Hudson, or General Ward's catate.

THE alteration or " raising " of checks has become alarmingly frequent of late, and several ingenious inventions have made their appearance, which are intended to stop this exceedingly dangerous branch of the work of the counterfelter, but most of them are too complicated and expensive to come into general use. We believe, however, that in Moody's Eureka Stamp perfection has been nearly, if not quite, attained. From a practical use of this stamp we are enabled to give it our most unqualified endorsement. Minute points perforate the figures into the paper, and at the same time drives ink into the fibre, from which it cannot be removed by the use of acid, without totally destroying the paper. It is very simple in its operation, the registration and inking being automatic, and the turning of a dial with the thumb and foreflager regulating the figures. The perforations are rather ornamental than otherwise. The price of the Eureka Stamp is sufficiently reasonable to enable every person with a bank account to possess one: and if their experience is the same as our own, none will have cause to regret the outlay.

The Sowen's Reward. By author of "Mery Powell." This charming story of domestic life opens among a number of French and English, traveling in a diligence in a beautiful part of France. Mr. Hobers and daughter, Adeliza and Meurice, with the Villanos, being the principal actors. The latter lead a Bohemian life, traveling from place to place, without friends, until Meurice—who comes to them none too soon—assists and cheers them with words of comfort and wisdom. Professor Villanos is informed of the distressed condition of his wife by her friends, and the story goes to prove how much religion may do for those who read and learn—told in a quiet and agree able manner, making it an excellent companion to while away a couple of hours. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 25 cents. For sale by all bookseliers, or copies will be sent to any place, postpaid, by the publishers, on receipt of price by them.

"Horace Templeton." By Charles Lever. This is the eighth volume of the new, cheap and popular edition of the works of Charles Lever, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadolphia, which are having a very large sale, for Charles Lever has no rival in that free, manly, dashing style of sketching life, manners and humorous incidents, to which he has devoted himself. His reputation is wo ld wide. The popularity of bis novels—"Horace Templeton," "Davenport Dunn," "Arthur O'Leary," "The Knight of Gwynne," "Tom Burke of Ours," "Harry Lorrequer," "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Ilinton," "Con Cregan," and "A Rent in the Cloud"—has never been exceeded. Illis works are fall of genial humor, brilliant wit and striking characters. "Horace Templeton" is issued in a large octave volume, with a portrait of the author on the cover, price seventy-five cents, and is for sale by all hooksellers, or copies will be sent to any place, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price by them.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the new disinfectant, Bromo 581°C 2, 1871.

THE OLD STORY.

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The aid, old story, the sweet story of ! The same story the little story of l The same story the'll swear it to you and will doubt said believe, And you'll donor and nettoyo,
but think men never decerve
which they come; but they'll leave,
And then you'll find it untrue.

this, oh! what a howen came into m M hen he-mid his love was all mine the third was sin a deep, damnal the heaten went out, and hell came ked a soul was lost for the devil to y can you claim that love as thine?

that he told me the story in sweeter Than ever he told it to thee; And I curse and I cry, and pray to God that I dio, when I think what a lie That story of love was to me ! _{причин}ия Хеня.

DAISTES.

Meckly, like dutiful Children, they stand Milk white and beautiful, Genming the sand; Cheering lone passengers, Weary and wan, Hope's ready messengers, He'ping them on,

All over Flora land, Nurtured with care, Littles in glory stand, Roses are fair : Gold and white, bringing up Out of poor soil, Daisies are springing up, Asking for toil. Where waters flowing are,

Green meadows through, Flag blossoms growing are Tenderly blue; Nymphae blooms, sending Fragra ice at will, Where the streams, bendla Learn to lie still.

Butter-cups standing are, Hayfields in spring, Wake robins, nodding who Wood-thrushes sing ; Rarely o'er dainy homes, Green branches meet; Seldom sweet water come Bathing their feet.

Daisles, like duty, are E'er doing well, Laviehing beauty, where Drouth and dearth dwel Dust in each dainty cup Ofton is driven, Solliers, still looking up, Are they to heaven.

BOWLING GR SAVINGS B

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JOHN J. ZI

THE GED STORY.

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DAISIES

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All over Fore land, Number with care, Line is they stand. Promote fair to an and watte, bringing up. ore of poor will, Daleies are springing ap. Achiez for toil

Where waters flowing are, Green mendows through. Fing blossome growing are, Tenderty bine: Nymphae blooms, sending out Practice of at will. Where the streams, bending out.

Butter-cute standing are. Hayleids in epring Wake rolling andding where Wood-thrubes sing : Rarely o'er daisy homes. Green branches meet : Selfors exect water corner Bridge their feet.

Dalaica, Eke duty, are Eer doing well. Lavishing beauty, where Drouth and dearth dwell. Dust in each dainty cup Office is driven. Soffen, mill boking up, Are they to heaven.

-M. McNary Spencer.

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THE OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN. THE TO NEW SUMMERS

We transpose will be in The Bro-committee directly observing your

an will be left at present.

• 6 recept dence with the will after July the interests on the left with a few left and in performance of the Declaration and ore to the "Declaration and or printing fand, arounding

We have and in the printing final, areading we have a nonlinear of the whole new little as nonlineared by the convention which in May last, and completed by the effect patter device ratio returning and consultance to the advice of the convention.

If you make the first of the convention we have the majority of the following Statewhee and the act of the following Statewhee and left a first of the following Statewhee and left a first of the following Record new Mississippe Texas, Louisiana, Arkanese.

In behalf of the N. W. S. and Ed. Com.

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Arnold and Mrs. Mary Post, Woming;
Mrs. Governor McCook, Colorado: Mrs. Governor
Ashley, Montana; Mrs. Catharine Yale, New York.

SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

We frequently have applications for tracts and documents on woman suffrage, and for the benefit of all so, h as are seeking to know the truth as it is in our new gospe, herewith print a complete list of the documents which can be obtained by applying to Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, 213 Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:

1. Report of Special Committee of Connecticut Lexistature on Woman Suffrage.

2. Legal Disabilities of Married Women.

3. Report of Annual Meeting of Committee Woman Suffrage Association.

2. Report of Annual Meeting of Committee Woman Suffrage Association.
4. Argument on Elective Franchise under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution; by Hom. A. G. Riddle.
5. History of National Woman's Rights Movement for Twenty Years; by Mrs P. W. Davis.
6. Restricted Suffrage; by Isabesia Bescher Hooker.
7. An Appeal to the Woman of the United States; by the National Woman Suffrage Committee.
8. Minority and Majority Reports of Judiciary Committee on the Woodhaul Memorial.
Also, Blank Petitions to Congress for Suffrage.
Victoria C. Woodhaul's "Constitutional Equality."

We take special pleasure in calling the attention of all our readers who need dental service to Dr. Koonz at No.1 Great Jones street. New York, who is both judicious and scientific in all departments of dentistry. His rooms are fitted tatefully and elegantly, and being constantly filled with the clite of the city testifies that his practice is successful. He administers the nitrous oxide gas with perfect success in all cases.

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Prisone, Poor Houses, on Ships, Steambouts, and in Tenement Houses, Markets, for Water Closets Urinals, Sinks, Sewers, Stables, Cesspools, etc. A specific in all contagious and pestilential dis-

cases, as Cholera, Typhoid Pever, Ship Pever, Small-Pox. Scarlet Fever, Measles, Discases of Animale, etc. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO.,

176 William Street, New York. Sold by all Draggists.

Sautley is coming to this country with Mme. Patey Whytock, Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Cummings, a perfect quartet.

A great relief, during the sultry nights when the doz-star reigned, has been the Central Park Garden with its cool breezes, cool drinks, and, even better yet, the noble orchestra of Theodore Thomas. The yet, the former ortheatra of theodore Informat. The season this year has been more than usually excreaseful, the garden being patronized by the wealthlest and most fascionable of our citizens, to whom Mr. Thomas has catered admirably. An additional attraction has been given to the orthestra by the engagement of Mr. F. Listerman, the violinist.

EQUALITY A BIGHT OF WOMAN.

ST TENNIS C. CLAPLUS

The object of the author in presenting this book to the public was:

First, To show that woman has the same human rights which men have.

Second, To point out wherein a condition of servi tade has been involuntarily accepted by women as a abstitute for equality, they in the meantime laboring ander the delazion that they were above instead of below equality.

Third. To prove that it is a duty which women owe o themselves to become fully individualized persons. responsible to themselves and capable of maintaining sach responsibility.

Fourth, To demonstrate that the future welfare of humanity demands of women that they prepare them selves to be the mothers of children, who shall be pure in body and mind, and that all other considerations of life should be made subservient to this their high mission as the artists of humanity.

FITA. That every child born has the natural right to live, and that society is responsible for the condition in which he or she is admitted to be a constituent and modifying part of itself.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS-NEW BOOKS.

We have received copies of two books which just now possess considerable interest for many peope. They are entitled respectively. "Constitutional Equality, a Right of Women," by Tennie C. Caffin, and "The Origin, Functions and Princip'es of Government," by Victoria C. Woodhull, We have examined these books carefully, not only for the sake of the rubjects treated of, but because of the discussion which has been called out in the past few weeks about these two remarkable women.

It would seem as 'though everything conspired at once to bring them and their views before the public. First, the Tribune paraded them as the champion free-lovers by way of attacking its old enemies, the woman enfrage women: them one branch of the saffragists attacked them, while the o her wing as vehemently upheld them, and lastly they were brought bodily before the public in the recent trial. These conflicting elements of notoriety were enought to have made any one famous for the moment, and ought to make their books sell. The chief element of curiosity, however, was in the fact that they were denounted so bitterly by the Tribune as free-lovers, while they were, on the other hand, indorsed so enthusiastically by a lady so universally respected as Mrs. Stanton. Careful examination of their books tails to show anything so very startling in the doctrines but forth in them, however distasted the Mrs. Stanton. Careful examination of their books lails to show anything so very startling in the doctrines put forth in them, however distasteful they may be to many. They advance many strong arguments for giving the women the right to vote, for a remoteiing of the marriage laws, and, in fact, for the general removating and making over of society. Some of these are new, and some not so new, but they are gery well put, and will be found not uninteresting, even to those who are opposed to the doctrines advocated.—Newark (N. J.) Register.

THE OBIGIN, TENDENCIES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

ET VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

This remarkable book, just from the prese, contains a graphic consolidation of the various principles involved in government as the guarantee and protection to the exercise of human rights.

Such principles as, from time to time, have been enunciated in these columns are here arranged, classified and applied. A careful consideration of them will convince the most skeptical that our Government, though so good, is very far from being perfect.

Every person who has the future welfare of this country at heart should make him or herself tamiliar with the questions treated in this book. No lengthy elucidations are entered into: its statements are fresh, terme and bold, and make direct appeal to the

It is an octavo volume of 250 pages, containing the picture of the author; is beautifully printed on the best quality of tinted paper, and is tastefully and substantially bound in extra cloth. No progressive person's house should be without this conclusive evidence of woman's capacity for self-government Price, \$30 0; by mail, postage paid, \$3 25.

There is simplicity, freshness and originality in this book which rive's the attention; and one rises from the perusal with the feeling of being refreshed, strengthened and made better by ruch a healthy mental stimulant. She divests the woman question of all its sentimentalities and places it where it should be, on the firm ground of justice. Read this book in the morning, when the mind is active, and it is a good preparation for intellectual work: it is full of suggestions, and compels thought in the highest direction. Our advice is get the book and study it."—New World.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK, SUN BUILDING.

166 Nassau street, New York.

DIVIDEND. - A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent, per annum, on all sums of \$5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July I, will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings, from 4% to 6% o'clock. Interest commences on the lat of every month following the

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President. G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

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23 New Street and 60 Broadway

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Mr. Kurtz invites to his cool and comfortably furnished dining apartments the down-town public, assuring them that they will always find there the choicest viands, served in the most elegant style, the most carefully selected brands of wines and liquors. as well as the most prompt attention by accomplished



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For New Haven and Bridgeport, 7, 8 (Ex.), 11:30 a.
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p. m.

p. m. For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7, 11:30 a. m.; 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Norwalk, 7, 8 (Ex.), 9, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15 (Ex.), 3 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 5:30, 6:30 and 8 (Ex.) p. m. For Darien, 7, 9, 11:30 a. m.; 34:5, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 p. m. For Stamford, 7, 8 (Ex.), 9, 11:30 a. m.; 12:15 (Ex.), 2:15, 3 (Ex.), 3:45, 4:30 (Ex.), 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:15, 8 (Ex.)

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7, 9, 11:30

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For Hartford and Springfield, 8 a. m., 12:15, 2, 4:30 p. m. to Hartford, 8 p. m.
For Newport, R. I., 12:15 p. m. (Ex.). connecting with steamer across Narragansett Bay, arriving at 8:30 p. m.

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For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Rauroau, e. a. m.; 12:15 p. m.
For Shore Line Railway, at 8 a. m. to Norwich and Providence: 12:15, 3; to New London. 8 p. m.
For New Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8 a. m.; 3 p. m. to Northampton and Williamsburgh.
For Housatonic Railroad, 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.
For Naugatuck Railroad, 8 a. m., 3 p. m., and 4:30 p. m. to Waterbury.
For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7 a. m., 12:15 and 4:30 p. m.
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