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MY SOUL.

BY XARIFFA.

My soul unto my heart did thus complain:
"How long, oh! Jailor, wilt thou here detain
My restless spirit?
How long ere I may seek in yonder skies,
The hallowed and the unconquered prize
That souls inherit?"

How long ere Time, the High Priest, comes to lay
His hand upon this dungeon door of clay
And break its bars,
And set me free from mortal fears and feuds
To seek the grand and solemn solitudes
Among the stars?

Oh, heart! the heavenly spirits' earthly twin,
Oh! mortal, locking the immortal in
With human keys,
Have mercy! Hide awhile thy watchful face,
And let my prisoned pinions fly to trace
Eternities!

And yet, oh, tender, though most cruel, heart,
I've much to thank thee for before we part,
To rejoin never.
Ere Time's last billows I for aye have sounded,
Ere I the dim and misty cape have rounded
Of the Forever!

I from Life's clambering vines rich blooms have plucked
And from its sweetest fruits my lips have sucked
Delicious juices;
And I have quaffed that essence from above,
That only heavenly thing, pure, faithful Love,
That Life produces.

The golden chalice of existence lifted
High on the wave into my grasp was drifted—
Its luscious wine
In purple flow upon the beaker darkled.
And o'er the brim to lips athirsting sparkled
In draughts divine!

In thy stern keeping I have grown the wings
Now fledged and pinning for far nobler things,
Oh, guardian heart!
Too long I've fettered been to earth's cold floor.
I've loved and been beloved; there is no more—
Now let us part.

I hear thee build the scaffold of my years,
Of sorrows, smiles, few hopes and many tears,
As days diminish—
I hear thy thick throbs fall like hammer blows,
Here muffled by a thorn, and there a rose—
When wilt thou finish?

When comes the hour—at midnight, dawn, or day—
When thou shalt draw these bolts and bars away
With bated breath,
And ope for me the portals of this place,
And that grim messenger shall bid me face
Relentless death?

Death, at whose hands we find our noblest birth—
Who frees us from the swaddling clothes of earth
And all its harms—
Who rocks the cradle of Eternity,
And lays us loving, grateful, glad and free,
In God's own arms.

N. Y. Evening Post.

It is proposed in the titled circles of England that women be admitted to the honors of the Garter. The Knights of the Garter ought to blush at having excluded the pre-eminently gartered sex so long from their Order.

"A Shoemaker" writes us that he is not only willing to give woman her rights, but her "rights and lefts." That is his last joke. Witty man!

If it be true that "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," what a wise city New York must be!

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

ITS ANTECEDENTS AND PRACTICES.

Samuel V. Merrick, President, Displaced by the then Impecunious Engineer, who by his Capacity for Finesse becomes President.

How he Elected Directors, Vice-Presidents, Assistants and Legal Counsellors.

How the Shareholders have been Deceived by Plausible Reports.

THE PECULIAR ABILITIES OF VICE-PRESIDENT SCOTT.

THE DECAY OF PRESIDENT THOMSON.

HOW LONG THE COMPANY CAN STAND THIS VERY SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.

Not Content with the Spoils of the Company they Endeavor to Plunder the Sinking Fund of the State.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S VETO

The Present Article Only an Introduction.

If the State of Pennsylvania could be measured and judged by the good intentions which, from time to time, and often, have shewn forth in efforts, not only for her own but for the development of the territory lying in and West of her limits, the universal decision could not fail to be recorded as—"large in design, grand in comprehension."

The "first path" westward, trod by the pioneer and huntsman, led through her valleys and over her mountains.

The first "road of travel" for the hardy colonists who settled on the banks of the Ohio, and gave civilized population to the valley of the Mississippi, traversed her limits from East to West.

The first paved road, or "turnpike" of America, over which, in winter as in summer, could safely move the emigrant cart, or the great old "conestoga wagon," bearing supplies and merchandise, extended from Philadelphia to the then far distant Pittsburg.

The first interior commercial means of transit by "slack water, canal and railway," over which could be borne to market the agricultural products of the then youthful West, followed in nearly parallel line the first projected, first completed turnpike.

By the colony, and by the commonwealth, these improvements were brought into, and mainly sustained in their existence; but the so far great triumph of interior highways remained to be impressed on the mind of the present, and possibly upon the reflective thought of the future, by the creation of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Before entering into the merits of this important railway, or the defects of the Company owning it, or the abuses of trust practiced by its official managers, we must pause for a moment to consider the effect which the birth of each preceding improvement produced.

Like a good and faithful mother, the Commonwealth nursed her offspring, only to see her "First Path" baptized in blood. Her second "Road of travel" lived only through toil, torture and battle. Her third, or "Turnpike," was characterized by thieving. Her fourth, or "Canal," gave birth to a succession of plunderers known as "Canal Commissioners," exceeded only in their rapacity, and unprincipled means of satisfying it, by that bastard progeny which clings to, and fattens upon, the earnings of the last creation of the State—the "Pennsylvania Railroad."

Coming into existence under a liberal charter, with means generously supplied by the Corporate Authorities and citizens of Philadelphia—the Company having at its head an honest, zealous mechanic and business man, the late Samuel V. Merrick—the construction of the road was pressed forward; but long before its completion the usual jealousies and contests for power retarded its progress.

The intrigues of a then impecunious Engineer gathered round him a clique of "Friends," and Mr. Merrick was displaced. The Engineer rose to power as President, and showed ability in the management of construction as well as in the running of the road, and not less in accumulating a fortune, which his salary of \$5,000 a year could not have supplied.

Concentrating power through proxies, he elected Directors, Vice-Presidents, Assistants and Legal Counsellors, all of whom, it is asserted, grew to rapid wealth through permanent position and secret but well-concerted plans.

Plausible annual reports were put forth, and reasonable dividends paid. Satisfied with these, the shareholders did not go beneath the surface, or make such searching inquiry as might have revealed facts showing that through covert arrangements and persistent intrigues large portions of the earnings of this road were absorbed into privileged "Express" and "Fast freight" companies, owned or largely participated in by the officers and directors. Or that, under the plausible pretext of extending western and southwestern connections, railroads were nominally bought, or large amounts of capital advanced to control them, but more for the purpose of dividing both the advance and the shares intended for its representation with these same officers and directors, than for the purpose of benefiting the great road intrusted to their charge. It must be borne in mind that in each intrigue of this character, the division of shares of the gain, whether of cash or of stock thus absorbed, became a perpetual tax upon the fixed capital of the Pennsylvania Company, depriving its shareholders of their legitimate, full proportion of the earnings of the whole enterprise.

With greed for greater gain, similar intrigues are now being pressed still more vigorously by the Vice-President, Scott, who is possessed of more ability for that specialty than his silent and now decaying superior in office, President Thomson.

Links of roads are being bought up, and new charters acquired in Maryland, Virginia and further South, by which to extend "the influence and business of the Company" nominally, but really that margins of profits may be made in contracts for construction, and divisions of shares and bonds to the controlling clique. In the latter case these shares and bonds may possibly be paid out for debts created by the parties for property, as in known instances of the Kansas, Pacific and some other road bonds, which were obtained in this manner, and thus the parties may accumulate real estate

in permanency and care nothing for the final failure which must inevitably come to this Pennsylvania road when it has reached beyond its point of ultimate financial strain. There are sharp railroad minds in England which have already entered upon a calculation to fix the time of this failure.

To the city of Philadelphia this Company owes its existence. To its corporate authorities in trust for its people it owes over five millions of dollars; but unmindful of these weighty obligations, arrangements have been made to divert from that city all the collateral benefits to be derived from the great through business of the road, by the construction of a branch road from a point on its line near Parksburg, to, or near, Delaware City in the State of Delaware. At these points, on the road and on the river, lands have been secured to build up a town on the one, and a large city at the other, but not for the benefit of Philadelphia or of the shareholders of the Company beyond those embraced in the officers and board of directors. The results of this will be, the depriving of Philadelphia of the little commerce she had left; causing a vast reduction in the value of her real estate; and transferring of the shipping business some sixty miles further down the river. It will there give those benefits to the State of Delaware, and to the clique of speculators in and associated with the Directors, which were intended to be conferred solely upon the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and upon the city of Philadelphia. It was supposed the representation which the city had in the Board of Direction would secure her interests at all times; but it has not, for the reason that this very "representation" is believed to form a large portion of the clique which exercises secret but sure control of the spoils.

It is said the "Society of Friends" fastened this peculiar management upon the Company. If so, their known sense of justice will make them active in its removal when its errors and malpractices are shown. We, therefore, urge them to look well into this matter. Let them not be satisfied with plausible reports, and with dividends, which it honestly made, might have been twice as large, and which, if dishonest, are sapping the prosperity of their great railway.

Emboldened by the outward show of success, the clique controlling this Company gained such effrontery of action as to attempt the plunder of nine and a half millions of dollars from the "sinking fund of the State," at the late session of the Legislature, through an "Act" aiding the Buffalo, Pine Creek and Jersey Shore roads. In this they would have succeeded but for Governor Geary's veto. The bill for this purpose was so artfully worded that they might have drawn the guaranteed bonds from the sinking fund, divided them out and neglected to build the roads named. It was reported that Governor Geary was offered a bribe of several hundred thousand dollars to sign the bill; but this is questionable, solely on the ground of doubt as to whether the demoralization caused by the late war has left integrity in any one to resist such temptation especially in Pennsylvania, where the boast of its great railroad corporation is said to have been that it had so far corrupted the State, its Legislature and the judgment of its courts, as to control all action to its wishes.

Whether this temptation was offered or not, Governor Geary was proof against it. He was denounced for his honest, independent veto in no measured terms, and the threat of political extinction by the clique, to enable them to carry the measure at the coming session of the Legislature, doubtless caused his proclamation of the 6th of June last, calling the attention of the people to the coming effort, and to a decision at the ballot as to whether the funds sacredly pledged for the redemption of the State debt should be given to the control of the clique who rule this great railroad monopoly.

Undoubtedly Governor Geary will be sustained by the people, through the Legislature just elected, and a check be thus given to unprincipled rapacity.

We have carefully investigated the affairs and acts of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It has in many instances transcended its corporate powers—the transactions in these cases are void—the actors in them are subject to heavy liability. Fortunately for the cause of justice the cases can be tried outside of the limits of the State, that their so said control of the State judges will not benefit them.

We have no hostility either to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or its officers or directors. We do not even know them, nor would we assail or permit them to be assailed in our columns from any personal motive. We are simply and solely engaged in the cause of the people, in attempting to drive out frauds from corporations that honest men, and especially the laboring classes, may have fairer scope and enjoy the right God has given them to labor untrammelled by oppression from men or from monopolies.

We have but entered upon the discussion of this road and its enormities. Our future articles will give such detail as will awaken shareholders to the necessity of a better choice of directors and officers, and of a closer scrutiny

over the conduct of those they intrust with such property and power; and we shall probably greatly enlighten the Legislature at its meeting both as to that which it has done and should do regarding this monopoly of its own creation, and which disgraces it by its assertion of supreme control over its deliberations and its acts.

AUTUMN.

BY ANN S. THOMPSON.

I love the autumn, it speaketh so plain,
Through the dead of the life that will come again;
The crisped leaves and the fallen flowers
Are only the shades of departed hours.
They speak of the past, and they whisper to me
Of something beyond which my eyes cannot see,
Where the fragrance and beauty of summer still live,
Untouched by time's finger; then why should I grieve?
Oh, why should I weep if death throws a shade
O'er the past, where the dead hopes of life have been laid?
The winds may sigh round me, and dark clouds may hide
'Twixt me and the light of the beautiful sky;
And the waves of the sea may break on the shore,
And murmur the sad dirge of life o'er and o'er.
I love the sweet music that sad Nature plays,
Through it I can hear the voice of past days;
Its sweet undertone is the song of my life,
The mournful refrain and the music of grief.
Hope sits on the wing of autumn's sad hours,
And points to the spring and its beautiful flowers.
Behind death's dark shadow new life we behold,
Now waiting fresh beauty and love to unfold.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

OLD AND NEW CHURCH ORDERS.

Madame Peter, Pere Hyacinthe and the Pope.

THE DRUNKEN OLD WOMAN AT THE DOOR OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

BY EMILY VERDERBY
(Mrs. Batty.)

How strange it is that so few modern non-Catholic historians have directed their studies to the various societies in the Roman Catholic Church, known as the religious orders. It is one of the richest fields of study for the antiquarian and historian.

When once an order has sprung into existence in the Catholic Church, it seems possessed of everlasting vitality. The Canonesses of the Holy Sepulchre and the Carmelites are still in existence, though dating their origin so far back as to be lost in the traditional Past. But while the old orders seem imbued with a life as imperishable as that of the fabled Phoenix, they do not impede the progressive tendencies of the Church, in creating new orders, with rules adapted to the exigencies of the period in which they arise. In fact, they are the offspring of the old orders, their founders being generally nurtured in the bosom of some old community. Thus, Father Hecker, the founder of the first new Church order originating upon the soil of America, was trained for his mission in the celebrated Redemptorist Order, which has given so many brilliant luminaries, in science as well as virtue, to the Church.

This, however, was not the case with the Little Sisters of the Poor, the latest order of the Church for women. In 1840, at the little town of St. Servan, France, an humble and pious priest observed that two of his parishioners, young girls, were deeply imbued with that devotional and charitable spirit which would fit them for one of the active religious orders.

Their circumstances were so humble that they were forced to labor for their daily bread. The people of St. Servan were largely engaged in fisheries and a sea-faring life. Their adventurous occupations, resulting in the death of many of their men at sea, caused an undue proportion of widows in the population of St. Servan. When these poor widows of fishermen and sailors became old, the misery of their condition made them resort to the vice of intemperance as a consolation.

These poor creatures became the victims to every other vice to which drunkenness leads. Their misery in the streets of St. Servan elicited the compassionate love of these two young girls, Marie Therese and Marie Augustine. They confided their pious concern for them to their pastor, who, introducing them to each other, encouraged them to acts of self-sacrifice for the sake of the poor old unfortunates of the streets. These children, for they were only respectively fifteen and eighteen years of age, were in reality the first

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

Gradually their work increased, their numbers were added to, their rule of life was formed, and the means came in to aid in the work.

They subsisted entirely by begging. They begged in the markets, and from door to door, for broken victuals, old clothes and money, for their pensioners and themselves.

Their institute or society continued to grow. Other houses were added to the one established at St. Servan, and poor old people in other places reaped the benefit of the works of the "Little Sisters," a name given them on account of their two little founders. In six years they had founded three separate houses, and now they have over one hundred and twenty establishments in France or elsewhere. They feed and care for eighteen thousand poor old people of both sexes, and number over two thousand in their own community. In 1857 the Pope gave them his solemn official approval, and in 1856 an imperial decree admitted them to legal recognition in France.

The first of the order who came to this country established themselves in Brooklyn. The next house was founded in Cincinnati by that zealous convert to Catholicity,

MADAME PETER.

She converted her own residence into a temporary cloister for them upon their arrival in the Queen City of the West. Madame Peter was a devoted Episcopalian in her youth. She was so largely imbued with the zealous missionary spirit, she actually made a visit to the Eternal City for the amiable purpose of converting Pius the Ninth to Protestantism.

As she passed through Paris, she saw Pere Hyacinthe. He predicted her conversion, which actually took place, and upon her return to Paris, preached to her from the pulpit of Notre Dame one of the most eloquent of his famed sermons.

Although this order of the Church sprang into existence apparently to meet a small local want at St. Servan, there is not a doubt that it was divinely instituted to meet one of the great sins and heresies of this age. A contempt for the teachings of the Past, a worship of the successful present, is linked in the minds of the rising youth of the period, with a disrespect for age and old people, painfully apparent to the serious observer. It is not among the poor and vicious alone that the work of the Little Sisters is needed. I know families of wealth and position, where the old grandfather and grandmother are treated with such neglect and even cruelty, they would gladly exchange places if they could, with the pensioners of the Little Sisters of the Poor. If America in developing its civilization continues to progress in this species of wickedness, we will yet need the work of the Little Sisters for the grandparents of our millionaires.

The last establishment of the order in this country is in our own city. About two months ago seven of the Little Sisters arrived in New York, and began their work at once in a house on West 34th street, near 10th avenue. I visited them soon after their arrival and found them in charge of six old women whom they had rescued from the street. They looked cheerful, happy and neat, and so did their humble pensioners. As at St. Servan in 1840, they go out daily and beg from door to door. Heat or cold, rain or snow, never stops them. They take "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table" and, bringing them in, first distribute to their poor inmates, and then afterwards make their own humble meal of the fragments that are left.

They have not come too soon to New York, for the present charities of the city do not begin to provide for the wants of this class of most neglected sufferers. One day, not long since, as I was passing St. Stephen's Church, on 28th street, I saw, not far from the portal of that beautiful temple of worship, a crowd of children gathered around a poor old woman who had fallen on the pavement. She was a thin and delicate woman, over sixty years of age. Her garments were not sufficiently warm for the day. As I approached she cast her dim eye upon me and began the piteous whisper of drunken, feeble old age. Ah! poor, old woman! who shall judge her? Who can say what made her the thing she was? "But for the grace of God," said the Bishop of Winchester, "there goes the Bishop of Winchester," as he saw a criminal led to the scaffold. But for the grace of God, there would have lain you or I, my gentle or ungente reader.

KEEPING POULTRY AS A BUSINESS.—At a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, in answer to an inquiry upon keeping poultry on a large scale, Warren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, who raises chickens at his Highland farm in Westchester county, said:

"I have found that for every hundred fowls you must give up at least an acre. Rough land is as good as any. Hens naturally love the bush, and I lop young trees, but leave a shred by which they live a year or more. These form hiding places and retreats for them. In such places they prefer to lay. I have great success, and it depends on three or four rules, by observing which I believe one can make a good living by hens and turkeys."

1. I give my fowls great range. Eighteen acres belong to them exclusively. Then the broods have the range of another big lot, and the turkeys go half a mile or more from the house. The eighteen acres of poultry-yard is rough land of little use for tillage. It has a pond in it and many rocks, and bushes, and weeds, and sandy places, and ash-heaps, and lime and bones and grass, and a place where I plow up to give them worms.

2. When a hen has set I take her box, throw out the straw and earth, and give it a good coat of whitewash on both sides. In winter, when it is very cold, I have an old stove in their house and keep the warmth above freezing. Summer and winter my hens have all the lime, ashes and sand they want.

3. Another reason why I have luck is because my poultry-yards receive all the scraps from the Metropolitan Hotel. Egg-making is no easy work, and hens will not do much of it without high feed. They need just what a man who works requires—wheat bread and meat. Even when wheat costs \$2 I believe in feeding it to hens. As to breeds I prefer the Brahmas, light and dark. I change roosters every spring, and a man on the farm has no other duty than to take care of my poultry. I often have 3,000 spring chickens.

The Drake family are quacking about a fortune of \$120,000,000 which some old duck has left in England.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature making "dissatisfaction" a ground for divorce.

About the only person that we ever heard of that wasn't spoiled by being lionized was a Jew named Daniel.

Live up to the dictates of your own conscience, and not to the dictates of another's conscience.

There was a doll-baby's wedding at Edgefield, Tenn., the other day. Several hundred little girls were present.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP, MOTHER.

The publication of this beautiful piece happened in 1861, immediately after the breaking out of the rebellion; it was seized upon by the newspapers of the country as something rare. No owner appearing for the fugitive, some discussion arose as to its authorship, and five or six persons in the Northern States laid claim to it. It was originally published under the nom de plume of "Florence Percy," and was set to music by eight different composers, and thousands upon thousands were sold. It now turns out that the poetry was written in South Carolina by Mrs. Elizabeth Akers, widow of Paul Akers, the sculptor, who, until recently, has been unable to establish her claims to its authorship. Untold sums have been realized from her "talent," yet this poor widow, whose verses have and will please millions, never received a farthing for its composition. Justice should be done her.

Backward, turn backward, oh, time, in your flight—
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your arms, as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of the years—
I am so weary of toil and of tears;
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain,
Take them—and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you;
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between.
Yet, with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence, so long and so deep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother's love ever has shown,
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours.
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light.
For, with its sunny edges shadows once more,
Haply will through the sweet visions of yore—
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep!
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I first lisped your lullaby song;
Sing, then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream—
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, mother, rock me to sleep.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE OF NEW YORK.

THE AVENUES VERSUS BROADWAY.

THE ENTERPRISE OF AN AVENUE MERCHANT.

Nadir's Battle in the Clouds.

The Prognosis of the Woman Question.

BY EMILY VERDERY.
(Mrs. Battley.)

Time was when no lady of acknowledged fashion purchased her dry goods off our great thoroughfare, Broadway.

Time was when Stewart's was the only house where those who aspired to be called the "upper ten" made their purchases.

That was before the handsome blocks on Sixth avenue, lying between Fourteenth and Twenty-fifth streets, had been built up and occupied by the enterprising merchants of that quarter.

To the avenue merchant we are indebted for that convenient form of house

THE FANCY BAZAAR

and dry-goods emporium. In such an establishment as Altman, Bros. & Co., situated near the corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, the idea of an Eastern Bazaar is completely carried out.

A lady enters and finds herself in the midst of a lavish display of everything that could be thought of in the way of fancy goods. Twenty-eight different departments spread over four floors, superintended by competent floor-walkers, who receive orders and conduct the purchaser to the different counters; salesladies and gentlemen, who are at once polite without being officious or urgent, stand ready to execute the purchaser's orders, and all conducted with an order, propriety and promptness that wonderfully economizes time, and renders shopping a pleasure. If anything has been omitted on a lady's list of "wants," her very surroundings, and the manner in which she is made "at home" suggests the forgotten item. Everything is not packed away on the shelves and hidden from sight, but sample articles are displayed on every side.

Bijouterie of every description, as well as regular jewelry, toilet articles, perfumery, combs, brushes, portemonnaies, satchels and a thousand other things, are seen in their appropriate places, beside all the more substantial house furnishing and dress goods usually found in a regular dry-goods store. Dress materials and ready-made suits, furnishing goods, hosiery and gloves of every description, from Peri-

not's finest kid to a Lisle or Canton gaiter, are all to be found. No need of running over ten or twelve blocks, and into fifteen or twenty shops, as a lady is forced to do on Broadway when making such varied purchases. Though

ALTMAN, BROS. & CO. ARE THE LEADERS

in the avenue trade, others are imitating their example. But their success has been unprecedented, mainly owing to the fact that they have not only kept fully up with the onward march of improvement, but have liberally advertised every addition made to their establishment, season by season.

I have given this house as a sample of what can be done by energy, enterprise and a purpose resolutely carried out in our progressive city; for this firm began on a small scale, and "not despising the day of small things," by integrity of purpose and steady persevering business tact, have reached their present position. They are good examples of what the dry-goods trade can be made in New York.

Now that Europe is convulsed with war, and her artists and citizens of all grades and both sexes are seeking a shelter on our peaceful shores, we may expect a great impetus given to arts, manufactures and merchandise in America.

Crowned heads, even

THE TRIPLE CROWNED,

may become citizens of the Great Republic of the Western World, and, side by side with the "weaker sex," (?) exercise the right of ballot at the polls.

The prophet-poet, Tennyson, is not surprised when he reads the account of Nadir's late

BATTLE IN THE CLOUDS

with the rival Prussian balloonist; so, similar minds are prepared for the day when the heavens shall be filled with the navies, argosies of magic sail, pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales, into the port of New York. Fernando Wood, when he foiled the plans of rival politicians, and placed our Central Park in its present location, instead of making a pleasure ground for the citizens of New York extend in a narrow slip along the North River, and accessible to only the western side of the city, exhibited the same prophetic foresight that always makes the first-class thinker. The same kind of prompt action, based upon the intuitions of the mercantile mind, makes the successful tradesman, and the attractive power of such minds over similar ones, builds up certain localities and streets in every great city. Nothing can be more interesting to one familiar with the geography of New York than the study of its growth in trade in certain localities. It will always be found that some master spirit, fully understanding the wants of the present hour and the prognosis of the future, gave the first impetus to the locality, basing it upon his unerring judgment of its availability for such a purpose. Whenever such a man has been outstripped in the race for fortune, it has been because he neglected to follow up his advantages, and ignored some prominent fact of the period, such, for instance, as the newspaper, as a medium of communication with the public, or the importance of

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

For example, I venture to predict that the dry-goods merchant who neglects, at the present day, to provide for the wants of the REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN—THE WORKING WOMEN—will as certainly be outstripped in his trade by the one who does as the politician who denounces woman suffrage will be defeated in his election by the sex who, though not yet invested with the right of self-representation at the ballot-box, are admitted to be "the power behind the throne, stronger than the throne itself."

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

BY C. B. P.

No. II.

The modern light, shining into the ancient darkness, penetrates its dark corners and disembowels its sacred mysteries. In bringing forth the early legends, it gathers Hebrewdom into its garner as of common origin with the surrounding nations. Muller, "on the science of religion," shows, as others have done before him, that the ancient *El* was Babylonian and Phœnician as well as the Hebrew God, and as the Strong One, the Strength of Israel, or the God. He was the same as Jehovah. He belonged to the old Saturnian age when *Sabbaoth* was his equivalent, to whom Saturn's day, or the *Sabbath*, was consecrated. As the ancient of days, he had his tabernacle in the sun, and Baal, signifying *Love*, was no less representative of the Strong One. What was written with God's finger in old Jewry was none the less written on the Gentile tablets from Alpha to Omega in the solar circle. The objective and subjective were interchangeable, whereby the kingdom on earth and the kingdom in heaven could readily coalesce, or be each other's counterpart: for the kingdom of God was within as well as in excellency on the sky. The Messiah who "was, and is, and is to come," might be sung in the old Mosaic song, or in the new song of the Lamb, with variations on the same old scale.

Of the Gentile Mythology, Mr. Cox says: "All its disagreeable features are simply distortions, caused by forgetting the original meaning of words. You will see that the Greek or the Roman did not pray to the Zeus or the Jupiter who was unjust, or coarse, or tyrannical. The God to whom

they prayed in times of need or sorrow was, indeed, named Zeus, or Jupiter, but he was, as their own poets expressed it, the great and holy God, who made all things, and in whom all things live and move and have their being."

It is a mistake, constantly repeated, that the Hebrews were exclusively the monotheists of old time. The ultimate of all the religions was the One God, however varied or multifold the personification of attributes or parts. He was the One in whom was all the fullness of the Godhead bodily, and as a measurer of time, whether as *El Kronos*, or *Jehovah*, it was "him that sat on the throne"—the mighty God—the "Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come, or Father, Son and Holy Ghost." There were various modes of setting forth the holy one of Israel. There were angels and spirits and ministers of flaming fire who might take shape as Lords many and Gods many, in the fullness of the Godhead, and be as one with him in cherubim, seraphim, brazen serpent, and many other signs for the filling and rising again of many in Israel. The symbolism of Jehovah, Jove, or Lord, would be variously rendered, and yet be one with the landmarks. The cross of to-day was an ancient phallic symbol of God, significant of the power of God to move in a mysterious way.

If, as per Muller, in "Chips," the "Father is sometimes the Son, the brother is the husband, and she who in one hymn is the mother, is in another the wife," do we not find the like in Jewry? Does not the virgin become the mother of God, and yet remain a virgin? and is not this same Son as one with the Father? Is not the woman clothed with the sun in pain to be delivered of a man child, and is she not the wife of him who is slain from the foundation of the world? Are there not on every hand transfigurations and transformations, the Devil becoming an angel of light in the bright and morning star, though like lightning he fell from heaven in Lucifer, the son of the morning? St. John's scarlet woman, sitting on many waters, had her skirts washed white as wool by the "Challenge Washing Machine" of the ancient poets. As the Dawn, or rosy-cheeked Aurora, prelude the bridegroom coming out of his chamber, she was arrayed in purple and scarlet—nor less when Sunset drew her drapery round and pinned it with the evening star, as the Lord of heaven sought his couch to sleep him until morning, descending with each revolution of the earth, or change of case, into "a new sepulchre wherein was never man yet laid," to rise again in the new morning of him who was, and is, and is to come.

How beautiful was the golden fleece of the Lamb! how beautiful the clean linen, pure and white, of the saints who followed the Lamb whithersoever he goeth! At the time of John's vision on the Lord's day, the sun was in *Aries*, the sign of the Lamb of God, whose golden fleece clothed many a mystery in the kingdom of heaven. Many modes of the nature-worship were supposed by the general gender to apply to real persons, and the death and resurrection in times and seasons to apply to some hero-God of human parentage; or, at least, in half and half with the God of heaven; or as of Gabriel, signifying "the strength of God." Dyed in the wool, the fleece of the Lamb, or coat without seam, woven from the top throughout, was in mythologic drapery of many colors. It had taken the place of the "tough Bull's hide," which had infolded the seven fat kine whereof *Joseph* had fed the Egyptians, with milk for babes and strong meat for men, when the sun, moon and eleven stars made obeisance to him. "Thus our chief sources are the ancient chroniclers who took mythology for history, and used of it only so much as answered their purpose." On this wise, mythology could readily set up its ladder, whose top reached heaven, whereon angels would ascend and descend to will, and to do of their own good pleasure.

It would seem that the old Aryan Dew was like the heavenly manna or hoar frost upon the ground. We can well understand that, to the poet or mystic, there may be various ways of making this bread from heaven, nor less substantial than the body of Christ in the wafer. In Hebrew mythology the manna is somewhat in the melting mood, as well as the children of Israel, who wept very sore in tears, such as angels weep when their soul was dried away to nothing at all besides this manna. In Sanskrit, "The Sun Kisses the Dew."

O, what a kiss for poets! the dewy lips of Dawn,
As pure and sweet she ushers in the each succeeding morn;
So loving and beloved withal, she looks God in the face
And dies—all her godhead bodily in the strong embrace;
Yet she shall rise again on earth with such delicious lips
As hardly we forbear to kiss among Max Muller's "Chips."

So Job, when he beheld the Sun on Jacob's coast to shine,
Almost became a heretic in presence so divine;
And to the Moon, bright walking, in queenhood of the sky,
Almost his heart became enticed to wait for a sigh.

So, too, in Jeremiah, where Israel ador'd
The lovely Queen of heaven in preference to the Lord
Tho' it were sin to worship her, grace did much abound,
And "plenty were the victuals" that she showered all around;
She bless'd the land of *Joseph* in all the precious things,
Then why not have her equal part as well as heaven's kings?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Monson, Mass., has a wonderful apple-tree, which bears promiscuously Baldwins and russets, one twig often bearing both varieties. Sometimes an apple is one-half Baldwin and the other half russet.

The only newspaper in Alaska is "froze out," and the material has been removed to Seattle, W. T.

The annual yield of wool in Los Angeles County is estimated at 12,250,000 pounds.

Jail-yards are called hanging gardens.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The Phrenological Journal on Women at Watering-Places.

IT TELLS ONLY ONE-HALF THE TRUTH.

The Meaning of Disinclination to Marriage on the Part of Men.

The Absurdities of Present Styles of Dress.

Woman's Right to Decide for Herself.

A writer in the *Phrenological Journal*, in endeavoring to answer the question, "What makes women unhappy?" says:

At all the watering-places and seaside resorts there has been a noticeable decrease in beaux. Daughters, chaperoned through empty parlors, look in vain for that necessary commodity—suitable gentlemen attendants, while planning menus grow frantic over the hopeless task of husband hunting. These mothers and daughters, like many others elsewhere, are, with all their lack of innate refinement, women of average capacity, who, from lack of occupation, spend the best years of their lives in trying to entice men, for the sole purpose of having some one to supply in a genteel way the funds required for display.

Night after night these daughters attire themselves in the costumes remarkable for their scantiness in one direction and abundance in the other, and expose their persons unblushingly as they tread the mazes of the voluptuous dance in the arms of any worn *roué* that happens to be on hand.

The extravagance of these women keep all honest marriageable men away from their presence; they are afraid to go even for a few weeks' pleasure where they are liable to be tempted to marry women whom they could not possibly support, and so they stay at home wishing all the time they could find some sensible girls who would be content with competency. I wish I could tell these wretched girls how many solid, substantial men are at their places of business this summer, kept at home by their thoughtless conduct, and how very many well-meaning, moderately cultured men are wishing every day for wives, but who see no chance in the present state of society. They don't care to wed a woman whose eyes are familiar with fashionable indecencies, and whose tastes are so perverted that they are willing to let unclean men handle their person in the waltz, or gaze with pleased eyes upon their naked arms and shoulders.

That the above is only one-half the truth every woman who will be honest enough to say what she knows will testify, while every unmarried man's thoughts are reproduced therein. It was quite "the rage" not many years ago among young men to consider themselves particularly fortunate to be able to carry off these "summer butterflies" as wives. This was when "watering-places" were not so well patronized as they are now, and not for the same purposes. It is getting to be pretty well understood now, that watering-places are stocked with those who are *specially* in the market for sale to the highest bidder; and that a bid seldom goes unfilled; hence the bidders are few. These facts show a growing indifference on the part of man for marriage, and the showing is anything but promising to such of the female sex as are unprepared to meet the responsibilities and duties of life for themselves.

It is a subject of considerable importance to rightly understand the meaning of these things, and in what it finds its life. There are many reasons assigned, but the root of the matter lies in the growth of freedom in the general heart of man. The mere fact that marriage is considered practically as an insoluble tie, hinders those who have comprehensive ideas of freedom from entering upon it. It is seen that on all sides there are people bound together by this tie who live lives of utter misery because of it, and that it really becomes the incentive to a deal of demoralization that would not be so, were it not for the shackles it imposes. The day for limitations to be continued upon matters wherein the individual is the one primarily interested, is nearing its close. The community has no right to impose conditions, or enforce restrictions, upon the individual, which the general good of the community does not demand. The realization of this fact is the real reason of the growing disfavor with which men regard marriage. This is from the male standpoint.

There are other reasons which obtain among a certain portion of women, which assist this disposition on the part of man. Every year there are more and more women becoming individualized—that is, each year a large proportion of the sex are becoming independent and self-supporting. There are very few women who, once having arrived at the condition of ability to provide for themselves well, will ever sell themselves to any man for the sake of support. We use the word "sell" in its fullest significance, as meaning an actual transfer for a consideration. A large part of the marriages which are contracted are nothing more nor less than bargains and sales, into which consideration the questions of love and adaptation do not enter. What is more common than to hear women remark, "She has made her market," or "She has done well?" and what, withal, is more decidedly vulgar?

The truth of the matter is that "young ladies" are set up, advertised and sold to the highest cash bidder, and where a mutual attraction does not exist a strict analysis finds no difference between it and the other association of the sexes denominated prostitution. It is true that it is regarded in an entirely different light; but that is equally true of

many other things between which there is still less real distinction. Technically speaking, it is a distinction without a difference, the distinction being that, whereas, in the former case, it is a transfer—or sale—for life, while in the latter it is at the option of the contracting parties, and the lacking of difference being, that both are for a consideration given by the man and received by the woman.

We would not have it understood that we denounce true marriage. We are the most profound believers in those marriages which are made "in heaven," and which man cannot put asunder—that is, in marriages which have the sanction of God and nature, which no marriage of convenience can have. At the same time we confess to being utter disbelievers in marriages which lack this approval. Neither would we have it understood that we sanction prostitution; but, on the contrary, we would assert in the most strenuous, pointed and positive terms that prostitution, whether practised under the sanction of the law or without it, is a withering, blighting curse upon woman and a foul blotch upon the fair face of humanity.

We did not quote the above as a text for the discussion of marriage, but for the purpose of considering the matter of dress, which, in connection with woman, has an intimate relation with the question of freedom and equality. A woman rigged with the entire paraphernalia of fashion is only a fit subject for a show. There is so much of artificial ornamentation that nature, whatever her beauties are, retires in disgust, before superfluity on the one extreme and brazenness upon the other. Ladies who would affect to blush when subjects are spoken of which are of the greatest interest to humanity generally, and who would hide their faces behind their handkerchiefs to cover the blushes they would have it supposed were there, appear at balls and receptions and at the opera, with the most perfect self-assurance, virtually naked to the waists, and if by such exposure of their persons some admirer is made bold enough to presume upon it, the "big brother" has business on hand to punish the insult. These things bespeak a superficiality and a mock-modesty that is robbing the sex of all its natural beauty and its real attractiveness.

Practically the present styles of dress for women of business, so far as convenience is concerned, are simply absurd, not to say ridiculous, while from the health point of view they are suicidal. While women remain mere dolls, to be admired for the external appearance they can present, it does not matter very much how they dress; but when any of them shake off the shackle of dependence, and become their own support, they should certainly have the right to accommodate their dress to their new modes of life, without being exposed to the ridicule of the fashion apes of either sex. In this view of the question we challenge any one to offer a single reasonable argument in favor of the skirts now universally worn by women, but, on the contrary, we assert that they are open to objection from every point of consideration.

There are no limitations, either of law or custom, against men dressing to suit the business they are engaged in. Neither should there be against the same right for women. Therefore we protest against all laws and all customs which place limitations upon the rights of women to change their present styles of dressing so as to meet the reasonable demands of their growing freedom and independence. In our next we shall consider some of the special objections to present fashions.

THE GOLD BEATER.

In this time of female rights and franchise agitation, it may be novel and interesting to hear of a woman, young and attractive, who has made herself mistress of an art in which few men are masters. Let the story tell as it runs. The recorder is an ex-army surgeon, who is at present engaged in the manufacture of chemicals near Fort Lee, N. J., carrying with him the soubriquet of "Doctor." His services are occasionally impressed in cases of emergency. The breaking of a little boy's arm, by a fall among the rocks of the Palisades, was the means of introducing the Doctor into the house wherein lives and works the object of this sketch. When once the little sufferer had been properly splinted, bandaged and comforted, attention was called to the business of the house and its artisans. The business was that of gold-beating—the manufacture of the gold leaf, for lettering and various purposes, as put up in books—from the crude gold. The head of the house was an intelligent man of honest face, some fifty years of age, with marks of toil. He generally remains at home whilst the mother of the family visits the city, as occasion requires, to purchase the crude material and sell the manufactured; but the pride and delight of all was the foreman, or, perhaps, I must say, forewoman, of the house—a modest girl of nineteen, daughter of the proprietor, who has spent six years in becoming perfect in all its branches, and this is something to say, for three are hands in this, as in other like establishments, who, during a lifetime, learn to work at but one branch. To see this girl, neatly dressed in close-fitting calico, displaying a faultless figure of perhaps one hundred and twenty-five pounds, with a face at once handsome and intelligent, showing that radiant happiness and health only to be had by honest toil; to see her refine and melt and roll and cut in little squares of three-fourth inches, her gold, and then to see her stand up and, with unrivaled dexterity, use with alternate hand a hammer of sixteen pounds until the three-fourth of an inch square became a five inch square; to see her then quarter this and again hammer each out to more than four inches, then cut them square with bamboo knives,

and book and pack them, was a sight novel to me, and, if I mistake not, equally so to my readers, for it is claimed as the one exceptional case. Thus has this girl exacted of fate an independence, and taken from manhood a remunerative art, exact and laborious in its requirements, and of which, until now, he has had a perfect *regée*. Twelve of the twenty-four hours are thus spent. She rarely leaves her mountain home, though in sight of the city; but, as the companions of her leisure hours, has chiefly her books and her immediate family. She says that when she is twenty-one she will set up for herself. The thought engendered by the sight of her, and the comparisons, mental and physical, as with what is vulgarly known as "the girl of the period" (in her various phases), were too numerous for record here. *Un voyant!*

PROMETHEUS.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

For stealing Heaven's fire Prometheus was bound,
And the Eagle of Olympus at his vitals e'er was found.
He that loves has Heaven's fire into his bosom taken,
And is chained unto the Rock when by Fortune all forsaken.
And the Vulture comes each day to prey upon the breast
That yearns for its true Isis, never more to be possessed.

HAVE WE A GREAT ARTIST AMONG US?

That we have greatly praised and extravagantly admired artists is a matter of certainty; but whether we have an interpreter of nature in her grandeur and sublimity is not equally certain—at least, not so generally conceded. The marvelous painting by Thomas Hill, now on exhibition at Goupil's, challenges more thought, and rouses more real feeling than any recently exhibited.

This great work portrays one of the most stupendous aspects of nature in the awful calm succeeding her terrible wrath. The white mountains after a great storm are a theme of poetical wonder in themselves, and it is not very much increased by the tragedy, the scene of which is partly indicated. The awful tumult which shook those mighty peaks in the wild chaos of that dreadful storm was too grand and overwhelming to discern the fate of the devoted Milley family; and when it was calm again it was but the scene of a tragedy, as what place is not.

But the grand aspect of this spreading scene gains no interest from a mere incident. Here is nature—grand, solemn, silent, awful. The face of man is not there. An awful solitude, where the forest-covered mountains soar into the realms of perpetual snow. Above the summits of the mountains still linger the dark and dripping skirts of the half retreated storm, reeking down the dripping peaks like a leaden pall. One could almost fancy the rumblings of muttering thunder, or a fork of lightning plunging through the clouds.

The grandeur of the scene is awe inspiring and soul-elevating—"What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visitest him." The central feature is the swollen torrent of the *Saco*, which bursts like a deluge through the affrighted valley, but yet unheeded by the lonely dog, who bays to Heaven his mourning for his master's dreadful fate. Without any subterfuge of artful dramatic composition the picture is yet of most fascinating terror, drawing the eye almost by a spell, and thrilling the heart with its strange and mystic power.

July 22, 1870.

W. H. INGERSOLL.

SEEING.—Dr. Clarke, in *Hours at Home*, speaks of the possibility that the sense of sight may reside in other than the visual nerves. He says:

It is fully established that somnambulists go wherever they please, without hesitation, read and write, and give ample evidence of a power of perception independent of the usual organs of vision. Persons subject to attacks of catalepsy frequently show the same peculiarity. M. Deapine, late inspector of the mineral waters of Aix, in Savoy, mentions the following among many other cases: "Not only could our patient hear by means of the palm of her hand, but we have seen her read without the assistance of the eyes, merely with the tips of the fingers, which she passed rapidly over the page that she wished to read. At other times we have seen her select from a parcel of more than thirty letters the one which she was required to pick out; also write several letters and correct on reading them over again, always with her finger ends, the mistakes she had made; copy one letter word for word, reading it with her left elbow, while she wrote with her right hand. During these proceedings a thick pasteboard completely intercepted any visual ray that might have reached her eyes. The same phenomenon was manifested at the soles of her feet, on the epigastrium, and other parts of the body, where a sensation of pain was produced by a mere touch." Persons who have become blind have also been known to acquire the same power, and Harriet Martineau tells of an old lady who had been blind from her birth, and yet saw in her sleep, and in her waking state described the color of the clothing of individuals correctly. In these cases, no doubt, perception is as usual in the brain; but either all the nerves of the surface have the power of conveying the impressions of light to that organ, or some special parts of the body, as the ends of the fingers, the occiput, or the epigastrium, assume the office of the eyes.

Mrs. Cady Stanton is soon to lecture in Jamestown, this State, where she invites anyone who is able to meet her on the rostrum and discuss the Woman Question.

A prominent physician of Thirty-fourth street, this city has a woman driver.

Eugenie wept when told that the presence of the Prince would not be tolerated in France.

The Two Lord's Prayers.

I. THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR THE INFANCY OF THE RACE, EDITED IN JUDEA, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

II. THE LORD'S PRAYER FOR ADULTS, IN THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH—DEUTO-CHRISTIAN (OF THE SECOND CHRISTIAN DISPENSATION)—OF THIS AGE.

The entirely puerile character of the ordinary Lord's Prayer; its adaptation to children, and to minds in a childlike state of development, and really to no others, has never been duly observed and considered. It is astounding, when analyzed and rightly viewed, that this simple form of words still holds its domination over Christendom as the embodiment of the highest wisdom to which the human conception can ever attain, and that it is doled out from a ten myriad sleepy pulpits from week to week as the strongest mental pabulum that those who compose these enlightened congregations are capable of appropriating and digesting.

This standard Lord's Prayer is in the following words and terms, according to Mathew :

I.

Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.

The *paraphrase*, which is the expression of the same series of ideas in a different form, without substantially impairing the meaning, and while throwing some new light upon the spirit of the thoughts expressed, is regarded and used by all commentators on the Scripture as a legitimate and useful method of exposition. The following is a simple and truthful paraphrase of the Old Lord's Prayer, serving to bring more forcibly to view the merely childish nature of the whole petition. Like nursery rhymes and Mother Goose's melodies, it *has* had its immensely important educational uses; but the public, like the country lubber-boy, who has continued the habit of sucking his mother too long, must now be shamed out of it. Mr. Beecher may pronounce the paraphrase "folly and blasphemy;" but somebody will say the same thing of his own irreverent attempt to give us a better "Life of Jesus" than is contained in the four gospels—an attempt exactly parallel with my effort to supply the more adult population of the nineteenth century with a universal form of prayer, adapted to their stage of development, and to expose the effete or *passé* character of the current form. I have heard of a country justice of the peace in Indiana who sent a man to prison for blasphemy for calling him (the justice) "old Cockorum." So it appears that our judgments of what constitutes blasphemy change with our stage of mental development. The country justice was lower down in the scale than Mr. Beecher; Mr. Beecher is lower down than that intelligent and emancipated order of mind for whom I write, and who fear nothing which is earnest and honest in the pursuit of Truth. The following is the paraphrase of the Old Lord's Prayer, and gives its exact meaning:

II.

Our big Papa, who lives up in the air, we want everybody to think ever so much of you, and that you should have your own way in everything down here among us just as you have up where you are. Give us all we want to eat, every day; and let us off without any whipping when we make you angry, and we promise to be good to everybody and let them off just the same way when they do wrong to us. Don't get us into any bad scrapes, but help us to get out if we get into any. For you are our "governor," and have got the power over us to treat us just as you please, and so we must honor for you always. Let it be just so.

Or, in parallel columns, the text and the commentary are as follows; and this arrangement exhibits more strikingly the fidelity of the paraphrase:

Our Father, which art in Heaven,	Our big Papa who livest up in the air,
Hallowed be Thy name,	We want everybody to think ever so much of you,
Thy kingdom come,	And that you should rule over us,
Thy will be done,	And that you should have your own way in everything,

In earth as in Heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread;

And forgive us our debts,

As we forgive our debtors.

And lead us not into temptation,

But deliver us from evil.

For Thine is the Kingdom,

And the power,

And the glory, for ever;

Amen.

And such is the world-renowned Lord's Prayer, which has stood for eighteen centuries, in this childish world, and through this childish stage of human development, as the *ne plus ultra* of wisdom, beauty, and all excellence. Not one manly sentiment, not one intellectual conception, not one disinterested aspiration in the whole of it! The merest lisping of prattling childhood for the supply of its own little selfish wants!

And Mr. Beecher, the paragon of our most modern religious progressiveness, pronounces it "folly and blasphemy" to endeavor to supply to the thoughtful minds of this latest century a more fitting form of words to embody, guide and direct the sentiments, conceptions and aspirations. Mr. Beecher, himself a big baby, at the head of a silly troop of smaller babies, mumbling the same old silly formulas.

It may not be necessary for all men to pray at all. The time may come when it may not be necessary for anybody to pray; but while anybody feels the necessity to address audible petitions to God personally idealized, it would seem that no reasonable and truth-loving mind could object to the supply to such of the best formula which the highest outgrowth of mind is competent to indite.

The following is the New Lord's Prayer of the New Catholic Church:

III.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

FOR ADULTS,

In the New Catholic Church.

DEUTO-CHRISTIAN.

Oh, God! Thou All-Embracing and All-Permeating Spirit of Complex Truth, Goodness and Operation in the Entire Universe; Thou who inhabitest alike Earth, Heaven and Hell; who presentest Thyself to the Thoughts and Imaginations of Men as Human, as Divine, or as Infernal and Satanic, according as in Thine essential Wisdom may best serve our Development into the Ultimate Perfection of an answering Complexity in us; we pray Thee to accomplish speedily Thine own work in the world, realizing the reign of Universal Principles in each Individual Soul, and in Society, the Collective Life of Humanity, thereby wholly incarnating Thyself in Man. Lead us into the Knowledge of all Truth, though it may crucify every Affection, and set aside every Cherished Opinion; and into the Practice of all Good, though it may present itself to all others in the guise of Evil. Transcend in us the Simplicity of Early and Provisional Ideas, and enable us to comprehend and illustrate in Life that Infinite Variety in Unity which is the Divinest of Harmony. AMEN.

And the following is the paraphrase, or a fuller expansion of the ideas of the same:

IV.

Oh, God! The Abstract fountain of Goodness, Wisdom, and Beneficent Operation in all worlds, ever tending, and, as it were, striving, to embody *thyself* in the Universe at large, and preëminently in man; thou who art equally above, below, and between, or in all parts and principles and effects; who art construed as friendly and favoring when we recognize the wisdom and goodness, and as ad-

verse or hostile when we fail to recognize them by reason of the undevelopment in us; we earnestly desire so to enlarge in our mental growth that we may more and more comprehend thee, and come into conscious harmony with the

Complex Laws of Universal Being which we personify in thy name. We desire that those laws, in their perfection, should be embodied in man, and in each one of us individually, so that God may become flesh, and dwell constantly among us. Set aside especially every false opinion which we may entertain, and develop us from day to day into higher and new truth, not leaving us content with the spiritual or intellectual manna which was gathered yesterday. Do this for us; even to the setting aside of every darling opinion; or every idol, even to our traditional God and Christ, if the Truth requires such sacrifice. Help us to do the good we see, though others may not have grown to it, and may deem it evil. Remove from us childish notions, even though they may have been consecrated as religion, and make every part of us ready to progress into that many-sided or integral development which is the ultimate perfection of existence. AMEN.

There is much more to be said on this subject, but the limits of a newspaper article are not infinite. All in good time.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

THE SUNDAY'S "WORLD."

ITS INTERVIEWING OF THE "QUEER PHILOSOPHERS."

That of "Albert Brisbane" on Fourierism, and His Own Ideas of Philosophy.

AN EXTRACT.

The *World's* Sunday edition is becoming an institution. It contains more *ideas* than the whole weekday's daily press. Sunday last it gave two columns of "interview" with ALBERT BRISBANE, who is one of our great historical characters in the realm of thought. I regret that the pressure on these columns renders it impossible to transfer the whole of this important and interesting series of questions and answers into the WEEKLY. I make, however, the following extract, on which to base a few additional remarks:

REPORTER: Will you now sum up the results of your studies?

MR. B.—My conclusion is this, that all the speculations of philosophy and all the theories of religion are perfectly unreliable. I reject all human authority—beginning with my own in the first place. I have no confidence in the speculative and theorizing capacities of the human mind.

R.—When do you get at any truth, then?

MR. B.—The universe is governed by laws; those laws are the *logic of the universe*. They are manifestations of the calculations of Supreme Wisdom, as the mode of combining, co-ordinating and arranging the phenomena and elements of the universe, and establishing order and harmony in them. Or, in popular language, they are the reasons of God manifested concretely and in action in creation.

R.—Do you believe, then, in the ordinary conceptions of God—in his individuality, personality?

MR. B.—I know nothing about it. The human mind cannot yet cope with these immense problems. Now, speaking of the laws of the universe, I believe the human mind must discover those laws, and employ them in studying all problems which lie beyond the reach of the senses, and which are too complex for the analytic powers of the mind to grasp. The mind must avail itself of those laws in the study of all vast and abstract subjects, such as the philosophy of history, the organization of society. In astronomy, for example, we have the model of a perfect method; the phenomena of astronomy are deduced from the law of gravitation. My opinion is that the supreme work of reason is to discover the laws of order and harmony in creation; to reduce them to a body; to create a science of them, and to employ them as a method for the investigation of universal questions.

R.—Do you think those laws have been discovered?

MR. B.—No. I have discovered three of them; they relate to the progressive development of finite beings in the universe. The first is the law of *formative* or embryonic development. The second is what I call the simple organic development. The third, the compound organic development.

R.—Well, these are mere words, without sufficient explanation; but, no matter. What were Fourier's ideas of society?

MR. B.—Fourier's system was deduced by him from certain laws which he had discovered—the most important of which is the law of the series of groups; or the law of distribution and classification in creation. I hold that his discoveries are true. I believe that society is now in its formative or embryonic phase, and that we are living in the inorganic or preparatory societies, and that we shall rise from these to a properly organized condition of society, of which the world has now no idea.

R.—You forget Parn. Society was there arranged on a really admirable communistic basis.

MR. B.—Ah! it was an imperfect, inorganic society. Humanity will discover and will organize society on scientific principles. Then humanity will enter upon a new social career. Organized industry will secure universal wealth; organized social institutions will secure moral harmony; organized political institutions will secure administrative

unity throughout the globe; and organized religion will give us true views of the universe and the infinite, and associate man, the finite, with the infinite.

R.—What do you think of Comte?

Mr. B.—I think Comte is the greatest intellectual laborer of the modern age. He made a desperate effort to get at those laws; but the discovery of those laws is a gift of genius. I think he discovered the great law of scientific classification, but when he came to organize society he fell back on his own intuitions. He gave us a social order based on subjective feeling. I do not think he has made any approach to a true system of sociology; it is only a remodeling of the middle ages.

R.—You know that the social system he proposed was only drawn up to satisfy those who want everything in a concrete form. It was by means intended to be final. Comte's friends understood that very well.

Mr. B.—Well, the true social order will be something so entirely different from the past or present, that it can't be understood without a knowledge of those laws. You might as well try to know what is the grown man by studying the embryo in the mother's womb, as to try to determine what the scientific organization of society in the future will be from a study of our present unorganized societies.

R.—Of course, if the laws are not discovered it is useless to attempt to determine what society will be under their operation.

Mr. B.—Of course. I have, I think, discovered the law of development in its three phases—the manner in which force (material and mental) develops itself in connection with matter.

R.—What do you think of the Shakers' experiment in Communism, and that of Noyes?

Mr. B.—I think all the experiments amount to nothing as finalities; they furnish us hints and much experience. To experiment properly on Fourier's plan would require the wealth and power of a monarchy of Europe. All that has been done is mere childish effort.

R.—Have not the Shakers proved that it is possible to live together in harmony in one community, without poverty, and enjoying all the merely physical satisfactions?

Mr. B.—They have proved that by annihilating all the sentiments—killing the soul—they could live together in mere physical comfort; but their success in that respect is worse than the worst form of present society. They have only proved that it is really possible to reduce a human being to a state of nonentity. Their triumph is the triumph of death. They get rid of a little material poverty because they work hard to economize.

R.—Well, in the Oneida Community, at least, they don't obliterate the passions; and they have wealth and comfort and education.

Mr. B.—With regard to the Oneida Community, I consider it fortunate that these experiments are being made, for they call attention to the subject and shed some light on it. But my conviction being that society is a very complex organization, which is to be based on a thorough knowledge of the forces or passions in man, and the discovery of an external social organism adapted to those forces, these little experiments do not solve a thousandth part of the problem.

There are very many points of agreement between Mr. Brisbane, in theory, and myself. In most of the propositions above stated I very cordially concur—pre-eminently in the necessity for the possession of the knowledge by the world of Universal Laws, as the *Logic of the Universe*. Mr. Brisbane simply does not as yet know, has not yet had the opportunity to know, that this very *Logic of the Universe* is already matter of full discovery, and is the science of Universology. He knows the claim I make to this effort, and treats it with respect; but very rightly reserves his opinion till the opportunity is complete for investigation.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

PHONETICS AND ALPHABETICS.

The Basic or Skeleton Universal Alphabet (Phonetic—Thirty-Six Letters and Sounds).

Called Specifically The Alwasoso Alphabet.

12 VOWELS.

Pronunciation.	Illustrative words in English or description
i ee	in feet.
f nearly i in milk	Russian or Slav i.
e a	in pa-per.
ê ê, French	between e and a.
a in mare (American)	the so-called flat a, short in man.
a ah	a in far, fa-ther.
u u or e before r	u in curd, cur, e in her.
o aw	aw in awful, o in nor.
ö eu in French; ö, German	nearly like u, but more at the lips.
o o	in negro.
u oo	in boot, oose.
ü u, French; ü, German	like u, but slender, nearly like English u in avenue.

The names of the vowels are the same as their sounds.

24 CONSONANTS.

Letters.	Names.	Pronunciation or Description.
k	ki (that is, kee etc.).	k as in keen, c in card, q in quick.
g	gi	g hard, as in give.
ç (or tsh)	tshi	ch in church.
j (or dzh)	dzhi	j and dg in judge.
t	ti	t in tie.
d	di	d in die.
th	thi	th in thigh.
dh	dhi	th in thy.
p	pi	p in pie.
b	bi	b in by.
kh	khi	ch German.
gh	ghi	gh corresponding Dutch sound.
sh	shi	sh in shine.
zh	zhi	z in azure, j French, in je, I.
f	fi	f in fie.
v	vi	v in vie.

m	mi	m in my.
n	ni	n in nigh.
ng	ing	ng in sing.
l	li	l in lie.
r	ri	r in rye.
h	hi	h in hic.
w	wi	w in we.
y	yi	y in ye.

Coalescents or Ambigan's.

4 DIPHTHONGS

Letters.	Pronunciation.	Illustrative Words or Descriptions.
iu	ee-oo closely united.	u in issue. The initial English long u requires this diphthong preceded by y to give its full pronunciation, as in union, unity, pronounced yun, yun, yun, i, ti, etc.
ai	ah-ee closely united.	i long in pine, really pah-ee, very closely squeezed.
oi	aw-ee closely united.	oy in boy.
au	ah-oo closely united.	ou in house, German haus.

ENDO-LEXIC PUNCTUATION, DIACRITICAL MARKS, ETC.

Commas in the middle of words show where the syllables are divided. They can frequently be used or not, according to the object of the writing or printing; but pit,höl is pit-hole, while in pith,öl the first syllable is the English pith, and in cases like this t,h the comma must not be omitted. A semicolon marks the composition of a word, as thun,dur; storm. The use of the hyphen (-) is reduced to that of carrying the word over at the end of a line.

The proper accent mark (´) is used, as now in English, to denote syllabic stress or voice.

The long mark (—) over a vowel prolongs the sound or shows the sound to be long and full as rōm for roam.

The so-called grave mark (˘) shows the vowel to be short and distinctly stopped, as nōt for knot or not. Unmarked, the vowel is somewhat free and variable as to length, and even, in some cases, as to its purity of quality.

A "superior" n, by which is meant a small n at the top of the line (—ⁿ) shows the vowel which it follows to be nasalized, as in the French on, an, etc. (oⁿ, aⁿ, etc.).

A "superior" h following another consonant (as k^h) denotes a sound of the Sanskrit or Oriental Series of Aspirated Consonants; a slight h-sound conjoined with the preceding sound.

A "superior" vowel after another vowel (ê^l, etc.) denotes a glide, or a very slight quantity of the vowel-sound so represented, not sufficient to make a distinct syllable, as dē^l for day (when the object is great accuracy). The superior r may be used, for accuracy, in the end of English words after a vowel, where it is strictly no more than a glide. After a consonant it is the French final r in that situation, as in nōt, for note—our.

A "superior" w or y makes the sound otherwise represented by the superior u or i approximate more to the correspondent coalescent consonant. Halderman would say dē^w for day.

The "superior" y or i following a consonant makes it soft in the sense of palatal, (French *monillé*), as in French family or family, for famille, a family; Spanish ni, nō for niño, a boy child, etc.

Capitals will be omitted here, as the main present object will be to use this alphabet for the notation of pronunciation, and the lowercase suffices. Italics, as such, are also dispensed with, the German method of spacing out the words being substituted.

With this slender apparatus the pronunciation of nearly all the languages of the earth can be *proximate* represented. Minute and special discriminations will require additional marks—but it will be the object to *avoid* rather than to *exhibit* them, for a long time, and until all that is contained in this alphabet has been first thoroughly taught; as, in teaching colors, we should not begin by shades which only experts can distinguish. This is a new principle applied in phonetics, but is one of great importance. I shall print from time to time new specimens of different languages with the pronunciation shown with the degree of accuracy which this Basic Alphabet admits of. Questions in relation to the subject will also be answered. The alphabet and the above remarks will remain as standing matter. This is the Alwasoso Alphabet, a transitional Romanic or Romanized Alphabet. The true Alwaso Alphabet would have too foreign an aspect for a beginning.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

SPECIMENS.

I.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN GERMAN—ORDINARY PRINT, ROMANIC.

DAS HEILIGE VATER UNSER.

[The Holy Our Father.]

Unser Vater, der du im Himmel bist; geheileget werde dein Name; dein Reich komme; dein Wille geschehe wie im Himmel, also auch auf Erden; gib uns, heute, unser tägliches Brod, und vergieb uns unsere Schulden, wie auch wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern. Und führe uns nicht in Versuchung, sondern erlöse uns vom Uebel. Denn dein ist das Reich, und die Kraft, und die Herrlichkeit, in Ewigkeit. Amen.

II.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE SAME (READ BY THE ALWASOSO ALPHABET).

dās hail,i,ge fāt,ur un,sur

un,sur fāt,ur, dēr dū im him,el bist; ge,hail,e,ge,t vēr,de dain nā,me; dain raikh kom,e; dain Wille,ge,shē,e vī im him,el, al,so aukh auf ērd,en; gīb uns hōit,e un,sur teg,likh,es brōt, unt fēr,gīb uns un,sur,e shūld,en vī aukh vī fēr,geb,en un,sur,n shūld,i,gern. unt fūre uns nīkt in fēr,sūkh,ung, zon,durn ēr,lōze uns fom ūbel. dān dain

ist dās raikh, unt dī krāft, unt dī hēr,likh,kait, in ē,vig,kait, ā'mēn.

A VERY LITERAL TRANSLATION.

The Holy Father Our.

Our Father, who thou in the Heaven art (be-ist); be-holy-fied be thy Name; thy kingdom (rick, as in bishop-rick) come; thy Will happen as in Heaven, al-so likewise upon Earth; give us to-day our daily Bread, and forgive us our debts as we also forgive our debtors, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver (loosen) us from Evil. For thine is the Kingdom, and the Power, and the Glory (Lordliness), in Eternity (everness). Amen.

No. 2.

MADAM AND MESDAMES,

PRONUNCIATION OF, ETC., ETC.

Few among even skilled Phoneticians will perceive, at first, the many points of excellence which are secured in the Alwasoso Alphabet, kept standing in these columns, as a means of giving the pronunciation of different languages, and for other purposes; in a word, as the Transitional Basis Alphabet of a Universal Language. Its very simplicity, and the simplicity of some of the ends proposed to be attained by it, will contribute to obscure its value and importance, until after mature reflection and acquaintanceship with it. It is the result of many years' experiment, examination and exhaustive thought, given to an immensely important subject. After all of Max Muller, Lepsius, the English Church Missionary Society, Pitman and Ellis, Alexander Melville Bell, and all others who have striven with the problem of a Universal Alphabet, this simple arrangement of a mere handful of Roman letters and letter-combinations is submitted and insisted on as the adequate and true incipient instrument for effecting the Universal Language reform, which all these learned parties aim to accomplish.

In other papers I intend to explain, from time to time, the various characteristics and points of excellence and of immediate applicability of this Alphabet. For the moment, and in the present paper, I propose, on the contrary, to illustrate merely, in a simple instance, the uses of such an Alphabet to the ordinary reader of English, who has no acquaintance with foreign languages, in giving him a means whereby he can be readily taught the exact and true pronunciation of such foreign words as creep into English, and "bother" folks tremendously, as well as, indeed, the pronunciation of English words not of foreign origin, many of which are of doubtful pronunciation to the uneducated and even to the learned.

The ordinary reader of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S must indeed, in order to avail himself of this advantage, acquaint himself with the use of this new tool or instrument; and at first, with our usual lazy habits with respect to anything intellectual, that may be regarded as a bore; but if you will simply take the trouble to study this Alphabet, even lazily, a few minutes at a time, from time to time, all the difficulty will be overcome after a few such sessions, and you will be glad, all your lives afterward, that you have got a proper beginning point for knowing something about language and languages—that we can at least talk intelligently with each other about the pronunciation of a foreign word.

Let us begin with the common now-English word *madam*, and its less English French plural, *mesdames*. These are curious and peculiar words, even in French. *Madam* is derived from the French *madame*, and this was originally two words, *ma dame*, meaning *my lady*. The plural form was, then, *mes dames*, meaning *my ladies*. But it is the peculiarity of the French people that in a certain tripping hastefulness of utterance, or, shall we say, a certain elegant indolence, they have whipped off or neglected the utterance of the final consonant sounds (the *s* in this case) of nearly all their words; so that *dames*, the plural form of the word for *ladies*, is pronounced precisely like *dame*, the singular form for the word meaning *lady*; and the difference between singular and plural has to be discriminated by the prefixes *ma* and *mes*. Both of these words mean *my*; but here the French has an advantage for the purpose of making, in another way, the singular and plural, after it has lost the advantage of the English plural-sign, that of the sound of the final *s* (pronounced in English *z*), as in the English words *dame* and *dames* (*damez*), used in our language (originally adopted from the French) for *lady* and *ladies*. The French advantage in question is, that Adjectives, including Adjective Pronouns (like *my*), "agree" in French with their nouns; that is to say, they change their forms or shapes when the noun changes from singular to plural (or from Masculine to Feminine), by a sort of Grammatical sympathy, which is called "Agreement," so that *ma* goes before a Feminine singular noun for *my*, whence *ma dame* for *my lady*, and *mes* for *my before a noun in the plural* (Masculine or Feminine), whence *mes dames* for *my ladies*; so, again, that we can still tell that one of these locations is Singular and the other Plural, although the final *s* of *dames* has been suppressed.

But here, again, another happening; the *s* of the *sem*

(my) being also final is likewise suppressed in the utterance, and *mes* is pronounced *me* only, without any remnant of the s-sound; and when the two words are joined together or made into one word this suppression of the s remains. In other words the s of *mes* is silent in the compound form *mesdames* (*my ladies*, as a form of address or description).

Madame and *mesdames* are really then *ma,dame* and *me,dame*, provided, still, that we know how to pronounce the French a and e (è). The simple word *dame* is still, in other words, not pronounced, in French, as we pronounce the English word *dame*. In English, the a of this word is pronounced like a in paper (the so-called English long a); but in French the lyte a means the sound ah! or a in far, ma'am, etc.; so that *dame* in French is *dahme*. This is the almost universal European value of the first letter of the alphabet—the pure or Italian sound of a, and is, for that reason, the value assigned to it in the Alwasoso alphabet, instead of its English value (which is the same as the *name* we give to this first letter in calling the alphabet). We have, therefore, when we learn the Alwasoso value of a (ah!) gone one great step toward learning the pronunciation of all the languages of Europe; the English alone having drifted away from the primitive Latin value of this vowel, although in some English words and especially before r we retain it (par, part, etc.).

Even if we give the right sound to the a of the French *dame*, there are still two or three other slight differences between its true pronunciation as a French word and the pronunciation of the English word *dame*. First, the final e of the English word is silent, but still has a use which is to make the a long, and prevent confounding the word with dam (originally and still further back the same word still). In French this final e is nearly silent also, but not quite so. As the lips open after the m there is a little more escape of vowel breath than in English, a small quantity of the natural vowel sound represented in the Alwasoso alphabet by " (u in but), but as it is a mere glide of this sound it is properly . Secondly, the French divide their syllables on the vowel, whereas we attach, often, the following consonant to the vowel. From these two peculiarities the Alwasoso pronunciation of the French word *dame* is da,m". This final glide " is so slight that in ordinary speech it is hardly observable, and it is better to neglect it altogether than to give it too strong; but in music or song it is prolonged and made distinctly audible; and in all cases such words are theoretically, in French, words of two syllables, not monosyllables, as in English.

So also the general European value of the vowel type e is not as in English (that of ee in feet), but that of our English a (the name of the first letter of the English alphabet). It is so also in the Alwasoso alphabet, by learning which, therefore, on this point, we take another great step in acquiring the pronunciation of all the European languages.

Finally, *madame* and *mesdames*, used in addressing one lady and more ladies than one, in French, are pronounced by the aid of our Universal alphabet ma,dam and me,dam" (follow strictly the alphabet as a key and avoid giving the English sounds to the vowels, instead.)

Mesdames is a recent importation into English. The brokerage and editorial partnership of *Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin* creates prominently the first demand among us for an habitual address to ladies in the plural or associated form; and is to that extent, already a modifying influence on the English language. It is desirable, therefore, that we should know how to pronounce the word, Frenchly; and me,dam or me,dum (Alwasosoli) and not mes,demz, as the merely English habit is, or would be. I take this opportunity to illustrate the advantage of the Alwasoso alphabet, as a tool or instrument to help us to talk about sounds, which it is almost impossible to do by any existing alphabet.

The singular form, *madame*, was adopted into English years ago, and has been partially anglicized. The final e has been omitted in the spelling and the pronunciation modified into mād'um, instead of the French ma,dam" (Alwasosoli). This more fixed pronunciation need not now be disturbed, for ordinary cases; but in polite English and American society we hear very usually the word *madame* pronounced in the French way when it is applied to a French or other foreign lady. It is then regarded as a sort of complimentary distinction; that is to say, Ma,dam Bō,rugār (Beauregard) rather than Mād'um, Bō,rugār.

STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS.

Professor Tyndall, in a lecture last winter, explained the relations between "dust and disease," so far as recent scientific investigations have detected them. He proved that the air breathed in cities always contains a quantity of very fine dust, made up of the strangest variety of matters: the refuse of animal life, with hairs and scales of skin; fibres from various kinds of cloth; particles of stone, iron and salt; the products of fermentation and of disease, and the germs of numberless forms of microscopic fungus. All these are taken into the lungs at each breath, and left there; and, whatever may be the power of vigorous health to withstand them, their influence on systems that are weak or disordered must be injurious.

THE THREE RACES OF EUROPE.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

I.—THE SLAVONIC.

Poland and Russia this race represent:
The Pole is brisk, the Russ is slow.
Thus lively neighbors are fitly sent
To make earth's massive Nature's glow.
This stock yield all to sovereign power,
No proud will lurking in the hauger.

II.—THE LATIN.

This grand old stock still buds in Spain—
In France—in Italy again.
Its Genius coheres in masses so great,
Its Church craves a Pontiff—a king needs the State.

III.—THE TEUTONIC.

Here have we the highest of races—
The sky in its eyes, the day in its faces.
Individual tentacle lurks in its blood,
And freedom it gives to the world like a flood.
Shakespeare Washington, Goethe are three
Large leaves that have bloomed on the mighty old tree.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The principles which should regulate these two great interests are, even in this age of scientific attainment and philosophic speculation, very imperfectly considered and still more imperfectly understood. There can be no perfect practice of the true principles which should govern their relations until the practices of the peoples are based on the recognition of the fact of the common brotherhood of humanity. There are a few people now living who fully appreciate the relationship which exists between the peoples of the world, and who would regulate their conduct toward their brothers by the "Golden Rule." All the governments of the world are in direct opposition to this rule; hence it becomes an utter impossibility for isolated individuals to practice upon it to any great extent.

It is an acknowledged fact that the world is gradually being evolved by the means of government; and that government was at first organized to control individuals who would otherwise have operated from their own standpoint for selfish purposes. This kind of control will continue to be exercised until government will be able to control all individuals to act for the general public good, and this again will eventuate in all people acting for the public good of their own accord, when government in its present sense and for its present purposes will be done away with.

The relations of labor and capital are most intimately connected with the frame-work of all governments, because they could not exist without their active support. The difficulty with all present systems of government is that they are built upon the supposition that capital is the primarily controlling power; while the fact is that behind capital labor stands first and strongest. As intelligence becomes more and more generally diffused the domination of capital over labor becomes weaker and weaker, and the dignity of labor more and more apparent, and, as a necessary result of the growth of this sentiment, labor is accorded more and wider privileges. It is a singular fact, and one to be regarded with a feeling bordering on astonishment, that it is possible for all legislation to be either conducted in the interests of capital or controlled by it, when the capitalists of the country are to the laborers as one is to ten. The same principle makes it possible for one man to control a dozen horses possessed of a hundred times his own strength. It is the power or knowledge over ignorance. The horses on the one hand are ignorant of their real power and yield obediently to the command of assumed authority. So, too, is it with the mass of laborers; they do not know their real power and they yield obedience to the power of assumption aided by a superior intellect.

It is for this reason that the general diffusion of knowledge among the common people should receive so much more attention than it has or does. Every child, whether born of wealth or poverty, should inherit the right from government of a complete education in all the important branches of education. Not only should they inherit this right but the government should see to it that the right is obtained, compulsorily if need be. The acquisition of knowledge has ever tended to the liberalization of existing orders of things, and it was not until something akin to its general diffusion was obtained that any adequate ideas of the advantages of freedom became fixed in the minds of the people. It was a grand—almost a fatally grand—mistake which the people made when they considered that they had obtained complete freedom when they emancipated themselves from the so-called "tyranny" of England.

First, then, and that which is the basis of all other tyranny, is the fact that man, individually considered, is in the strictest sense of the term a slave to the conditions of his existence. Whatever else he may be free to perform he can never be emancipated from the necessity of yielding obedience to the demands of this existence. In his ignorant, undeveloped condition, intellectually, he has been led to yield himself in obedience to others whom it seemed to him were able by their superiority, mentally, to better administer to these prime necessities than he could do it for himself. This was the argument for the continuation of slavery in the South. They said the negroes were better off than they would be if cast upon their own resources for the supply of the necessities of life. Many persons felt the strength of this argument and yielded to its pleading. It is the same prin-

ciple—that of inferior intelligence yielding to superior intelligence—which makes the possibility of all forms of slavery. It is this principle which has made it thus long possible for government to be conducted entirely in the interests of capital.

But it is just at this point, where the beginning of comprehension on the part of the representatives of labor is, that the fallaciousness of this arbitrary form of control begins to be felt by the masses who have hitherto yielded to it. They begin to see that they obtained freedom from one "tyranny" only to yield themselves to another, only less odious than it was from the fact that one was represented by one person, while the other is represented by numerous persons. In some regards the last condition is worse than the first; for in it there is nothing to guard the constant encroachments of the tyrant upon their "reserved" rights. They are constantly subjected to legislation which filches from them the last possible farthing, that it may go to swell the coffers of some wealthy individual or some obese corporation.

At present the indications are anything but favorable for the interests of the producing classes. It seems as though the representatives of corporate interests, in which large amounts of money are invested, are organizing to make a crusade against the present possessed rights of the producing classes, to the end that, by all corporate organizations combining and making their interests mutual, they may come into the position that shall give them supreme and lasting control over the destinies of the country. They behold with jealousy the attempts at organization among laborers, knowing that, if it is carried to its full results, it will compel equality of interest and obtain the means necessary to enforce it.

It is the age of rapid change. What it would once have required an age to accomplish, is now performed in a single night. It would not be very strange should the interests of labor control the next Presidential election. One thing is patent to all, some great issue must come up which will be of sufficient magnitude and general importance to arouse the people from the slough of indifference into which they have fallen since the settlement of the slavery issue. It is also equally patent that this issue must be some new contact between some form of slavery and a growing freedom; perhaps a consolidation of the several questions of progress into one interest to crush out, at once and forever, the reign of conservatism of all kinds, and the substitution thereof of an enlightened freedom, to be governed, guided and supported by the lights of science which shall point the way to all things which ought to be obtained.

What the world needs to-day is, that science, supported by wealth, shall come into power. Could this be arrived at, the dangers and difficulties now hovering around the issues between the still captive and the interests of enslaved labor, would be dispelled, and society, without further convulsive efforts, could assume its uninterrupted march toward perfect conditions of existence. It is to be feared that wealth will not yield to science, and that it will endeavor to bring it under its sway to further enslave the "toiling millions" and make them to longer minister to its despotism. Let this be as it may, the existence of government upon its present basis of liberty and equality depends upon its checking a power that is being organized to control it. The *New York Herald*, not many days ago, pointed out this danger, but did not warn the people that it was a danger, leaving each to gather his or her own deduction from the mere presentation of the facts. Subsequently, however, it said, editorially, as follows:

"Now it is possible the American people may not be alarmed at the probable effects a combination of the capital and influence of these vast railroad corporations may have upon the future of the country—upon the permanency of its institutions and the perpetuity of its political liberties; but, in view of possible contingencies, we think we are justified in cautioning the people against the possible creation of a railroad oligarchy here that may prove as dangerous to the nation in times to come as was the Southern cotton oligarchy in times past."

"This subject is one of considerable interest to the American people, and the elections of members to the next Congress should be graduated accordingly."

It is the duty, then, of the New Labor Party to become the best representative of general reform and a wider freedom for all individuals, male and female, which freedom should have no limit except that which borders upon interference with the freedom and rights of others, or that would be detrimental to the common interests of the public if practiced. In the widest freedom there is the most virtue, because, under restraint, compulsion often passes for virtue, while its semblance only is there. Freedom stamps all that is genuine, and exposes and denounces all that is counterfeit and affected. Enforced virtue in any direction, except for the protection of the community, is not one of the principles of a free government; but everything that the government can do that will further the interests of the community, come legitimately within its sphere. And it is to this end and purpose that the Labor Party should press its claims to recognition upon the representatives of labor.

The workingman makes the government, and therefore has it in his hands to unmake it. If the government is not what it should be, it is because the workingmen have permitted it to exist and not perform its duty. It seems, then, that the main point at issue is, to acquaint the representatives of labor everywhere with their power; to make them recognize the fact that they, being the majority, have it in their power to elect the men who will legislate in their interests, and, by so doing, do away with this insane denunciation of wealth by the mouths of those would-be leaders, who, to become leaders, would stir up any kind of strife, required to gain their wishes. Of all such, the Labor Party should beware.

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Mr. Andrews' Leading Articles will be found on the Fifth Page.

FRAUDS IN SOUTHERN STATE BONDS.

Misapplication of State Funds.

CARPET-BAGGERS' THEFTS.

Astounding Disclosures to be made.

DOUBTFUL SOLVENCY OF STATES.

Possible Repudiation.

THE LOSS TO FALL ON THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The space which we give to the exposure of frauds is larger than we contemplated when entering upon this which we conceived to be a sacred duty in the cause of integrity, and the preservation of the hard earnings of the industrious middle and poorer classes; for it must be steadily borne in mind that it is upon these two classes that disasters springing from financial panics fall with greatest force and severest loss.

The space thus taken up in the railroad frauds and swindles which we have shown forth, and which, we regret to say, in nearly each case requires still further exposure, has prevented our pointing out transactions in some of the

Southern State Securities, which render their perpetrators well worthy of such care as a State can give by providing them with permanent residences at its own expense in—the Penitentiary.

We shall but glance at the character of these Southern frauds in this issue, leaving to the next and the following week a fuller disclosure of their enormities, with details as to amounts, the names of the parties, including the officials in each State, as well as the outside manipulators therein, and the "highly respectable parties" in this city who have aided in the wholesale plunder, which cupidity, ignorance and thieving propensities, found in Gubernatorial chairs and carpet-bag Legislatures, laid the respective States open to.

North and South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana seem to have been more thoroughly cursed with these thieves than others of the Southern States, and it is with these we shall first deal. Nor shall we fail to show that the result of war was less injurious to these States than will be the acts of such scoundrels as have literally stolen the State Bonds, and are, with the proceeds of their sales, dodging from place to place, or profiting by the experience of Drew and Fisk by providing for legal protection, so far as that can be obtained, at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City.

The Southern people, the native born, with all the faults they possessed, and those charged to them which they did not possess, have hitherto stood high for politico-financial integrity. With the single instance of Mississippi, they have clung to State honor in the discharge of State obligations, even though in many cases it became most oppressive, and burdensome taxes had to be levied upon every species of property, to which probably States of the North would not have submitted to such an extent.

They were careful and circumspect in the creation of State debt, and only incurred it for the most essential purposes in keeping up with the requisite improvements to enable their products to reach profitable markets.

The negroes, imbued with general principles of honesty, would have adhered to these precedents of their former masters had they been permitted; but the curse of the "carpet baggers" followed the trail of the war, and those who had been "bummers" became the political thieves in the capitals to mislead their dark-skinned associates.

The deception is over, and the negro members now look with more contempt upon the "carpet baggers" than they formerly did upon "white trash." In this feeling is likely to arise the greatest difficulty the South will have to contend with—that of repudiation. The negroes have not yet reached that patriotic pride which impels to any sacrifice for a State's honor. They have simply learned that the bonds of the States have been fraudulently taken, their proceeds mostly misapplied or stolen; and their present idea is that the State shall only recognize such portion of the debt as it has actually received the money for into its treasury.

That the States named will be greatly embarrassed does not admit of a doubt, and that unless they are carefully guided out of this embarrassment, the loss will fall heavily upon this city is but too apparent.

The astounding disclosures we shall make will, we think, rouse New York to such action as may be needed to purify herself of such parties as stimulate these frauds, by aiding their perpetrators to negotiate the stolen State securities. If she will do this, holding them up to public scorn, and, were it possible, enforcing the principle that the receiver of stolen property is as bad as the thief, she may avert a wholesale Southern repudiation, which, when it comes, will involve the North in equal ruin with the South.

MORE ABOUT INSURANCE.

AND SOMETHING ELSE.

We are glad to see that our late articles have attracted earnest attention; that our neighbor the World has taken the alarm, and is also putting the public on its guard. It seems strange to us that the initiative of this necessary work was left for women. But so it has been, and surely it is time that from some source should come a word of warning. It may come in time to save financial losses, but the evils which have arisen from the demoralization of the times are reacting in every direction—commercially, socially and politically—and the consequences must be borne that greater ills may not hereafter come.

To what a terrible state have we been brought in this city of New York by the corrupting influences of our mismanaged corporation! We see the "last appliances of civilization perverted into the machinery of organized theft," and "acts of fraud, treachery and violence unblushingly perpetrated before all men;" and the prime movers and instigators in all this, sheltered by the magistrates whom they make, pass from one scene of crime to another, until no longer is their arena confined to finance and legislation, but they stretch their hands against the

purity of the ballot box; they aim, if successful in this, at power never dreamed of by a Roman pro-consul, and if unsuccessful in it, their very defeat will point the possibility of the enterprise to other more powerful, equally corrupt, organizations fast consolidating around us. Already we hear from California of schemes for the monopoly of the Pacific steam shipping trade into the hands of the owners of the Pacific railroad, and the management of this great corporation, whose property girdles our States and territories, may yet become as dangerous to the life of the nation by whose generosity it has so richly profited as that of the Erie railroad has been to the honor and to all the dearest interests of the single State it extends through until finally its manager, in a public speech before a political faction, dares to ask why he has not been applied to by the Democratic party for the votes of the 25,000 employees of the road! That this man, or that any man, should so shock all sentiments of respect for that right of suffrage which is an inestimable personal property, and the great public bulwark to free institutions, or that either political party should tolerate such an expression in its presence, far less the actual putting of such an idea into practice, is one marked sign of the public and private immorality which the iniquitous managers of our financial companies are bringing about. None the less, perhaps, is the disrespect for the judiciary, existing since the strange and disgraceful scenes originated in courts of justice by the same Erie management which now allies itself with the most corrupt faction of our political parties, until we see a judge insulted on the bench with the implication of prejudicing a case, and the mayor of this city accused in open court of using his official influence to please his personal motives against man on trial for his life. Whether he actually did so or not is immaterial to the argument, for the bare mention or suspicion of such a thing shows horrible public depravity—and all this from the corrupting influence of one corporation. And now, as on the fatal "Black Friday," the strong arm of the general Government has to be again invoked; not, as then, to protect commercial men from general bankruptcy, but to protect the people at large from an affiliation of this Company with that party which alone voted more votes last spring than there were inhabitants in the district voted in, and which, in close alliance with the desperate managers of this railroad corporation, expects to nullify the rights of all honest men. If unsuccessful, it will yet have made necessary a centralization of power in the Federal Government not contemplated by the founders of our country; but even this power will hereafter be still more dangerously acted upon by corporations greater than this, unless public opinion, directed in time to these matters, intervenes and compels a protection by legislation against such possibilities.

It is not by any means to be wondered at when such occurrences can take place, that knaveries in lesser degrees are everywhere to be found on investigation, and that the perpetrators appear to enjoy complete immunity. The World is occupying itself with a fuller exposition of the banking operations which we touched upon in a late number, and we notice that the District Attorney has also been stirred into activity concerning them; but if both the World and the District Attorney would pay a little attention to Insurance Companies, and particularly to the co-operative frauds we have been exposing, they will do good service. We believe the District Attorney can and ought to close up every one of these co-operative insurance offices. They are, as we have shown, frauds on the working classes and, practically, swindles in every sense of the term.

We have repeatedly noticed the fictitious and inflated value put upon real estate; and we have given, in our last number, exact figures in regard to it, and to the loans made on it by insurance offices, and before that, we have stated how the capitals of some new insurance companies were made up. Real estate must fall, and fall very heavily; at present prices it is unsaleable, and ought to be. Yet these—for houses in New York City, too—are thirty per cent. (nearly one-third) less than a year ago. New buildings are forced on the market for the face of the mortgages existing on them, which mortgages have been created, first, by the sale of a lot, on which a house is to be built, to a builder; secondly, by the condition to the sale, that the seller shall advance to the builder the net cost of the building. This condition of things is beginning to be so generally understood, that few sensible people will buy a second mortgage, realizing the fact that the only way to collect may eventually be to assume the payment of the first mortgage and take the property, with all its load of taxation and interest. Never was the truism that "the value of a thing is what it will bring," so misapplied as it must be to real estate, if we are to credit the prices named by those interested. A house is valued at \$40,000—will it bring it? No, indeed—not \$20,000. Where, then, is the value? As for the suburban lots, so extensively advertised and so much talked of, not one sale in a hundred now made is bona fide, and the prices put upon them in the "washed" sales are ridiculous. Auctioneers and real estate operators may get a farm thirty miles from the city, put up a wooden

shanty for a depot, cut the property for which they have paid \$50 an acre into lots on paper, and quote any price they please for them; but, as in 1837, 1847, 1857, a revolution is coming on this kind of thing, and—the property out of their hands—the prices will soon revert to the ordinary price of farming land again, and the unfortunate dupes who have been tempted into buying the lots will ultimately realize that to verify the predictions of their value, advantages and accessibility, it would be requisite for New York, Philadelphia and New Haven to be built together in one solid town, which will hardly happen in the present generation. Bearing these facts in mind, we have read with much amusement that "subscriptions to the Peabody Life Insurance Company poured in rapidly," and "some little delay took place in examining the titles to the bonds and mortgages!" considering this Company as like many other schemes in New York called life insurance companies—traps to defraud the husband and father, and to make destitute the widow and orphan—we were certainly not surprised to hear that out of some \$60,000 cash paid into the Company, there was a "deficiency," under the management of Mr. Hadley, of some \$40,000, of which, there is no record! and that the balance of the assets of the concern have been stated to be fraudulently transferred to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company; that Company whose co-operative policies we have denounced, and to which Mr. Hadley has betaken himself as Vice-President, possibly to see if he can convert the "deficiency into a surplus," possibly to ascertain what legal provision for the security of holders of co-operative policies is to be made now that the Company have found it advisable to discontinue that particular branch of business—an investigation which we think he will find very perplexing, almost as much so as will be the determination some time hence of the real value of bonds and mortgages forming the "capital" of certain financial companies. To the initiated the present aspect of all New York business is a very pretty "confidence game" all around.

Our New York Fire Insurance companies are actually declaring dividends on one half of the unexpired risks, and claiming one-half of the premiums as earned. No part of a premium can be claimed as earned until the whole risk expires. Can this be a plan to jockey statements of their past year's management?

The agent of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company has called on us for a retraction of our remarks concerning that Company. We have carefully examined the subject and have, as a conclusion, to advise insurers to let that Company alone. This community has had to suffer enough lately from two outside companies: one, the "United States," of Baltimore, turns out to be \$324,000 worse off than nothing at all; another, the "State," of Cleveland, will probably withdraw from insurance with a loss of about one-third of its capital.

Our readers may not know what a "blanket" policy is. It is intended to apply where special policies are exhausted. For instance, an accumulation of freight at one point not covered by special policies may be covered by a "blanket" policy. These policies are dangerous and unprofitable to insurance companies, and yet, one railroad is said to be so insured for \$2,000,000 in a single English office in New York. The Illinois Central has such an insurance in a foreign office for \$2,121,430, but the aggregated deposits of foreign companies in the United States are only about one and a half million of dollars. It may be interesting to know that the premium on the blanket policies of the Erie Railroad Company is \$47,000.

Our old acquaintance of Uriah Heep memory—the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co.—is to pay the policy dividend of 1871 in cash, instead of using it to reduce premiums or increase insurance as usual. Whatever this queer precedent may do for the Mutual Life, it will still more mystify to the general eye the mysteries of an art which, in 1868 gobbled as clear gain in only eleven companies all the premiums on 28,277 policies abandoned and given up by the insurers, who did not think it worth while to contribute any longer to the support of the officers of the Companies, and may extinguish altogether Companies like the Merchants' Life—or that Company which lately had its re-insurance policies cancelled by the Universal Life because it could not pay the premiums!

Were it not for that horrible hobgoblin of "centralization" which so affects peoples' minds, and the more tangible fear that the power might be used in the interest of that Company, said to be the embodiment of that gentleman and his "co-adjudtors," who advertised a "national debt as a national blessing," it would not be regretted if the General Government again stepped in and compelled a rigid supervision and regular course of proceeding in all insurance matters. David Copperfield told Traddles that it was "a good thing to have an unsound hobby ridden hard, for it's the sooner ridden to death," but this insurance hobby, every time it gets a fall, comes up stronger than ever and rides other people to death, that is, the insurers and the public—and the "good thing" seems to be entirely for gentlemen who, like Mr. Hadley, devote their energies to organizing and "managing" the Companies.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD.

We do not stand alone in the promulgation of the certainty of there coming a time when there shall be one Government for all the peoples of the world. The following extracts are from the leading editorial of the New York Herald of Sunday, Oct. 30, which, in the principal points, sustain the main propositions which we have advanced from time to time through these columns:

"It is not, we think, unfair to say that the French situation to-day is the European situation. . . . France is still, in a certain not emphatic sense, Europe. . . . Although France has fallen militarily, she still represents the dominant ideas of the age, and she is more the centre of attraction than ever. . . . France's difficulties are, in reality, the difficulties of Europe. . . . Europe reads the lesson and understands it. . . . The ghost of the French Republic—the terrible Nemesis of 1789—has haunted the palaces of Europe up to the present time. . . . Not yet has the hour of popular triumph arrived. . . . But hope cannot be deferred for ever, . . . and in spite of all combinations of Powers, liberty must triumph in the end. . . . The fall of Metz has baffled many hopes. . . . The situation . . . has become more complicated than ever. . . . An armistice may be considered certain. . . . Meanwhile, whether there be peace or war . . . it will result in the formation of larger national unions, and in lessening the number of actual Governments. This will be a popular gain, and, therefore, a gain to liberty. . . . The peoples are yet unconscious of their power, . . . but the march of progress is in their favor. . . . The dynasties may again compel the spectre of the Republic—the spectre of liberty—to vanish; but the spectre will reappear, and continue to reappear, until dynasties are no more, and the sovereign people rule Europe and rule the World. The example of the United States of America has settled the fate of dynasties and of standing armies. Despots and bloated armaments are doomed. WHEN WE LOOK INTO THE FUTURE WE SEE NO NATIONALITIES, NO DIVIDING LINES OCCASIONED BY RACE, OR LANGUAGE, OR RELIGION—WE SEE THE UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD."

The fall of Metz by the capitulation of Bazaine is indeed a terrible blow to the bright hopes France was beginning to entertain. Whether the Republic will succumb to the situation, or still contend for existence, is not yet fully apparent, though Gambetta speaks brave words for it, at the same time that he denounces Bazaine's act as treachery to the Republic. A few days will determine the present fate of France; but if the dynasties triumph temporarily, it will be only that their fall may be the more decisively disastrous when the peoples shall have become fully roused into the consciousness of their real strength. As we have said before, if peace supervenes and leaves Europe crowned as it now is, it will be because the times are not so fully ripened by civilization as the introductory events gave promise of. We do not believe that Peace will supervene. We do not believe that The French Republic will die. The Dynasties of Europe know but too well that their last chance for "grasping" has arrived, and there has been great preparations for it; their several ambitions will find it difficult to so parcel out Europe as to satisfy each.

With this new success, the arrogance of Prussia will be increased to almost boundless limits, and her demands upon France proportionately enlarged; so much so, that it will be impossible for the present Government to accept them while there is a single chance for successful resistance. Great changes are brought about in incredible short spaces of time, and when Liberty's chances are being weighed in the scales, it would not at all be surprising if some most unexpected denouement should suddenly come, and as suddenly change the entire face of affairs.

It is certain that the dynasties of Europe will not now, nor at any future time, resign their power into the hands of the peoples voluntarily. It will only be done when it is forced from them by war to the bitter end. It would be vastly better that this deciding contest come now, than that the present situation should be glossed over, to break out the more fiercely at no far distant day. Very many deprecate the continuation of the war, but if war must settle the issues that are certain to arise between monarchs and the peoples, why not have it, and be done with it, so that the people may begin the perfecting process in a government of their own forming the sooner?

What would more rejoice the lovers of liberty throughout the world than a course of events that would end in dividing Continental Europe into three great Republics—the Latinic, the Teutonic and the Slavonic? Such radical changes have, in times past, swept over Europe, and it is not impossible that it may again occur.

Whatever may come, it cannot be doubted that the eyes

of the world are fixed upon the fate of France. All nations have more or less interest in what is to be her status; especially have the neutral European monarchs the deepest interest, nor will they hesitate to evince it when forced so to do. It may be true that Russia and Prussia have a complete understanding, and that Russia will not interfere with the schemes for Prussian aggrandizement in Western Europe, with the understanding that she in turn shall be left free to gather in the infirm and sickly countries to the south and east, when she shall see fit to do so. If such be the true explanation of the situation, the Latin nations of Europe will wake to find that they have slept past the hour of salvation. The cause of France since Sedan has in reality been the cause of Italy, Spain and England, to say nothing of Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark. Unity between these must be gained, else they will count for nothing in forming the future of Europe.

In these arrangements, England will find herself specially powerless, which condition is richly deserved for the indifference with which the crushing of France has been contemplated. For many years, and in all affairs, France has been a faithful ally to England, which course should at least have gained her something in return, when circumstances were so changed as to make that something a necessary relief. Undoubtedly, had Napoleon not been captured, England's course would have been entirely different. The Republic was quite a different affair to contemplate, and jealousy of the influence it was known it would exert upon their subjects, caused the English Government to pursue the course it has. If, in the settlement of the European question, England shall be ignored, it will be a just recompense for her infidelity to her most faithful ally in her hour of need.

The fall of Metz, which is really a greater misfortune to the Republic than that of Sedan was, has produced quite a different general national effect. From all parts of France nothing but defiant resolution is heard, whereas Sedan produced a general paralysis. The present apparently general sentiment does not speak favorably for subjugation. It will be a difficult matter for King William, with all his hosts of victorious warriors, to quench the fires of patriotism which the Republic has lighted anew within the French heart. In spite of all that has been said about the degenerate condition of the Cel-Latin as a race, they exhibit a spirit under misfortune which other lauded races lack. If France is saved, it will be this spirit, and it alone, that will be the means of salvation.

Whatever course the "Unseen Powers" may compel events to take, it is certain that they will not be defeated. Human vision or mind may not be keen enough to discern what this course may be, until it is pursued; but it may be set down that it will end in a further approach to unity, which the three dominant races of Europe prophecy.

In the events that must sooner or later take place upon the continent, England's choice will not be of much weight in their decision. Her true interests lie in an entirely different direction. While the races upon the continent are consolidating into gigantic nations, England must look elsewhere for her compensating power. Her commercial interests are not in harmony with those of either of the continental countries in prophecy. They are altogether more cosmopolitan—more nearly universal—than either or all of them. With the exception of the Slavonic, the European races' interests are thus far entirely local, upon which condition England is vastly advanced already. The entire history of England since she attained supremacy upon the seas has been of that character which indicates that she is to play a conspicuous general part in the general civilizing process of the world, which is being just entered upon. All her colonial projects have resulted in reclaiming the countries entered upon from barbarism, and she has done more than all other nations combined in the great work of diffusive civilization, which was necessarily antecedent to, and preparatory for, the still greater work of constructive civilization, the champion nation of which the United States must be.

The true policy, then, for the two great nations—the one that has been the champion of civilization and the other that is to be—is to combine their interests and power, which all lie in the same channel, and thus continue the fourth order of aggregations—that of nations—by constructing

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

Against the power of such a nation as that would be the Continental powers might try in vain to contend. Its influence would soon sweep over and reclaim from semi-barbarism all that portion of the Eastern Continent into which only inroads have as yet been made. China, by her recent action toward foreigners, is demanding that kind of attention which the strong arm of power gives. It is in this wise that heathenism ever invites its own destruction, and thereby promotes the cause of civilization. The new discoveries of diamonds in South Africa will invite civilization thither, and thus a portion of country that

heretofore has extended no invitation to enterprise will be opened to the world's use, and it may prove, as California has, that its primal incentive is but a small part of its real wealth.

All the prophecies of the present are full of glorious tendencies for the immediate future. The events occurring upon the Continent are a small part of the general situation, but nevertheless they will have an immense influence upon it. It is for this reason that the situation should be viewed with reference to the probable results that will follow, and the course of nations directed accordingly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1870.

MESDAMES WOODHULL & CLAFLIN:

Permit me to say, I have watched the growth, development and progress of your journal, from a date shortly after its appearance, with no inconsiderable degree of interest, and at one time with solicitude for its fate. Pardon my weakness, therefore, if I confess that I cannot, at this particular stage of its career, repress the desire of telling you how much pleasure and profit I have derived from its perusal, and valuable hints given in your last issue to guide the victims of Woodhouse's Mexican frauds.

It is natural for every one to seek for distinction and the praise and commendation of those who confer honor by its bestowal. The zeal with which you have entered the lists to search and combat for "truth, leading wherever it may," the undaunted intrepidity, ability—both natural and acquired—with which you maintain your systems, and the unwearied industry in propagating them, shine so conspicuously that even your enemies, and particularly those you have exposed, regard with wonder and astonishment the singleness of your motives.

The place you have taken in the journalistic world, the fearlessness with which you advocate measures, expose vice, throw light upon moral truth, seek to multiply the comforts and confirm the happiness of mankind, and expose frauds that, if continued, will prove prejudicial to the integrity of the nation, is one which cannot fail to place your journal foremost in the ranks of the exponents of TRUTH.

You have assumed an arduous duty; one at once as arduous as difficult, requiring the vehemence of zeal, as well as daring to excess, to rouse a certain class of men to act with such a superior propriety and grace that the lustre of their future conduct will entirely cover or efface the foulness of the means by which they arrived at worldly elevations, and to teach others through them that "private credit is wealth, and that public honor is security," and that all pursuits are unworthy that have not for their object the encouragement of those arts by which the accommodations of life are supplied, and secure to each the produce of their industry.

I entertained very grave doubts of your force and ability to sustain the course you promised in your eighteenth number, and watched eagerly (as, doubtless, many others have done) for each succeeding issue, and as each appeared I was as much pleased as surprised with the fearlessness of your course. The tone, compression; brilliancy, as well as boldness and tremendous invective, used in your attacks upon practitioners and participants in fraudulent schemes, cannot fail to arrest public attention.

The most popular journals in the world have suffered by the course you have selected as the means of giving comfort and guidance to those who have been betrayed, oppressed, beggared, and in every other sense undone by the sedulous murmurs of "pseudo bankers" and others promising golden rewards.

You have not, I have been informed, been the recipient of any favors or attentions from those whose irregularities you have exposed. You can comfort yourself, however, under this affliction(?) with the knowledge that you have gained the regard, esteem and confidence of the injured, and the respect of the true and honorable, whose minds have been shocked and sickened at the sense of the depravity, of personal baseness and crime you have disclosed as attaching to persons who, before your attacks, were regarded men of integrity, and who, with a sense of what constituted the dignified in human character, were supposed to pursue it.

The absence of personal malevolence in your attacks on individuals, as well as the absence of that settled malignity which proceeds from cold and ignoble motives, cannot be ascribed to you. Your personal grievances and wrongs at the hands of dishonest and designing men, have, you inform your readers, justified you in your course. These grievances you have felt deeply, therefore expressed strongly against their practice on others. To this end, thoughts have found words for themselves, and made their own vehicle, making impression and expression relative ideas. We certainly live in an epoch demanding wisdom in contemplation and virtue in action, if we wish to attain distinction or eminence. You seem to be armed with both and seem determined to do right, even though, in doing right, you afflict, if not with ruin, certainly with financial embarrassment, those against whom you aim your shafts. I hope that, at no remote period, you will be able to point out the right and proper course to be pursued without inflicting pain or exciting resentment, and manifest prudence with your design.

At present, and probably for some time, the selfish will examine your conduct with suspicion and treat you with insolence; but, amid all these perplexities, I hope your journal will acquire strength and vigor, and march triumphantly

to the front, while those whose baseness you have exposed in its pages will find nothing but obloquy and reproach.

If there exists any comfort in the knowledge that the course you have taken is appreciated by those whom you meant to serve, (and allow me to assure you that they are not a few.) I am jubilant over it; for it discloses the means of redress for outraged confidence.

You are at liberty to give publicity to those sentiments.

Your obedient servant,

A VICTIM TO MEXICAN FRAUDS. M.

HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE IV.

NEW POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE—PROSPECTIVE REVOLUTION—REBELLION SOMETIMES JUSTIFIABLE.

The saying is quite hackneyed, but it is true, that "in union there is strength." It is also equally true that "when bad men conspire, good men should combine." ORGANIZATION, therefore, in some form is the grand instrumentality by which important changes in human conditions are effected. But the form that it should assume in the interest of the people, or that portion of the people by whose labor all must subsist, presents matter for serious reflection and action.

Representative forms are perfectly consistent with the purposes of privileged capitalists. Concentration of power in the hands of their agents is necessary to the attainment of the object in view. Nor does it matter how corrupt those agents are. *Provided that faith be kept with their employers*—the less scrupulous, the more reliable. Hence the general apathy and indifference exhibited by the "better classes of society" (so called) to the character of the candidates for legislative offices turned out by the machinery of the primary elections of the several political parties. Whatever material is thus placed in nomination, and subsequently elected by the machinery of the general elections (through fraud and bribery and intimidation), the rights and interests of the laboring classes (as distinguished from the landed, moneyed and commercial or employing classes) are sacrificed by the representatives *in office*. There is, therefore, no occasion for the persons who profit by the privileges conferred by corrupt legislators to be in the least bit alarmed on that account. And, to do them justice, it must be admitted that they show no sign of fear! It is well; their lines are cast in (truly) pleasant places. The air is beautifully serene. Let them reap what others sow while yet daylight lingers for them on the western horizon. The night cometh when, whatever may be their enjoyments, they must be realized at *their own cost*.

But democratic forms *only* are compatible with the attainment of those objects for which unprivileged laborers should organize. Why should they organize? In order that every man, to the extent of his capacities, may become a producer, every producer a consumer, and every consumer a ruler; in other words, that all men may become their own employers, traders, merchants, bankers, insurers, and consequently possessors of those fruits of their united industries requisite to the exercise of all those powers constituting *sovereignty of the individual*.

Now, how can the objects of such an organization be effected? Land, labor and money (all elements of production) are in possession of King Wealth. How shall that monarch be *dispossessed*? (for "to this complexion it must come at last"). It is a serious question, and the writer hereof is fully aware of what (within the limited circle of his influence) must be the effect of his utterances. His convictions, however, may not be hidden.

Evidently, the means resorted to for the purpose required must be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and *consistent therewith*. Considering, then, that the progress of mankind since their emergence from Barbarism, or rather since the era of *refined* Barbarism commenced, has been marked by the gradual abrogation of Privileges and the substitution of Rights in lieu thereof, imposing upon all parties concerned new Obligations or Duties corresponding therewith, the *Policy* of the proposed organization should take the same course. Its work is, then, at once, destructive and constructive. The rental derived from the leasing of land, the profits realized from the sale of merchandise or the products of labor, and the interest of money loaned or invested, constitute the principal sources of the revenue of King Wealth—Pandora's box of evils, *minus* Hope, at the bottom. The new organization should, then, aim directly to effect the removal of these primary causes of evil existing in Society, particularly affecting the condition of Labor. It should accordingly, first of all, demand the suppression of the *traffic* in unimproved land, and the limitation of the quantity of any or all land that may in any way whatever be acquired hereafter by any individual. Then, pursuing the policy indicated, it should demand that all consequences, directly or remotely resulting from the causes referred to, shall be obviated by the Providence of the State. Among these consequences are the practical denial to all landless and penniless persons of the *right to labor* (which is a very different thing from the *right of laboring* at another's pleasure for another's gain), and the monopoly of the means of transportation, communication and exchange. The organization, then, should demand the revocation of the grants and subsidies of lands and moneys to, and the charters of, the several railroad and telegraph companies, and the assumption by the State of all the duties, now so imperfectly performed, at an enormous cost (involving too frequently even the lives of passengers and of the consumers

of commodities), by those privileged recipients of legislative favor. It should, also, require the repeal of all laws which make the copper cent, silver dollar and gold eagle (the *Triumvirate* of King Wealth) exclusively a legal tender in payment of debts, and the enactment of other laws substituting therefor a currency issued by the State merely as evidence of indebtedness incurred for Labor, and *that only*, so that money will honestly certify the performance of so many hours, days, weeks or months of labor, and yet be so utterly destitute of intrinsic value, in itself, that it will not be worth hoarding or trading in. And, lastly, the organization should insist that the State shall at once institute all the several industries of the farm, of the workshop and of the manufactory, in order to provide employment for all to whom its privileged beneficiaries have denied that right.

Of course, remembering that the evils created by law which are also sought to be remedied by law, must have originated in the densest ignorance of past ages, and that "knowledge is power;" and remembering, also, that under any circumstances, widows and orphans, neglected children and old people, idiots, lunatics, even the blind, will yet for some time to come, require public assistance, the new organization could not fail to make universal, compulsory, secular *Education* and ample *Insurance* for all otherwise uncared for, the cardinal or "cardinary" planks of its platform.

Now, with purposes and objects such as those above set forth, the Organization of the People, could not afford to risk a failure by default of irresponsible legislators. Its measures must be such that, within itself, it may be able to command the State, and enforce obedience to its behests. This cannot be done, unless in some way legislators can be made directly accountable to their constituents. No government at all is better than bad government. Nor, if it were impossible to transform the character of representative legislators would disobedience to their edicts be treasonable. The notion that there exists between States and their subjects or citizens a compact by which the latter have voluntarily surrendered some of their natural rights in consideration of certain privileges conferred upon a few of their number, is without the least foundation in fact, and never should be recognized. Existing generations found the institutions by which they are surrounded, and have conformed to them because they could not help it. But they have made no suicidal contracts, and if they had, the contracts would be void.

These words have been carefully weighed and deliberately penned. The time may come when, in execution of the will of the people, honestly ascertained and fully expressed, through their primary deliberative assemblies by one-half of the whole number *plus one*, or more, it may be necessary to resist even by violence the enforcement of any more laws enacted by representative bodies. The people should, therefore, reserve to themselves the SACRED RIGHT OF REBELLION! It is a fact which should not be lost sight of, that not one of the rights of labor (so called) has been accorded by the legislation of the past, without a prolonged struggle to secure it. Even the wages system itself—bitter mockery of freedom, only better than the chattelism and serfdom it has superseded because it is the next step in order forward to that blessed goal—has cost years of devoted sacrifice and millions of human lives. Possibly, probably, other means besides violent ones to arrest the course of legislative injustice, may be found practicable. But the right to resort to violence, all other means failing, never, never should be abandoned.

But the writer is again compelled by the length to which his essay has been extended, to defer his detailed statement of the Plan or Method of organizing the new Party to another paper. Let the reader possess his soul in patience.

WILLIAM WEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

(For Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.)

LETTER TO ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

DEAR MADAME:

I cheerfully and heartily acknowledge the pre-eminent ability you have shown in your public investigation of the marriage question. Nor am I in the least disposed to deny that your labors have been promotive of great good in calling attention to this subject, of more vital importance to humanity than any other. I go further, and admit that perhaps no one has been more successful in showing to the world that marriage is utterly and incomparably abominable. I have, therefore, reason to be surprised at your failure to accept the inevitable results of your own logic, and maintain the consistency of your position by demanding the ABOLITION of this abomination.

It is altogether too late in the day, after the education we have had under Garrison, and the experience we have had in treating the negro-slavery question, to be talking about the "abuses" of this or any other infernal system. That the cases are perfectly parallel you will not deny. Indeed, I am wholly saved the trouble of showing the similarity of the two systems, from the fact that not only you, but numerous other woman's rights agitators, have repeatedly affirmed and proved, that woman, under the common-law marriage (the only system of marriage as yet in existence), is as much a slave as was the negro of the Southern plantation. Now I demand that you and the rest squarely meet the question: "Is the Garrisonian doctrine of immediate and unconditional abolition the true one?" Yes or no!

But you will say that you are in favor of abolishing the

present "man-made" marriage, and establishing "true marriage!" Is this the way you talked about negro slavery? Were you in favor of abolishing "man-made" slavery—"false" slavery—and establishing "true" slavery? Are not the cases parallel? If not, wherein? That there were certain true relations that labor should sustain to capital, no abolitionist ever thought of denying; but it probably never occurred to an abolitionist to advocate "true" slavery. Why not? Evidently because the term slavery had, from all time, been associated with an abominable system. But no less so has the term marriage. Now the fact that there are certain relations the sexes may, in freedom, properly sustain to each other, is no more a reason why these relations should be described by this offensive term. Elizabeth Cady Stanton may cherish as high an ideal of what man and woman should be to each other as any person living. But if so, I most feelingly protest against the shocking bad taste of representing that ideal by a term that has always and universally been associated with systematized woman whipping, baby stealing, rapacity and indescribable nastiness.

But it will be denied that the term has, universally, been so associated. I may be told that many a confiding maiden, with soul overflowing with innocence, has associated the term marriage with repose on a manly bosom, and welcoming the joys of a loving maternity. But she had this loving faith only because she had been systematically lied to from her childhood. The man in whom she confided had all the while in his pocket a license to commit rape upon her at will, and steal her baby at his pleasure. And if he by chance sympathized with her in her view of the matter, and played the man instead of the husband, it only proved that he was a "St. Clair," and not that it was not a devilish system.

This lying pretence that love has, some way something to do with marriage, has been made a necessary resort by the growing intelligence and refinement of the age. Before the agitation of the "woman question," before woman had learned the alphabet; before the slaves had been "tampered with" by such innovators as you; while the system of marriage existed in its purity; before modern woman-inspired legislators had laid sacrilegious hands upon it; all the chivalrons, would-be husbands had to do was to knock his victim down with a club, and drag her off to his wigwam. Now he has to represent that he has a reasonable amount of money, and even, in some cases, to pretend to love her! Marvelous change! True, the millennium is not yet quite reached, but the change is a sure prophecy that woman's perfect freedom and individuality is to be a realization of the near future.

I protest against any patching up of this barbarous system. Common reformers do not know any better than to go in for patching—for modification instead of abolition; but you, with your broad comprehension, ought to know better. I do not know that you pretend to be a Christian, or I would quote the authority of the great Leader—that it is folly to patch new cloth on to an old garment. Sorry should I be, if it were ever wise to be sorry, that He has so little influence with modern reformers.

I listened to your lecture at Apollo Hall, October 21st. I was delighted with your showing up of the marriage system, and noted with satisfaction the force of your arguments in favor of conclusions at which you failed to arrive! You said, in that lecture, that the greatest liberty, in the relations of the sexes, was productive of the greatest happiness. Then why have any arbitrary arrangements whatever? You said the very term (marriage) indicated the supremacy of man. Then why not ignore it altogether? You said man and woman, bound soul to soul, needed no other bond. Then why, in the name of reason, I ask, do you recognize society, or the Legislature, as having any right to interfere in love affairs at all? You indulged in the expression, "holy name of wife." Since the "wife" has always been a slave, wherein does such an expression differ from this, "holy name of slave?" You said that love affairs should be held sacred to the parties concerned. Then where is your consistency in advocating a system of "divorce"—which of course implies that legislators have a right to pry into the "sacred" affairs of men and women, and decide when they may be together, and when they may go apart?

As a logician, you dare not deny that every argument you used on that occasion, went to show that the whole question of the relations of the sexes should be taken out of the hands of the Legislature, the courts and society, and left in the hands of the individual: woman's supremacy (in the affectional sphere), as well as perfect freedom and individuality, being the inevitable consequence.

I invite you to reply to this criticism, through the columns of this journal, or any other that will allow a fair discussion of this question.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS BARRY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

In our last, the necessity of urging the consideration of the finance question upon Congress with the view of having the whole range of the matter brought prominently before the country, was proposed. Of all practical questions that require immediate solution, none is of so much importance to man as this; and none more so to woman unless that of equality for herself is. No country can enjoy a series of years of uninterrupted commercial prosperity when that country has a circulating medium which can be affected by the manipulations of shrewd financiers for their own ends. And no financial policy is more ruinous to the true interests of a whole country than that of a constantly changing commercial valuation upon either personal or real estate, excepting alone in the latter, when it becomes the location of more capacity for actual production.

Real estate, abstractly considered, has no appreciable value. It only becomes relatively valuable when labor can make use of it to produce something valuable from it or by it. Absolutely there can be no individual title to any part of the soil of any country. Taken as a whole, the land comprised within the limits of the authority of any government can be made such use of as such government may determine, but as to actual conveyance of absolute individual ownership, that is impossible, because none of the powers involved in the attempt at conveyance could have had any part in the production of said land and, therefore, could have no right or authority to transfer it, from the fact of an entire lack of title to transfer.

It may be objected that these are merely technical assump-

tions which the customs of society have never admitted. So, too, may it be objected to all encroachments of scientific principles upon old forms and customs. Nevertheless science continues to analyze and demonstrate, and the world continues to come more and more under its guidance every year. In the principles of government science has not, until very recently, found grounds of attack. Since it has come to be recognized that there really is a science of society, and consequently that all its structure can be analyzed, understood and guided by its deductions many of the customs and practices that have so long controlled the people are found to be entirely without the support of principles fundamentally necessary to assure a permanently constructive form of society.

Wherever maxims of temporary policy are the guiding rules, there will ever be alternate construction and destruction; but wherever scientific, demonstrable principles are the governing power, there will be found permanency. That "money" is susceptible of analysis and of being predicated upon a scientific basis is no longer to be questioned. It is a branch of the science of society, and as such must receive consideration as the science itself becomes disseminated among the peoples. It was not many years ago that "the sciences" were unknown in our common schools. It will not be many years hence until the science of society will be a recognized branch of every child's education in the most enlightened portions of the world. Political economy, which is a branch of social science, is regarded with favor by many now, and comprehensively speaking, all these questions which have been looked upon as "too abstract" for common comprehension, are found to be the real principles which underlie all social strictures.

First in importance, because it leads to the recognition of the "ultimate condition," is the question of intercourse between the peoples of the earth. Money, as the means of bringing about this intercourse, should receive primary consideration. Let the fact once be generally recognized that the world is fast tending to "a unity of the peoples," and financial and commercial unity are the introductory unities upon which to hasten governmental unity. Were these fully established upon a basis of mutual interest instead of upon the policy of each obtaining all the personal and selfish advantages possible, there could no such strifes as the one convulsing Europe to day ever occur. Thus it appears that the assimilation of the world under one common interest is in the first instance a question of a unity of material interests which must serve as the foundation for all others to build upon.

Finance and commerce then, lie at the very threshold of all the progress that is to be made in the direction of governmental consolidation, and when so recognized they will be rescued from the position that they now occupy as the means only of pursuing selfish interests, and be raised into that of principles and rules of action by which all intercourse must be regulated. Commerce, in its most comprehensive sense, does not apply merely to the exchange of the material products of the world, but to the exchange of intellectual, moral, social and religious products also, and its application thereby becomes common to all the interests of humanity. And as finance grows out of the necessities of commerce, it also becomes equally with commerce a humanitarian question. It is in this broad and general sense that all questions regarding it should hereafter be considered and not upon the basis of how much advantage such a measure will give an individual or a nation over another individual or nation.

Like all other questions that are now coming prominently before the world for solution, this one of finance and commerce rises to the dignity of a question of humanity. They are all to be considered in regard to their application, not merely to nations but to all nations—all peoples—as forming the basis of the future confederation of the world under one government to be known as the United States of the World, when all the people will be inspired with a common Religious sentiment in regard to their primary origin and their ultimate destiny; when all the peoples will be governed in their relation to each other by the common Social sentiment arising from the recognition of the fact that they are necessarily a community of brothers from having a common origin and destiny; when all the peoples will give a common adhesion to and support the deductions of a Universal Science, let those deductions militate as they will and must against whatever of speculation and theory there may still hang like a pall of night over the intellect of man. To all of these ultimate conditions of mankind, finance and commerce must furnish the means of attainment; and being thus the first essentials to the beginning of the actual constructive process which, when completed, will be this grand consummation, they should be treated with that gravity and consideration, which is due to so grand a position as they are assigned in the third order of general civilization. Policy should be entirely discarded from all place in the argument, and principles should alone be discussed. When the consideration is fairly begun upon this basis, scientific ideas regarding money will be rapidly diffused among the people who now do not even dream that money can be reduced to the rules of scientific demonstration.

We urge again that this question should receive its proper share of attention at the hands of our next Congress as being the questions upon which the future good of mankind depends more immediately than any other that will be likely to command the undivided attention of it. This once settled upon the true principles all other questions which all future Congresses will have to consider will be virtually determined by it.

BURLESQUE AND THE SPECTACULAR DRAMA.

Mlle. Nilsson at Kelly and Leon's Grand Kneelson Concert.

THE COUNTRY BUTTERCUP.

The Pretty versus The Sympathetic Actress.

It is not to be denied that while the higher dramatic artist finds appreciation in our cosmopolitan city, the success and sensation of the day is burlesque and the spectacular drama. It is a significant fact, whose meaning is, that our masses, have not reached that point of civilization that appreciates the highest art. High art in painting, sculpture, poetry and the drama is always expressive of religious sentiment. This religious sentiment is not necessarily expressed in a religious subject; it may even be a very light subject, but religiously or reverentially and respectfully treated.

While spectacular drama aims only to excite wonder and to please by startling effects,

BURLESQUE PROPER

is essentially an education, though the weapon of satire. Don Quixote, Hudibras and Bombastes Furioso are at once satires and burlesques. No one will dispute their merits as stimulators and trainers of thought. But the spectacular dramatic burlesque is a union of this legitimate element with one that has been found the popular demand of the theatre-going public of the day. Happy is that mind that can extract the benefit without imbibing the poison.

When Christine Nilsson clapped her pretty hands and laughed so merrily over

KELLY & LEON'S GRAND KNEELSON CONCERT.

I dare say she extracted only the sweet, veiled satire that was aimed, not at her, but at the folly that makes so many simpletons affect to admire what they cannot understand. The "double entendres" and broad puns, so loudly laughed at and *encored* by the *demi-monde*, she could not possibly understand.

To the pure all things are pure. While the semi-nude ballet girl excites none but coarse and sensual thoughts and emotions in the mind of the demoralized and "blasé" critic, unless she is guilty of some grossly meretricious glance or gesture she is only a fairy-like thing of beauty to the pure young girl from the distant provinces, who has not been trained from childhood, like the city friend by her side, to look upon such exhibitions as stimulators of human passions, and who knows very well the meaning of each laugh and round of applause which seems so pointless to

THE COUNTRY BUTTERCUP.

She, verdant maiden, thinks Mrs. Scott Siddons the most beautiful *lady* she ever saw. She is sufficiently well read to appreciate the fact that the beautiful woman plays Rosalind better than she does her *role* in "Twixt Axe and Crown." She wonders why she does not play at the larger theatres, and why her audience applauded so decorously. She feels the same cold admiration for the accomplished lady that elicits that cold applause. The next week she goes again to Wood's Museum and sees Lydia Thompson and her troupe in "Lurline," and finds both the audience and herself more enthusiastic. She is not as accustomed to analysis as her city cousin, who informs her that the sympathetic actress is sure to create the sympathetic audience. Yes, she remembers that when she heard and saw Lotta at Niblo's every one's very heart seemed to be with the little, loving, laughing, childlike being, who seems perfectly conscious that everybody there loved her, and loved her for herself and not her beauty.

Mere prettiness and accomplishments in a woman will no more please a man of true taste than it will an audience. Mere coarseness and sensuality will no more please a New York audience than a dramatic representation based only on its spectacular merits. There must be a mingling of these elements with a certain refinement in the wit and humor that tickles the finer fancy.

EMILY VERDERY.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.

LANDER.—Mrs. F. W. Lander made her first appearance in New York in two years, at this theatre, on Monday the 31st ultimo. Had the public been fully informed of the fact, a larger audience would have been in attendance, but those who were present enjoyed a rare treat. The extreme elegance of the costumes and stage appointments were in striking contrast to the want of liberality evinced by the management of the season just closed. Mrs. Lander appeared as Elizabeth, Queen of England, a part in which she is without a rival, now that Ristori has retired from the boards. It is a thoroughly-finished performance throughout, giving evidence of the years of study that have been bestowed upon it. Perhaps the best point made by Mrs. Lander on this occasion was in the first act, during the dictation of two letters at the same time. In this she fully equalled Ristori. At the close of the third act, in which Elizabeth orders Essex to the Tower, she was called before the curtain, a like compliment having been previously accorded her at the conclusion of the first act. Her costumes are marvels of elegance and richness. Mr. J. H. Taylor personated the arduous role of Essex in a highly satisfactory manner, and the company is generally acceptable. It is positively refreshing to see a performance so thoroughly devoid of premeditated floral tributes and other clap trap. If Mrs. Lander receives her deserts, the house will be crowded nightly.

**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 A1 Grocers, and in any quantity at No. 128 Milk street, Boston, of the

Halford Sauce Company.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET.

On MONDAY, NOV. 7,

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, NOV. 7,

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 NOV. 7,

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, NOV. 7,

A magnificent assortment of

FURS,

In Russia Sable,

Ermine and Mink Sets,

Astrakhan and Sealskin

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 anyone 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 3/4 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.

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LOWEST POSSIBLE PROFITS,

And Guarantee our Watches

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

OR THEY CAN BE

EXCHANGED AT ANY TIME

Within One Year.

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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.

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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.

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Boston, Mass.

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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,
H. R. HARDING.

[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,
GEO. 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,

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Interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Gold.

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BANKERS,

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Opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury.

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

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

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

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

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The work on the road has progressed steadily during the summer and fall. More than three-quarters of the line is finished; trains are running regularly between New Haven and Middletown, and it is believed the whole will be open for through business during the coming spring.

The earnings on the section now in operation prove the capacity of the road to pay largely over and above its interest liability.

The necessary funds to complete the unfinished work are secured, which insures the early opening of the line, and makes the investment as desirable as on a road already in operation.

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TWENTY-SIX MILES

of track are to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of \$13.50 per mile. Price, 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

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Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS.

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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They are a Gentle Purgative well known to all, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. Send for a circular.



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.

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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, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pusules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scuffs, 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.

PINK TAP 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.

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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.

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A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR,
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CHEAPER than Feathers or Hair, and
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Makes the most LUXURIOUS and DUR-
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Is the VERY BEST ARTICLE ever dis-
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Is absolutely UNRIVALED for SOFA
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Is the HEALTHIEST, SWEETEST,
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with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad,
and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its
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the West without change of cars.

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Sixty miles and three hours saved by this line to Chi-
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of cars.

Silver Palace cars through from New York to Chi-
cago.

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5:30 A. M.—For Plainfield.
6:00 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk,
Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Tulkah-
nock, Towsanda, Waverly, etc.

7:30 A. M.—For Easton.
12 M.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster,
Ephrata, Litz, Pottsville, Scranton, Harrisburg, etc.

2 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk,
and Belvidere.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—For Somerville.

6 P. M.—For Easton.
7 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:45 P. M.—For Easton.
9 P. M.—For Plainfield.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield on Sundays only.
Trains leave for Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30,
9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:40 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 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-
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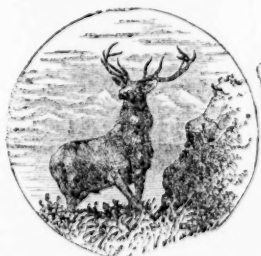
Sleeping Cars through from Jersey City to Pitts-
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Tickets for the West can be obtained at the office of
the Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty
street, N. Y.; at No. 1 Astor House; Nos. 254, 271, 526
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hotels.

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Analyses made by the distinguished Chemists, J.
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grape product, containing no other qualities.

For Sale in quantities to suit the demand.

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Through Express Trains leave Chambers street at
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Twenty-third street at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15
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Room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train
through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with
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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
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(Twenty-third street *11:15 P. M.)

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

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third
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A. M.; 12 M.; 2:15, 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 16:15 P. M., and, Saturdays only, 2:30,
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Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and or-
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L. D. RUCKER, June 11, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l. Sup't. 1870. G'l. Pass'r Ag't.

*Daily. †For Hackensack only. ‡For Piermont and
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tached.

10:30 A. M., Special Drawing Room car Express for
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11 A. M., Northern and Western Express, Drawing
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4 P. M., Montreal Express, Drawing Room cars at-
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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 7:30 P. M., Sing 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. VANDERBILT, 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. Manufactur-
ers 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 em-
ployed, 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, enter-
taining 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 em-
ployer's printing, and thereby pleasantly and profit-
ably 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 Eleventh 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 Ad-
vertising in all the Depots along the route of the Mor-
ris and Essex Railroad, I beg to solicit your kind fa-
vors.

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

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

PRICES.

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

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

DISCOUNT.

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

For 5 Depots - - - - - 5 per cent.
" 10 " - - - - - 10 " "
" 20 " - - - - - 20 " "

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.

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

DRESSMAKING AND WALKING SUITS.

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

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

EVERYBODY TAKES IT!

BRADY'S
FAMILY BITTERS.D. C. BRADY & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MILD, CERTAIN, SAFE, EFFICIENT!

It is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discov-
ered, 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 irrita-
tion, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous sys-
tem. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach,
bowels, liver, kidneys—of children, and in many diffi-
culties 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 cat-
hartic.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage.
1 box, \$1 25 Postage 6 cents.
5 boxes, 1 00 " 18 "
12 " 2 25 " 39 "
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
120 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.



RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.

BEST SALVE IN USE.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS at 40 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY,

Sole Proprietor, No. 8 College Place, NEW YORK.

TO THE LADIES!

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

AQUA BEAUTA

removes Freckles, Tan and Moth Patches.

CARBOLIC WASH

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

NEURALGIA CURE

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

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame Webb

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

No. 773 BROADWAY, N. Y.

(Opposite A. T. Stewart's).

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

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

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
ESTABLISHMENT.

Madame A. A. Binns,

773 BROADWAY,

Second door from Ninth Street—opposite Stewart's.

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

REMEMBER,

OPPOSITE STEWART'S.

J. R. TERRY,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER AND
DEALER INHATS & FURS,
19 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Madame E. M. Myers

Late of Broadway

(THE NEW YORK MOURNING STORE),

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

870, BROADWAY

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

BEST FAMILY SOAP.

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

THE MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY is a corporation
organized under the Laws of the State of New York,
and transacting its business through the Agency of
DANFORTH BROTHERS, at 40 MURRAY STREET,
New York City. It offers to the public its **GOLD
MEDAL SOAP**, in boxes of 40 lbs., at \$5 a box,
and gives purchasers an opportunity for dividends on
each box—the dividends ranging from \$5 to \$25,000.
On each 10,000 boxes sold, and as soon as each 10,000
shall be sold, there will be 327 cash dividends
made, varying from \$5 to \$50, and amounting to
\$2,500. And when 50,000 boxes shall have been
sold, there will be a Final Grand Dividend of \$32-
500—viz. **A BROWN STONE HOUSE**,
in Brooklyn (the deed of which has been left with
the Safe Deposit Company, 146 and 148 Broadway),
in trust for the purchaser of the fortunate box, and the
balance in cash dividends, from \$5 to \$1,000 each.
There will be

\$45,000 DIVIDED TO PURCHASERS.
in 1,635 Serial Dividends, and 806 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 legiti-
mate business plan for introducing to public notice the
Superior Goods of an Established and Reputable Cor-
poration. The plan is set forth in detail in the cir-
culars 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 mar-
ket; 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.

DANFORTH BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY AND
TOILET SOAPS,

GENERAL AGENTS

MYRTLE SOAP COMPANY,
40 MURRAY STREET,

NEW YORK.

BEEBE & COMPANY,
HATTERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SHIRTS,

No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHAT I SAW IN A DREAM.

BY HORACE KARR.

A wreck of a man on the sidewalk,
Cursing the passers by;
A rone in the parlor opposite,
Urging a maiden to fly;
A landlord around with a posse,
A tenant begging for time;
A thief with an officer chatting,
And a chapel's vesper chime.

A one-legged soldier with organ,
Grinding for pennies and bread,
A millionaire rolling in diamonds,
A parent with grief-bound head;
A bootblack's cry round the corner,
A lady in jewels rare,
A beggar's child sweeping the crosswalk,
With feet both dirty and bare.

A judge clad in soft robes of ermine,
A criminal pale in the dock,
An old mother walling in anguish,
A broker inspecting his stock;
A vagrant with twins at her bosom,
Fit type of misery's lot,
A fond wife with angel like meekness,
Devoting her life to a rot.

A poor widow mourning and tolling,
With naught but an honest name,
A wanton in powder and lace,
Bodily proclaiming her shame;
A "Dives" in fine purple and linen,
A "Lazarus" sick at the gate;
The one worships God in a hovel,
The other in velvet and state.

A pastor and priest each maintaining
That *theirs* is the only true creed,
A murderer slaying his victim,
With no one to stay the dark deed;
A nation arrayed against nation,
A million of bayonets gleam,
A battle-field—blood, shrieks and wounded,
I wake! and thus ended my dream.

A GIRL POSSESSED OF A DEVIL.—The following letter from San Jose appeared in the *Atta* of Wednesday last:

SAN JOSE, Sept. 20, 1870.—A short time since a family of wealth and respectability, who live near this city, went on a visit to their former home in a Western State, and on their return brought back with them a niece, who was in ill health. Shortly after they had arrived at their home in this county, the young girl began to exhibit a very strange condition of mental agitation which would last for a few hours and then leave the girl in her proper mind. When questioned as to her strange conduct, she would disclaim any knowledge of her unusual manifestations and express the greatest surprise at the inquiries of her relatives. These strange spells continued to grow more frequent and more violent, until finally the girl would make use of the most strong and extravagant speeches, talking in a profane and threatening manner and professing to be the returned spirit of some bushwhacker who had been hanged by her own relatives in Missouri during the war. Her relatives then began to direct their questions to the spirit who claimed to have possession of the girl, and gained from it an acknowledgment like the following: "I was what you call a bushwhacker, and was killed by this girl's father, and as I still feel a spirit of revenge against him, I have control of her to further my designs. I have nothing against the girl, and intend to do her no harm." Apparently, to convince those present of his identity, the evil spirit went on to tell many things which had happened between himself and the girl's relatives (all of which was true), and finally told them there was a letter on the way to them, giving information of the severe sickness of a little sister of the girl whom he was using for his evil purpose. The letter alluded to arrived in a few days, confirming the truth of what had been foretold. The relatives of the girl with whom she was living, thinking that the child might be insane, sent her to a private asylum in Alameda County a few days ago, and have learned that she is not disturbed any longer by the revengeful monsters. The spirit had told them before that he would leave the girl when she should be removed from among her relatives, but he would enter into some other member of the family. A day or so ago the people here received a letter from Missouri, stating that the father of the girl was afflicted in a manner which exactly corresponded with the former disorders of the child. The truth of the above narrative may be relied upon, as it comes from the parties directly connected with the strange affair, and who are upright, honorable people.

The success with which small-pox has been stamped out of Ireland, by the careful enforcement of vaccination, continues unabated. Only one death from small-pox is reported in the whole of Ireland during the quarter ending June, 1870.

All right. "That is good"—as far as it goes. But how many Irish children grow up with spongy gums, with diseased lungs, with paralytic tendencies, with softening brains, because of the discovery of Jenner? What is it that "stamps" out small-pox and "stamps" in venereal disease? Answer to conundrum—VACCINATION. We don't deny that in Jenner's time vaccination was a good thing; but since then the world has grown. Hygiene, decent attention to cleanliness have made small-pox a disease little to be feared. Science has put it in the power of physicians to control and master it. On the other hand, the "social evil" has spread dis-

gusting disease, so that hardly any "matter" can be obtained that is not infected with the "sins of the fathers." For our part, we would a hundred times rather that our child should be disfigured or die of small-pox than be vaccinated with *social rot*. VERITAS.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Should you feel inclined to censure
Faults you may in others view,
Ask your own life, ere you venture,
If that has not failings, too.

Let not friendly vows be broken;
Rather strive a friend to gain;
Many a word in anger spoken,
Finds its passage back again.

Do not, then, in idle pleasure,
Trifle with a brother's fame;
Guard it as a valued treasure—
Sacred as your own good name.

Do not form opinions blindly—
Hastiness to trouble tends;
Those of whom we thought unkindly,
Oft become our warmest friends.

HELMHOLD'S BUCHU.

Dr. H. T. Helmholt, of 534 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 Helmholt 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 printers. 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.

Helmholt 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 Helmholt's Buchu there can be no doubt. It has the approval of many eminent physicians. Tennie 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.

The Society of Progressive Spiritualists hold public meetings at Apollo Hall every Sunday morning and evening. The following talent is engaged for the current season: Thomas Gale Forster, Miss Lizzie Dutton, Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappen, Prof. Wm. Denton, and N. Frank White. We shall take pleasure in publishing the Society's circular next week. It came too late for this number.

The Church Music Association, of which Dr. James Pech is Director, will hold their first rehearsal at Trinity Chapel School Room on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M. It is hoped that every member will be present.

W. Baker & Co.'s Exposition Chocolate is fully equal to the best French chocolate, and is sold at a much less price. It is put up in very attractive style.

Mrs. Adella McKoon is our local agent of this paper for California. Her address is 147 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal.

The Curtis & Bigelow Water Filter is decidedly the best in use.

The Halford Leicestershire Sauce is rapidly superseding all other articles of its class. It is fully equal, if not superior, to any imported sauce, and is sold at a much less price. Messrs. D. H. Gould & Co., proprietors of the well-known restaurant on Nassau St., in this city, write as follows under date of Oct. 21st last: "We take pleasure in recommending the Halford Leicestershire Sauce to all epicures. It is delicate in flavor and equal to every imported article in this country."

In this age, when pure liquors are obtained only with great difficulty, it is no ungracious task to say a word in favor of a really good article. The curative qualities of pure gin have long been recognized by science, and in Dr. Guilmette's Extract of Juniper an article has been produced from the Italian Juniper berry which is entirely free from the deleterious oils usually found in gins, thus rendering it particularly efficacious in all kidney diseases. It also possesses much merit as a beverage. Dr. Guilmette is a chemist of long experience and has devoted much care to the production of the "Extract of Juniper."

Mrs. Paige's new method for the piano is destined to revolutionize the study of music for both teacher and pupil. The old methods are entirely discarded. The idea was for many years kept a secret by Mrs. Paige except in the case of her pupils, but in this publication it is fully and clearly explained. The time required to become proficient is materially lessened by its use. Mrs. Paige's card appears in another column.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s NEW PIANOS.—For many years this firm has manufactured the finest-toned and best instruments in the country—as the premiums and medals which have been awarded them show. They have lately turned out an entirely new Scale Piano, which is thought by all who have tried it to be the most superior Square instrument yet produced, possessing as it does the power and volume of a Grand Piano. Readers of our WEEKLY will find a large assortment to select from at the warehouses of Messrs. W. Redfield, Phelps & Co., 921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Knox, the hatter, or rather Knox, the hatter, whose handsome face daily irradiates the premises No. 212 Broadway, is erecting a fine five story iron building on the corner of Spring and Mercer streets. We are pleased to see this new proof of the good effect of liberal advertising.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

EIGHTH WEEK

MAN
AND
WIFE.
WILKIE COLLINS'
BRILLIANT
DRAMATIC ROMANCE.
MAN AND WIFE.
A FEW EVENINGS
LONGER.
AND
SATURDAY
MATTINEE

AT HALF-PAST ONE.

* * * Seats secured six days in advance.
Mr. DALY begs to announce that MAN AND WIFE will be acted only a few nights longer, and will be VERY SHORTLY withdrawn for the revival, in all its original splendor of scenery, costumes and cast, of Victorine Sardon's great Parisian sensation,
FERNANDE.

* * * Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, and of the production of THE HUNCHBACK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
806 and 808 Broadway, opposite Eleventh street.
THE RUSH UNABATED. STANDING ROOM ONLY.

THE ONLY LEON.

KNEELSON CONCERT.

Miss Nilsson, accompanied by Professor Doremus and his family, visited Kelly & Leon's last evening. During Leon's burlesque imitations, the great songstress, Miss Nilsson, arose to her feet and clapped her hands merrily, laughing so heartily as to attract the attention of the whole house.—*San, Oct. 23.*
LA ROSE DE SAINT FLOUR.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Mattinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2½.
Every Evening at 8.

NEW ARTISTES.

MR. CHARLES FILLIS.
The Great British Rider,
from Royal Amphitheatre, High Holborn, London.
MONZ. LOZADA.
The Wonderful Parisian Juggler,
from Cirque de l'Imperatrice, Paris.
First week of the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS.
Brilliant Flights and Daring Splendors.
Dashing Horse-anship
by all the
Star Riders, Gymnasts, Acrobats.
Thoroughbred Horses.

\$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.

Dr. 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 Secretive System; corrects and strengthens the Muscular and Nervous forces; it acts like a charm on weak, nervous and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. Price \$1.00.

Laboratory:

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

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

SIXTH AVENUE,

Open on Monday, Oct. 17, with
a rich and elegant stock of

BLACK SILKS AND SATINS.

100 pieces Gros-grain, at \$1.50, worth \$2.00.
100 pieces of Gros-grain, better quality, \$2.00, worth \$2.50.
100 pieces Gros-grain, still better, \$2.50, worth \$3.
50 pieces Gros-grain, very best quality, \$3.18, worth \$5.00.
(These are all white edges and pure silk.)
200 pieces Black Satin, linen back, \$1.10, worth \$2.00.
200 pieces Black Satin, better, \$1.75, worth \$2.50.
200 pieces Colored Satin, at \$1.50 and \$2.00, worth \$2.00 and \$2.50.
300 pieces Colored Satin, very best quality, \$2.25, worth \$3.00.
(These are great bargains, just in.)
200 pieces Cloak Velvets, 26 inches wide, at \$5.00, worth \$7.00.
200 pieces Cloak Velvets, 28 inches wide, extra heavy, \$6.00, worth \$8.00.
300 pieces Cloak Velvets, 30 inches wide, all silk, rich, \$8.00, worth \$12.00.
(All very beautiful goods—superb finish.)
100 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Black), rich, \$2.00, worth \$3.50.
200 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Colored), beautiful, \$1.50, worth \$3.50.
250 pieces Bonnet Velvet (Colored), extra rich, \$2.75, worth \$4.00.
(Choicest goods received this fall.)
10 cases Silk and Wool Poplins, at 75 cents, worth \$1.25.
10 cases Black Alpaca, just opened, 60 cents, worth \$1.00.
200 pieces English Lustre Poplins, 37 cents, worth 65 cents.
200 pieces Scotch Plaids, nearly one yard wide 34 cents, worth 50 cents.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS.

In Linen, Muslin, Cambric and Flannel.

SCARLET AND BLUE OPERA FLANNEL,
Very Best Quality, 55 cents per yard.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES OF RICHEST DESIGNS

The DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT is replete with every novelty which has been introduced this season, consistent with taste. In addition to the few goods selected for enumeration, this Department abounds with attractions which are highly worth inspection.

The celebrated "Perinot" Glove which other leading houses are retailing at an advance of 15 to 25 per cent., we are now selling at a small advance. This Glove of which we have lately received a stock of 2,000 dozen, is far superior to the popular "Alexandre," and is warranted a perfect fit. All other Gloves, which have been advanced 25 to 40 per cent., on account of the European war, by Broadway houses, we offer at infinitely lower prices. Ladies can try them on before purchase, and all which should fit imperfectly, or appear apt to rip, will be exchanged.

1,000 dozen (all color) Fall Kids, at \$1.00 per pair.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS, JEWELRY AND BIJOUTERIE, ETC.,

ARE PERFECT IN EVERY APPOINTMENT.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

331 and 333 SIXTH AVENUE.

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