

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

PROGRESS! FREE THOUGHT! UNTRAMMELED LIVES!

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STOLEN KISS.

BY JULIETTE T. BURTON.

Lips meeting mine in silent pressure
For an instant sent a pleasure,
Which magnetic, warm and willing,
Fed my senses with sweet thrilling,
Till my soul, grown drunk with bliss,
Forgot all else besides the kiss.

As thy glances sent their gleaming,
Through the mirror of mine eyes,
So many raptures springing, teeming,
Woke to life in burning ties,
That every trace of human sadness
Fled before delirious gladness.

When stolen joys such pleasures bring,
As love can shake from startled wing,
No formal law can bind the sense,
But drinking deep the draught intense,
Intoxicated 'tis, and lost to aught,
Save what is from the moment caught.

A HOME FOR NOBODY'S CHILDREN.

The Secret History of New York—Grand
Metropolitan Bazaar—The Palace of
Sin—The Atonement.

BY EMILY VERDERY.
(Mrs. Batty.)

"But the first that ever I had, was dead before he was born;
Shadow and shine are life, little Annie, flower and thorn.
That was the first time, too, that ever I thought of death;
There lay the sweet little body that had never drawn a breath.
I had not wept, little Annie, not since I had been a wife;
But I wept like a child that day, for the babe had fought for his life.
For Willie I cannot weep, I shall see him another morn;
But I wept like a child for the child that was dead before he was born."
(Tennyson's "Grandmother's Apology.")

Such a poet as Tennyson is at once the prophet, philosopher and moralist of his age.

Whenever nature is not stifled and murdered with social conventionalities she detests the trade of the abortionist. She weeps like a child for the child that was dead before he was born. Since the New York Foundling Asylum has been in existence the trade of the abortionist and baby farmer has almost ceased in New York.

On Fifth avenue stands a marble palace—a monument of our social depravity. It was built with the bloodstained gold of a child-murderer, as truly the price of blood as the thirty pieces of silver that purchased Golgotha. Lust and Cruelty, twin brothers, should be the statues keeping symbolic watch over its portal. But let not the Pharisees who paid the price of blood into the hands of the Judas who

reared the monument feel that they escape the odium of their deeds. It has been said that the secret history of every nation is its true history. When the secret history of New York shall be written the handwriting on the wall will astonish the revelers who will read it.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM

now nurses children ("nobody's children") for whose MURDER princely sums would have been paid two years ago; babies that are brought at midnight's murky hour in costly carriages, with liveried coachmen and footmen, who deposit the elegantly-dressed babe of wealth and guilty lust in the basket in the vestibule, ring the bell and drive swiftly away. Yes, in that asylum are the children of young women whose very mothers do not know their daughters have ever borne a child. Character, or rather reputation, is saved, for as yet, God be thanked! American society demands that her women shall be supposed pure and virtuous, and practically conformers, at least in appearance, to a sacramental marriage law.

If we ever arrive at that perfect obedience to the laws of marriage written in our souls, and which we now so constantly violate through ignorance and sin, then there will be no necessity for foundling asylums. But until we do, let us thank God that he raises up such women as

MOTHER JEROME AND SISTER IRENE

to remedy our social evils. Let us also remember that they cannot do their work without the necessary aid. Some fears are entertained, and not without reason, that the Catholic churches in New York will fail to raise the necessary \$100,000 for the erection of the asylum on Lexington avenue. Many wealthy parishes are building new churches which are really necessary for the increasing Catholic population. But that should not excuse them from aiding in this most important matter. There seems to be an apathy on the subject not anticipated a week ago. Sister Irene seems to hope much from her Protestant and non-Catholic friends, and tries to be serene, trusting in God to provide for her helpless little ones. She does not say it, but it is plain that the forthcoming

GRAND METROPOLITAN BAZAAR,

in November, should be made a Citizens' Fair, not simply a Roman Catholic Fair. Children of every nationality, creed and color are found in the Reception House on Twelfth street. All of our citizens should feel interested in raising the necessary fund for building a suitable "maison des enfans trouvés" for them. Many of the children who are left at the door are children of poor, honest, virtuous, hard-working mothers, who are unable to provide for their children. This number is, however, comparatively small. By far the greater number are known to be illegitimate.

Duty compels the mention of a class of children that are so revolting a spectacle they are rarely seen by the casual visitor whom curiosity prompts to visit the asylum. These are the victims of

A FEARFUL AND LOATHSOME DISEASE,

so awfully marred by its ravages as to be deserted by even a "mother's tender care" and are given over to the charge of the Sisters of Charity. I saw there on one of my numerous visits, a child, nearly three years old, with a preternaturally old expression—a living skeleton—its neck not larger than my wrist, ulcerated all around; so sensitive, it raised its hand to hide its little face from my gaze; its joints enlarged and bones almost through the skin. In this condition it was nursed in the tenderest manner by the young sisters who have charge of the Infirmary for about one month, when it died, finding a blessed relief to its sufferings.

When I saw this one for the first time, and all the other little suffering, sinless children of sin in that room, I exclaimed: "Oh! that all New York could come here and see this sight!"—they would build another edifice beside that

PALACE OF SIN ON FIFTH AVENUE,

reared to Moloch by blood-money, a "maison des enfans trouvés," which would be a monument of how New York could redeem its guilty past

AT THE WINDOW.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

Only to listen—listen and wait
For his slow, firm step down the gravel walk;
To hear the click, click of his hand at the gate,
And feel every heart-beat through careless talk;
Ah! love is sweet when life is young,
And life and love are both so long.

Only to watch him about the room,
Lighting it up with his quiet smile,
That seems to lift the world out of gloom,
And bring Heaven nearer me for a while—
A little while—since love is young,
And life is beautiful as long.

Only to love him—nothing more;
Never a thought of his loving me.
Proud of him, glad in him, though he bore
My heart to shipwreck on this smooth sea.
Love's faith sees only grief, not wrong,
And life is daring when 'tis young.

Ah, me! what matter? The world goes round,
And bliss and bale are but outside things;
I never can lose what in him I found,
Though love be sorrow with half-grown wings;
And if love flies when we are young,
Why, life is still not long—not long.

And Heaven is kind to the faithful heart;
And if we are patient, and brave, and calm,
Our fruits will last, though our flowers depart;
Some day, when I sleep with folded palm,
No longer fair, no longer young,
Life may not seem so bitter long.

The tears dried up in her shining eyes;
Her parted lips took a saintly peace;
His shadow across the doorway lies,
Will her doubts gather, darken or cease?
When hearts are pure, and bold and strong,
True love as life itself is long.

MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR SISTERS OF CHARITY.

LIBERAL CATHOLICITY versus FALSE PROGRESS.

A Medical College for Women in Hindoostan.

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

BY EMILY VERDERY.
(Mrs. Batty.)

It has been suggested that those of the Sisters of Charity who undertake hospital service should prepare themselves for the duty by at least one course of Medical Lectures. This would be wise, and in accordance with the progressive tendencies of the age. Those Catholics who assert that there is no such thing as liberal Catholicity, prove their ignorance of the principles of Christianity. There is nothing in Catholicity opposed to true Progress; all the true Progress of the nineteenth century is essentially Catholic. False science and licence only are opposed to Catholicity. That Catholicity is false to his Church and its divinely liberal teachings who disregards the significant facts of this age, and especially that one, the spontaneous and universal movement of women toward a higher intellectual development. He is very ignorant, indeed, who does not know that this movement is not confined to our own country or even Europe. It extends, also, to those benighted regions where our sex is kept in seclusion and abject submission to man.

AN EAST INDIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, established by Dr. Humphrey, of the American Mission in India, and aided by Hindoos of high rank, has partially educated ten Hindoo women, converts to Christianity, in the medical profession. They have completed their first year of study with such credit as to secure them the charge of the female wards of the Government hospitals of that country. The Government, also, has pledged itself to aid in the erection of a new college building. When we consider how completely several of the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church are devoted to the care of the sick, is it demanding

too much for them that they be permitted to keep up with the physical, scientific progress of the age?

If the rules of their orders will not permit them to attend the clinics and lectures at the regular medical colleges, they should be provided with professors and facilities for acquiring a medical education within their cloisters. Even those who are opposed to the complete enfranchisement of women, favor the complete equality of the sexes in a medical education. ALL the large hospitals and dispensaries of this city are open to students of both sexes. Women, however, have not availed themselves, to any great extent, of these advantages, principally owing to the conduct of the students of the other sex, who have not shown themselves possessed with the enlightened spirit of the age. In this respect they are behind the European students of science. For six years, lectures and demonstrations have been given in the University of Zurich before mixed clinics, and none of the unseemly and unmanly proceedings which have disgraced our colleges have occurred there; on the contrary, the Dean reports that the presence of women has improved the discipline of the school.

MRS. BARROWS AND MISS SAFFORD,

two graduates of the New York Medical College for Women, are pursuing their studies in Vienna. They report to their friends that every facility has been afforded them by the Professors, and that from 1,300 students of the other sex they have received uniform courtesy and kindness. From the Edinburgh University, among a class of 140 young men, a young lady has graduated with the first honor.

Miss Putnam, of New York, and Miss Garrett, of London, have passed their examinations at the University of Paris, with the highest distinction.

Mrs. Webster, a graduate of the Women's College of Pennsylvania, was awarded a prize recently offered by the *Medical Gazette*, for the greatest number of accepted clinical reports. Great was the astonishment felt when the initials attached to the reports were found to be those of a woman.

Eight years ago

THE NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

was established. That noble lady, Mrs. R. B. CONNOLLY, whose name is now linked with that latest monument of the boundless charity of New York, THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM, was the originator of the movement. Its first graduate was Miss Emily Schettler. The second year fourteen graduates were added to the number. Since then the multiplication of Medical Colleges for Women, added to the lengthened course of study, has somewhat decreased the number of the graduating classes; but the present number of students amounts to twenty-seven. It has been an Institution of the widest usefulness and most enlarged benevolence. Besides the large Dispensary attached to the college, open daily for the free treatment of patients, there is a Hospital in the College building, which was first opened in 1869. That has lately been enlarged, and now affords every facility for the study of obstetrical cases, and of chronic as well as acute diseases of women and children. Since the opening of the Hospital, Sept. 15, 1869, 43 patients have been received and treated, and 25 births have taken place. The Dispensary physicians have treated 1,300 cases, attended to 1,530 outside calls, and given 8,000 prescriptions. To give an idea who manage and sustain this Institution, the reader is referred to the following names:

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Such names, representing the thoughtful intelligence and moral worth of New York, give evidence of the progress of American ideas on the subject of the equality of the sexes.

In the highest of all human professions, second in its mission only to that of a divinely authorized Priesthood, woman is now universally admitted to a place by the side of man. Can we doubt her complete enfranchisement will follow at an early period? Should not all women who, like the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, and that latest of active Orders, the Little Sisters of the Poor who make the care of the sick, the foundling, the aged and the infirm their special life-work and duty, be prepared for that life by availing themselves of the advantages the age offers to their sex?

THEMIS.

Who was Themis? She was Law.
The Parcae were her daughters.
On Jove's white throne she ever sat
Like sunbeams on the waters.
The God, the Fates, can only do
The counsels Themis deigns to show.

MAN'S RIGHTS; OR, HOW WOULD YOU LIKE IT?

BY ANNIE DENTON CRIDGE.

DREAM No. 9.

If a woman grow a cabbage and take it to the market, she sells it for just as much money as would a man had he grown the cabbage.

This I said to myself as I passed through the market yesterday and saw a woman selling cabbages. I bought one of her for fifteen cents. "Are you from the country?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed," she replied pleasantly; "I am a widow; but I have a nice garden spot where I grow my cabbages, potatoes and other things for market."

"You spade your garden, plant your seed and do all the work yourself?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Have you children?"

"I have two little fellows, but they are not old enough to help me any."

"You are a farmer, then, eh?"

"Not exactly," she replied, laughing; "but I have two cows; I have customers for my butter here in the city; then I have an apple orchard—only a little one. I have rented just now three acres of land near my place; so next year I will have potatoes—a good many—to sell."

"And," I said, "you sell your vegetables for just as much money as would a man?"

"Oh, yes!" she replied.

"And so you have WOMAN'S RIGHTS?"

"That is so, that is so!" she said with a laugh; "yes, yes! Woman's Rights!"

I walked away meditating; I meditated all the way home; and now I have had a dream which I believe was the result of that woman, her cabbages and my meditations thereupon. I am compelled, however, to confess that this dream which I am about to relate was not given to me in the night-time. It came to pass that when I arrived at home with my cabbage and marketing, I was so tired and sleepy that I laid down on the sofa in the parlor and went sound asleep. Yes, I have slept three hours; have just awoke, and must now make haste and write my dream before my husband comes home from the office.

I dreamed that I was flying—or rather floating—through the air. Is it not a delightful feeling? How happy it makes one feel to dream of flying! Well, it seemed to me that I was high in the air and moving rapidly. Hamlets, villages, towns and cities, also the vast expanse of field, meadow, wood, river and lake were spread out as a map to my delighted gaze. But oh, the smoking, dirty cities! As I passed over them something drew me to descend, not that I so desired, but that the collective magnetic forces of the human beings therein immured, deprived me not only of the power, but, in a great degree, of the disposition to resist. So I came near enough to the surface to view the dark alleys, the narrow streets, the dark, brick walls of houses huddled together, and I longed to fly from them and again behold the beautiful country; but I was compelled to linger in each city and visit hundreds of places of which I had heard but had never seen—every garret, cellar, workshop or workroom in which poor half-paid workingwomen toiled. But I found very few, indeed, of such individuals. What could this mean? Then

millinery stores, fancy stores and all other stores were visited; but the number of women employed was really very small; and those few had not that pallid, under-paid, over-worked look usually characteristic of women in such positions.

Mystery of mysteries! I said to myself; who does all the slop-work of those great cities? Who make the shirts, drawers, etc.? Who does the tailor-work we have heard so much about women doing for a mere pittance? Then with a rapidity much greater than that of flying I seemed to visit the homes and places of business of those who did that work; but lo, it was principally done by men and boys! There were women, certainly; but few—very few—compared with the number which I supposed were employed on such work. What has become of the women? I asked myself. Has the race of woman tailors died out? Are they all married, and so have husbands to provide for them? No answer came. So into hotels, jewelry stores, telegraph offices, paint shops, where I knew that the advocates of woman's rights should be almost exclusively employed, I looked but found scarcely any women there. Into counting-houses, broker's offices and banks I looked; and though in these latter I found some women looking quite vigorous and contented, women were by no means in the majority.

Well, perhaps they had all gone into "law, physic and divinity!" So, after considerable search, I found a few doctors' and lawyers' offices scattered here and there; but the occupation of that class of people seemed to be gone to a considerable extent—there were not one-tenth the number I expected to find; but about half the lawyers, and three-fourths of the few doctors remaining, were women. As to the pulpit, I couldn't exactly understand it, for many of the churches had been turned into lecture rooms; others had been fitted up as unitary homes; some had become polytechnic institutions and schools of science; and many of the tall steeples were transformed into observatories for the people. In about half of the churches, however, preachers were grinding away as usual, and about one-fourth of these were women.

It rejoiced me greatly to find banks wholly conducted by women, who were also, to a large extent, proprietors of stores, and seemed not to be excluded from any occupation. Still, the majority of business people were men; it was evident that but a small proportion of women were employed in business, and that the number of persons employed in what are called the professions was so few that the disappearance of women from so many employments could not be accounted for in that way. What had become of the great surplus population of poor workingwomen? Was it possible that their work had been taken from them and given to the men and boys who seemed to fill their places?

Then sorrow came into my soul, and I said, "Alas, alas! it would seem that tens of thousands of women must be out of employment—must be starving—who did manage to live, if ever so poorly, by the labor of their hands; at least seventy-five or ninety per cent. of these women must be starving!" Then I remembered a book entitled "Apocatastasis," or Progress backwards. How I had laughed at the idea of progress backwards! But did not this look very much like "Apocatastasis?"

It would take too much space to detail all my wanderings through that and many other cities all over the Continent. It will be sufficient to state that from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Alaska, what is now woman's usual work in cities was nearly all done by men. Had the women all become wealthy? It was evident that they had not taken all the lucrative employments once monopolized by men.

Then the scene changed, and I found myself walking along the sidewalk of that city, like other mortals. I was pondering on what I had learned, and was feeling very sad. By-and-by I lifted my eyes which, in my gloom, had been cast on the sidewalk, and lo, in every direction, large bills met my eye, headed with the words, "Fifty years ago!" "Semi-centenarian festival!" Across the street were large banners, as we see on election days, in commemoration of some great event. On these were the same words, with appropriate emblems and devices. Flags of all sizes were hung out of the windows, and carried by little boys and girls in the streets, all having the same or similar mottoes. On one of these large banners was represented, on the left, a sickly, starving woman, sewing and shivering in a garret; beside her was a coffin containing a dead infant; the pointers of the clock indicated midnight. Under this were the words, "Fifty years ago!" On the right of the same banner were represented groups of beautiful, healthy, intelligent women and children, gathering fruit and flowers in the bright sunlight. This picture was entitled "To-day."

Most of the banners and flags were graced by the faces of two noble, earnest, beautiful ladies; but no names were given and only the words "Fifty years ago!" replied to my many questions as to the meaning. The bells rang joyously, and bands of music were in almost every street, but neither drum nor cannon brought back memories of war. The beautiful, the joyous and the free were manifested in every countenance. Maidens and matrons, boys and girls, gentle men and intelligent women, all participated in this celebration. But I could not learn from any of them what was its meaning, all seemed so fully occupied with their destination.

By-and-by the street cars came along, fluttering all over with small flags, on which were these same words, "Fifty years ago!" The cars were labelled, "For the Festival!" Then rattled along the street two carriages, in which were seen the beaming faces of ladies and gentlemen, and smiling

children, and flags fluttering, with the same words, "Fifty years ago!"

Slowly, patiently, with the crowd of pedestrians, I moved along in the same direction as the carriages and cars, which frequently passed me, decked out with those magic words. All at once I found myself approaching a magnificent pavilion, large enough to hold tens of thousands of people. What large and beautiful flags were unfurled to the breeze! Leaves and flowers were everywhere made to repeat, in wreaths, those predominant words, and it seemed as if the very atmosphere multiplied and repeated, in each constituent action, the words, "Fifty years ago!"

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PARTING HOUR.

[Dedicated to the average New York boarding-house.]

There's something in the "parting hour"
Will chill the warmest heart;
Yet kindred, comrades, lovers, friends,
Are fated all to part.
But this I've seen—and many a pang
Has pressed it on my mind—
The one who goes is happier
Than those he leaves behind.

No matter what the journey be,
Adventurous, dangerous, far—
To the wild deep or bleak frontier,
To solitude or war;
Still something cheers the heart that dares,
In all of human kind;
And they who go are happier
Than those they leave behind.

The bride goes to the bridegroom's home
With doubtings and with tears,
But does not hope her rainbow spread
Across her cloudy fears;
Alas! the mother who remains,
What comfort can she find
But this—the gone is happier
Than one she leaves behind.

Have you a friend—a comrade dear—
An old and valued friend?
Be sure your term of sweet concourse
At length will have an end.
And when you part—as part you will—
Oh, take it not unkind,
That he who goes is happier
Than you he leaves behind.

God wills it so, and so it is,
The pilgrims on their way,
Though weak and worn, more cheerful are
Than all the rest who stay.
And when, at last, poor man, subdued,
Lies down to death resigned,
May he not still be happier far
Than those he leaves behind.

OCT. 17, 1870.

BOHEMIAN.

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

BY C. B. P.

No. I.

If, as per British Science Congress, Christianity is identical with ancient mythologic symbolism, it will be well to come at a knowledge of the truth from the root of the matter. America is in transition state, from the old to the new—to modern spiritualism, naturalism, rationalism, or free religion, nor less the transition to social and political reconstruction. It remains, then, to see how much of the old swaddling clothes should be retained, and to what extent the new cloth should be sewed to the old.

The new order of things can well afford to be hospitable to whatever can show a seal of truth in open day, and is not afraid to have dark corners penetrated and sacred mysteries revealed in the light of all Israel and the sun. To move upward and onward with the spirit of the age, there must be freedom from the old bondage for woman no less than man, and in rearing the new house not made with hands, it is well to examine the old foundations, to see how far it is safe to build on them.

The old theologies were in the several phases of physical, moral and spiritual modes of being in such wise as may not be altogether apt for modern modes; but the principles of interpretation, as applied by Max Muller, in "Chips from a German Workshop," and by Mr. Cox, in his "Manual of Mythology," are equally applicable to biblical as to Gentile theology. As these are acknowledged interpreters of the old, let us look a little into Hebrewdom or Christendom from their range of vision.

Muller, among his "Chips," shows how material was the supernatural or miraculous among the ancients; how, in the fullness of the Godhead bodily was "day and night, spring and winter, dawn and twilight, storm and thunder, sky and earth, dew and rain, even to rivers and mountains." * * How, in ancient languages, every one of these words had necessarily a termination expressive of gender, and this naturally produced in the mind the corresponding idea of sex, so that these names received not only an individual, but a sexual character.

On such wise as this were the many "chips" from the old block, speaking by the mouth of God in every manifestation of the spirit, action, or life. These personifications were many

and varied in Hebrewdom, all with reference to the one God, nor less in Gentile conceptions, as per Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe," for however polytheistic were the personations, they were all but parts of the one God in all his fullness, bodily or spiritually. In Hebrewdom, the Lord God and his angels were as one, or complex as in the cherubim and other modes of being. As the One, embracing all things, the Lord or God was HE, SHE, in the name of Jehovah, as per Mackey's "Lexicon of Freemasonry." In either gender, the Lord was variously personified in the He and in the She of Israel. The feminine, however, would seem to have been a good deal submerged, as being her appropriate sphere, lest the woman put forth her hand to get and eat of the tree of knowledge, and so become as gods.

Not much can be said for Christian progress of religious ideas so long as woman is enslaved by the imposition of the old mythologies, the Bible being used to perpetuate the wrong Josephus, an eminent priest of the Hebrews, while writing to the literal level of his people, informs us that the Mosiac "legislation speaks some things wisely but enigmatically, and others under a decent allegory." He also informs us that "according to the Scripture, a woman is inferior to her husband in all things." Philo-Judeus, the learned initiate and priest of Hebrew mysteries, though saying many beautiful things, does nevertheless figure Egypt as the Scriptural woman, and emblematic of the under world.

Of the modern doers of the Word, the Rev. J. D. Fulton and his like have harnessed Satan to the train of woman, and made him her *Deus ex Machina*. But the ancients, in doing the God or Gods, the Lord and the Devil, were far more poetic in their sweep of the personifications—sublimely Miltonic in their personification of thrones, dominions, prince-doms, virtues, powers. The Lord could thunder marvelously with his voice—could speak out of the whirlwind, or whisper in the mulberry tree, and do all other things in the personified natural religion. If Homer had at once in seven cities born, and therefore all his life of parish rights forlorn, no less in Jewry could seven thunders utter their voices at the word of the Lord. Says Muller: "As long as a people thought in language, it was simply impossible to speak of morning or evening, of spring or winter, without giving to those conceptions something of an individual, active, sexual, and at last personal character. They were either nothings, or they were something, and then they could not be conceived as mere powers, but as beings powerful." In this, Muller confines himself to the Gentile world, but it cannot fail to be noted that what is sauce for the Gentile goose is sauce for the Hebrew gander, and in his "Science of Religion," Muller does show that the old *El* or *Il* of the Hebrews, the mighty God of Jacob was kindred and parallel to the other gods in the manifestation of the spirit. It was the Spirit of the Lord which swooped up Elijah in chariot of Israel, with horsemen thereof, into heaven. Ezekiel saw living creatures in heaven, having wheels within wheels, and moving by wings of cherubim. The Lord rode upon a cherub, and did fly, yea, he did fly on the wings of the wind. St. John made no bones of taking the two wings of a great eagle for his woman, clothed with the Sun, that she might fly to a place prepared of God, to escape the prince of the air, who hovered on wing under the cope of hell.

Says Muller: "Even in our own time, though we have the conception of Nature as a power, what do we mean by power, except something powerful? Now, in early language, Nature was *Natura*, a mere adjective made substantive. She was the mother, always going to bring forth. Was this not a more definite idea than that which we connect with Nature? And let us still look at our poets, who still think and feel in language—that is, who use no word without having really enlivened it in their mind, who do not trifle with language, but use it as a spell to call forth real things, full of light and color. Can they speak of the sun, or the dawn, or the storms, as mental powers, without doing violence to their feelings?"

How magnificently does Milton set the old sky squadrons in the field, and raise the devil from the vasty deep to meet the Grisly Terror, when both to the brim were charged with strange fire from the Lord; and such a frown each cast at the other as when two black clouds, with heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on over the Caspian. What a strait to be in between these two goblins damned, the prince of the power of the air and the portress of hell-gate, not with airs from heaven, but with blasts from hell. How flee from the wrath to come when even Noah's ark and its living freight were tossed about like pottage in a caldron! How bear up in this Euroclydon against the prince and portress, with their big thunder, winged with red lightning and impetuous rage, to bellow through the vast and boundless deep, shooting sulphurous hail from Satan's seat in the sides of the north! Somewhere in these airy and cloudy regions it was that Michael and the devil fought for the body of Moses.

As per Muller: "Why should we wonder at the ancients, with their language, throbbing with life and reveling in color, if, instead of the gray outlines of our modern thought, they threw out those living forms of nature, endowed with human powers—nay, with power more than human, inasmuch as the light of the sun was brighter than the human eye, and the roaring of the storms louder than the shout of the human voice. We may be able to account for rain and dew, of storm and thunder; yet to the great majority of mankind all these things, unless they are merely names, are still what they were to Homer, only, perhaps, less beautiful, less poetical, less real, less living."

It was this personified, animated nature, having all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, that constituted the Holy Land or Jerusalem above. In the language of the old poets, or garniture of Heaven, the Lord blessed the land of Joseph for the precious things of the sun and moon, for the dew and deep that couched beneath. He let off in the whirlwind to Job as well as thundered marvelous with his voice. With still, small voice he came to Elijah, and then whirled him into Heaven by the spirit in full swoop. As per Psalmist, "the Lord awaked as one out of sleep, like a mighty man that shouteth by reason of wine, and smote his enemies in the hinder parts." He refused the tabernacle of Joseph, the emblematic *Taurus* or golden calf of the Zodiac and leader up of the ancient hosts before he became the backsliding heifer in Israel by equinoctial precession. The Lord in the sun then refused the tabernacle of Joseph, or *Taurus*, as the vernal sign, and smote him hip and thigh, making him "the hamstring ox" of the *Septuagint*, or Joseph, minus his skirts by Mrs. Potiphar. On the celestial maps he has left his hinder parts, and is pushing the people together to the ends of the earth.

It is said that the story of Joseph has been found very early in Egyptian mythology. Blended more or less with the ancient legends he has a coat of many colors; but at what time of the ancient of days he lost his first estate, and the Lord refused his tabernacle, must be gathered from the change of base where the sign of the Bull gave place by precession to the sign of *Aries*, or the Lamb to take away the sins of the world.

Says Muller: "Where we speak of the Sun following the Dawn, the ancient poets speak and think of the Sun loving and embracing the Dawn. Our sunrise was to them the night, giving birth to a brilliant child, and in the spring they really saw the sun or the sky embracing the earth with a warm embrace, and showering treasures into the lap of nature."

In old Jewry the sun was also a "brilliant child," the sun of righteousness, with healing in his wings. He was the "young child," or Jesus, the Day Star and Saviour of the world. The Essenes, the secret sect of the Jews, so like the first Christians as hardly to be separated, greeted the rising sun as the God of Israel, by way of the East, as indicated by Moses and the prophets. "The Lord came from Sinai, rose up from Seir, and shined forth from Mount Paran; and with a fiery law in his hand" was chiefest among ten thousand. As a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, he rejoiced as a strong man to run a race. He rode on the heavens by his name, JAH, and as Jeshurun he waxed fat and kicked in excellency on the sky.

It is in this naturalism that the God of Israel is everywhere apparent. Coming out of his chamber, where the morning twilight lingers, he kisses the bride and leaves her wrapped in the golden fleece of the Lamb. In Cox's Mythology we may see the many parallels of the various Sun-Gods with their apt affinities in mystical relation with the Lamb and his wife, the woman clothed with the sun.

Of the perversions of the nature worship in India, Muller refers to "what can be done by an unscrupulous priesthood." But has Christendom much to boast of on this score? Have not its priesthoods ever warred against free inquiry with the most unsparing vengeance, as if nothing were so hurtful as the free light shining into the darkness. Even the so-called liberal Church deprecates the "penetrating into dark corners, and disemboweling sacred mysteries;" but the poetic licence of the old theologies is losing its spell to bind modern seekers of truth, losing its power to keep the people at the foot of the hill, for fear that the Lord break forth upon them and many perish. The old salt has lost its savor for the Word of the period:

Except to such as may find in Lot's wife
A pillar unto everlasting life—
There such may sing her praises to this time,
And her white cap in carbonate of lime,
As seen by Captain Lynch—himself not free
From superstitions of the old Dead Sea.

If, in large scope, we read the mythic role
With fullest freedom of the risen soul,
Then at the table of the Lord we find
Twelve baskets full that have been left behind,
That we may gather so that naught be lost
And freely have at what the labor cost.
A table, curious in its spread
Of fish, flesh, fowl, and flanked with holy bread:
Strong meat—too strong, may be, for creed-bound clods—
Whereof to eat gives knowledge of the gods.

The silk production of California is now estimated at \$50,000 annually, while Europe produces silk, in its raw state, to the annual value of \$75,000,000, and the production of the like in Asia is estimated at \$141,000,000. France has produced \$140,000,000 of manufactured silks in one year, giving employment to half a million of adults. We must have more Neumans!

The handsomest railroad bridge in the West is said to be one just erected at Janesville, Wisconsin, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It consists of four arches of sixty feet span, with keystone eighty feet above the water, and is built of solid masonry, the stone being brought from Fort Howard.

The New Orleans Times says: "A nut for physiologists to crack may be found in the statement of a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, to the effect that a woman in St. Landry recently gave birth to triplets, one white, one mulatto and one black child, all of the male persuasion, and none of the woman's right kind. The woman's husband, it is just to remark, has left the parish for Europe to consult with the most eminent physicians there upon that physiological phenomenon."

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Intolerance and Bigotry its only Opposers.

COMMON SENSE AND REASON ITS ADVOCATES.

Arbitrary Distinctions Belong to the Age of Brute Force.

Notwithstanding the experience the civilized world has had in its pursuit after a better religion and more diffusive science, it still blindly pursues the same courses regarding every fresh question which comes up for solution with that bigoted opposition that knows and sees nothing but some time-honored custom or revered authority. Those who have arrived at a tolerable liberality in religious matters, through the most bitter opposition, are just as inconsistently bitter to that which is still ahead of them as those who differed from them were to their advanced thought.

It is not a little to be wondered at that the most inconsistent intolerance and the most determined pharisaical bigotry with which the Woman Question is met, is found inside of the Church. Though, when we remember that there are those still who declare that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and that it obeyed, because such an assertion is found within the Bible, it should not appear so terribly strange. So long as there are any who will be led by blind authority, regardless of all use of common sense or reason, so long may the advocates of equality for woman expect to meet the most inconsistent opposition from the churches, especially from those which teach that "it is a shame for a woman to speak in church," and that it is the duty of wives to "submit yourselves unto your husbands." The fact that such ideas prevailed centuries ago, is no reason why we should, in these enlightened days, still subscribe to them. The teachings of Jesus himself inculcate the adoption of new ideas. Moses taught, "An eye for an eye," etc., but Jesus taught, "But I say unto you, love your enemies," etc. Thus, on the evidence of their most sacred authority, self-styled Christians are condemned for the unreasonable opposition they show to new truth.

All the means by which science is demonstrated, and all the ways in which new truth is evolved, teach that this recently-begun agitation, called the "Woman Question," is the question of the hour. There are others which, perhaps, some look upon as more important, but if the "Common Sense" and the "Reason" of the age is questioned, they will answer that it is not only the question of the hour, but that it is the gravest of all questions. Upon the relations of the sexes does the future condition of humanity depend. It is these relations which lie at the basis of society, and too long already have they been left to be determined by the blind suggestions of passion; too long has science been denied entry into their realm. In the production of everything that society requires for its subsistence, comfort or pleasure, the lights of science are made constant use of to point the way; but in the much graver matter of the production of society itself, science is denied all entrance, and it is left to be just what it can, without government or guide to assist its formation.

There are a certain class of persons who denounce, with holy vehemence, any attempt to show up the conditions of society. The apparent argument is, that to touch anything that is diseased, is evidence of the existence of disease in those who perform that operation. Thus, if any argue to show that there are *bad things* in the present structure of society, they are the "dirty" ones, instead of those they touch. The same argument would make those who assail polygamy, polygamists. We often wonder if it is possible for such argumentists to be impervious to the feeling of contempt which they call forth from those who understand the situation. They are looked upon just about as one would be to-day who should endeavor to convince the people that the world is a plane instead of a globe. The end of the argument would be that he would convince them, instead, that he was an exceeding simpleton, and more a subject of pity than contempt. So, too, are they who cry "dirt" more worthy of pity than contempt, for they only convince those who are worth seeking to convince that they are a class of very narrow and contracted-in-all-ways-minded persons. For all this they assume the most sublime dignity and self-complacent assurance, and tread the world much as though they were saying, "Did not I tell you so?"

The days of arbitrary rule have departed. All things move by the more enlightened rule of equal-right. In one department alone does absolute sway still linger. Woman is subjugated still by man; woman, as a sex, is under the absolute sway of man as a sex. All rules of life are by him laid down for her to be guided, governed and condemned by. We flatter ourselves that this America is a free country, in which all enjoy the rights of equality. Not a bit of it. Never were you more thoroughly, more radically, mistaken. There is no such thing as female freedom or female equality, before the law, in the land. Rather she has less of them, comparatively, than she has in almost any other country. Of this most apparent fact, however, American women are entirely ignorant or purposely oblivious, and sometimes we almost despair of any immediate possibility of an awakening to the reality of the degradation and slavery which a large part of American women submit to with so great indifference. However, the fires of liberty are burning upon the altars of many aroused hearts, and these shall be the flames that will spread world-wide and destroy the vain illusion of a dependent ease, which is substituted for independent self-reliance.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Meetings commemorative of the twentieth anniversary of the demand for woman's suffrage were held in Apollo Hall on the afternoon and evening of October 21.

The only notables present on the platform were Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott, showing that the division among the leaders which had created two associations was not yet bridged, nor need it be.

These three are the majority of the first and oldest workers in the movement, and represent officially the first formed, and also what may be regarded as the legitimate Woman Suffrage Association; all others being the outgrowth of that. It is known as the National Woman's Suffrage Association, and was organized immediately after the Convention of 1869, at the Woman's Bureau in Twenty-third street. The other, known as the American Woman's Suffrage Association, was organized some six months after, at Cleveland, Ohio, mainly by youthful converts—youthful only in the sense of being new workers—who were eager to manifest the fact of their conversion by thrusting the time-honored advocates aside, superseding them in the leadership and presumptuous enough to believe themselves competent.

They might, as they do, hold the official places in this parasitic organization; but how will they administer the peculiar duties needed to insure a steady advance of the cause may be judged by its present paralyzed condition.

The only prominent and well-known worker among them is Lucy Stone, and she has wares to sell.

Nobody can honestly fulfill the obligations which an espousal of a reform movement imposes who has a financial interest therein. There will be either a continual battle between this interest and the conscience of the individual—between avarice and philanthropy as it were—or conscience will become passive and subservient, contenting itself with what it can do for the cause on the way to money-getting.

Mrs. Stanton's evening address was the feature of the occasion. Putting aside the superficial argument that suffrage is the one thing needed for woman's emancipation, she went, like a true woman as she is—true, because true to herself—to the very foundation of the evil, and gave such an argument on the evils of marriage as would have made the reputation of any unknown man who might have delivered it, immortal! As it was, the press classed it with all the other namby-pamby speeches of the day, and treated it superficially, as men are wont to do the principles and ideas which are beyond their comprehension.

Space and time forbid any report of the speech or the evident impression made on an unusually large and intelligent audience; besides, nothing short of an over-beaten report could do justice to the address itself, and nothing written by me could convey any idea of the grand presence of a grand and noble woman standing alone in her calm and deliberate advocacy of measures at which the whole world shrinks through its ignorance and prejudice.

The halo of a spirit redeemed from fear of human judgment because it had emancipated itself and risen superior to all earthly things seemed to glow from within, out, and to illuminate the face around this woman's prophet with a glory only less than the glorious presence from which it emanated.

SARAH F. NORTON.

ANOTHER BRAVE SOLDIER FALLEN.

The report of a meeting of the New York Woman Suffrage Society (see *Revolution*, Oct. 13) contains the following: "Mrs. Dr. Somerby spoke with much earnestness on the inquiry which the cause of female suffrage had experienced by the indiscretion of those who attempt to burden the party with their peculiar views of marriage and free love."

Let us hope that the "melancholy intelligence," shadowed in the foregoing is untrue—that "Mrs. Dr. Somerby" has been slandered (for it is much better to be slandered than to exhibit want of sense, or want of principle)—that there has not been a "dispensation of Providence," but only a freak of a reporter.

Still, if it is all true—if "Mrs. Dr. Somerby" did say all that—if our sister (at least that *was*) is really "lost to us," it is only just such a phenomenon as has often been witnessed before in the history of reform movements. It does seem as though the real distinguishing fact in human nature is that persons are possessed of a certain stock of courage and good sense, and when this stock has "gin out," the human machine has to be kept running as best it can with other material.

The real truth is that the cause of Woman's Rights has not suffered on account of the radicalism, but on account of the cowardice of its adherents. If the friends of Woman Suffrage, as a body, were only endowed with a reasonable amount of moral courage and devotion to principle, they would at once become positive to public opinion. In a sufficiently positive state we can encounter anything—storm and malaria are alike harmless. But people who allow themselves to "get into a sweat" for fear their reputation will be endangered, and get the pores of their moral systems relaxed, "take cold" at every gust of adverse public sentiment and soon "go into a decline."

It is a noticeable fact that the marriage question has almost always been brought up in suffrage meetings by the conservatives—the opponents of woman's freedom. Not that the Free Lovers are averse to defending their principles, but probably nine-tenths of the talking on the subject has been

done by the other side. One reason is that the Free Lovers, besides being the more modest, are in favor of freedom of speech and make no objection to the presentation of the views of their opponents. I am of the opinion, however, that the modesty of the Free Lovers has been carried to a point where it has "ceased to be a virtue;" and our conservative friends must not be surprised if in future the marriage question should be discussed on both sides.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is reported (see *Revolution*, Oct. 13) as saying: "Never before (the McFarland trial) did I so feel the utter vanity of attempting to give woman the ballot till we had first given her freedom." No one understands this whole question better than Mrs. Stanton, and although she has at times been afraid to allow the truth to be spoken, and has been guilty of the weakness of trying to conciliate the flats, who have kicked her for her pains, she has been and is worth to the cause of woman a whole army of such as deprecate her radicalism.

I believe in everybody and appreciate all workers, and while I think our thin-skinned and weak-kneed friends are doing great good, especially by doing so much to keep up the agitation of the Free Love question, I regard it as superlative nonsense to talk of woman's rights while ignoring her first, fundamental, only right—the right to herself. Individuality is the basis of all rights. Except as a free, self-owned individual, woman has no rights. Talk of giving slaves their rights without abolishing slavery! Give the slave the ballot to protect himself or herself against the oppression of the master! The slave, as such, has no rights. Every woman has a right to the ballot, but womanhood (and there is no womanhood but free womanhood) must come first—the ballot instantly after.

FRANCIS BARRY.

NEW ISSUES.

A LETTER TO HON. AUGUST BELMONT, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

DEAR SIR: "Let the dead past bury its dead. Act, act in the living present," is the watchword of to-day.

The Republican leaders who controlled the Whig party twenty years ago, and were overwhelmed in its destruction, have, like Austria, in King John, slipped the lion's skin of Radicalism over their recreant limbs, to hide and help their centralizing and despotic designs.

Thomas Jefferson, the father of true Democratic Radicalism, wrote, that those who pay to support the State are entitled by right to vote.

John Stuart Mill, the friend of America, repudiates the idea of *manhood suffrage as too narrow*.

Our fathers of '76 began the *Revolution* which ended in American freedom, with the cry of "No Taxation without Representation!"

The skin-deep Radical leaders have enfranchised the negro, to avoid political ruin and to aid their schemes to Empire.

By protests against accomplished facts nothing is gained, and all may be lost. *Let us carry the war into Africa!*

Let the Democracy acquiesce in the negro suffrage which the skin-deep Radicals have forced through, thus relieving itself from the charge of fossilism and the anti-democratic stigma of trying to restrict suffrage; and prepare to place in the hands of our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters, the ballot which will checkmate the skin-deep dreams of Empire!

Let the Democratic party strip the skin of the Radical lion from the recreant limbs of the Imperialists, and hang thereon the calf's skin of defeat!!

Let us revive the war cry and the spirit of '76!

Let the Democracy write on their banner, "No Taxation without Representation!" Let them thus join to themselves every American woman who respects herself as much as she does Sambo, and who will work night and day for those who promise to raise her to be at least his political equal.

They are in some States ready for this. Let them awaken to the true state of the case: all along the line raise the flag of "Emancipation for Woman," and in this sign conquer.

From zone to zone, from sea to sea, let the rallying shout of Democracy ring; along river, mountain and vale, "Free Suffrage and Local Liberty!" till it swells to a song of millions triumphant.

Yours respectfully,

A JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

ARBITRATION.—Why is it that the American people can not come up to the standard of an improved humanity?

Never since our country became a nation has there been so auspicious a time to show the world that our institutions have in them the making of a great people.

Now, when we have a subject of difference with another great nation that we can both look at calmly, let us prove that we are reasonable, and establish a perpetual bond of peace between us that it may be a guide to the distracted nations of Europe while they are astray.

Women of America! if the men will not lead in this movement, show them that you have some power; take hold of it; and by carrying it to a successful termination earn your right to the ballot.

Mr. Newman has a plan of his own for the abolition of polygamy. He wants the births of all Mormon children legalized by special act, but all Mormon marriage contracts prohibited in the future.

PREFACE
TO THE
"PRIMARY SYNOPSIS OF UNIVERS-
OLOGY AND ALWATO."

BY STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

[FORTHCOMING.]

"The Basic Outline of Universology" has been announced by my publisher to appear earlier than the present date. Reconsideration and the advice of scientific friends, in whose judgment I have great confidence, have resulted in some change in the order of publication.

It is urged on me by my advisers, who have read and who express their great interest in the success of the larger work, that, while I have regarded it as an Introduction merely to the Science of Universology, it needs, itself, to be introduced; and not alone by Introductions which speak about the science, descriptively ("The Basic Outline" is itself prefaced by several such), but by a smaller work, more technical and elaborate, giving, nevertheless, some real insight into the nature and principles of the science itself, and some intelligible illustrations of the working of those principles, upon so limited a scale as to be accessible by the whole intelligent public.

It is urged that the larger work, by its bulk and expensiveness, and by the greater difficulty which attaches to its more technical, and consequently less popular form, will be necessarily restricted to a smaller public; that it may even incur neglect, if not misapprehension and a temporary unpopularity, from the prevalence of new terms and methods of treatment, unless a previous interest is secured, on the part of readers, by a specimen, at least, of the subject first presented in a simpler and less laborious way. The very great advantage of the technicalities of the science, as contained and used in "The Basic Outline," is not for a moment questioned; but it is again urged that an appetite for a new article of mental food, as well as in the case of physical nutriment, must first be cultivated, to some extent, before the people will appreciate, and take the trouble to learn to use, the machinery, however simple in itself, by which the acquisition and preparation of such food are to be facilitated.

I have yielded to the force of these arguments, and shall delay the publication of "The Basic Outline of Universology," until after that of this Preamble or "Synopsis," which has been prepared with a view to meet the special demand so laid upon me, with what success the readers of this little preliminary work must judge. Brunel, when he had built "The Great Eastern," found nearly as much difficulty in launching her as he had met and overcome in the construction. If, by the judicious advice of friends, or by, in a word, the use of all appropriate means, I can succeed in projecting this new science on the world in such a manner as to secure its earliest and most favorable acceptance, a slight change of programme, which postpones, for a little, the publication of a particular work, already electrotyped and in proofs, will be of small moment; and the subscribers for "The Basic Outline" will, I doubt not, excuse the temporary disappointment.

Considerable preparation has already been made, in the public mind, for such favorable reception of the New Science, by the publication of the following card, signed by gentlemen who are at once recognized as among those most competent to form a just opinion upon a subject of this nature:

"UNIVERSOLOGY."—A CARD.

The undersigned having listened to Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS' preliminary statement of "Universology," and been impressed with the importance and originality of the new scientific claim, as well as with the profound research implied in it, do cordially concur in urging the publication of the work at the earliest possible date:

PARKE GODWIN.
ISAAC LEWIS PEET, Prin. N. Y. Inst. for Deaf and Dumb.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President of Columbia College.
Prof. E. L. YOUNG.
GEORGE OPDYKE.
Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.
CHARLES P. DALY, President of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Rev. BENJ. N. MARTIN, Professor, New York University.
C. GOEPP.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Assistant Librarian, Astor Library.
CHAS. F. TAYLOR, M. D.
FREDERIC R. MARVIN.
Geo. WAKEMAN.
N. B. EMERSON, M. D.
TITUS MUNSON COAN, M. D.
J. WEST NEVINS, late U. S. Vice-Consul at Genoa, Italy.
JOHN H. STAATS.
T. B. WAKEMAN.
G. W. MADDOX.

I cut from the Washington Chronicle of January 13, 1870, the following very brief and lucid appreciation of the fundamental character of Universology. Emanating from another source, it is, perhaps, better adapted to give, in a few words, a first proper impression of the whole matter, than anything which I may have said, or may be able to say, on the subject:

"UNIVERSOLOGY—DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW SCIENCE.—Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews, of New York, claims to have discovered a new science, which he calls Universology, and which is so inclusive in its scope as to exhibit the fundamental laws which pervade and govern the universe. These laws, he contends, are few in number, but infinite in their application, and so modified by the necessities of the various domains of thought, being or action, in which they manifest themselves, as to present myriads of phenomena apparently

unrelated to each other. There is, according to Mr. Andrews, really but one science, what are now called sciences being merely sub-sciences, or so many different manifestations of one universal law, varied in its application according to the sphere of its operations.

"Just as the mathematician recognizes all the applications of arithmetic to be merely different ways, for different purposes, of adding numbers to or subtracting them from each other; just as he sees in the pair of scales, the pair of scissors, and the propulsion of a boat by an oar or a paddle, precisely the same principle, the lever, but so necessarily modified in its application, in each case, as to be unrecognized by the superficial observer, so Mr. Andrews claims that all the so-called sciences, abstract and concrete—and, if we understand him, all arts, all things, are inter-related—are, in fact, but so many varied manifestations of one Supreme Law, or God's Will. And it is this law, and its boundless operations, that Mr. Andrews claims to have discovered and is about to publish. Such a discovery, it really made, would so far transcend any past achievement of man, and seems altogether so doubtful, that the most sanguine progressive scientist might well be excused for receiving the announcement with an incredulous smile, were it not for the fact that the New York papers contain a highly complimentary card, signed by Professor Youmans, President Barnard, of Columbia College, Judge Daly, ex-Mayor Opdyke, Parke Godwin, and a dozen other equally eminent men, who have partially investigated Mr. Andrews' claims, calling upon him to publish his discoveries."

It is evident that the discovery of Universology will not only exert a revolutionary influence on the positive body of systematized knowledge in the world, as such, that is to say upon science itself, but equally upon the Art of Communicating Scientific Knowledge; that it will, in other words, reconstitute the whole business of Education. It will establish Unity of System in the Educational Domain, for the world, and will be to the rapid extension of learning what the railroad is for travel and the telegraph for the transmission of news. The future students of science, instead of coming up laboriously to some imperfect mastery of the whole subject through the details of two or three special Sciences, will begin in the knowledge of Universal Principles, and will come down upon the whole substrate mass of Scientific specialties from a previously attained height of Universal Scientific knowledge equally applicable to every domain. This subject is too large to be more than alluded to in this place, but its importance cannot fail to be appreciated. The masses of the people, in all countries, in the future, instead of arriving at a mere knowledge of the rudiments of education, will possess, in an astonishing degree, the theory and details of all the sciences. Science will become popularized beyond any conception of the possibility of such a result which has prevailed hitherto. The whole people will enjoy the elevating influences and the new powers conferred by literary and scientific acquisitions vastly beyond what is now meant by "a liberal education."

The discovery of this new Centralizing and Unitary Science will demand the founding of a special UNIVERSITY, vastly larger, in design, than any now or ever heretofore extant, devoted to the promulgation of Universal Principles, to the introduction of this New System of Education for the Planet, and to serve as the nucleus of a New Universal or Planetary Government, which should accompany the Unification of the Science, and that of the Language of the Human Race. *The wealth of the world may be legitimately levied upon for that end.*

The classically educated reader may be impatient at times with the painstaking explanation of the meaning of terms which he will find in my writings; but I write equally for the non-classical, and I know how necessary and grateful such aids of the understanding often are to them.

S. P. A.

NEW YORK, 1870.

PHONETICS AND ALPHABETICS.

Remarks and Comments on the Alwasoso Alphabet, and the usual Accompanying Standing Matter*.

Alwato is the name for the new scientific universal language which grows out of Universology. This name is derived, not from Greek or Latin, but from the new language itself. Al, in that language, means *all* or *universal* (pronounced according to the Alwasoso Alphabet); wa is the root that means *language*; to is an ending which means *thing*. Alwato is, then, the *universal-speech-thing*, that is to say, the *universal language*.

Alwaso is the corresponding adjective, meaning that which belongs to Alwato. The ending -so, is an adjective termination, like -ous or -ic. The true Alwaso Alphabet is new and symbolic, wrought out of geometrical forms, which are analogues, or echoes, of the sounds represented; but as this alphabet would appear strange, it is necessary to adopt a transition-alphabet, made up from the Roman alphabet in common use, and this is characterized as Alwasoso. The ending, -soso, means *quasi*, or *like*, or *approximate*, like the scientific ending -ord, derived from the Greek, or like the unpleasant English ending, -ish, as *whitish*, etc.

An Alwasoso alphabet is, therefore, an alphabet *like*, or *substituted* for the Alwaso alphabet, and the Alwaso alphabet is the proper or final and true alphabet of Alwato, and Alwato is the new scientific universal language which grows out of Universology, and Universology is the new Universal Science, which, as it goes to the elements of all science and sciences, goes, therefore, to the elements of language as one of the Sciences (or one of the Domains or Departments of the Universe), and founds Alwato, or the New Universal Lan-

guage, which is now to be gradually taught and introduced in the world.

The Alwaso, and equally the Alwasoso Alphabet, is not only capable of writing and printing Alwato, but equally so of writing and printing French, Sanskrit, English, or any or all other languages. It is, in other words, a Universal Alphabet, and will first be employed for the more common uses of such an alphabet—such as teaching the pronunciation of all languages, by a common instrument of expression.

But the Universal Alphabet and Orthography must not be confounded with Alwato itself, or the Universal Language. An Orthography, or mode of writing or spelling a language, based, of course, on an alphabet, is merely the *dress* of language. The same dress may go upon different languages, like a uniform, making them look alike as to individual sounds, and causing them to be read in a uniform way; or, on the other hand, the same language, and so, of course, different languages may don different dresses at different times, or at the same time in different books, etc. In Germany, for instance, most books are printed in German text, but many books are also printed in the Roman alphabet, like English.

This introduction of the Alwasoso Alphabet for common purposes connected with existing languages will be first attempted in this paper; and a good many explanations will have to be made from time to time in relation to it, before Alwato, as such, is preserved. What is proposed is a language-reform for the whole world, reaching to all systems of education, missionary work, etc., etc., and requiring the joint labors of innumerable workers for many years and generations. But from the first, and all the way, the effort will also be made to explain everything to the comprehension of the common people, the least educated, those who have never studied any language but their own, and to lead them right along into then understanding of, and an intelligent interest in, the whole subject.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

* Excluded this week from press of matter; see, therefore, last issue.

Announcement by Mr. Godkin, of the Nation, of his Conversion to Stirpiculture and all the Radicalisms of the Modern Thinker.

We have had on our desk for several weeks, but have not found space for, the following choice specimen of literary humble pie from the *Nation*, a paper which has held its head very high, as the *ne plus ultra* of literary authority and excellence. We wonder how many such confessions as this its reputation, literary and critical—its "rose-color" reputation—would be able to survive:

AN ACT OF CONTRITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

Sir,—In what purports to be a criticism of the *Modern Thinker*, you call Mrs. Croly's essay "a novel." You say the short paragraph about Universology is an "article." You declare that Noyes' contribution is "on flesh-colored paper and red ink," when it is printed in blue upon blue; and are so inaccurate (to use no harsher term) in other matters of fact that I am forced to believe that you flippantly passed judgment upon an important work after reading the title-page and flitting the leaves with your fingers. Is this honest? Is it fair to yourself or just to

D. GOODMAN, 19 Bank street?

New York, Sept. 5, 1870.

[We are in contrition about the flesh-colored paper and the red ink. Mr. J. H. Noyes does indeed, as Mr. Goodman points out, appear in a dark-blue ink on a light-blue ground, and to deny it would be mendacity. The flesh-colored paper with red ink is matter that has nothing to do with the *On Ida* communist, except that it refers to some length to some of the pleasing practices of the Noyes confraternity. And as for Mrs. Croly's "Love Life of Auguste Comte," we were wrong again there. The last part of it is a "novelette," translated by Mrs. Croly, but the first part, we confess, is an essay. We confess further that we have not perused the *Modern Thinker*; that we had not perused it when we made the notice of it, and that, when we wrote the notice in question we had not a copy of the book in this office. Such are some of the exigencies of the reviewer. But we are not going to admit that a short article is not an article; and we stand by all that we ever said about the remarks on the Universology of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews.

Seriously, we had given an examination to the *Modern Thinker*; and we had pondered a notice of it; but somebody made off with our copy of it, and the notice which we published was based on our recollection of its contents; and that, we are afflicted to say, failed miserably as to the flesh-color and the light-blue and the dark-blue and the red or carmine, and the novelette. As to the real merits of the magazine, however, our memory served us so well, as we find after a renewed examination of the contents of the *Modern Thinker*, that we have no disposition to find the least fault with it.—ED. NATION.]

We understand from the last sentence of the last paragraph that the editor of the *Nation*, the most conservative of the literary *élite*, has gone over completely to the radical doctrines of the *Modern Thinker*, accepting them bodily as all right. He says: "As to the real merits of the magazine . . . we have no disposition to find the least fault with it." To be sure, somewhere in the swamp of inserted locations between the beginning and end of this complicated sentence, there are other things to which this conclusion might apply. It may be his own memory with which the writer is so well satisfied; but, as he first speaks of "the magazine," and, as the last antecedent, of the *Modern Thinker*, and as such a paragon of literature must not be suspected of ungrammaticalism, we accept him

as meaning what he says, and congratulate Mr. D. Goodman, the radical, on his illustrious convert.

Seriously, we have read with real sadness an open confession, in such a quarter, that reviews are made without reading the books reviewed; and scientific discoveries condemned with no opportunity for understanding them.

APHRODITE.

- I.
Love, the ancients deified.
In this doctrine I abide,
And weep when Love is crucified.
- II.
I read of thy white pedigree
In flashing foam of Ægean Sea,
Though some said Zeus fathered thee.
- III.
Every grace thy cestus zones,
And true hearts are thy willing thrones,
In joy or in secluded moans.
- IV.
Thy swans and doves I love to see,
Thy blushing rose and myrtle tree,
And feel thy gentle æphyr free.
- V.
If ugly Vulcan was thy mate,
The union seemed an act of Fate,
Which equalizes small and great.
- VI.
One thing, oh, Venus, may we see,
Of Love the pure divinity,
And keep thy shrine from license free.

MARRIAGE VERSUS FREEDOM.

Had the more than ordinary intellect of this man, whose marital misfortunes I have related, embraced anything of philosophy, he would have understood at once the folly of attempting to regain his wife's alienated affections by force—force in this, and all similar cases, being the full exercise of those advantages given to the husband by law, society and the wife's dependence. Herein are comprised all the advantages there are, however, and, all being in favor of the husband, he is thereby afforded unlimited licence; so that whatever of justice or generosity may be shown the wife, is due solely to the husband's own innate kindness and not at all because law, society or her own position demands or enforces either.

Had this couple not been bound together by any law save that which attracted them to each other, the man, in the first instance would have respected her secret, and still more, her delicacy concerning it, and accepted her for what she was to him, on the very logical ground that no person can shape his or her present course with reference to what the future may bring. Failing in this, she would have been free to act in the matter as her own best judgment and feeling toward him indicated. If he outraged her sense of justice in such a form as the law does not cover (and almost all marital outrages are of this character) her remedy would have been entirely with herself instead of indifferent parties, who, not only knowing nothing of her grievance, must of necessity know less of its effects, unless suffering the same. And, as it is clearly impossible for men to suffer as women do, or even feel the same effects from similar causes, because of the difference in their natures; and, as all the laws are men's laws, it naturally follows that no adjudication of her case could be made with any approach to justice, save by herself.

It may be asked then, "Is the man to have no voice or choice in the matter?" Most assuredly, yes; but only secondary where he is the offender. But even so; woman should be the arbiter of her marital relations so long as the social and legal institutions in reference to marriage remain as they are, and for this reason: As I have already said, and as is well known, men have all the advantages, to begin with. Entire control over the woman is the fundamental principle of the marriage rite. Carrying no restrictions with it, so far as spiritual life is concerned, this control increases with the progress of time, until it becomes an abuse, as all authority does when indefinite. The reason why the man's authority is abused in this relation is because he owns the woman. The law of marriage has given her to him, and he regards her as merely an appendage, or piece of property. On the security of this ownership he acts—it may be unconsciously. But, whether consciously or unconsciously, through this sense of ownership he ceases to feel the necessity of sustaining the same bearing toward, or consideration for, the wife which won the woman. This principle was thoroughly proved in the case under consideration, as witness the man's protestations before marriage and his conduct after.

The simple ceremony of marriage transformed him from an honorable, high-toned man, regarding each person's individuality and its belongings as sacred, to a meanly inquisitive and dishonest meddler.

If, after giving the woman to the man, there followed a clause in the marriage ceremony, empowering, or even justifying, the woman in dissolving the bond when she begun to suffer from its abuses, or leaving it optional with her whether she should suffer or not, and how long, that would be a very fair offset to the man's authority. It would also be some-

what of an assurance to her of a more uniform treatment throughout life, and in keeping with the husband's kindness the first year or two.

But just here lies my point of objection to marriage at all, or, if marriage, then a divorce law equal to the demand of its evils.

The first and strongest impulse of the human character is to resist force. I do not believe that any person ever was or ever can be compelled to a duty in the marriage relation, unless impelled to it by internal conviction, and not only conviction, but desire.

How far external circumstances help to form the conviction or desire can only be judged by the parties most interested. The moment any act expected of a person becomes compulsory, just that moment it becomes correspondingly irksome. Naturally, aversion is immediately followed by a desire to evade, and more especially is this the case where an indefinite, but general obligation is felt, as in marriage, and obedience to which lies entirely with the individual.

There is just enough of law in marriage to make its obligations felt, and not enough to ensure the commission of each separate one. Hence the incompleteness of married life; the cause for complaint; of duties half done, or only done to the extent of satisfying the demands of an indifferent public.

"Comply with the forms," says this monster mischief maker, "and no matter about the spirit. Wasted lives are of no account beside my whims."

There is another reason why women should be their own arbiters in the marriage relations, so long as the relative social status of the sexes remains as it is.

When dissatisfaction and difficulties arise, men find almost immediate relief in their out-door active life, or in the change from home to business, whether it be out or indoor.

They shed their troubles, as it were, by "standing from under."

Away from the scene of their annoyance it assumes a very different aspect, and by the time of returning, remains only a memory—perhaps not even that.

With women, however, the exact reverse of this is the case, and each trouble and harshness remains a living reality to do its work of estranging and embittering.

Confined to the scene of the occurrence, every object upon which the eye rested at the time, is a reminder of their grief; and they live it over and over again, until it becomes magnified out of all proportions to the original offence. Thus women become invalids with no physical ills—hypocondriacs, maniacs, viragos, or something which to the world is worse than any of these, and for them much better than either—they learn to love somebody else besides the husband!

And why not? Love is a woman's life and a man's pastime; and if either fails to find the full measure of what his or her nature demands, or what they anticipated when making the contract of marriage, that contract is a failure in the first consideration, and should be annulled, always providing that either or both parties to the contract desire it.

SARAH F. NORTON.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MINDS.

BY JULIETTE T. BURTON.

"Many men of many minds." One kind being liberally endowed with clear-sightedness, and understanding the true uses of observation, is determined to investigate for itself, and is able, in the interval between great scenes, to catch the panorama of by-plays. Is capable of receiving lessons from the most insignificant experiences; believes that the whole human race is worthy of consideration; realizes that behind the cobwebs of mediocrity, beneath the rust of poverty, the gold of intellect, jewels of virtue, and silver of true dignity may exist. He tastes of rich wine of pleasure, derived from common events; drinks with delight the milk of human kindness distilled in trivial things. To him the emotions of memory are goblets of nectar, and the merest accidents in another's welfare bring to him an interest. He finds episode, adventure and romance in every secular day, yet realizes that written fiction is worthy; that, as it exposes the worst traits or portrays virtues, it sends him into mental examination and study of his own qualities and purposes, and tends to his instituting resolutions of reform and soul culture. He knows that the sap of true goodness rises higher as the soil of the heart is rich. Moral courage plants its fibres in his nostrils, and he grows into the strong oak of resistance to false winds of doctrine. He is not afraid to lead into forbidden lanes if thereby the vein of progress may be enabled to send its vitalizing current. Such an one adopts, receives, adapts or rejects whatever the balance of common sense and justice may indicate. He gathers a strange nut from a strange hedge to find in its bowels the germ of a truth, sends inquisitory as far as the finger of science may point, solves the problem of charity in the recognition of all classes, grades and degrees for his neighbor. Stands up for *Fact* against the odds of every opposing shaft of orthodoxy, dogmatism or asceticism; he tries the invisible spirits of the air to learn what God is; cries aloud in defence of nature's eternal birthright, freedom of thought, and dares to read a radical paper, to learn what pantarchy teaches. Such do continually fight the great battle of humanity against misjudgment, oppression and condemnation.

Another mind realizes in its experiences that the seeds of life are bitter, the mind sour, beauty is nonsense, the flowers on the wayside a nuisance, the whole covenant of progression

a blank. His whole annotated existence might be summed up in word—Swinish.

But to him who has the gift of intellectuality, high capabilities, and is yet so bound by narrow prejudices, so strictly laced by the requirements of public opinion, so chicken-hearted, mole-eyed, as to see no farther than the prescribed limit of sect, we turn with more real pity. He actually, as yet, knows no better than to set his physical eye to the focus of fashion, his mental vision to the range of a formulary. He abrogates the free prerogative of instinct, and yields the dictum to a leader; sets himself against heterodoxy because it is *not orthodox*. If a celestial angel came to him in form and offered herself as security for a revelation, he would refuse her if she stood outside his set. If the logic of the gods could be poured out in molten flows of soul, their reasoning might never reach his ears if they stood in other pulpits than his own. He recognizes no merit of intellect beyond a certain school; would not meddle with truth though it languished in his sight clothed with incarnate beauty, if it stood outside his altar; for his sect allows no eye to wander into side avenues that reach into green fields of development; their by-laws set the statute of limitations. He feels the living principle of inquiry racking the vitals of his spirit, but to crush it is his duty. He knows that his own body suffers its own pains, must die itself alone; that he must be responsible for the deeds done in it, yet he has never asserted his claim to stand law-maker to his own conscience, and will live throughout his days a stickler to creed, not because he understands it, but because it is *the* creed, and he knows no better.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

Ladies—No more remarkable instance of the wonderful advancement of the age can be given probably than that of your own success in the worlds of thought and action. At this time liberal thoughts burst upon the people like flashes of light, everywhere photographing ideas upon susceptible brains, prepared to receive them by the spirit of the age. Even the best informed among us are apt to overlook the unexampled rapidity with which liberal ideas attain everywhere throughout the world. That which was *radical* yesterday is simply *liberal* to-day, and will be *conservative* to-morrow. That which five years ago was ridiculed and scouted, is to-day discussed, and will be, five years hence, as fully accepted as negro emancipation is now. In nothing is this more apparent to-day than in the "WOMAN QUESTION," and more especially as to female suffrage. Female suffrage has ceased to be what it was so short a time since, a crazy notion to be laughed at; it is the question of the hour, and it will soon, in its turn, being accomplished, give place to the next great question, the abolition of the marriage institution and the emancipation of sex. Let the most radical of us take a nap but half so long as Rip Van Winkle, and he would wake up to find himself an "old fogey," hopelessly behind the age.

It is not of "reformers" that I speak, but of the people, and of their rulers, the politicians. The same men who now loudly proclaim against female suffrage will, in the very near future, be found canvassing for the female votes. Men who can discourse by the hour *now* on the inferiority of woman, and the justice of the laws and customs which oppress her, will be seen then vying with each other for the credit of abolishing those laws and customs, just as men who went to the war loudly proclaiming that they did not go to "fight for niggers," are many of them to-day the chosen leaders of the blacks; so may we expect to see men who to-day would insult you in the streets soon asking your suffrages.

I can relate an anecdote which forcibly illustrates the truth of this. Immediately after the inauguration of General Grant I was one day walking through the Capitol at Washington in company with that most beautiful and earnest of laborers in the cause of female suffrage, Mrs. Julia Holmes; turning to leave her at the door of the ladies' reception room of the Senate, I encountered a group of gentlemen, among whom was the General, who had just been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of Wyoming Territory. "Isn't that one of those woman's rights women?" said the General. "Yes," I replied, "and one of the noblest of them." You don't mean to say that you subscribe to such doctrine; I supposed you were a man of sense," continued he, and a short argument ensued, in which I defended female suffrage, and the General, with all the powers of satire of which he was possessed, ridiculed it, and which was ended by my saying, "General, you are a politician, and you laugh at the idea of female suffrage. I now predict that it will not be many years before you will be very glad to seek women's votes, and very unwilling to admit that you ever spoke as you have to-day; for I promise you this, in twelve years from now, women will vote throughout the United States." This was greeted with a loud laugh, and those who thought me in earnest evidently thought me a fool. The General went to Wyoming, and in a very few months, and I think while he was Acting Governor, female suffrage became there an accomplished fact. I have not seen him since, and don't know if he has reformed; but, as he is a politician, I am sure he has. If he remains there when Wyoming becomes a State, he will no doubt be willing to come to Congress. Before voting for him I hope the ladies will satisfy themselves that his repentance is sincere. And not only his, but that of all the other honorable gentlemen who may seek their suffrages. But it is too much to suppose that female suffrage will result in the election of the best men to office; for no such thing is possible. Universal suffrage is only a step toward perfect government, and cannot, therefore, prove satisfactory when accomplished. But it is a step that must be taken, and the sooner it is accomplished the sooner we shall go on to the next.

WILLIAM S. ANDREWS.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Perhaps there is a no more suggestive or instructive fact in all the realm of society than that the laboring classes are the liberal classes. It is among them that nearly all social reforms begin, and among them that all governmental reforms first find moving power. The wealthy classes are systematically conservative; and by instinct they are opposed to all movements which tend to equalization. They are to social reform just what bigots are to religious liberalization. They adopt a creed which their practice is never to depart from, and it is only by the force of the large majority of the people combined against them that they ever do depart from them. The time was when it was the grossest infidelity to question any of the extravagant assertions contained in the Bible; but nearly all Christian sects now assume the right to place their own construction upon what is found therein. This construction is found to grow more human and liberal every year. Twenty years ago, the more "hell-fire and brimstone" a minister gave forth, the more Gospel it was considered that he taught. The same rule obtains in regard to all social questions, and the same rule of extending liberalization will continue, until the balancing point of equalization is reached, in which there shall be no power to determine for the individual, except himself or herself, what is for his or her individual good, or what to him or her is right.

Wealth, in its present position, is aristocratic; and Labor, in its present position, is democratic. Aristocracy always assumes to control that which is under it, in a material sense. It has always assumed this control, and whenever possible has exercised it. This assumption has been exercised so long that those over whom it has been swayed have come to regard it as something approaching a "divine right." This condition of servitude was possible so long as ignorance possessed the masses over whom it sought control. When education began its silent yet potent work, the power of assumed "divine right" began to weaken. General education is all that the world requires to emancipate it from the rule of all kinds of aristocracy. Common schools for children and the public press for adults have done and are doing the work of emancipation.

It was not until quite recently that the representatives of labor began to know the benefits to be derived from organization. They do not yet know the full benefits which it is possible for them to obtain from it; much that they do obtain from it, is, on the whole, deleterious, rather than beneficial. They require more general knowledge. They need the aid of science to point out the paths in which they should seek to walk. Science, to the organizations of labor, is what discipline is to the army. Without it the first is powerless, and the last dangerous to those who command and support it.

It is very much to be regretted that so much of bitter denunciation of the wealthy is heard among laborers. It shows that they, if possessed of the power, would wield it more despotically than it is now wielded by those possessing it. Force, as a regulator, can at best be but a mere temporary makeshift, which, unless quickly followed by justice in organization, degenerates into absolutism. This is the danger which it is to be feared would follow the elevation of labor into the position now occupied by wealth. Hence it is that it takes long years of disappointment to chasten the hearts of those who seek change, before the order of civilization will allow it to come in its fullest extent.

Could changes in society be arranged and managed as changes in other departments are, no danger would ever supervene. New railroad bridges are never constructed before the old ones are removed, and throughout the process of change the trains continue their regular movements. So it will be with society, when science shall have so enlightened the people that they shall know just what they are preparing to pass to.

The Labor Party now desires to be elevated into political place and power, but have its advocates any well-defined ideas regarding the results which are to follow such a change in the administration of government? It is much to be feared that the same old story of "Make hay while the sun shines," would be the ruling element. We would not have it understood from these suggestions that we are opposed to such a change as the success of the Labor Party would imply. Any change cannot be for the worse. Principle could not, in any event, be less the ruling power than now; nor could money buy more politicians than it does now. One has to spend but a "season" in Washington to convince himself that there is a deal more truth than there is vulgarity in the saying, that "money makes the mare go." Representatives and Senators who prate with loudest mouths of patriotism and devotion, spend all their own money and all they can borrow to get to Congress, and retire to private life, having made a fortune upon "five thousand a year." The inference is too palpably plain. It is not necessary for us to say that all such fortunes are the results of bribery and corruption, and their possessors public thieves, and utterly unworthy of the confidence of honest devotees to a popular form of government.

It is this species of corruption that is becoming a stench in the nostrils of all those whose patriotism is more than pocket deep. In its growth they see the process of natural disintegration begun, which they well know cannot continue indefinitely without bringing destruction to our country. The almost criminal indifference with which the masses of the people regard these examples of the power of money, over

the consciences of those to whom they have intrusted their most sacred political rights, speaks badly for the safety of republican institutions, as now operated. A saving power is needed. Where shall it be sought? All true reformers are looking to the Labor Party for it. Let it unite to itself the principle of equal rights, regardless of sex, and it will succeed. Then, if it fills its mission well, it will prove itself to be what the present demands, to crush corruption which is so rapidly permeating our whole body politic.

A WOMAN'S PLEA.

BY A. ALPHONSE DAYTON.

Since tears will never bring me back
The adoration of thy heart,
I bow my spirit's pride and plead
Your full forgiveness e'er we part.

'Tis not the past that brings to me
This deep, deep pain and utter dread,
But that from all the future years
The sunshine of your love has fled.

No, no! the past holds only this,
Glad, happy days and sunny skies,
Your love enshrined within my soul,
Fraught with the sweetest memories.

'Twas one long day of joy to me,
A paradise of perfect bliss
That even bears some blossom still
To shed their fragrance over this.

You know not how a woman's heart,
Through silent length of lonely years,
Will treasure up a faded love
Amid its solitude of tears.

If I have been untrue, the proof
Will only bring a deeper pain,
And all my lips can ever say
Will not restore your love again.

Your scorn may follow me through life
And stamp its seal upon my name,
Which memory will only hold
Weighed down by deep, reproachful blame.

But when my heart enshrined such love
As it has felt and feels for you,
'Twill keep its unrequited faith
Till Time reveals and proves it true.

Stirpiculture—Breeding Out and Out—Embryo Culture—One Universal Nation.

That the human race is to be meliorated by the application of scientific principles in pro-creation, is a truth that must force itself upon the conviction of every thoughtful, unprejudiced mind. There will, nevertheless, inevitably exist a lack of unanimity of opinion regarding the superior method for the ultimate accomplishment of this grand desideratum.

Not less than three distinct methods have been publicly advocated, by the instrumentality of which this desirable end, it is claimed, may be attained. First, Stirpiculture, or "breeding in and in—the first law, and foreign infusion (of blood) the second; the first controlling, the second exceptional." The enforcement of these laws is also to be accompanied by a stringent selection of males. The substratum of the second mode is the acknowledged law of temperamental adaptation, together with a recognition of the transmission of hereditary mental and physical qualities. Breeding out and out; conglomeration rather than segregation. The third is a scientific gestation, or *embryo-culture*; founded upon laws in accordance to which the state of the maternal mind and body, during pregnancy, exerts a formative influence upon the brain and person of the unborn being.

Of the first method may be stated, that however well founded or efficacious is its nature, it is practically impossible of application in the important present. It is not in consonance with the tenor of our social, judicial or religious institutions; being related to the distant future rather than the present; to the glorious millennium, when religion will be able to "keep millions of intelligent men and women, who, under the dictates of science, ought not to do so, from propagating their kind," and when fools and diseased men will love science well enough to "make themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven's sake." And even in that eventful day its success may well be doubted; for of all the beings inhabiting earth, none probably are so subject to hereditary predisposition to disease as civilized man. Our domesticated animals, doubtless, are not one hundredth part as liable to such physical imperfections; yet it is upon analogous reasoning, derived from the latter source, that the devotees to Stirpiculture chiefly rely. "In the careful breeding of cattle at least ninety-six per cent. come to maturity, and of horses ninety-five per cent., even in this our rugged climate; while of the infinitely more precious race of men, at least thirty-three per cent. perish in the bud of infancy or blossom of youth."—(Mass. State Report.) As an unavoidable consequence, when the blood is tainted with a latent or patent inevitable tendency to disease, consanguineous marriage would necessarily develop this obnoxious predisposition; therefore, but few individuals, not excepting the most talented or even geniuses, could adopt this mode, while all others would hence be compelled, unless they made "eunuchs" of themselves, to practice in accordance with the second or third; either or both of which they could do, and in conjunc-

tion, with impunity and profit. Yet persons possessing a temperamental equilibrium and blood untainted might, advantageously, perhaps, in some respects, adopt the breeding in and in system.

Scientific, historical and empirical evidence at least preponderates decidedly in favor of adoption of the second method, as compared with the first. Research has discovered the existence of an universal law of temperamental affiliation or adaptation, which in the generation of superior offspring cannot be disregarded with impunity; yet, in complying with this, the admonitions of the law of inheritance are not by any means to be ignored. Agriculturists are perfectly cognizant of the fact that soil adapted to the growth and perfection of one variety of plants is not as favorable for the germination and development of the seeds of another. The same law applies with equal force, and should guide the actions of the scientific husbandman in human soil. It commands the union of dissimilar and not similar temperaments or blood (the first being but an external manifestation of the state or quality of the latter); and the truth of this is substantiated by the following quotation from Darwin, in his "Origin of Species" and a doctrine which he maintains in his later works: "I have collected," says he, "so large a body of facts, showing, in accordance with the almost universal belief of breeders, that with animals and plants a cross between varieties or between individuals of the same variety, but of another strain, gives vigor and fertility to the offspring; and, on the other hand, that close inter-breeding diminishes vigor and fertility." (!) Intermixing, however would interfere with the formation and establishment of new strains which, in process of time, like that of the ancient Jews, might become permanent and distinct races; and which would necessarily be the consequence should the plans of the Stirpiculturists be carried out to their logical sequence; and would not such retrocession become an insurmountable obstacle to the grand and final triumph of universality, to the convergence of mankind into one great and glorious nation, discoursing in an universal language, kneeling at the same altar, and finally under the jurisdiction of one universal government? The Jews are triumphantly instanced by the advocates of Stirpiculture, as a living illustration of its remarkable and beneficial effects. True, they have established a distinct race and character, and also preserved their integrity unimpaired through the trials and vicissitudes of many generations; yet, compare the scientific, philosophical or even historical record of those nations who have bred in and in to the greatest extent, as the Jews, Chinese, Hindoos, etc., with those other nations, of western Europe, who are the result of a grand intermixture of barbaric races. The former, with the dust of ages discolored their hoary locks, have utterly failed to accomplish what in a few short, energetic years was easily performed by mongrel races. Galton, in his "Hereditary Genius," states that the ancient Athenians were intellectually as much superior to the modern Europeans as the latter are to the negroes, and this wonderful result was effected in accordance with the principles, accidentally and imperfectly applied, of the second mode, namely, a union of dissimilar blood and superior hereditary qualities. Owing to allurements held out to the intellectual of all nations, scholars congregated at Athens, and by a process of intermarriage, laid the foundation of the finest race in history. Again, were not the followers of Romulus of multifarious origin? Yet, did not the descendants of this commixture of blood erect the grandest empire the world has ever beheld? Philip of Macedon, Alexander the Great, Frederic the Great, and unnumbered others of the world's illustrious sons were of mixed race! Facts speak in unmistakable language; theory, in dulcet but deceptive tones.

The third mode, *Embryo-culture*, is destined to be not less essential or effective than either of the preceding in the regeneration of mankind. It is based substantially upon the fact that the condition of the mother, mentally and physically, during gestation exerts a potential influence over the configuration and essence of the body, as well as the future characteristics of the embryonic child.

To unfold this art in all its manifold bearings, to state the laws relating thereto, already discovered, and to enumerate the data from whence they were deduced would fill a volume; consequently, space nor time will permit of but a very superficial glance at the subject. That a most intimate relation exists between the maternal mind and embryo, must be patent to all who are in the least acquainted with such phenomena as "mother's marks," ranging, as they do, in diversity, from simple bodily excrescences to abject and idiotic monsters. Nor is this maternal influence confined to the body alone; it likewise extends to the development of the mind. The basic idea of this species of human melioration is, that these effects may be produced, to no small degree, voluntarily as well as involuntarily!—a fact which cannot too soon be recognized by parents.

From the hasty and necessarily imperfect glance at the prenatal improvement of offspring, we perceive that it will become a science and an art, and one not the least in complexity.

Ere another century rolls by, man will have begun a new and onward and upward movement toward perfection, the results of which are beyond human conception.

F. L. M.

Four million tons of the choicest manure drift yearly from the sewers of this city to the sea. The Dock Commissioners propose to secure it by pipes running at the foot of the new docks they intend building. The refuse will be carried by these pipes to a reservoir, at a distance, and there pumped into barges for purchasers.

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WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S
WEEKLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—At the moment of going to press, we are credibly informed that a combination has been made to stigmatize our paper, by a name understood as "Black Mail." We have but to point to our articles upon companies perpetrating frauds on the public, and which could, and, doubtless, would, have given us large amounts to suppress these articles—more than we can make in many months by a course of independent integrity—to contradict in the most thorough manner this gross device of fraud to prevent its own overthrow.

THE STUPENDOUS INTENDED FRAUDS.

"SPURIOUS (COUNTERFEIT) MEXICAN BONDS."

Attempt to Rob the United States and Mexico of \$322,907,518 33.

Who are the Creators, Counterfeiters or Issuers of the Mexican Bonds Declared to be Spurious (or Counterfeit) by the Mexican Legation?

Believing that we had clearly exposed the Mexican Bond transaction, characterized as "spurious, or fraudulent," by the legation of that Republic, it was not our intention to have said more on the subject; but it becomes necessary to do so because of a letter, which was handed us by "Colonel" Mackay, stating that what we had published were the lies of a "vindictive wretch," who had tried to get the "sole control of the contract;" that the *New York Herald* once thought he had discovered a mare's nest in the same affair, but discovered that he had not money enough to "pay the damages," etc. The writer of the letter then attempts to explain the contract; alludes to his "intuitions" through spirits; but whether these spirits are the unseen impalpable forms of air, or the spirits confined by material glass and cork, the gallant "Colonel" does not explain, and, from the rambling, incoherent language of his letter, it is doubtful if he really knew which he meant when it was written. The "Colonel" talks of "assassination," but where it has been or is intended to be tried is left in doubt. He likens us to "King William;" says "we have conquered the wretch who is known," and begs us not to publish more, "lest our readers may doubt our sincerity."

But for some assertions in it, the general absurdity of the letter would cause it to pass unnoticed. These assertions we now deal with.

As to the truth of our information, we repeat that it came from our correspondent in Washington. We have evidence that it is, and we believe it to be correct. Its source is principally official, and the party who collated the facts is in a social position in the city of Washington which, from "Col." Mackay's language, he is not accustomed to approach, much less to enter. From the information thus obtained, the articles which have appeared were written in our own editorial rooms. We claim the entire authorship, and assume the entire responsibility, fearing neither "Colonel" Mackay's "Spiritual" friends nor those of the material assassin-like order which he alludes to, and which an anonymous letter received two days since cautions us against. We doubt if our correspondent ever saw Woodhouse or this valiant

"Colonel," and we positively know that the said correspondent does not meddle with or seek to control any such infamous contracts as the Mexican Minister alleges this one to be. Her position precludes all such possibility.

We do not believe that the *New York Herald* has ever been deterred by fear from exposing this so-called Mexican contract; but that respectable paper can take care of itself, even if Mexico should find and give the "Boots of Bombastes" to the valiant "Colonel," and he should march in them upon Mr. Bennett.

We have no fear that our readers will doubt our sincerity, and hence we will make still clearer the charge of fraud which Mexico, through her accredited minister, has placed upon these "spurious bonds."

The "lies" which the "Colonel" is so fond of speaking of, probably start with the first formation of the long-named United States European, etc., etc., Land and Mining Company, for we hear from no less than three sources that this same "Colonel" has declared its organization a fraud; that the lands forming its sole capital belong to himself, personally; that they never had been conveyed to that Company, and never could be. These lands are said to be in West Virginia; if there they constituted the whole capital, according to the "Colonel," of this long-tailed Company, of which he is a director; and yet, upon his assertion, it does not possess even that capital, and hence, as it purported to be formed under the New York Association laws, with this property as its basis, it falls to the ground *non-existent*, and the Mexican contract falls with it, because it thus appears by the "Colonel's" own statement to have been made only with a *myth*. Possibly the existence of a legal title in the "Colonel" to such lands may be quite as mythical as any part of this affair.

In his letter this "Colonel" says: "After the contract was signed, I grant you that it appeared that General Carvajal intended to use it to defraud his own Government . . . to depose Juarez," etc. Thus the "Colonel" exposes more rascality than we were before aware of, and gives new evidence—whether true or false he knows best—of the worthlessness of this contract as a legal and binding obligation on Mexico.

Since our exposure of this fraud, many parties have called upon us, asking the means of redress, stating that they had been victimized by purchases of these bonds.

The information in this will possibly enable their counsel to determine the best mode.

The Mexican Minister, in his public notice, issued at Washington, January 26, 1867, says: "SPURIOUS Mexican Bonds are being offered in the market at low rates. . . These fraudulent bonds are reported to be issued under a pretended contract with Daniel Woodhouse, representing the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company. . . The public are hereby cautioned, under instructions from the Mexican Minister, against purchasing these *spurious bonds*."

"SPURIOUS" is a strong term which was thus applied by a nation's envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to these so-called bonds, or imitation of bonds, which were to represent a nation's credit. Technically and legally "*spurious*" means "*counterfeit*," and in this sense the Mexican Minister uses it, for he declares the so-called bonds "*fraudulent*," and cautions the public against their purchase.

Whether the question of actual "*counterfeiting*" the bonds will arise depends entirely upon those who have been victimized by their sale and in the action they may institute.

In the instructions issued by Mexico to General Carvajal, as published in our last issue, that officer, in the *fifth* article, is authorized to contract a loan to an amount limited by the number of "foreigners" which he shall actually muster into the service of Mexico, and that the contract for the loan shall only exist and be binding when these foreigners and the arms they are to use shall be landed in Mexico; and it is provided in the *sixth* article that the obligations to be issued are not to be binding until the money therefor shall have been received.

In the impaired condition of Mexican credit it was not likely that any man or men of means and sound judgment would supply arms or money upon such conditions, and if the valiant "Colonel" Mackay tells the truth regarding Carvajal it is quite possible that President Juarez thought that officer would, under such instructions, be less injurious abroad than in intriguing at home for his "deposal."

In the *eleventh* article the entire authority for action, either for mustering men into the service or for issuing obligations for loans, is limited to one year's duration—from November 12, 1864; the powers of Carvajal therefore ceased on the 12th November, 1865. It follows, then, that any obligation that could bind Mexico should have been issued within the limited period, *i. e.*, before November 12, 1865, and these should be for men or materials delivered in Mexico, or for money actually received, and in each case the obligation therefor required the written signature of General Carvajal. It could not be appended after that period, nor affixed in advance of the actual reception of the consideration.

There is nowhere in the "appointment" or in the "instructions" the right to delegate this signature to others, therefore it could not be so delegated or used; hence, any imitation of it would seem a counterfeit on the Government of Mexico. In this the victims may seek redress.

So far as seen we find no bond has the written signature of General Carvajal. So far as we can learn, no bond was issued before November 12, 1865. Each one has an imitation, a "spurious" or a "counterfeit" engraved representation of the name and of another name unknown to the "instructions," but also engraved to represent a *fac simile* or "counterfeit."

This issue of bonds is not, then, by authority of Mexico, under her instructions to Carvajal, for no men or munitions of war nor money were supplied for them, nor do they appear by any evidence to have been created within the limit of time prescribed, and none bear the actual, the absolutely necessary written signature of Carvajal, but only its counterfeit representation. Who creates these bonds? It rests between the United States, European, West Virginia Land and Mining Company; and the Engraving company. This last, at page 32 of Woodhouse's memorial before the Mexican Commission, is designated the "United States Bank Note Company;" but upon inquiry we find it failed, was succeeded by the "Columbian;" this also failing, was succeeded by the "Manhattan Engraving Company." These companies appear to have been carried on by nearly the same parties in the direct interest, and the last seems to have been the one which executed the printing. Its factotum seems to be one M. C. Eaton, and between him and Woodhouse the negotiations for sale of the bonds appear to have been carried on. This Eaton is represented to have been active in this, and it is asserted he has been aided by an Israelitish lawyer whose natural greed blinds him to legal consequences.

The legal questions, then, which the victims will find necessary to test are: Are these Mexican bonds technically counterfeits?

Have the two companies, that is, the Land and Mining Co., and the Engraving Co., been engaged in this work of creating and uttering "spurious" or "counterfeit" bonds, as charged by the Republic of Mexico, or does the act rest only upon the individuals engaged in it? Will a civil action for receiving money rest upon the Directory in these respective companies, or must it be of a criminal nature upon the actors, the "President," the Factotum and the Israelite?

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
PARKERSBURG BRANCH.

Over-Issue of Stock—Extraordinary Railroad "On Dit."

An over-issue of stock to the extent of \$2,000,000, of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is spoken of. It is supposed that Mr. Crawford, the Treasurer, forged the name of the President. The forged stock is said to have been hypothecated for \$700,000 and the money received therefor by three parties of the highest commercial standing (oh, of course!) and the deposit of it changed from day to day to Chicago, Fredericksburg and Baltimore. Mr. Crawford, the Treasurer, appears to have led a quiet life and neither to have spent nor required the money, but to have been a cat's-paw for other parties. Detectives ascertained that there was an existing object on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to so place the affairs of the Parkersburg branch as to prevent its being bought by the Pennsylvania Railroad, who were trying to obtain the road, as it cut the connection of the Baltimore and Ohio. It is further said that when the detectives had gathered this much, the matter was compromised (oh, of course!) by the parties, to prevent a criminal prosecution and exposure, and that the stock was bought back at eighty cents on the dollar!!!

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of Texas mortgage bonds are now in process of foreclosure. So it goes on: a railroad is built; three times its cost in railroad bonds, besides stock, is sold by the bankers, "a limited amount for a short time only," and when all are sold there is a foreclosure sale of the road under the watered mortgage bonds, and in all probability it is bought in for a song by the original watering pot builders, to recommence the same "little game." Why, swindling with "loaded dice" is respectable to this, only—not so profitable.

WALTER GIBSON is no longer connected with the WEEKLY; his services were dispensed with for adequate reasons, which course has been entirely justified by his subsequent conduct. It is not necessary for us to apply to him the title he has earned. All intelligent people instinctively appreciate the character of a person who "fawns" while favor continues, but who will "stab you in the back" when it is withheld.

Let us suppose a case, to show how this "drawing on Europe" can be done. In the *Baltimore American* is an advertisement of a Mr. Martin Lewis, agent for the sale of sterling exchange of Henry Clews & Co., on Clews, Habicht & Co., London. This agent might, with other agencies, sell say a million dollars of bill at 90 days on

London, for gold. Henry Clews & Co. might lend this gold out for say 5-8 per cent., receiving also its value in currency, which they might again at once lend at 7 per cent., or whatever they could get, and thus have the use or profit of our money *gratis* until the maturity of the bills, without putting up a dollar of their own.

Meanwhile, in the distrust caused by such wholesale frauds as are being perpetrated in the building of new railroads by issuing securities representing treble their real cost, actually good securities of long-ago completed and still honestly managed roads droop in price, and are being quietly carried away for investment by these very foreigners, who then do not hesitate to advertise the large demand for American securities abroad, and so put off on our own people the fraudulent securities of their own watered railroads!

Great demand for American securities abroad!!! Ask any traveller who spent last summer in Europe if that is so. They must be very choice American securities indeed which are taken at all there now, and these are the very securities precisely which are being quietly taken at less than their value, whilst trumpet-tongued advertisements and notices here abound of the "great demand for" the watered stocks and bonds of now building roads! "A limited amount offered for a short time only!"—that is the stereotyped, tenderly charitable expression. Great demand for American securities abroad indeed! Have they "abroad" so soon forgotten the infamous "Eric" squabbles, where "no portion of our system was left untested, and no portion showed itself to be sound. The Stock Exchange revealed itself as a haunt of gamblers and a den of thieves; the offices of our great corporations appeared as the secret chambers in which trustees plotted the spoliation of their wards. The law became a ready engine for the furtherance of wrong, and the ermine of the judge did not conceal the eagerness of the partition; the halls of legislation were transformed into a mart, in which the price of votes was higgled over, and laws, made to order, were bought and sold, while under all, and through all, the voice of public opinion was silent or disregarded."

Merchants and workmen, people of the United States outside of the city of New York, study well these things. New York is no longer the heart of the American people, but the seat of capital, plundering the people by the use of the people's money, without risking any of its own; of railroad builders, supported by English cliques, taking from our people three dollars for every one which they, by means of their aggregated capital, first expend in these roads, and in the end own the roads, besides trebly reimbursing themselves; of steamship men settling here from abroad and making it their infamous boast that, with the aid of their friends in Europe, and subsidies from their Governments, jealous of our Republic, they have driven the flag of this country from the ocean. Nay, more; who openly or secretly send paid agents to Washington, winter after winter, to prevent the action of Congress in establishing American steam lines, so that of more than a hundred first class transatlantic steamships coming to our continent not one flies the stars and stripes: and the example of all these men, and the glitter of their so-acquired wealth, more and more demoralize all around them, until we have to fear the fraud and usurpations of our own home institutions. If the spirit of the age demands great monopolies, vast aggregated capitals, for the carrying out of great enterprises, for God's sake let these monopolies in this country then be useful—be honest—be American—originated by Americans—owned by Americans—for the benefit of Americans—and as submissive to the laws of the land as would be the most humble private citizen. Not banded together to defraud—to bribe—to raise prices—to oppress whole communities—until, as is seen in the commencement of this article, bad example reaches the lowest classes in a contemptible imitation of financial swindling.

THE ONEIDA COMMUNITY CELEBRATION.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE.

The Oneida Community recently held a celebration, by way of dedicating their new house for the community children. Music, songs, tableaux and speeches were the order of the moment, and the festivities wound up with a procession, in which the front ranks were occupied by grandmothers, mothers holding their babies, and expectant mothers. Augusta E. Hamilton, a very bright and attractive young woman, thanked God that she had been permitted to be the mother of a Community child, and remarked that in the Community there could be no orphanage. Every infant, she said, had a hundred loving fathers and mothers, and its mental training and physical wants would be abundantly cared for.

J. J. Skinner said:

"In thinking of what we are doing to-day I have been led to compare our condition at present with what it was twenty-two years ago, when I first came to Oneida. I remember that we landed, one summer day, at the old log hut across the creek, with its one room about fifteen feet square on the ground-floor, and a little closet on the west side, containing

the cooking stove. Our sleeping apartments were in the attic, to which we climbed by a sort of ladder; and when there we made our beds on the floor. For a lawn we had the mud and clay of the road and creek banks, and for flowers we had the burdocks and thistles. Contrast with such conditions our surroundings. In place of the log hut, behold this spacious mansion, which it would be superfluous to describe to you who are all familiar with it. In place of docks, thistles and mud, behold our velvety lawns, all in unity and love. This will be a picture of what will perhaps, one day, be as true of every portion of our great country as it now is of this Oneida valley."

Mr. E. H. Hamilton, an earnest and enthusiastic man, spoke of this country in the future as possessing "lofty towers and grand facades, surrounded by busy workshops, beautiful fields, and every sign of plenty, peace and happiness, including happy men, pregnant women, and blooming, obedient children, passing to and fro among the fine buildings, and over the beautiful fields and lawns, all in unity and love. This will be a picture of what will perhaps, one day, be as true of every portion of our great country as it now is of this Oneida valley."

Why Mr. Hamilton should make pregnant women a necessity of his pretty picture, is difficult to imagine. Women can occasionally enjoy existence quite well without the adjective which the good Mr. Hamilton appends as an essential to their happiness.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

THE EUROPEAN QUESTION ASSUMING ITS PHILOSOPHIC POSITION—GAMBETTA AND TROCHU—THE MEANING OF PASSING EVENTS—THE AMBITION OF KING WILLIAM TO BE SUCCESSOR OF CHARLES THE FIFTH—THE COMMON ERROR OF NATIONS—THE DANGER OF GOVERNMENTS—THE ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS—THE IMPORTANCE OF UNITY—WHO WILL BE WISE?—THE RIGHT KIND OF SIGHT.

The struggle on the Continent begins to have more than one side. France at last is arriving near the point of being able to completely employ all the force King William can bring to bear. The terrible disasters with which the war began, and which seem to have culminated with the capture of the Emperor, who forced the war, fell upon the whole nation so unexpectedly, that it was paralyzed; it could not comprehend that a power which had dictated terms to Europe could possibly be thus subverted. This was true of the French as a nation. It was not true of all Frenchmen. There were those who comprehended the situation, and had withal the capacity to act, under that comprehension.

To Gambetta and Trochu France is indebted for the resistance Paris is prepared to offer to King William and his hosts of disciplined men, which delay will give ample time for the nation to recover from its stunned stupor and to organize into armies, and for them to attain somewhat of the discipline and efficiency it is necessary that they should have that they may attempt to cope with the heroes of Hagenau, Gravelotte and Sedan. It is plain now that Napoleon's fear of Paris was the cause of his complete ruin. Had MacMahon's army been allowed to fall back on Paris, instead of attempting to form a junction with Bazaine, it would have formed a nucleus around which a million of men could have been rallied. The opposition Trochu is able to present shows what MacMahon might have done. But Paris was no place for Napoleon under a series of defeats, and MacMahon, by one day, missed the opportunity of forming the contemplated and the desirable junction with Bazaine. These circumstances are referred to in order to show that the course European events have taken, is throughout all its parts, perfectly consistent. When war was first declared, we saw that it was not a strife between Napoleon and King William. They were ostensibly the responsible and the contracting parties, but there was a power—a principle—behind them which, in the completest sense, made use of them to carry out its dicta. The tide which, to all external appearances, was raised by Napoleon, from the outset ran strangely counter to his designs. The flood became so high and strong that he was engulfed by it. Almost simultaneously with this, affairs seem to have pretty nearly balanced themselves, and to have inclined favorably for France; and to-day, in spite of all manufactured stories to the contrary, France is stronger than at any time since 1812, at the time Napoleon I. undertook the ever memorable Russian campaign.

If victory does not, from this time, incline to France, and if King William can compel a disadvantageous peace, the course events have thus far pursued, will change. So far, it has been against personal domination and power, and in favor of the people, and thus it will continue, whatever the immediate apparent results may be. Peace may supervene, and apparent quiet may be restored to Europe; but nothing could be more deceptive than such a consummation, built upon present conditions. The thrones of

Europe are doomed. The people have proclaimed it, and through whatever temporary subterfuges its culmination may be deferred, the decree cannot be set aside. A higher than human power is out-working itself, which bends all human deeds into its own channels. And if King William does become the successor of the renowned Charles the Fifth, it will only be to make the step to the republic still more decided as an epoch in history.

The error of nations has always been the attempting to defer the evident decrees of governmental evolution. Nothing occurs that does not come as the natural consequence of pre-existing causes, and they alone are wise who endeavor to catch the inspiration of present causes, and to assist instead of obstruct their tendencies. The failure to do this on the part of nations brings all their discords, strifes and wars.

The tendencies of the present age are everywhere to unity in some one or more of the branches of social science. Look where you may, the work of assimilation is going on. The common interests of humanity are beginning to be recognized, and the fact that the interests of humanity include national and individual interests is also growing in the minds of the people. It is this fact which makes those who enjoy political freedom sympathize and involuntarily side with the cause of France at this time. The sympathies of the freed world, which were at first divided, as between Napoleon and King William, are now concentrated upon France. Could the voice of the free, enlightened peoples of the world be united, and made effective, France would not long contain a hostile foe.

Governmental stability depends upon governments keeping fully up with the demands of their peoples. No general demand cannot be entertained by a majority, nor even by a respectable minority of people, and be entirely ignored by the government, without danger to the government. Thus, in England to-day, there is a large element in sympathy with France, and opposed to the policy of the government regarding France. Should the struggle in France be prolonged, with about equal chances of success, this feeling will rise into danger for the government, to avoid which, it should join in the popular current, and lend its influence to the side of freedom; and the same rule holds good upon our own soil.

The general tendencies of the age being to unity of nations, those which are possessed of any binding ties, as of race or tongue, should recognize the drift, and act upon its evident teachings. One of the most prominent characteristics which should unite nations is found possessed by England and the United States. Their people speak the same language and are of the same race, with this exception, that in the United States all races are being amalgamated into one and a new race, which, when completely accomplished, will be representative of nearly every race upon earth. It is this very distinguishing fact which appoints this country as the future arbiter of the destinies of the world. In the recognition of this prospective position this country should begin taking steps toward it, one of the first of which should be, to bring about a consolidation of all people speaking the English tongue. If at first nothing more can be done, there should be offensive and defensive alliances formed with England and with all Republics. This would soon develop such a mutuality of interest as would show the people that their interests would be still further promoted by uniting under one Government, or at least by the establishment of a presiding power among the heads of the several Governments represented.

Under the present condition of things upon the Continent England would not be averse to such relations as might well be entered upon with us. There is no obstacle to the complete governmental unity of the countries, except that England is to-day a monarchy. No one can contemplate the possibility of such a unity without being profoundly impressed with what a power it would exercise upon the outside world. Such a unity would develop a power that would show other nations the necessity of consolidation, and thus the grand work of unity would pass on from one consolidation to another, until the whole world would almost unconsciously be rendered a unit or the more immediately, two nearly equal powers.

For such a consummation is it not worth making the effort to bring about the first step, the unity of the English-speaking people? This is a matter of more vital consequence than any other matter the coming Congress will have to consider. Who among our Senators or Representatives is there who will take the important position of leader in this most important movement of the centuries? And who among the liberals in England will give it the attention required there. It is an inevitable result, and those who lend it their countenance and aid will be accounted the wise ones of the day in after time.

It has been said before that it is a sight which all possess which can see accomplished facts, but it is quite a different kind of sight which sees those which are to come. It is this sight which makes statemen; it is the former sight which develops just such struggles as the one now com-

vulsing Europe; this was rendered necessary to work out the grand designs of the architect of the universe from the entire lack of the second kind of sight on the part of those who should have been helpers in the cause, but who stood, and still stand in its way.

SCIENCE AND OFFSPRING.

The screen which conceals the varied arcana of nature is being rapidly drawn aside by the scientists of the nineteenth century; and among the most astonishing and pre-eminently the most beneficial of the secrets thus exposed is the existence of a law governing human nature, by the instrumentality of which the mind of the mother, exerted pre-natally, can be made to, and has a marvelous effect in the formation both of the character and the person of offspring.

Notwithstanding the existence of this law, and its easy substantiation by an abundance of facts, learned doctors have scouted the idea as they did the discovery of the circulation of the blood. Jenner was termed a quack and a lunatic.

In a necessarily brief article devoted to this subject it would be impossible to enumerate all or even a respectable part of the data by which the reality and efficiency of this great law has been proven. A mere statement of its nature and potency, with perhaps a few illustrative facts will be all that space will allow.

In the formation of the character of every individual there are chiefly but two fundamental forces or laws brought into operation, the first being that of inheritance, the second, a law by which the state of the mother's mind during pregnancy is, to a greater or less extent, influential in moulding both the mind and body of the offspring. Thus the latter force may either prove instrumental in promoting the tendencies of inheritance, or it may be exerted so powerfully and antagonistically as to counteract its influence altogether.

This second law accounts for the well-known superiority of the mothers of great men; for their noble and aspiring thoughts were by this process reproduced in a more intensified manner in their sons, though augmented perhaps by means of the law of inheritance.

Absurd as it may appear, a thorough understanding of this law will enable parents to produce in offspring approximately any cast of mind they may desire, be it good, bad or indifferent, philosophical, literary or commercial. There are unnumbered instances of children being "marked" by involuntary impressions created in the mind of the pregnant mother. At this period females are more susceptible to external or internal influences than at any other time of life. Almost every intelligent observer has met with these bodily markings. Yet few are aware that the mind is equally subject to these impressions as the grosser texture of the person. And a still smaller number are acquainted with the undoubted fact that these impressions and consequent effects are producible voluntarily as well as involuntarily.

All that is essential to the successful accomplishment of this great desideratum, *i. e.*, the practical improvement of the human race, by bequeathing to offspring any desired mental predisposition or physical quality is, in the first place, that the parents shall be of proper temperament, health and age, and, in the second place, that the mother should exercise, and cultivate in herself, during the latter portion of pregnancy, those particular faculties of the mind, which it is desirable should be most prominently manifested in the future being. The more powerful the cause the greater the effect.

A knowledge of this subject will enable a careful investigator to comprehend the causes of many of the phenomena of human nature which would otherwise seem inexplicable, such, for instance, as the causes of geniuses, monsters, idiots, why one child is mentally superior to another, and why the inclinations of one tend in a certain direction and another in diametrically the opposite, though born of the same parentage.

In the immediate future this will become a science, if, in truth, it is not such to day. Many of its facts are classified. And the production of superior progeny, in accordance with the revelations of this science, will become a fine art. Aye, the finest of the fine arts. Then parental artists will attain as imperishable a fame by the creation of animated masterpieces as have any of the immortal geniuses of the past in the production of the inanimated. Individuals of the human family will then take a new and vigorous stride toward perfection, and with which the rapid improvement of our domesticated animals and plants will bear no comparison. Natural selection will meet with a coadjutor and superior. This science will open wide the eyes of the thinking world to the untold injuries entailed upon the race by the criminally absurd and unnatural fashions and habits which at present afflict society, narrowing woman's sphere and, consequently thoughts, to the smallest compass; contracting the minds of the mothers of our children, the great architects of our nation! The fashionable lady of the present age lives but to court pleasure with her husband's earnings. Witness the result! By an all-potent law of nature this characteristic is pre-natally stamped upon her offspring, creating beautiful dolls and spendthrifts.

F. L. M.

What does Mr. Bergh say to the humane fisherman who avers that trout, when landed, wriggle, not from pain, but from ecstasy, the air being charged with so much more oxygen than the water as to produce the same exhilarating effects as "laughing gas?"

Miss Fanny Moore, of Augusta, Me., is to be a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, in Kennebec County.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The advantages of a currency which, instead of possessing the capacity of redeemability, is at all times convertible into something that is itself productive, cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have given any attention to the science of money. Theories regarding this branch of social science have been about as destructive to the proper development and understanding of the science as religious theories have been to that of a proper appreciation of the functions and the benefits of religion. The last have at all times stood in the path of progress. So, too, have the first. And for this reason are we to-day almost at the mercy of those who are possessed of the accumulated wealth of the world, which in combination would be a power sufficient to control all government in its interests, and thus it would be enabled to bring the world again under a despotism to which that of past despotisms would hold no comparison.

In such a money system, too much circulating medium could never be uttered, for the moment a surplus quantity over the demands of legitimate business was in circulation, that moment it would begin to be converted into the four per cent bonds; so that, if there were two thousand millions uttered, it would always be worth just four per cent; and if there were but five hundred millions uttered, it would never be worth any more than four per cent. Thus it is plainly to be seen that the government would always be necessitated to provide just as near the amount of circulating medium demanded as it would be possible to arrive at, and no more, for on any such surplus it would, as a matter of course, be obliged to pay the interest provided, which thus becomes the absolute measure of value that money requires to make it substantial, and which is required to deprive it of that capacity for producing great commercial inflations, which, in the financial history of this country, develop and burst about every second decade, and which produce not only the complete destruction of all purely speculative enterprises, but also the most wide-spread and fearful demoralization in all legitimate business.

Under such a money system, speculation, with all its accompanying demoralization, would rapidly depart from all classes of society. It is a notorious, yet unappreciated fact, that speculative enterprises lie at the foundation of all financial disorder, for which, if a remedy can be provided, the very considerable talent and time which is now devoted to it would be turned into channels of general usefulness and productiveness. Production is the foundation of all wealth, and, consequently, to increase wealth, production must be increased. Speculation is that spirit which constantly saps the vitality of wealth, and, therefore, society has no greater nor more debasing enemy than speculation.

It may be objected by some that speculation leads to national development; that in many of the wild railroad, emigration, city and other schemes, that have been projected and carried through under its stimulus, the welfare of the country has been subserved. To this ingenious objection it may be answered, that, under a sound financial system, these enterprises would have been undertaken everywhere when the demands of the country warranted them, and because there was a demand for them, instead of for the pure purposes of individual or corporate speculation. One of the best results that would flow from this change of incentive would be, that no "Bubbles" could be palmed off upon the unwary, by "flash" advertising, to burst at some future time, to the destruction of the deluded victims of unscrupulous financiers.

It is one of the most fatal of commercial errors to suppose that large general prices are an evidence of prosperity. On the contrary, it is true that when the prices affixed to any kind of property are larger than its real capacity for production, it is an expansion which must at some time collapse to the detriment of the holder. Thus, whenever property is valued at a price which it cannot be used so as to pay a certain per cent. income, its value is expanded, and though this expansion may continue under the pressure of so-called prosperity, and become general, even country-wide, if the general productive capacity of the country cannot sustain this increased value, collapse must as surely come as results follow causes. Even in this demonstration it is conclusively shown that the productive capacity of the country is the real measure of value, and that, finally, no matter how irrelevant the process of wealth and prices may have been to it, it is the power which ultimately measures all values.

This appears to us such a plain proposition that it seems almost superfluous to present further arguments to prove the desirability of at once proceeding to make the productive capacity of the country the basis of value upon which to issue a currency to meet the legitimate demands of the people for the purposes of exchange. The attention of all who realize the unstableness of our present system, and the desirableness of providing against the tremendous fluctuations it is capable of, is called to the necessity of uniting to bring this matter prominently before the NEXT CONGRESS, with the view of having it thus brought prominently before the country, and of having it thoroughly analyzed and understood. When analyzed and comprehended, the idea of a gold basis will forever depart from all progressive minds, and the impetus the new money system will thereby receive will never be checked until its science is developed into general national practice.

THE TWO PRAYERS, the Old and the New "Lord's Prayer," with paraphrase, etc., promised at the end of the article last week on Mr. Beecher, are necessarily postponed.

S. P. A.

MCCREERY'S SECOND FASHION OVATION.

"Why, Mr. Behn, do you have but one business suit displayed here to-day?"

"Because, madame, our ladies will not order them. They will wear just such suits as these."

"But a business woman cannot afford such a dress."

"Then all I can tell you is that they will perseveringly model their dresses in cheap materials as much like them as possible. Women know what pleases men from experience, and they will dress to please them."

THE BUSINESS SUIT

we were examining had been designed by a customer, and was at once neat, convenient and becoming. It was executed under the direction of Miss Carey, the American Fashion Artiste, employed by McCreery & Co. It was of dark navy blue serge skirt, tunic, and postilion jacket simply trimmed with a broad band of military braid. The heavy taps which looped the tunic were ornamented with large, heavy crocheted buttons, and under each was a commodious pocket. The same large buttons fastened the jacket and ornamented the gauntlet cuffs upon the tight coat sleeves.

I turned from this really elegant suit to the beautiful creations of Madame Jomlatier and Roberts. They were beautiful in their way, but how useless for any but an idle woman fond of display. Literally stiff with lavish costliness they were a wondrous combination of velvet, silk, guipure and plush. The very cheapest was priced \$150. A gray poplin trimmed with rouleaux plaitings and flat bows of gray satin. Underskirt tunic and jacket literally hidden beneath the lavish ornamentation.

I do not object to ladies who can afford it wearing such dresses in suitable places and on suitable occasions. But I do confess I am a little impatient for the day when the "common sense of most" shall influence working women who ought to manufacture public opinion, shall wear such garments as their occupations demand.

The following bit of "FINANCIAL SIMPLICITY" is going the rounds of the Press; we reproduce it on account of its evident application to the article on the eighth page of this paper:

There is a Commission now in existence, holding its sittings at Washington, known as the "Mexican Claims Commission." Among the many claims before it is one purporting to originate from bonds issued by a Virginia Land and Mining Company. One of these bondholders was met the other day on the street by a friend, who inquired:

"What news from the Commission?"

"All right—it's all fixed," replied the bondholder.

"How large is the claim?" queried the friend.

"Oh, about \$50,000,000."

"Is that all?"

"Well, it was first intended to make it about \$300,000,000, but it was concluded to reduce it."

"That was very liberal," said the friend; "but I thought Mexico has long been poor and had no credit."

"So it was—it couldn't raise a dollar!"

"Why, it would not appear so now," replied the friend.

"It must have raised some millions from your bonds, and from the large number of claims we hear of, it would appear that no nation ever had such excellent credit."

"Oh, we never gave them any money."

"How the deuce, then, did you get the bonds?" asked the friend, his curiosity been much aroused.

"Why," answered the bondholder, with a truthful simplicity seldom seen in a New Yorker, "we printed them."

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of 564 Broadway, New York, is universally regarded as the most sagacious, enterprising and successful business man of the age. Beyond doubt he is the greatest advertiser in the United States, if not in the known world, and has become the millionaire druggist of New York; through the medium of the press his name has become a household word in every township in the United States.

The public is always more or less interested in men who have by dint of energy, enterprise, boldness and honorable dealings, risen from ordinary to extraordinary positions in life. As a business man Helmbold is a success. As a merchant he is a prominence. As a druggist, he is equal to cut glass. As a sharp, shrewd, enterprising man of the world he is nothing short of enthusiasm.

While as a bold operator and advertiser, he has no equal in this country. He does business on a large scale, lives like a prince, pays his advertising bills with a liberal hand and promptly, pays large salaries to those in his employ, and aims apparently not so much to accumulate money as to spend it for the benefit of others. His expenses for advertising are nearly half a million dollars per year; a one or ten thousand dollar order to some newspaper is nothing for him, providing the paper is of sufficient importance for him to use.

In the evening you will find him and his wife, and perhaps one or two friends, occupying a private box or reserved seats at one of the operas or theatres, or at home with a few friends, or something of that kind, or at the home of some of his friends, the business men of New York.

Helmbold is a nervous, quick, restless, ambitious man.

He understands the art of advertising to perfection.

He believes with us that money judiciously expended in printer's ink brings a larger return than any other investment. An idea comes to him one minute and is acted on the next. What he does he does quickly and thoroughly. While other men would be canvassing, debating or arguing the propriety of doing this or that, he has accepted or rejected the proposition almost before it is made to him. He acts at once, and with energy. A little hint you may drop he will seize and magnify to something of importance.

Some little idea that another man would have no faith in, or think unworthy of thought, he will seize, turn to advantage and make thousands of dollars therefrom. He began life with little or no capital, but confident that the remedy he had discovered for shattered constitutions was the best in the world, he had the pluck to advertise. His success tells the rest. His sales now amount to about three million bottles a year, and are rapidly increasing. To see him in the street or in the store you would imagine him the confidential clerk of the proprietor, but when you come to talk business, make plans and suggestions, you will find that the seeming confidential clerk is the head of the house, and what he does not understand about business and about advertising is hardly worth learning.

In relation to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu there can be no doubt. It has the approval of many eminent physicians. Fannie C. Claflin, one of the editors of this journal, used it with remarkable success in treating diseases of the kidneys throughout her most successful practice. A recent case of "Bright's Disease" of eight years' standing, in which the Buchu was the main reliance, was permanently cured, which establishes the fact that it can cure this insidious disease.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

For ten years past we have been using in our establishment Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, and also Sewing Machines of other manufacturers; and after so many years we have arrived at the conclusion that Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are greatly superior to all others.

All the parts of the mechanism are so strong that the expense for repairs is merely a trifle. Besides, they can execute a larger variety of sewing than all other machines. The simplicity of their mechanism makes the repairs easy; they do not tire the operator, and make very little noise in running. In a word, they cannot fail to be of great value to persons in want of Sewing Machines.

SISTER DOROTHEE,
Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal.

THE SABLE BRAND



TRADE MARK PAT'D.
Diamond Lustre Turkish Brilliants.

We have had these goods made in Europe for the American market, to supply a want hitherto unfilled.

They are composed of the finest hair of the Turkey Goat, and, combining great weight and the highest degree of brilliancy, they are the most beautiful and durable black lustered goods ever shown to the ladies of America.

Purchasers will know these goods, as a ticket is attached to each piece bearing a likeness of the Sable, precisely like the above.

W. M. I. PEAKE & CO.,
46, 48 & 50 White St., New York.
Sole Importers of this Brand for the United States.

MISS E. HARRISON,
FASHIONABLE

Dress and Cloak Making.

212 WEST TWELFTH ST.,
BETWEEN FOURTH STREET AND GREENWICH AVENUE.

New and Exquisite Perfume
Nilsson's Bouquet.
Respectfully Dedicated to
Mlle. Christine Nilsson
By Sole Permission
C. B. Woodworth & Son
335 Broadway,
& Rochester,
N.Y.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co.,

No. 32 Wall Street.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

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

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

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

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

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

Railroad, State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

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

Dividends and Coupons collected.

Corns Cured for 50 Cents. Each.

BUNIONS, CLUB AND INGROWING Nails, Enlarged and Diseased Joints, Chillsains, Frosted and Blistered Feet, etc., cured without pain by DR. W. K. RICE, at New York Chiropractic Institute, 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton street. Evenings at 495 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn.
Dr. Rice's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Nails, Tender Feet, etc. By mail 50 cents per package.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

On MONDAY, OCT. 31,

Will offer in their

SILK DEPARTMENT

Still greater inducements to purchasers.

300 PIECES OF BELLON BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,

At \$1 25, \$1 37 and \$1 50.

A full line of our own make

of

BLACK CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,

SATIN FINISH.

The Finest Goods ever offered,

And which we can

Fully recommend to our Customers,

At \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 to \$5.

PLAIN SILKS,

In all the new shades.

From \$1 75 to the richest imported.

An immense reduction in

RICH FANCY SILKS,

RICH DRESS SATINS,

In all colors, for Wedding and Evening Dresses.

Trimming Silks and Satins to match.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

Will offer

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 31,

A splendid line of

LYONS SILK PLUSHES,

In new and brilliant colors,

ENGLISH VELVETEENS

In all colors.

ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKINGS

In great variety.

MOSCOW AND CASTOR BEAVERS

Of the finest quality.

GENUINE ENGLISH WATERPROOF

At \$2 per yard.

Also a large stock of

Foreign and Domestic Cloths,

For the Fall and Winter,

At very low prices.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

On MONDAY, OCT. 31,

Will offer great bargains in their

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Full lines of

Cartwright & Warner's celebrated

Merino Undergarments,

For Gents', Ladies' and Children's wear.

A Large Stock of

Children's Fancy Wool and Merino Hose.

Ladies' Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose.

Gents' Cotton and Merino Half Hose,

in great variety.

Also, a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gents'

Silk Under Garments.

Gents' Silk and Satin Cravats,

Ties, Linen Collars and Cuffs,

in great variety.

Just received, per last steamer,

1,000 dozen of Jouvin's celebrated Kid Gloves,

in 1, 2, 3 and 4 buttons,

And in all the new Fall Shades.

JAMES MCCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,

Will open, on MONDAY, OCT. 31,

A magnificent assortment of

FURS,

In Russia Sable,

Ermine and Mink Sets,

Astrakhan and Seal-skin

Cloaks, etc., etc.,

Forming the Finest Stock to be found in the city,

and at

Extremely Low Prices.

WALTHAM WATCHES.



The superiority of the

AMERICAN

WALTHAM WATCH

over all others, either FOREIGN or AMERICAN makes, is now freely acknowledged by all unprejudiced judges. It is true a

FINE FOREIGN WATCH

can be bought at a cost THREE OR FOUR TIMES GREATER that will give equal satisfaction. We maintain that the new

Three-quarter Plate Stem-Winder,

which cost but \$175 or \$200, according to the weight of case, is equal in point of correctness to any

\$450 FOREIGN WATCH,

and any one who has money to throw away, and so proud that they will not carry a watch that costs less than \$500, will of course gratify their desires, but even here the

Waltham Company

steps in with a 34-plate

NICKEL MOVEMENT.

that has no superior, either in beauty or design or finish, and which we can furnish to the above high-priced devotees to their heart's content. All grades of these

Accurate Timekeepers,

in every style of

GOLD AND SILVER

cases, constantly on hand and regulated.

PURCHASERS,

by calling and examining our stock, cannot but be satisfied with our prices, as we sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PROFITS,

And Guarantee our Watches

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

OR THEY CAN BE

EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME

Within One Year.

FULLER & CO.,

25 JOHN ST, Up-stairs.

Send for illustrated price list, and you will oblige by saying if you saw this in WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY.

SMITH'S

American Organs!

The manufacturers take pleasure in announcing that in addition to the great improvements in mechanism and in quality of tone, with which their agents and friends have recently expressed so much satisfaction, they have, at great expense, made such changes in the external appearance of their organs as will place them

FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS

In particular they would call attention to the first five styles in their catalogue, which, with greater power and sweetness of tone, have now enlarged and elegant cases, fully equal in beauty to the more expensive instruments.

New and costly styles of cases are also in process of construction, for the larger organs.

Acknowledging the great and increasing favor with which their efforts have been rewarded, the manufacturers wish to assure the musical public that no pains will be spared to make the American Organ

A MODEL INSTRUMENT,

to maintain and to increase its solid excellence, and its attractiveness.

To do this is simply to retain the precedence they have gained—a course preferable, in their judgment, to reducing price and quality.

At the same time it cannot be too often repeated, that, with their long experience, their ample resources, their labor-saving machinery, their corps of skilled and tried mechanics, they are able to get, and do get, more tangible results for the money expended than any manufactory in the country.

Every instrument warranted. No inferior work tolerated.

An elegantly illustrated circular, containing descriptions and prices, will be sent, post paid, on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN

PEERLESS SOAP,

For Laundry Purposes.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

[From the Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, Mayor of Boston.]

MR. CURTIS DAVIS:

SIR—The Peerless Soap, manufactured by you, has been most satisfactorily used in my family during the past year. In all respects it has answered the purposes for which you have recommended it.

Boston, Sept. 15, 1870.

N. B. SHURTLEFF.

[From H. R. Harding, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge.]

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 19, 1870

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your Peerless Soap has been used by my family and has proved entirely satisfactory. Its cleansing qualities are excellent, and it can be recommended with safety as an article worthy of the most extensive use. I trust that your efforts to introduce it throughout the country may prove successful.

Yours, truly,

[From Hon. Geo. H. Monroe.]

BOSTON HIGHLANDS, Sept. 21, 1870.

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your request for an opinion on the quality of your Peerless Soap, which has been in use for more than a year in my household, I take pleasure in saying that it is there pronounced to be a thoroughly excellent article, superior for laundry purposes to any to which we had before given trial. You are at liberty to use my name in giving it an unreserved commendation. Yours, very truly,

GEORGE H. MONROE.

[From Mr. Robert Douglass, Pres't National Bank.]

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., Sept., 1870

CURTIS DAVIS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—It gives me pleasure to say that I have used your American Peerless Soap for the last three years in my family, and it gives entire satisfaction. Its uniformity in quality and strength adds much to its value, and we now use no other kind. Keep it up to its present high standard in quality and you will always be sure of one customer for the American Peerless Soap. Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT DOUGLASS.

[From S. B. Pratt, Esq., Editor American Workman.]

RANDOLPH, Sept. 25, 1870.

We have been using in our family for several months the American Peerless Soap, from the manufactory of Curtis Davis. No soap that we have ever tried has given more complete satisfaction to the members of our family, who are most interested in domestic affairs than the Peerless. I have no hesitancy in recommending the soap for family use.

STILLMAN P. PRATT.

Sold by Grocers.

CURTIS DAVIS, Manufacturer,

BOSTON, Mass.

**OFFICE OF
HALFORD SAUCE COMPANY,
128 MILK STREET,
Boston, September 26, 1870.**

The Halford Sauce Company,
AT THE
STATE FAIR OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Held at Pittsburg,
WERE LAST WEEK AWARDED A

**FIRST-CLASS
GOLD MEDAL
FOR THEIR GOODS OF
EXTRAORDINARY MERIT!**

In commenting upon the most famous articles upon exhibition, the Pittsburg Commercial says:

"The Halford Table Sauce.

"Pittsburg but follows the lead of the seaboard cities in giving this truly excellent relish the first place on her tables. It was introduced here in April last, since which time Mr. Lippincott has handled twelve hundred and seventy cases, and the demand is daily increasing. This extensive sale is, we venture to say, unparalleled by any dealer in that length of time in this or any other city of near our population, and speaks well for the merits of the Halford, as well as for the energy of the representative of the Company in this City."

**The Proprietors of the Celebrated Parker
House, Boston,**

more than a year since, as will be seen by the annexed certificate, adopted as their leading Relish the

HALFORD SAUCE,

and now it is furnished to their guests on every table:

"PARKER HOUSE, Boston, Sept. 1, 1869.

"We have had for several months in constant use the HALFORD LEICESTERSHIRE TABLE SAUCE, and it has given such satisfaction to the guests of our house that our orders for it have been larger than for all other kinds of Sauce combined.

"H. D. PARKER & CO."

**The Proprietors of a Well-known First-
Class Restaurant**

SAY:

"CINCINNATI, May, 1870.

"We are using on all our tables the Halford Sauce, and it gives the very best satisfaction to our guests.

"St. Nicholas.

"B. ROTH & SONS."

**Families in every part of the
Union are ordering the Hal-
ford for Table Use,**

satisfied, upon fair trial, that it is THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE RELISH.

THE HALFORD may be purchased at Retail of A 1 Grocers, and in any quantity at No. 128 Milk street, Boston, of the

Halford Sauce Company.

Abraham Bininger,

of the late Firm of

A. BININGER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WINES,

LIQUORS, &C.,

No. 39 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

**A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS.**

Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonder-
ful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?



THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,

Made of Pure Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

\$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the stomach, and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. B. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal. and 33 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

**STORM & CO.,
Hatters and Furriers
GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,**

S. F. STORM. GEO. E. BORLAND. 673 BROADWAY.

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

GO TO
**RANDOLPH'S
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
684 BROADWAY,
Corner Great Jones Street.**
The Cheapest Place in the City.

**GUNERIUS GABRIELSON,
FLORIST,
821 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF TWELFTH STREET,
NEW YORK.**

Choice Flowers always on Hand.

"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."

**STANDARD
AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES**

Being constructed with regard to scientific accuracy, are used in all tests of skill by the best players in the country, and in all first-class clubs and hotels. Illustrated catalogue of everything relating to billiards sent by mail.

**PHELAN & COLLENDER
738 BROADWAY, New York City.**

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

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

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

**SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTA PLATA,
Samaná and S. Domingo City.**
The United States mail steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANEY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, once every month for the above ports.
For Freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.



Scottron's Adjustable Mirror

In which we can "see ourselves as others see us. An entirely new invention, designed for the Ladies Dressing-Room, Milliners, Hatters, Tailors, Hair Dressers, Theatres, Ball-Rooms and all places where Mirrors are used. It can be used without the aid another Mirror. It is cheap, durable, ornamental, complete. No one should be without them. They make the most appropriate present, because of their usefulness and beauty.

Inquire for

SCOTTROD'S ADJUSTABLE MIRROR.

FOR SALE BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

87 and 89 Bowery, N. Y.;

E. D. BASSFORD,

Cooper Union, N. Y.

WOODWARD, CARPONE & CO.,

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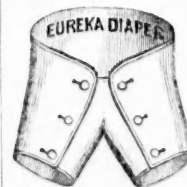
E. J. PIPER, Manufacturer,

Springfield, Mass.

**SAMUELL R. SCOTTROD,
658 BROADWAY, N. Y.**

And by first class dealers everywhere.

Dealers send for Circular.



**MOTHER,
Read This!!**

EUREKA DIAPER is just the article needed by every mother who consults her child's health and comfort. It protects children's clothing and bedding; is thoroughly waterproof; no sewed seams; conforms to child's shape; retains linen diaper in place; avoids dangerous use of pins; permits free circulation of air. Recommended by physicians and all mothers whose children have worn them. Manufactured in four sizes—No. 1, smallest; No. 4, largest—exclusively by EUREKA DIAPER COMPANY, Office, 532 Broadway New York. Sample mailed on receipt of \$1. Also sold by A. T. Stewart & Co., H. B. Claflin & Co., Lord & Taylor, Arnold, Constable & Co., J. B. Spelman & Sons, James McCreery & Co., O'Sullivan & Greig, and all first-class infants' clothing, fancy goods, and trimming stores. Ask for EUREKA DIAPER, see that they bear stamp of the Eureka Patent Diaper Company, and take no other. Agents wanted.

THE

**STOCK EXCHANGE
BILLIARD ROOMS.**

Seven first-class Phelan Tables.

69 & 71 BROADWAY,

(Nearly opposite Wall St.)

Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., exclusively for the Stock and Gold Boards and Bankers.

The Finest Qualities of Imported Wines, Brandies and Cigars.

Wholesale Store—71 BROADWAY.

JOHN GAULT.

American Patent Sponge Co.

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

MANUFACTURES OF
Elastic Sponge Goods.

**ELASTIC SPONGE
Mattresses, Pillows,**

AND
Church, Chair, Car and Carriage
Cushions.

ELASTIC SPONGE
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR,
For all Upholstery Purposes.
CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
FAR SUPERIOR.

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

MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CUSHIONS, &c.

ELASTIC SPONGE
Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
ABLE BEDS, MATTRESSES, PILLOWS
and CUSHIONS of any material known.

ELASTIC SPONGE
Does not PACK and become MATTED like
Curled Hair.

ELASTIC SPONGE
is REPELLANT TO, and PROOF against,
BUGS and INSECTS.

ELASTIC SPONGE
Is the VERY BEST ARTICLE ever dis-
covered for STEAMBOAT and RAIL CAR
UPHOLSTERY.

ELASTIC SPONGE
Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
SEATS and BACKS, and for ALL UP-
HOLSTERING PURPOSES.

ELASTIC SPONGE
Is the HEALTHIEST, SWEETEST,
PUREST, MOST ELASTIC, MOST DUR-
ABLE, and BEST MATERIAL IN USE
for BEDS, CUSHIONS, &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND
PRICE LISTS.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS MADE
WITH
Churches, Hotels, Steamboats, &c.

W. V. D. Ford, Agent,

524 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK.

NASH & FULLER,

DINING,
LUNCH,
OYSTER

AND
COFFEE
ROOMS,

Nos. 39, 40 & 41 PARK ROW,

AND
147, 149 & 151 NASSAU ST.

LARGEST PLACE
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

COME AND SEE.

NASH & FULLER,

DINING,
LUNCH,
OYSTER

AND
COFFEE
ROOMS,

Nos. 39, 40 & 41 PARK ROW,

AND
147, 149 & 151 NASSAU ST.

LARGEST PLACE
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

COME AND SEE.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JER-
SEY.**—Passenger and Freight Depot in New York,
foot of Liberty street; connects at Hampton Junction
with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its
connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the
West without change of cars.

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

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

5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk,
Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tukan-
nock, Towanda, Waverly, etc.
7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster,
Ephrata, Lititz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.
2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, etc.
3:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk,
and Belvidere.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.
6 P. M.—For Easton.
7 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:45 P. M.—For Easton.
9 P. M.—For Plainfield.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield on Sundays only.
Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30,
9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:15, 3:15,
3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:00, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 9:00,
10:45, 12:00 P. M.

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

Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pitts-
burgh every evening.
Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of
the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty
street, N. Y.; at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 526
Broadway, at No. 10 Greenwich street, and at the prin-
cipal hotels.

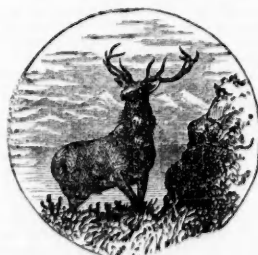
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
\$1,000 REWARD
for any case of Piles that
De Bing's Pile Remedy
fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the
Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over
twenty years' standing. Sold by all Druggists.
Price \$1 00.

VIA FUGA.
De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure juices of Barks,
Herbs, Roots and Berries, for
CONSUMPTION,

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney and
Bladder diseases; Female Affections, General Debility
and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in
Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness,
Gravel, Dropsy and Scrofula, which most generally
terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and
enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secre-
tory System; corrects and strengthens the Muscu-
lar and Nervous forces; it acts like a charm on
weak, nervous and debilitated females, both young
and old. None should be without it. Sold every-
where. Price \$1 00.

Laboratory:
142 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
Depot: 663 BROADWAY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.



This pure Brandy has now an established reputa-
tion, and is very desirable to all who use a stimu-
lant medicinally or otherwise.

Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J.
G. Pohle, M. D., and Professor S. Dana Hayes, State
Assayer, Massachusetts, prove that it is a purely
grape product, containing no other qualities.
For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

**California Wines and
Fine Domestic Cigars.**

S. BRANNAN & CO.,

66 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK.

Mrs. J. B. Paige's

NEW METHOD FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Recently published by Oliver Ditson & Co., is the
best book of the kind in market, it being a
key to all similar publications.

Mrs. Paige will give lessons to pupils, and fit Teach-
ers in a remarkably short space of time.

For circulars, address Mrs. J. B. PAIGE, with stamp,
14 Chauncey Street, or at Oliver Ditson & Co.'s, 277
Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL,
PITTSBURG,
FT. WAYNE
AND
CHICAGO**

**RAILWAYS,
AND
Pan Handle Route.**

The most direct route to all points in the WEST
NORTHWEST, SOUTH and SOUTHWEST.

PULLMAN'S LUXURIOUS PALACE
AND
DRAWING-ROOM CARS
Through Without Change.

Three trains daily. Quick time and low fares.
FAST LINE.

9:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, via New Jersey R.R.,
from foot of Cortlandt street, with Pullman's Sleeping
Cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago, without
change, and making close connection for all points
West, Northwest and Southwest.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, via N. J. R. R., from
foot of Cortlandt street; Silver Palace Cars daily, ex-
cept Saturdays, from Philadelphia, via Cincinnati and
Chicago.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.
7 P. M. daily, via New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cort-
landt, with Pullman's Silver Palace Day and Night
Cars, through to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis,
Louisville and St. Louis, without change, and but one
change to Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leaven-
worth, Memphis, Mobile and New Orleans.

Through Tickets and Sleeping Berths can be pro-
cured at the principal offices of the company, No. 346
Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and No. 271 Broadway.
EXCURSION TICKETS issued to parties desirous
of going to any of the above-named points. Arrange-
ments made for parties to San Francisco and return,
on application at the General Office, 526 Broadway.
H. W. GWINNER, J. H. MILLER,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't. Gen. East. Pass. Ag't.
No. 526 BROADWAY.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE
depots, foot of Chambers street, and foot of
Twenty-third street as follows:—

Through Express Trains leave Chambers street at
8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. daily. Leave
Twenty-third street at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15
and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved Drawing
Room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train
through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with
magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to
Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accom-
pany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo;
the 5:30 P. M. train from New York to Buffalo and the
7 P. M. train from New York to Rochester, Buffalo
and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at
7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.
M. (Twenty-third street, *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (Twenty-
third street, 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A.
M. (Twenty-third street *8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (Twenty-
third street, *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburgh and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P.
M. (Twenty-third street 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Sullivan and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (Twenty-third
street, 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M.
(Twenty-third street *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street
depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15
and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, at 6:45,
10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Haledale, from Twenty-third
street depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 15:15,
5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot, 9
A. M.; 12 M.; 12:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey and Way, from
Twenty-third street depot at 9:15 A. M.; *12:45, 13:15,
4:15, 4:45, and 6:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 1:45
and 11:45 P. M. From Chambers street depot at 9:30 A. M.;
*1, *3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and 16:30 P. M.; Saturdays only,
*12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing
Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and or-
ders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be
left at the Company's offices—241, 529 and 567 Broad-
way; 205 Chambers street; 28 Greenwich street;
corner 125th street and Third avenue, Harlem; 338
Fulton street, Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers
street and foot of Twenty-third street, New York;
No. 3 Exchange Place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey
City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, June 13, 1870. WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. 1870. G'l Pass'r Ag't.
*Daily. *For Hackensack only. *For Piermont and
Nyack only.

**NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUD-
SON RIVER Railroad.**—Trains leave Thirtieth
street as follows:

8 A. M., Chicago Express, Drawing Room cars at-
tached.

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

4 P. M., Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars at-
tached.

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

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

2 P. M., Hudson train.
7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sag Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3 4:25, 5:10,
8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
WM. H. VANDEBILT, Vice Pres't.

New York, May 2, 1870.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELO-
DEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers,
Chickering's Sons included, at EXTREMELY LOW
PRICES, FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH, or will take
from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let,
and rent money applied if purchased.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

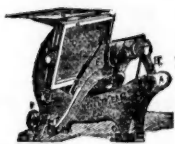
No. 59 FOURTH AVENUE

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store),
Importers of South American Horse Hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, etc.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam, and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCO

EVERY PERSON DOING BUSINESS



HIS OWN PRINTING.

SHOULD HAVE A
NOVELTY JOB PRINTING
PRESS WITH WHICH
TO DO

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

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

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

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

BENJ. O. WOODS,

MANUFACTURER,

351 FEDERAL STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.,

Dealer in every description of Printing Materials;

Or to the following Agents:

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

"THE BLEES."

NOISELESS,

LINK-MOTION,

LOCK-STITCH



Sewing Machine

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

MANUFACTURED BY

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

MADAME DURBROW,

MODES,

DRESS-MAKING AND MILLINERY,

30 East Eighteenth Street,

One door from Broadway.

HERCULES
MUTUALLIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

POLICIES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

All Policies entitled to Participation in Profits.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

LIBERAL LIMITS OF TRAVEL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE IN CASH.

LOSSES PAYABLE IN CASH.

JAMES D. REYMART, President.

ASHER S. MILLS, Secretary.

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

JOSEPH FLEISCHLY,

Supt. German Department,

230 Grand Street, New York.

Working Agents wanted in all the States.

Address the Home Office.

THE
RAILROAD DEPOT

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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

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

All Advertisements will be neatly framed and kept in good order.

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

PRICES.

FOR ONE SHOW CARD IN ONE DEPOT.
Size of Frame, 6in. by 9in. \$3 per annum.
" " 6in. by 18in. \$5 " "
" " 9in. by 12in. \$5 " "
" " 12in. by 18in. \$8 " "

For Larger sizes, where the Frame is furnished, \$4 per square foot per annum.

DISCOUNT.

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

For 5 Depots " " " " 5 per cent.
" 10 " " " " 10 " "
" 30 " " " " 30 " "

Special contracts made on application to the Railroad Depot Advertising Agency, William B. Humphreys, 17 Cedar street, N. Y.

TERMS:

All Amounts less than \$25, Cash.
All Amounts less than \$100, half Cash, remainder in three and six months.
All larger amounts, special agreement.
P. O. Box 6717

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

639 SIXTH AVENUE,

Near Thirty-seventh street, New York.

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It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and invigorates all the vital functions, without causing injury to any of them. The most complete success has long attended its use in many localities, and it is now offered to the general public with the conviction that it can never fail to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys—of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women—it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses this will voluntarily return to the use of any other cathartic.

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MADAME MOORE'S Preparations for the Complexion are reliable and contain no poison.

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches,

CARBOLIC WASH

cleanses the skin of eruptions of all kinds. 75 cents each. Her

NEURALGIA CURE

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

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

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

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

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Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stewart's.

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(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

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

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Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

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Liberal Inducements
TO PURCHASERS.A Plan Deserving the Attention
of Every Family.

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

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

GOLD MEDAL SOAP

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

NOT A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

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

THE SOAP HAS NO SUPERIOR.

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

PURCHASE AT ONCE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND
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HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

No. 180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SHADOWS.

BY ANN S. THOMPSON.

When the moon's pale light is beaming
Through the window and the door,
Oft I sit and watch the shadows
As they dance upon the floor.
They are shadows—

Nothing more.
Yet sweet messages they bring me,
And I listen while they play,
As they silently remind me
Of earth's joys that soon decay.
But they're shadows—
Nothing more.

Yet I know they are an emblem
Of the real, of the true,
And the lovely charms of nature
In their varying forms I view.
Fleeting shadows—
Nothing more.

Leaves and flowers and vines so sweetly
Blend together in the light,
Dancing gayly, yet so silent,
That they fill me with delight.
Yet they're shadows—
Nothing more.

Everything in nature teacheth
Some pure lesson to the heart,
Even shadows that so silent
Come and silently depart.
Though they're shadows—
Nothing more.

They remind me of the blessings
That a Father's hand bestows,
Blessings that the darkness hideth
And the daylight never knows.
Yet they're shadows—
Nothing more.

Blessings that are all around me,
And unseen by me they come,
Silently as midnight shadows
Find an entrance to my home.
Only shadows—
Nothing more.

Every place upon God's footstool
Has some token of His love,
Landmarks that are ever pointing
To the light that shines above,
Where the shadows
Come no more.

HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE III.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY—EVERYTHING FOR AND THROUGH THE PEOPLE.

Democracy has been so perverted from its original meaning, that it is quite impossible for even its most devoted adherents to recognize it in its modern dress. Originally the people assembled on the village green or in the market place. The opinions and the advice of all were solicited. Every voice was heard, every arm uplifted, every vote counted. The art of printing was unknown, the powers of steam were undiscovered, and the possibility of communicating by electricity unthought of. But the people grew and multiplied. The village became a town, the town a city, the city a State. This increase of population, the distances which separated the people, the difficulties attending communication, and the apparent impossibility of orderly deliberation in public meeting, made Representative Legislation seem like a necessity. So Satan, disguised as an Angel of Light, or wearing the garb of a Representative, entered the Garden of Eden. Somebody, perhaps, volunteered to perform those duties for all, which properly devolved upon each, and his services were accepted, the more interested, and the most active because interested, assenting, while the others, being (probably) absent, submitted, giving rise in time to that demand for larger representation, and that hue and cry against taxation without representation, which have so often convulsed the nations. And alas! alas! since the advent of that day, Democracy, pure and simple, has not existed, save that a few isolated communities, scattered here and there over the earth, insignificant from the smallness of their numbers and the limited extent of territory they occupied, have literally been suffered to hold the ancient faith and practice.

Doubtless the rule of an increased representation of larger portions of the people is far preferable to the personal government of hereditary monarchs. It indicates a growing consciousness of the necessity of equalizing human conditions. It evinces a clearer conception of the duties arising from the several relations of men. Notwithstanding Aristocracies of Birth and of Rank and of Wealth must ere long set their houses in order and prepare to accept, with what grace they may, the fate held in reserve for "vanishing" Empires, Monarchies and Republics by "rising" Democracies. The world of Labor has groaned too long under the heavy burdens imposed by Emperors, Kings, even Presidents and Capitalists (so called); it knows it, too (the schoolmaster has been abroad). It is educated after a fashion, and its opportunities, although limited, have not been neglected. Then, too, steam and electricity have obliterated space, and the art of printing is universal. Men are nearer together now than ever before, and the deliberative assembly and the ballot (well guarded), with the aid of a free press, may suffice to re-establish the rule of the people.

Democracy, then, means the transaction of public business publicly, by all the parties concerned. But what is public business?

King Wealth assumes to rule in every sphere of life. Thus business which should be public becomes private. If there is labor to be performed some capitalist offers to take the contract cheaper than another one and gets it. Influenced wholly by selfish aims he employs the smallest number of

persons, exacts from them the largest number of hours of daily toil within the limits of their abilities, and pays the lowest wages that their necessities compel the acceptance of. When one man thus does the work of three men, two must do nothing, or worse. Think of the rapidly increasing array of unemployed laborers, "dangerous classes," so called. Consider the really much more dangerous array of railroad, telegraph, express, banking and insurance companies, with the vast crowd of land speculators, usurers, *et id omne genus*, duly licensed and protected by law in getting a living somehow by their wits, at the expense of those who live by their hands. Remember, also, the poverty, destitution, wretchedness, misery, vice and crime thence resulting! Then, in view of the dismal prospect of the future, let the reader determine if King Wealth has not justly forfeited his right (if he ever had one) to control the business of the nations. Let the voice of the people be heard. Their experience is to them far more truthful and convincing than the theories framed by their oppressors to excuse avarice and heartlessness. And the lesson derived from this experience is, that all business is, of necessity, public business, and that Government, transformed from an Aristocracy of Privileged Capitalists to a Democracy of Equal Fellow-Citizens, should be the Employer of Labor and the Superintendent of Trade, Commerce, Exchange, Education and Insurance.

Manifestly, Production and Distribution, on the basis of Equality of Rights and Reciprocity of Duties, should be so apportioned that the kind, degree and reward of Labor should be adapted to the disposition, ability and needs of the Laborer; for, unless there be some guarantee in the Constitution of Society of these conditions so essential to individual growth and development, its several members cannot, except by chance, find their proper places. At present, under the rule of King Wealth, men do not what they are best fitted for, but what they must, whether it be right or wrong. The special Providence of each individual is, then, as it were, the collective wisdom of the whole of Society. And the simple proposition, therefore, that Government—such Government as proposed—shall employ Labor, solves the fundamental question of Sociology by opening the way to a perfect Reconciliation between the two houses of "I Want," and "I Have," substituting relations of Amity and Harmony for those of Suspicion and Discord. It may be added that it also solves all questions of Political Economy and Politics, including those which relate to revenue taxation, finance, freedom of trade, protection and every other subject of which Government, *per se*, may rightfully take cognizance.

Out of the unconsumed product of Labor in the granaries and warehouses of the Government, and represented in its Banks, its expenses would all be defrayed without the imposition of a tax of any description whatever, and there would be always a surplus amply sufficient for further business, Educational and Insurance purposes. The money of the nation, being simply evidence of indebtedness incurred for Labor, would represent nothing but that and would be made of the cheapest material that could be found to answer the purpose of a circulating medium, avoiding the useless labor involved in producing, first, the several commodities necessary for human consumption, and then reproducing their value, theoretically, at least, if not in fact, merely to furnish a means of effecting their exchange. Wherever free trade was required then, there it would exist; for there would be no wicked protectionists whose money invested in this or that business would influence them against changing it for any other. And *vice versa*, wherever any particular industry needed encouragement it would receive it, for there would be no wicked free traders interested in opposing it. The substitution as a motive power of the public good for private gain would work such a change in men's minds and habits that such issues could never become a subject of controversy. And other questions of peace or of war, of immigration or expatriation, would in time become obsolete. There could not but be universal peace and room and subsistence for all people.

But this article has so grown under my hands that the purpose for which it was commenced, namely, the elucidation of the Plan or Method by which THE NEW DEMOCRACY expect to re-establish on Earth the reign of Justice and Fraternity, cannot now be accomplished within the reasonable limits of this newspaper essay. It must accordingly be again deferred.

WILLIAM WEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1870.

BOOK NOTICES.

Dr. Mackenzie's "Life of Charles Dickens" is having an immense sale. It has been published but two months, and the publishers announce the tenth edition. It is only sold by subscription, and a canvasser is wanted in every township, and we would advise all in search of work and money to send for a canvasser's outfit (costing \$1), and commence at once canvassing their vicinity thoroughly for subscribers for Mackenzie's Life of Charles Dickens, price only \$2 a copy, it being the cheapest and best selling subscription book ever published. Employment given to all who will apply. Large commissions are paid, and steady and profitable work can be secured in any locality. With this popular work, territory may be canvassed a third or fourth time with as good success as at first, it being racy, chatty, yet reliable, written by his life-long friend, who is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly qualified for the task, he having been engaged for several years past in collecting material for this interesting work. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia,

Pa., who will send a photograph of Charles Dickens to every canvasser.

"Michael Rudolph, 'The Bravest of the Brave,'" Miss Eliza A. Dupuy's great historical novel, has just been published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. In this novel the author has, with great ingenuity, blended fact with fiction, and few will rise from its perusal without believing that our own revolutionary hero, Michael Rudolph, is really identical with Marshal Ney of France. The story is full of incident, ranging over a most stirring period of the world's history, and the characters introduced form a striking tableau. Rudolph's domestic trials are finely wrought out, and the character of Alina is powerfully drawn. Lovers of romance, and readers of history, will be equally interested in the development of this delightful story. It is complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price \$1 75 in cloth, or \$1 50 in paper, and should be read by all who enjoy a good sterling novel.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK—"Bessy Rane," by Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," is in press, and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, in uniform style with "Roland Yorke," "The Channings," and all the previous works by this favorite and popular author. It is said to be the best book that this distinguished authoress has yet written. The following new books are having immense sales, and should be read by all: Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie's "Life of Charles Dickens;" "Married in Haste," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "Michael Rudolph, the Bravest of the Brave," by Miss Eliza A. Dupuy; "The Young Wife's Cook Book;" "Camors, the Man of the New Empire;" "Consuelo," and "The Countess of Rudolstadt," by Madame George Sand.

A valuable exchange says: "The Boston house of Hallet, Davis & Co. has for years enjoyed the most enviable reputation yet accorded to American manufacturers, and we are pleased to see that they have now outstripped all their numerous competitors, both in this country and in Europe, by the perfection of their New Scale seven-octave instrument, which, for superiority of tone, harmony and power, far exceeds any of its rivals in the square piano class." Messrs. Redfield, Phelps & Co., 921 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, offer a great variety at moderate prices.

Musical readers will notice the announcement of the Messrs. Smith, in another part of this paper.

The American Peerless Soap is one of the best articles of the kind in the market for home use. A few of many complimentary notices it has received will be found in our advertising columns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.

JAMES FISK, JR., Proprietor.

JOHN F. COLE, Manager.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

OFFENBACH AND HERVE.

In compliance with a general desire of the patrons of this theatre to witness Offenbach's celebrated work.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

by the favorite troupe of Parisian artists, now in the zenith of their popularity. The management is induced to announce its revival on alternate nights with Herve's successful sensation.

LE PETIT FAUST.

WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe in three acts.

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

in which LEA SILLY and CELINE MONTALAND will sustain, alternately, their celebrated roles of

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN.

Wanda..... Suzanne Thal

Fritz..... M. Gaudins

Prince Paul..... M. Hittmans

Baron Puck..... M. Varlet

General Boum..... M. Antony

Baron Grog..... M. Cayla

Nepomucene..... M. Brunet

THURSDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Herve's popular Opera Bouffe, in three acts.

LE PETIT FAUST.

Thursday—Marguerite..... CELINE MONTALAND

Saturday, Matinee—Marguerite..... SUZANNE THAL

IN REHEARSAL, LES BRIGANDS.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Lessee and Managers..... JARRETT & PALMER.

For a brief season, commencing on MONDAY, OCTOBER 24.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD, C. D. HESS & CO.,

Directress of the Operas..... Managing Directors.

Embracing nearly the entire English Operatic Talent known to the American public, formed by joint arrangement between the direction of the

TWO GRAND OPERA COMPANIES OF LAST SEASON,

and amounting to a consolidation of the

PAREPA-ROSA AND RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANIES

IN ONE COLOSSAL COMBINATION,

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CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,

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ALBERT LAURENCE, ARTHUR HOWELL, JOHN CHAFFERTON,

Conductor..... Mr. S. BEHRENS.

The ORCHESTRA and CHORUS proportionately strong and effective

The REPERTOIRE for the opening week will be:

MONDAY—MARTHA.

TUESDAY—THE HUGUENOTS.

WEDNESDAY—MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.

THURSDAY—FRA DIAVOLO.

FRIDAY—IL TROVATORE.

SATURDAY MATINEE—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

SATURDAY NIGHT—OBERON.

Box book now open. No advance in prices.

Mlle CHRISTINA NILSSON—NEXT MONDAY.

Steinway Hall, on (14th) Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Max Strakosch has the honor to announce that

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,

after her brilliant triumphs since her absence from this city, will reappear in

TWO GRAND NILSSON CONCERTS,

Monday evening, 24th October, 1870.

Wednesday evening, 26th October, at 8, and

ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,

Saturday, 29th October, at 1.

Mlle. Christina Nilsson will be assisted by Miss A. L. Carey,

SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS,

The Grand Italian Opera Orchestra under the direction of

MAX MARETZEK.

Conductor..... Signor Bosoni

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The sale of Seats will commence to-morrow (Thursday), Oct. 20, at 9 A. M., at the

GENERAL NILSSON TICKET OFFICE,

at Steinway Hall, on Fourteenth Street.

Branch ticket offices, Schirmer's 701 and at 114 Broadway

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.