

# The Independent

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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## The Independent

### SOLILOQUIES IN THE VATICAN.

BY MARGARET J. PRESTON.

WHAT ails the world? Can those last days be nearing,  
Foredoomed in the Divine Apocalypse?  
Of heresies my ears are stunned with hearing;  
Through schisms our ancient glories find eclipse;  
I sit distraught, my heart upon my lips.

Oh! for the might St. Gregory's arm once wielded!  
(*In pace requiescat!*) Kaisers pay  
No homage such as royal Henry\* yielded;  
And my dead son of France, I lothly say,  
Proved but a poor Saint Louis in his day.

In place of a *Matildat* bringing purely,  
With woman's grace, all aids to soothe my pain,  
I smile upon (albeit somewhat demurely)  
Her scarce immaculate majesty of Spain.  
Ah! who will wear my *Golden Rose* again?

Yet none hath held, since Pontifex St. Peter  
Here sat, so long as I, the Sacred Chair;  
And when had Mother Church such hosts to greet her  
"Commemoration" past, as met to share,  
From every clime, her pomps and splendors rare?

Vixt is tenet battled for through ages;  
Infallible henceforth, the Holy See;  
And that illustrious dogma that engages  
Ave Maria's sinless purity,  
Both won. Yet whence the gain of all—to me?

Has Heaven become ungrateful? Blessed warder,  
Who holdest in thy hand the mystic keys,  
Hast thou no care for this unchecked disorder,  
Content in Paradise to take this ease?  
Bethink thee! Thou once felt the surge of seas!

Cloistered in peace so long, hast thou no pity,  
No prison-memories of thy Mamertine?  
It must be! Else, in my Eternal City  
Would I sit captive, questioning: "Is it mine?"  
While Lombards fill once more the Esquiline.

While radical railways, leveling schools, free Bibles,  
Like the Campagna's breath, are poisoning Rome;  
While printed sheets, that spread infectious libels,  
Are read (Heaven help!) beneath St. Peter's dome;  
While here King Victor dares to fix his home.

"Son of the Church!" Yet grudge the Holy Father  
His poor polenta! Never shall he kiss  
This ruby on my finger here. Far rather  
Forego such cozening fealty, and miss  
That false Iscariot "Master, hail!" of his!

Bismarck and Döllinger! The same sad story!  
Without, within, feigned friends and crafty foes.  
Where will it end? I'll summon Monsignor,  
Good Antonelli; for he ever knows  
How best to balsam my despairs and woes.

Oh! for the old, untroubled days of quiet,  
When loungers basked beside the fountains cool,  
Unplagued by all this "liberal" rant and riot,  
So they were fed, not caring who might rule,  
Woe's me! *The buggers vote and go to school!*

\* Henry II, Emperor of Germany.  
† Countess of Tuscan.

### PROTESTANTISM AND ROMANISM.

BY PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D. W.E.B.

It is impossible to reduce the fundamental difference between Protestantism and Romanism to a single formula without doing injustice to the one or the other. Nor should we forget that there are evangelical elements in Romanism, as there are legalistic and Romanizing tendencies in certain schools of Protestantism. But, if we look at the prevailing character and the most prominent aspects of the two systems, we may draw the following contrasts.

Protestantism corresponds to the Gentile type of apostolic Christianity as represented by St. Paul and laid down in the Epistles to the Romans and Galatians (the Magna Charta of the Reformation). Romanism corresponds to the Jewish type of Christianity, which, as far as it was true and historically necessary, had its chief representatives in St. James and St. Peter, the apostles of the circumcision. The temporary collision of Paul and Peter at Antioch (Gal. ii.) significantly anticipated and foreshadowed the great historical antagonism between Protestantism and Catholicism which continues to this day. It should not be forgotten, however, that Peter, in his position at the Council of Jerusalem and in his first epistle, agrees in principle with Paul, and prophetically warns his readers against hierarchical pride, which is the fruitful germ and besetting sin of Popery and all cognate systems in the Church.

Protestantism is modern Christianity in motion; Romanism is medieval Christianity in conflict with modern progress; while the Greek Church represents ancient Christianity in repose or stagnation.

Protestantism is the religion of freedom (Gal. v. 1); Romanism the religion of authority. The former is mainly subjective, and makes religion a personal concern; the latter is objective, and sinks the individual in the body of the Church. The Protestant believes on the ground of his own experience; the Romanist on the testimony of the Church (comp. John iv. 11).

Protestantism is the religion of evangelism and spiritual simplicity; Romanism the religion of legalism, asceticism, sacerdotalism, and ceremonialism. The one appeals to the intellect and conscience; the other to the senses and the imagination.

Protestantism is the Christianity of the Bible; Romanism the Christianity of tradition. The one directs the people to the fountainhead of divine revelation; the other to the teaching priesthood. The former freely circulates the Bible as a book for the people; the latter keeps it for the use of the clergy and overrules it by its traditions.

Protestantism is the religion of immediate communion of the soul with Christ through personal faith; Romanism is the religion of mediate communion through the Church, and obstructs the intercourse of the believer with his Saviour by interposing an army of subordinate mediators and advocates. The Protestant prays directly to Christ; the other usually approaches him only through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and the saints.

Protestantism puts Christ before the Church and makes Christliness the standard of sound churchliness. Romanism virtually puts the Church before Christ and makes churchliness the condition and measure of piety. This is, no doubt, the meaning of Schleiermacher's famous formula ("Der

*Christliche Glaube*," Vol. I, sec. 26): "Protestantism makes the relation of the individual to the Church dependent on his relation to Christ. Catholicism, *vice versa*, makes the relation of the individual to Christ dependent on his relation to the Church." His pupil and successor, Dr. Twisten, puts the distinction in this way: "Catholicism emphasizes the first, Protestantism the second clause of the passage of Irenæus: 'Where the Church is, there is the Spirit of God; and where the Spirit of God is, there is the Church and all grace.'"

Protestantism claims to be only one but the most advanced portion of the Church of Christ; Romanism identifies itself with the whole Catholic Church, and the Church with Christianity itself. The former claims to be the safest, the latter the only way to salvation.

Protestantism is the church of the Christian people; Romanism the church of priests. The former teaches, with Peter, the general priesthood of believers; the latter the exclusive priesthood of a class who are as widely as possible separated from the laity.

Protestantism is the Christianity of personal conviction and inward experience; Romanism the Christianity of outward institutions, sacramental observances, and obedience to authority. The one starts from Paul's, the other from James's doctrine of justification. The one lays the main stress on living faith, as the principle of a holy life; the other on good works, as the evidence of faith and the condition of justification.

Protestantism proceeds from the invisible Church to the visible; Romanism, *vice versa*, from the visible to the invisible. This is the distinction made by Dr. Möhler, in his famous work on "Symbolics," who thereby inconsistently admits the essential truth of the Protestant distinction between the visible and invisible Church, which Bellarmine denies as an empty abstraction.

Protestantism is progressive and independent; Romanism conservative and traditional. The one is centrifugal; the other centripetal. The one is exposed to the danger of radicalism and endless division; the other to the opposite danger of stagnation and mechanical and tyrannical uniformity.

Does this great antagonism, which has divided Christendom for more than three hundred years, admit of a final reconciliation? The threatening division between Jewish and Gentile Christianity in the apostolic age was avoided and healed by the Council in Jerusalem, but on the principle of salvation by Christ alone through faith (Acts xv). If we make a distinction between Catholicism and Romanism, or Popery, as we must (similar to the distinction between the religion of the Old Testament and the later Judaism), a reconciliation with the former on the same apostolic principle of salvation by Christ alone is possible; but a union with Popery is as impossible as a union of apostolic Christianity with the Jewish hierarchy which crucified the Saviour under the plea of orthodoxy and zeal for the ancestral religion. By the Vatican decrees Popery has proclaimed itself infallible, and, therefore, irrefragable. This consummation of hierarchal pride may be the beginning of its downfall, and the destruction of Popery may be the emancipation and reformation of Catholicism. Herein lies the significance of Old Catholicism, which is moving in the right direction—toward positive, scriptural, evangelical Christianity.

### CHRISTIANITY, LAW, AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

BY GEORGE T. DOWNING.

TO EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:

CHRIST having said "Inasmuch as ye did it unto me" suggests that when a person outrages the black man he outrages Christ. I feel that, in allowing an attack in your columns on the bill which aims to protect from insult the race which I represent, you have really attacked him.

During the great anti-slavery agitation the American Church was the great bulwark of slavery. Had professed Christians done their duty, our sorrow-stricken country would not now be weeping over the tens of thousands who are departed—sent by bullets and contracted diseases to untimely graves; there would not have been the many sorrowing for those who fell in the full strength of manhood. Professed Christians are largely responsible for the misery, the sad sights to be seen on all sides, that touch the most tender chords of sympathy and gratitude. Many surviving soldiers may be seen with dismembered parts given to earth. We might have been spared the heart-rending sight had not professed Christians palliated, invented, racked their ingenuity in favor of oppression. A Christian association of Hartford only lately refused a moral, cultured, and refined young woman admission to a home it had in charge, professedly to shelter the moral and deserving—refused her its shelter only because she was colored, the board of directors of the association declaring (using these words) that "Christian expediency" demanded the proscription.

Mr. Editor, I feel keenly. I have listened to Macready when he animated the words which Shakespeare put into the mouth of Shylock to let it be known that even a despised Jew had feelings. Shylock's words depict the feelings that animate with great intensity the outraged colored man. I am not demanding a pound of human flesh; but I am demanding exact and even-handed justice, as denominated in the bond between me and my Government. I deeply regret that THE INDEPENDENT, a religious journal, should have deemed it a religious duty to exhibit what to me seems like the popular contempt for the poor colored man. Should not THE INDEPENDENT, rather, excite charity for the outraged than an opposite feeling? I will explain. I hold that it looks like contempt for the colored man for moralists to put on microscopic glasses to look for points against him, to have such nice, scrupulous, and extremely exacting regard for parchments, at the expense of his rights and feelings. But he can survive even this scrutiny. Let us examine the law, and see if even it justifies THE INDEPENDENT in its position. I am glad you admit you have no doubt that what we demand, which is contained in our friend, Mr. Sumner's bill, is "within the scope of legislative powers"; but I regret that you, as you say, "are not able to see the constitutional basis upon which Congress can justly found such a law." I entreat you, be not blindly swayed by interpretations and decisions given and viewed through the spectacles which slavery in its interest put on the nation; that you interpret the Constitution as an instrument to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; that you



read it in the light of freedom, of a new order of things, in the interest of humanity and a new Republic, of consistent republican institutions, and not as interpreted by Calhoun and those who would make uscriptions and over-interpretations of the nation. I must argue that the article of the original Constitution which permits the United States, may imperatively be joined upon them to "guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government," impowers Congress to see that subjects in state governments are secured in the benefits of a republican form of government, according to Congress's conception of such a government. This can be the only object of the guaranty, for the Government is for the people. I might reason that Congress, being thus authorized to guarantee, the power to inquire into the character of each state's government follows. That Congress is made the arbiter as to whether the government is republican or not; and, if in its judgment it is not, the duty is enjoined on Congress to guarantee a republican form of government. What is a republican form of government in an American sense is left with Congress to decide, taking as its guide the Constitution, to be interpreted in the light of its declared object and the Declaration of Independence. But I have not this alone to rest my demand on for protection at the hands of the United States, for the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws; and that Congress shall have power to enforce the same by appropriate legislation." This you will see is made to reach such action in law, of states, as shall affect the privileges of citizens of the United States, and must apply to the citizens of the United States in the states, for the jurisdiction of the state ceases with its boundary. A state cannot make or enforce any law to abridge privileges out of the state; therefore, it follows that this amendment is made with the view of having the citizen protected in the states.

What privileges or immunities are there belonging to persons as citizens of the United States as distinct from citizens of states, that may be protected, which any state can make or enforce a law to affect? There is no reference in the original Constitution to persons as citizens of the United States as distinct from any other relation the parties sustain to the country. In fact, the words "citizens of the United States" do not occur in the original Constitution at all, except when used limiting who may be members of Congress and who may be President of the United States—the limitation affirming that no one but a "citizen of the United States" can be a member of Congress or President of the United States. And if the words "citizens of the United States" are to be interpreted as you, Mr. Editor, seem inclined to interpret them—that we are to recognize in the Constitution a distinction between a citizen of a state and a citizen of the United States as to privileges, as designating a limitation; that this is designed in the Fourteenth Amendment, where it refers to securing privileges to citizens of the United States; if so, then with equal propriety and force may the limitation be applied in selecting members of Congress and a President; for the privilege of occupying these positions is to be enjoyed only by citizens of the United States. So says the Constitution. The Fifteenth Amendment says: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Is this to be read in the light of the above distinction? Does the inhibition lie only against denial and abridging, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right of "citizens of the United States" to vote, recognizing a distinction between citizenship of the United States and citizenship of states? Does it not inhibit states from disfranchising any of their citizens on these accounts? It is so accepted—accepted thus universally. This demonstrates the absurdity of the interpretation which, for an unholy purpose, some persons

would place on the Fourteenth Amendment.

The words "citizens of the United States" are used in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution in connection with protecting rights. All three of the late amendments, as a well known, were suggested, made, and adopted in view of the outrages and violations of privileges by states from their colored inhabitants; their entire aim, and intent being to protect colored persons, along with all other citizens, in their right to life, liberty, and the enjoyment of privileges, from being invidiously proscribed. I would here remark that Congress, in deciding what is a republican form of government, is to take as its guide the Constitution as furnished by the latest formal expression of the people.

Those who would leave us to the mercy of states; to the mercy of those who have been educated to and are disposed to outrage us; who would not have us enjoy the educating and restraining influence of national protection, seem to gloat over some fancied aid given them in the Louisiana slaughter-house case, the utility of which I think I have already demonstrated. Read its declaration. The Court says: "Before we proceed to examine more critically the provisions of this amendment, on which the plaintiffs in error rely, let us complete and dismiss the history of the recent amendments, as that history relates to the general purpose which pervades them all. A few years' experience satisfied the thoughtful men who had been the authors of the other two amendments that, notwithstanding the restraints of those articles on states and the laws passed under the additional powers granted to Congress, these were inadequate for the protection of life, liberty, and property, without which freedom to the slave was no boon. They were in all those states denied the right of suffrage. The laws were administered by the white man alone. It was urged that a race of men distinctly marked as was the negro living in the midst of another and dominant race, could never be fully secured in their person and their property without the right of suffrage. Hence the Fifteenth Amendment." The court adds: "We repeat, then, in the light of this recapitulation of events almost too recent to be called history, but which are familiar to us all, and on the most casual examination of the language of these amendments, no one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in them all, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been suggested—we mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom, and the protection of the newly-made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over him. It is true that only the Fifteenth Amendment in terms mentions the negro by speaking of his color and his slavery. But it is just as true that each of the other articles was addressed to the grievances of that race and designed to remedy them as the Fifteenth." It is incomprehensible to me how any one, in the light of these expressions, can hesitate in coming to the conclusion that the power has been specially delegated to Congress to protect us everywhere in the land when outraged in our civil and public rights.

You will notice that the Court admits that the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments were intended as restraints on states from outraging the life, liberty, and property of the freedman, and that the Civil Rights Law now on the statute-book was passed under the additional powers granted to Congress in this connection, and that they "were inadequate for the protection of life, liberty, and property." The Court adds that "no one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose of the amendments," which, as the Court asserts, is "the protection of the newly-made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over him." The Federal Government had not enslaved and oppressed the colored man; had not exercised unlimited dominion over him. States had done these things. The Court says the Amendment designs to protect the "property" of the citizen in the state, thus invading the state to protect

their civil rights, and without which, as the Court adds, "freedom to the slave was no boon."

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1874.

THE SEA'S CONSTANCY.

BY EDGAR LAWRETT.

A SEAVENTURE of chaste stars above us bends,  
And at my feet the austere sea pours and pounds  
Against its humbly, irresponsible shores  
Its ardor of sad surge that never ends;  
But billow with reflux billow always blends,  
And passionately importunes and implores,  
And infinitely demands, desires, adores  
What hates not, neither pities, nor befriends.  
And lo! the unshuffled worship its waves bear  
Hath been for centuries; and for centuries yet,  
Till the last wrath of its last tempest fear,  
It shall regret and hope, hope and regret—  
Weak in its utter impotence to forget,  
Magnificent in its power not to despair!

NEWMAN HALL'S WELCOME HOME.

BY SUSAN HAYES WARD.

THE little twelve-year-old page, with a line of small silver buttons down his black jacket and a glossy silk hat above his dimpled face, had called the cab; so in it we drove through London mist—not the ordinary, every-day yellow fog, but a raw, damp air that chilled to the very marrow—on over the river across Blackfriar's Bridge, till Rowland Hill's old chapel loomed up through the fog and darkness. We did not linger over the gloomy exterior of the polygonal building; but, opening the door and passing in a card with the magical "Sesame" written upon it, we were borne up the narrow stairway and floated in on a sea of sunshine. Such hosts of happy faces, such sounds of cheerful voices it had not been ours to see or hear for many a long day. The dismal fog was forgotten; the chill began to thaw out of our bones; and, for the first time since landing at Liverpool, we grew warm. It was a pleasant sight. Long deal tables stretched across the room, around which were compactly seated young men and maidens, old men and children, fathers and sons, and mothers with their babes in arm, all cosily chatting and drinking tea. The large school-room was trimmed with loops and festoons of laurel and holly, with the English and the American flag, with illuminations and flowers; while above all others glowed the central motto—"A hearty welcome to our beloved pastor." On the platform, raised a step or two above the great crowd, were brothers and sisters, nephews, relatives and nearer friends of the "returned prodigal," as a ministerial brother facetiously termed him; but all were drinking tea and rejoicing together over the safe return of the Rev. Newman Hall to his home and his people and Surrey Chapel.

We were, unfortunately, a half hour too late to witness the grand greeting that met Mr. Hall, as he entered the room; but the echo of the long cheering hardly died away the whole evening, but reverberated again and again on the slightest provocation. The stalwart man walked down the aisles and stalked over benches, in and out, among his people; while red hands and brown hands, and old, trembling, thin hands lifted themselves up for his hearty grasp, and the kindly, genial voice dropped all manner of cheery words into attentive ears. A poor old soul, upon whom the newcomer had beamed in passing, held her small grand-daughter's hand, her face one huge smile, dotted with two lonesome teeth, and turned as he turned, like a sunflower to the sun. "There, July, he's a-speaking to the old woman!" "It's the Bible-woman he's a-shakin' hands with now, July." "Now he's a-talking to them little boys of Tom's, July." Then, as the tall head disappeared on the stairway: "We'll go now, July." And old and young poured from the school-room into the church, contented.

A broad gallery running around the room gives it an octagonal appearance. In the center of one of these eight sides rises the pulpit, lifting itself high in the air, like an altar candlestick at St. Mary's. Such a pulpit as our grandfathers may have seen; but the like of which is not now to be found in New England. Around the base of the

pulpit, level with the tops of the high pews, is a platform, which is occupied on Sundays by reading-desks. The church, although Congregational in organization, and name, uses the Episcopal form of service; and you may hear on Sunday the grand old English Litany, the Psalms and prayers read by minister, assistant minister, and people, so as to "give the sense," with a petition, not in the book, for the United States of America, the provinces, and the Commons of England, and listen to hymns lined out by the old "parish clerk" and sung with a will by choir and congregation together. Above the pulpit is a medallion head of Rowland Hill, the first pastor of Surrey Chapel. The body of the house is filled with tall, narrow, un-cushioned pews, arranged circularly around the pulpit. The aisles are contracted and narrow, the doors small and low, and the stairways leading to the galleries and school-room are narrow and steep. So narrow and so impassable are they that, with the rest of the good-natured crowd of the galleries, we were blocked for a full half hour at the close of the service, before descending to the street. No wonder that a new church edifice is called for; and no wonder, when we see the number of workmen and artisans, with their families, who throng the house, that their minister is forced to coin his brains "for drachmas" to aid in its erection. Though an historic, this is not a rich church. As of a greater preacher than he, it may be said of Newman Hall that the common people hear him gladly. We had an illustration of this last Sunday morning, when we asked a tidy chambermaid at our boarding-house, full two miles away from Surrey Chapel, where she attended church. "I don't often get out, Miss," was her answer. "But when I do I hear Mr. Hall." In view of such facts, and remembering also the nine Sunday-schools, four ragged schools, and other charities of this church; rich mainly in its faith, its works, and its minister, we cannot but feel that it must stagger under the weight of this new enterprise, and wish that Mr. Hall's recent visit to America had not occurred in panic times.

But to-night no one thinks of poverty. The pulpit and platform are loaded with pots of blossoming plants and gay with pyramids of flowers, while the chairs are filled with officers of the church: the assistant minister, Mr. Grainger; the Rev. Arthur Hall, brother of the pastor; and one or two other clergymen. The New Year's text, selected as the church motto for the year—"Think on me, my God, for good"—hangs before the pulpit, and the service proper begins. After a hymn of welcome, lined off by the Rev. Mr. Grainger, a formal welcome was read, but with a world of heartiness in it, despite its formality; at the close of which the pastor stepped forward to reply. But at that movement the applause began again, and it really seemed destined to be interminable. The speech that followed—for there was a speech, of course, when the cheerers became exhausted—was a simple talk, given with the frankness of a boy who brings home his prize from school, and tells in a straightforward way to his own home people how he won it by hard work. It stated the number of miles the speaker had traveled since leaving home, the amount of money collected for the new church tower, the number of lectures delivered, of sermons preached, the success that had attended his efforts, and the blessing that at times he had been allowed to see resting upon them. Throughout it all the allusions to America were of the kindest, and were received in the same fraternal spirit; and when mention was made of Dr. Cuyler, and of the child who had come (a Christmas gift) to fill the "empty crib," it would have done your ears good, O INDEPENDENT—if you have ears, as well as a tongue—to hear the rounds of applause that shook the very walls. After hearty thanks had been returned to the assistant pastor, Mr. Hadland, a pleasant-voiced old man, who has been for fifty years connected with the schools of the church, as teacher and officer, arose and told charming stories of Rowland Hill and the early history of Surrey Chapel. He spoke of "dear Rowland's" periodical visits to the schools, on his return to town each year, and his greeting: "All good boys, to-day?" "All good girls, in here?" And of the boy who had been caught thieving, around whose neck he tied a rope, with



the same warning, that the "unthrifty heir of Lynne" received from his provident father:

"Except thou amend thee of thy life, This rope will be thy end at last."

He told how "dear Rowland" preached till he was 89 years old, his last sermon being from the text "Be ye steadfast, immovable, etc.," and how he died the Thursday week, and then all thought "What will become of Surrey Chapel?" But the church held together, though for three and a half years without a pastor, because it kept at work. He told of the growth of the church under Mr. Hill's immediate successor, and then of their good fortune in securing Newman Hall, the man for the church and the church for the man. But we can do nothing more than indicate the enthusiasm of the occasion and the real character of the church. There have appeared paragraphs in the press reflecting on him for seeking help here for his church-building. The fact is that his is a congregation of genuinely poor people, and that he has earned by his own pen and voice a very large portion of the funds to build the needed Chapel, and for all the money he brought home from America he paid good work, and Americans have no reason to be ashamed if their name is in some way linked with such a Christian work as his.

THREESCORE AND TEN.

BY REV. D. D. T. MCLAUGHLIN.

THREESCORE and ten. How the tide rolls on, Nearing the limitless sea; Bearing the voyager over life's flood, To boundless eternity; On, through childhood's sunny hours; On, through youth, with its golden dowers; On, through manhood's ripened powers; Till we appear, With its crown of years; And the time-worn mariner, sighing for rest, Anchors at last in the port of the blest. Threescore and ten! How the fleeting years Are checkered with sunshine and shade! The calm chased away by the pitiless storm, Earth's joy into sorrow must fade, Spring with its bloom and perfume sped, Fruit laden summer quickly fled, Autumn comes with weary tread, Brought with the load Of treasured food; And then stern winter, with frosty breath, Throws over the fields the pall of death. Threescore and ten! And, if we shall reach The bound that to life is here set, How few of the comrades of early years Around us will linger yet! Father and mother, their journey is o'er; Brothers and sisters, we greet them no more; Our loved ones stand thronging the further shore; They beckon us on, They point to the crown, And with longing hearts they wait To lead us through the pearly gate. Threescore and ten! And the snows of years Are resting upon the brow; But as backward we glance o'er the way we have trod, Before God, our Father, we bow; And joyous we bring him our songs of praise; His mercies have cheered us through all our days; And we fervently pray that life's setting rays, Through love divine May cloudless shine— Melting away in the purer light That illumines the land which knows no night. Threescore and ten! Stand firm in thy lot, Faithful and true to the end; Bending thine ear to catch every word Of the message the Master doth send. Wakeful thine eye, for far spent is the day; Burnished thine armor, thou soldier of light; Ready to march, for the day-star is bright; Hold in the fight For truth and right; Thou a conqueror shalt stand With the exulting blood-bought band. Threescore and ten! And what shall we add To measure the earthly strife? How many sands are left in the glass, Counting the years of life? One by one, they silently fall; One by one, till have fallen all; One by one, till thy God shall call: "The race is run; Servant, well done! Faithful in thy Lord's employ, Enter now into his joy!"

CHRISTIAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

BY BISHOP GILBERT HAVEN.

I REJOICE that THE INDEPENDENT still lives. I was afraid it was to lose its ancient and honorable fame in some threatened transformation. It has from the first been an expounder and defender of ethical Christianity. Other sheets seem to have too exclusively doctrinal Christianity as their field. They confine their range too much within purely ecclesiastical forms. They forget sometimes that the first sermon ever published of our Lord and Saviour is the Sermon on the Mount, and that this sermon is far more ethical than doctrinal, though it fails not to utter the most vital spiritual doctrines; and that Paul reasoned with the sinning governor not on points of Christian doctrine, but Christian practice. The world cannot move without both forces—truth toward God, truth toward man. Christianity is a system of divine creation for the present and everlasting saving of the soul. Some dwell on the post-mortem salvation and neglect the ante-mortem. Some dwell on the latter and forget the former. Both belong together. The Church is meant as much for this world as for the next. It is to renew the earth as well as to people Heaven. Every true reform, therefore, should have its most powerful advocates in the Church, and the Church journals should be their foremost supporters.

But, when one speaks of such reform, immediately some journal of ecclesiasticism more than of Christ (if a journal can be truly ecclesiastic and not Christian, which it cannot) cries out: "That is ahead of the age." "That is for the millennial times, but not for these." "That is disturbing church and community with radicalism." As if radicalism in righteousness is not meant to disturb communities, and as if it was not our duty to bring on the millennial age, and to be ahead of this age that we lead to that. And so they lull awakening consciences to sleep by their unchristian cries, and let the world in the arms of orthodoxy sink into Hell.

Again and again and again has this result occurred in human history. The Pharisees were rebuked for this fidelity to creed, and faithfulness to the true duties that creed enjoined. "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye tithe mint, anise, and cummin, and neglect the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and truth. These ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Equally faithful in belief and equally false in practice was the Roman Church in all the Middle Ages—binding itself to truth in dogma, but letting the people abide in ignorance and serfdom. Equally faithful and equally false has been the Church of Luther. What word ever came from it for the uplifting of the masses, for the extirpating of drinking, or Sabbath breaking, or morgeantic marriages, or other social German sins? That is why it is so powerless to-day, and why that people are the most skeptical of any in the world. Equally faithful and almost equally defective have been the later forms of church life. Why, the catechism of a Church professing sanctification answers the question "What is to be sanctified?" "To love the Lord thy God with all thy heart," and forgets to add "and thy neighbor as thyself." Is not this the more perfect and more difficult sanctification? That is only the common defect of all creeds which invariably omit the manward duties and confine themselves to the Godward principles. Not so is the creed given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, or that given by God, the Son, on the mounts of Holy Land. These always unite the two. So should ours likewise. Surely, there is need of an organ of ethical as well as doctrinal Christianity. There is need that all organs of Christianity be both doctrinal and ethical; but not is least the last. Let it not be said that because of this defect in Church idea and action that there is any superior organized idea and action out of the Church. Far from it. Christ gave no Roman or Greek higher praise than he gave the Pharisee. The latter did one thing right and one wrong; the former did everything wrong. Because the Church fails to see and do its whole duty, it does not follow that the anti-Church succeeds. If there is

no life in the Church, there is none anywhere.

"If I quench thee, thou flaming minister, I know not where is the Promethean spark That shall thy light rekindle."

Slavery would never have disappeared from this land—as it never did from any other—but for the Church. Human sacrifices, cannibalism, gambling, duelling have been done to death by the Church. Liquor-selling shall fall in like manner and by the same hand; and so shall that last-remaining vestige of slavery—caste. THE INDEPENDENT works in the Church, and on the Church, and through the Church, effecting these great reforms. Its subscribers and readers are seven-eighths churchmembers. Its influence for good is in like proportion ecclesiastical. If it is faithful to this duty, it will long find a sphere and a power. If it accepts and urges the true doctrines of grace, and especially in their human and social obligations, it will still attract multitudes to its pages. Never was there a riper time than this for its mission. The buying and selling of our brethren and sisters has ceased—gone down under blows which it had no small share in inflicting. But "race odium," as a neighbor sheet justly calls it, has not ceased. It burns yet in North and South, in East and West, against American, African, and Asiatic. The Europeans who rule this continent, the Japhethites, abhor their brothers of Shem and of Ham. They have abhorrence not a little toward each other. English and Irish, French and German do not dwell together in unity; but they cease their internal feuds in their animosity toward the original inhabitants of the other three continents. They hate the Indian, the African, and the Chinaman. Of these the most loathed is the one that is the most deserving, and strangely, too, the one that is the most largely admixed with the European blood. The Anglo-African, has been on this soil as long as the European, in many cases longer; for no immigration from Africa has taken place in nearly seventy years, while half our white population to-day is probably the descendants of emigrants or the emigrants themselves, who have entered our country since that time.

These native-born and ancestral-born peoples have accepted our faith, our language, our manners. They are among our most devout Christians. They are our most expert workmen in every kind of labor they have been allowed to engage in. No such cooks and hair-dressers and house servants exist in the North—the only fields there they have been permitted freely to occupy. No superior artisans in every form of industry are found in the South. They are our best carpenters, masons, painters, tailors. The dentist in the city of Atlanta who has the largest business and from the most prominent citizens is a man of color, was a slave of his own father, and paid his father three hundred dollars a year for liberty to pursue his calling up into the war, and to the legal part of his father's family paid during the war sometimes as high as ten thousand dollars in currency. Yet this accomplished and popular professional gentleman would not be allowed to attend with his family, equally accomplished, any place of general entertainment in that city, nor board at its hotels, though better able to pay his board than many of the slightly whiter faces that put up there; nor would he be allowed to ride in a respectable and cleanly car; nor send his children to the nearest or the highest school; nor, worst of all, to hire a pew in any of the churches where his wealthy patrons pray and preach and read that declaration of God the Holy Ghost: "He that hateth his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?" But it is not Atlanta alone or the South where he would be thus ostracised. The Ohio Supreme Court has just decided that his family has no rights in the public schools of that state. New York City would expel him from her hotels, theaters, schools, and churches. Every part of the country would discriminate against him on account of his slight dash of not displeasing color. What is true of him is true of all. "The leprosy lies deep within."

There is only one cure for it. Law. The people know it is wrong. Every body knows it. It is as palpable as was the iniquity of

slavery, of which it is the root and fætnis.

We cut down the tree, or God did. Shall we pull up the root? If not, he will make us do it. With sad hearts and bloody hands, will he compel us to this service.

Law alone abolishes a seated evil. Moral assuasion never killed so much as a mosquito sin. This Dio Lewis prohibition reform is as vain as were his girlish gymnastics. It will do as a preparative, as a stirrer up of the conscience, as a strengthener of the arm of the law; but only law itself can tear up that or any social evil. The rumseller will obey law when compelled; but no crying woman or praying priest or eloquent doctor or scientific treatise will be regarded. So will the caste spirit be cast out by law and law only.

It has been said the schools in the South would be ruined if this law should prevail. That is not true. But perhaps they had better be ruined than perpetually to train little children and youth to abhor each other who have no natural antipathies. Only last Sunday I saw a little white boy running in to kiss a clergyman with a kiss he had taken from a black man's lips. The clergyman refused to receive the kiss. Who was the superior? A little child shall lead them. That child has no antipathies to his colored playmate. Why should he be compelled to separate at school hours, when he is with him all the time out of school? Why should their parents interfere to prevent the brotherhood which thus naturally reveals itself?

The old Southern families love and revere their nurse almost more than they do their mother. What is home to them without a "mammie"? In fact, they take this softest of human words, which the rest of the world over is applied to the mother, and give it to their black mother, from whose breast they fed, in whose lap they lay, at whose feet they played all through their puling infancy and merry childhood.

Is it not an outrage against humanity to allow legislation to prevent that "mammie" and her own children from any of the social rights and privileges her foster sons and daughters enjoy? When you see these cultivated ladies and gentlemen, tinged slightly and in many cases imperceptibly, huddled together like swine in horrid cars, where the white superior comes to smoke; when you see, as you will at Macon, a sign over one entrance to the depot "Colored Entrance," as if one of these persons going in the other gate would defile all his possibly whiter kindred; when you see the mean and nasty saloons furnished them at our chief depots in the South, with "Colored" or "Freedmen's Saloon" over it (a just rebuke is that use of the word freedmen, which ought to be dropped immediately from our vocabulary—banks, aid societies, and all); when you see this forced and unnatural and most sinful separation, you will be convinced that the Civil Rights Bill ought instantly to become a law.

Much more ought this to be the case because of the perils which now attend these gentlemen of color in consequence of unequal legislation. In Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi, and I believe Louisiana the Civil Rights Bill is enacted as a local law. Consequently, there is more liberty in these states than in most of the states at the North. But that makes it more dangerous when their colored citizens cross their boundaries.

A South Carolina legislator, a gentleman in dress and bearing, went over the bridge that separates his state from Georgia, a few weeks ago, into the city of Augusta. Some one recognized him, and asked him if he was not from South Carolina. He answered that he was. Immediately a mob of white brethren till the road entered the upper state. At the first station in that state the conductor came to him and ordered him to get on the "Jim Crow Car," as they call it here. He refused to go. He again ordered

He again ordered



him, and sought to drag him out of his seat. He resisted. The conductor went on the platform of the depot; and very soon four young men of the place appeared at the window with pistols cocked, and told him if he did not get out of that seat they would shoot him dead. He knew their nature too well. He had no protection. No jury in that state would convict or governor hang the shooting men. He had to get up and go forward. In less than twenty miles he was round again into Mississippi and occupying his old seat. The conductor got off at the station before they entered the free state, or he would have been arrested.

Now there is no cure for this evil except by law. A gentleman in North Carolina, a native and a white man, who favors the law, said it would take a century to get it through that state. Not five thousand votes could it get to-day, he said. The colored voters did not dare to vote for it, though they all desire it; and the others would plump their verdict solid against it.

Our only way of relief is through Congress. Wisely was the power reserved in the constitutional amendment for this act. Let it be exercised. No interest will suffer. The schools will be as prosperous then as now—more prosperous. In the larger cities localities are so largely of different colors that the masses of each school for a time would be of one sort. The best scholar would be the pride of the school, as Prof. Greener (now of the South Carolina University) was a favorite of his class in Harvard. The high schools would have only a moderate sprinkling of the offensive hue at first, and these would be as welcome and as well treated as any other scholars. In the country there is less prejudice; and the small neighborhoods could have so much longer schooling than now, by virtue of including all the children on the basis of representation, that they would accept the professedly disagreeable requisition for the benefits that would follow, "from seeming evil thus educating good."

Let not Mr. Sumner and General Butler falter. Their true and perfect fame rests on bringing forth this capstone. A daily in the South, noting a ball given by the servants of a hotel to their friends, at the expense of the landlord, thought it a sign of there being no need of a civil rights bill, and went off, in a burst of enthusiasm into poetry, or what it called poetry.

"Howl, Sumner, howl!"

was its chief line. But what if these ladies and gentlemen had come to the city on the railroad, and wished to return in a cleanly car. Could they have put their nice garments, which the paper itself approved, anywhere except among the vile expectorations of the noble white? What if some of them had wished to stay all night. Could they have had as good quarters in that hotel, built by radical Northerners, as any of those who, a week or two before, had a jike ball in the same house? Why was not the ball given in the regular parlors, as the other was, instead of in an unfurnished room? Could any of these gentlemen or ladies, even had it been a representative and his wife, have sat down the next morning at one of those tables among the other guests? Till these things are, all balls and banquets served to servants keep them servants still and make them yet more servile. Let Mr. Sumner speak on, whatever opprobrious word is hurled at him. No man has done the state such service. No man has done it as much. His resolution to abolish our mutual battles from our common flag is right. His resolution to abolish this cruel and unnational and anti-Christian hate from our laws is more right. Wipe out the whole cause of the war before the names of its bloody fields are erased from its banner.

We hope and pray that THE INDEPENDENT will make its old fame dim, by reason of its greater fame coming and to come, in advocating all the Christian reforms arising and demanding establishment in human society, chief of which at this moment, as the one embracing the great central idea of Christianity—the brotherhood of man—is the legal abolishment of all distinctions based on color, race, or previous condition of servitude. This out of the way, the ballot for woman, the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating beverages, and other kindred Christian duties may demand success.

But let us first of all break the last link of the long oppression under which our brethren have suffered. Let us break every yoke, and let the oppressed go completely free. The last is often the heaviest, because it is the last. Social ostracism is worse than previous bondage. "When I think what has been done in my memory," said one of these aggrieved gentlemen to me, "I am overwhelmed with gratitude. But when I feel what is yet in me, I realize a heavier yoke than ever."

May these last burdens fall, and fall soon. Every Southern man of color prays for their removal. One million of voters still thus enslaved pray for it. Five millions of still enchained people pray for it. Ten millions of Christians, who accept the whole Gospel, pray for it. The whole people know that it ought to be done, and will rejoice over it when done. Let it be enacted, and that right early.

### UNTO THIS LAST.

BY BARTON GREY.

So the praying, the longing, the waiting,

The thrills of a love-laden past,

The hopes of so tender creating,

They have come to this then, at the last!

The hands slip asunder—the faces

In paths far divided are set;

Between us the night's hollow spaces

Are full of regret.

Borne back by the billows of sorrow,

From the rock-girdled shores of delight,

With the shades of an ominous morrow

Forecast from the caves of the night;

Is it well, soul of mine, thou shouldst dally

In meads where the lotos-buds swell?

What though fair flowers dapple the valley,

O soul, is it well?

Not here are the amaranth garlands,

Not here are the asphodel bowers,

Though the beauty of many and far lands,

Shines out in these festival flowers,

The sunset still crowns the dim summit

With a crown of ineffable light,

And the sweep of humanity's plummet

Cannot fathom the night.

These feet that are clogged with Time's burdens,

These hands that are stained with a strife

That wins no celestial guerdons,

That conquers no heavenly life,

What boots them here idle to wander?

I have scattered below in the vale;

Who knows what strange snares may lurk

yonder,

What terrors assail?

I have scattered below in the valley.

Where the seed is the husbandman waits,

And the days of our years ever tally

With the count that is kept by the Fates.

I am one, and the battles are many;

I am weak, and the foeman is strong;

Sow the seed, though the ear hear not any

Sweet harvesting song.

The gleam of a smile that, though human,

Was fraught with a heavenly spell;

The soft, tender touch of a woman

Have vanished. What then? Is it well—

Is it well that the head should droop dreary

Down here in the light of the sun?

Is it well that the feet should be weary

And the journey half done?

I know not the tales that they tell us

Of an end where the lost is the found.

The great sun shines still as in Hellas,

Where the temples of Phœbus were crowned.

I know not the song of the zephyr;

I read not the voice of the birds;

Though the brook spake, my dull ears were

deaf

Than stone to its words.

I am naught but the guest of an hour,

I am naught but a wayfaring man,

Hurried on by a pitiless power,

Sowing here, reaping there, as I can.

I have looked, and no hues iridescent

Gleam glad from the Future's dim gates;

Is there more for man, then, than the present—

Is there love with the Fates?

Ah! well, there is room in the bosom

Of her who holds all things for aye,

Who fashions the bud with the blossom,

Who gathers the night with the day.

From the toll of the sower and reaper,

From the weary, the profitless quest,

There is room for the sleep of the sleeper,

And silence, and rest.

So patiently here in the valley

I shall toil, for the gloaming comes soon;

Nor fret for yon summits, nor dally

Where the rose-gardens thrill to the moon.

I shall work the life-work that's before me,

Till I turn, and, veiled close from the light,

While the grass and the flowers bend o'er me,

Fall asleep for the night.

### IRISH HOME AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BY JAMES ALEXANDER MOWATT.

[THIS article was written before the elections were completed which have so thoroughly vindicated its soundness.—ED.]

That the bishops and priests cannot wholly control Irish elections may be proved by the following facts:

The Catholic Bishop of Limerick, who is now supporting Mr. Kelly as a candidate for the county, made an effort in 1871 to start a Roman Catholic candidate to represent the Catholic city of Limerick in the House of Commons. The people unanimously called for an Irish Protestant, in Isaac Butt, Q. C., and the Catholic bishop was compelled to give way. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, who used the celebrated expression that "Hell is not hot enough nor eternity long enough to punish the Fenians," endeavored to have a sound Roman Catholic elected for the County Kerry, who would vote for Denominational Education and oppose Home Rule. The Irish Catholic electors of Kerry elected an Irish Protestant to represent them and their "Home Rule" views, and utterly defeated the Bishop's candidate. The County Tipperary rejected a Roman Catholic candidate, and elected an Irish Protestant, the Hon. Charles White, colonel of one of Her Majesty's regiments of Guards, son of the late Lord Annaly, and brother to the present Lord Annaly, who has just inherited the title. When the County of Longford became vacant by the elevation to the House of Lords of the present Lord Greville, the Roman Catholic bishop and a section of the clergy supported the election of the newly-created peer's son. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of *The Nation* newspaper, the leading Irish Catholic in the "Home Rule" movement, proceeded to Longford and started Mr. John Martin, a Presbyterian, then absent in the United States, against the bishop's candidate. Is it necessary for me to multiply, as I might do, these illustrative cases, to establish that it is not in the power of the priests of Ireland to secure the election of their own candidates? Whoever writes so does not know Ireland, nor the Irish.

It has been asserted that "the Home Rulers understand that, without the priests, they will not succeed in carrying the popular vote."

The very reverse of this is correct. If the priests of Ireland wished to risk their entire hold on the populace, they could not adopt a course which would bring it about so speedily as to offer any opposition to "Home Rule." It appears to be the idea of many in America that the priests lead the people in politics in Ireland. On the contrary, it is the priests who must go with the people. The priests have stood aloof, again and again from organizations in Ireland, agitating the repeal of public grievances until they saw very distinctly on which side strong, irresistible public opinion was running; and then they could not afford to remain behind the people, but floated on with the popular tide.

The education question has never been touched upon by the Home Rulers. Never. They confine themselves solely to the agitation of their one single purpose—the securing of a local parliament in Dublin, to legislate upon Irish affairs, and in connection with a federal arrangement between England, Ireland, and Scotland for imperial purposes.

"Local legislation," or Home Rule, it has been said, "is the very essence of all good government." That being the case, what right has any one to ask, How is an Irish parliament going to legislate in all time to come? If some other power must see how the education question or any other question is to be treated by a parliament in College Green before that legislature is permitted to assemble, then that is not "local legislation" nor "Home Rule." To stop to consider what Ireland would do under a federal arrangement and by its own parliament is just the same as asking, What will be the conduct and course of the negroes of the Southern plantations if emancipated and made free citizens of this free republic? The freedom and citizenship of the colored man were his

inalienable, natural rights, irrespective of any question as to the future use he might make of these rights when attained. So is it on this first question of "Home Rule." Any other principle of dealing with the liberation and independence of Ireland would be wholly opposed to the entire spirit of THE INDEPENDENT in its long and able advocacy of the abolition of slavery.

Even suppose that an Irish parliament would legislate in favor of denominational education; how would the case then stand? In round numbers there are five and a half millions of a population in Ireland. Of these nearly four and a half millions are Catholics. Then about half a million are Episcopal Protestants, and the other half million Presbyterians and Methodists, with a very few Baptists, Congregationalists, and Quakers. Now the Episcopal Protestants never yet joined in with the National School System of Ireland. They have "the Church Education Society Schools," just as the Catholics here in the United States the Christian Brothers' and Jesuits' schools. It is only twelve years since the Wesleyans of Ireland united with the National Education System. Prior to that they and Cardinal Cullen were in the same boat on this question. The Primitive Wesleyans are still the very bitterest opponents of the national schools and would not send their children to them, because the Bible is not allowed to be read at all hours or any hour each day. The entire Orangemen of the North of Ireland are opposed to the national schools, as one man, and want denominational schools. These "Northern Protestants," then, would not dread a change to denominational schools for them. Their objection is to allowing any other schools, in the entire of Ireland, than intensely Protestant schools, where Papists should be whipped into learning passages of the Bible by the yard; being daily pointed out therefrom "the errors of Popery."

All that Cardinal Cullen has ever demanded has been a division of the public school funds amongst each religious denomination, *pro rata*; and each church or sect to have entire control of their own schools, with general government inspection in secular branches. This is about what the Catholic hierarchy demands also in America. This is the system, too, which practically exists in England, and to which the Cardinal always points as an illustration of all that he desires.

If all this were passed into law by an Irish legislature, there would still be no "dictation from an education committee elected by a Catholic majority." There would be no interference whatever with Protestants and their management of their own schools.

But "a Catholic majority" in an Irish house of commons could not do even this. The Irish Parliament is to be composed of "the Queen, lords, and commons of Ireland." With a "Catholic majority" in the Commons, which would be even doubtful, the lords would be almost exclusively Protestant, and they would throw out every measure attempting to deal unfairly, inequitably, or unjustly with the Irish Protestants.

The simple truth is that all questions such as that raised about Irish education are but the merest "scarecrows," set up to endeavor to frighten men from doing what is abstractly right and just toward Ireland in "Home Rule."

Never in the entire history of Ireland did the Catholic Irish ever persecute or deal unjustly with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. Persecution has been, I deeply regret to say, all the other way. And yet, persecuted as Irish Catholics have ever been, they have given the first place to Protestants as Irish patriotic leaders. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, "Silken Thomas" (another Lord Fitzgerald), Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, the Brothers Sheara, Smith O'Brien, John Martin, John Mitchell, W. Clarke Luby were all Protestant leaders.

As an Irish Methodist I have no fear of antagonistic legislation from an Irish parliament on Protestant questions. And, even if an Irish parliament should grossly mismanage Irish interests and Irish legislation, I still claim that this is our own business, as Irishmen, and not for any others to dictate to us upon it.



**BUDDHA, OR SOCRATES?**

BY PROF. L. CLARK SEELYE.

PROF. GRIFFIN, in his interesting article on "Buddhism in Japan," lately published in THE INDEPENDENT, quotes from Max Müller to the effect that Buddhism taught "virtues unknown in any heathen system of morality—such as the duty of forgiving insults and not rewarding evil with evil."

It is a little surprising that any one with Max Müller's reputation for scholarship should have made such an assertion, in the first place, and still more that it should so frequently be repeated by others. Has the modern passion for Oriental studies caused men to forget their classics? For surely it is only necessary to mention the Dialogues of Plato to recall to classic scholars many illustrations of a morality not inferior in any respect to that which is found in the huge folios—half legendary and half apocryphal—which contain the precepts of Gautama. Take a portion of Socrates's answer to Crito, when he urges the philosopher to escape from prison, and we see at once how incorrect is the statement to which we have alluded:

*Socrates.* "Are we to say that we are never intentionally to do wrong, or that in one way we ought and in another way we ought not to do wrong; or is doing wrong always evil and dishonorable, as I was just now saying, and as has been already acknowledged by us? . . . Or are we to rest assured, in spite of the opinion of the many and in spite of consequences, whether better or worse, of the truth of what was then said, that injustice is always an evil and dishonor to him who acts unjustly? Shall we affirm that?"

*Crito.* "Yes."

*Soc.* "Then we must do no wrong?"

*Cr.* "Certainly not."

*Soc.* "Nor when injured injure in return, as the many imagine; for we must injure no one at all?"

*Cr.* "Clearly not."

*Soc.* "Again, Crito, may we do evil?"

*Cr.* "Surely not, Socrates."

*Soc.* "And what of doing evil in return for evil, as the many generally do—is that just or not?"

*Cr.* "Not just."

*Soc.* "For doing evil to another is the same as injuring him?"

*Cr.* "Very true."

*Soc.* "Then we ought not to retaliate or render evil to evil to any one, whatever evil we may have suffered from him."

I have yet to see in any of the extracts from the "Triptika," or the Buddhist canons, a single passage in which the sin of retaliation is so concisely or clearly expressed. Nor is the passage an exceptional one. I might refer to another, in the "Gorgias," in which Socrates maintains not only that "the doing of injustice is the greatest of evils," but also that "he who has done wrong and not been punished is the most miserable of all men, and that the doer of injustice is more miserable than the sufferer and he who escapes punishment more miserable than he who suffers." Many other illustrations of the same virtue might be given from the Socratic dialogues—illustrations, also, we should remember, which have not been culled from the extravagant laudations of men who lived several hundred years after the death of the object of their adoration, as is the case with all the Buddhist maxims; but taken directly from the undoubted writings of the intimate friend and pupil of Socrates himself. Indeed, in whatever way we compare the morality of these two great leaders, the higher, I think, will appear that of the Athenian Sage.

To Buddha there is no Creator nor any Absolute Being. Socrates reverently believes in a God who is a creator and moral governor and a guardian and enlightener of souls. To Buddha existence is the greatest of evils and complete annihilation the highest conception of bliss. The perfect soul, in ordinary Buddhist phraseology, is blown out like a lamp.

Listen to what Socrates says in the Phædo:

"The soul is in the very likeness of the divine and immortal and intelligible and uniform and indissoluble and unchangeable. . . . And are we to suppose that the soul, which is invisible, in passing to the true Hades, which, like her, is invisible and pure and noble, and on her way to the good and wise God—whither, if God will, my soul is also soon to go—that the soul, I repeat, if this be her nature and origin, is blown away and perishes immediately on quitting the body, as the many

say? This can never be, my dear Simmias and Cebes."

And are not the following words more like the dying utterances of a Christian saint than a heathen philosopher? Referring to the old notion that the swans, because they are sacred to Apollo and have the gift of prophecy, sing more sweetly before they die, anticipating the good things of another world, he says: "And I, too, believing myself to be the consecrated servant of the same God and the fellow servant of the swans, and thinking that I have received from my Master gifts of prophecy which are not inferior to theirs, would not go out of life less merrily than the swans." Is there anything in Buddhist literature to be compared with this?

We have no disposition to detract from the merits of Buddha. We rejoice at all the discoveries which our enthusiastic Oriental scholars, during the past few years, have made concerning him. Only let them not seek to obscure thereby a greater light. We would suggest, also, to those men who are so earnestly endeavoring to prove that Christianity is derived from Buddhism, that they will find Socrates a much more promising subject. Perhaps, after studying more carefully the effects of any heathen system of morality, they will understand better the words of the Apostle: "For what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending his own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh; that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit."

Christ alone has imparted the motive power by which the highest morality can be realized. Christianity need seek no stronger evidence of its superiority over every other system of morals.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.**

BY FREDERICK VINTON.

A STRANGE feeling of nearness to the remote past, and even to famous persons in it, comes over us when we see what has been disinterred during the last thirty years. Not only have dead nations and civilizations been unburied; but we have seemed to come face to face with individuals of that distant period, to take them by the hand, and almost to hear them speak. Artemisia\* and Mausolus to our childish ears sounded as hollow as Rowena and Ivanhoe. But now we may go to the British Museum and see the face of that same Mausolus, sculptured by command of that very Artemisia. It is not yet ten years since Mr. Newton, of the British Museum, published the story of his discovery of those relics of the ancient Halicarnassus, in Caria. In 1855 he first saw and instantly recognized the character of what many Europeans had seen without comprehending—the heads of several marble lions, once ornaments of the Mausoleum, but now inserted in the wall of the Turkish Castle of Budrum. The majestic tomb of Mausolus, surmounted by his statue, erected 350 years before Christ, long the admiration of the world, afterward the spoil of earthquake and of warfare, became at last a quarry from which materials were drawn by the Knights of Rhodes to build their fortress, an outpost of Christianity, in its struggle with Mohammedanism for the possession of Asia Minor. So utterly had the monument disappeared that eager inquirers for classic antiquities long sought in vain for the spot where it had stood. It was in January, 1857, that Mr. Newton found "a battered fragment of a marble lion," under a wall which he removed. In that wall were "five or six drums of Ionic columns of fine Parian marble." In the vicinity were numerous fragments of similar sort. The whole region was covered by Turkish houses and gardens, which he had to buy, demolish, and remove. In the end, he discovered square shelves of native rock, on some of which yet remained foundations of an extensive building. Piecing together the odds and ends of broken sculpture, he was able at last to restore, with convincing exactness, many ornaments of the building and to recognize its principal features. For whole slabs of shattered

\*The person we speak of is not the warlike queen, admiral of her own fleet during the Persian invasion of Greece; but another queen of Halicarnassus, who lived a hundred and thirty years later, B.C. 350.

frieze remained, representing a battle of Amazons and Greeks. Fragments of lions, so numerous that they may have constituted a continuous guard around the roof; remains of sculptured horses and portions of a chariot, which probably formed the central group adorning the summit; and finally the limbs, trunk, and head of a noble statue, carved, it is likely, as a portrait of Mausolus himself. All this we had read of in Pliny; but now we see it ourselves. We know that no less an artist than Scopas, the rival of Praxiteles, assisted in building and decorating this mausoleum; therefore this statue may be his work. The entire structure bespeaks the love and admiration of Artemisia; and, though we may not believe that she mingled the ashes of Mausolus with her daily drink, we must believe that on these very stones her eyes have rested.

Nearly at the same time Mr. Newton examined another monument, more ancient and historically more important, which had long adorned the Hippodrome at Constantinople. The battle of Plataea was fought B. C. 479. To commemorate the alliance of Grecian states which then repulsed the Persian invader, it was resolved that a golden tripod, made from the barbarian spoils, should be consecrated at Delphi. The lofty pedestal on which it stood was the heads of three bronze serpents intertwined as one, forming a column twenty feet in height. When Delphi was pillaged by the Phocians, about 350 B. C., the tripod disappeared; but the serpent column remained. Constantine the Great removed it to his new city, 330 years after Christ and 800 years from its erection at Delphi. Its battered remains may yet be seen at Constantinople—1,543 years since its removal thither and 2,350 years since the battle of Plataea—one of the most ancient things visible of the works of man. It has been observed and described by travelers in every age of its duration, so that skepticism itself is convinced of its identity. In November, 1855, armed with a firman obtained by Lord Stratford, Mr. Newton removed from the base of this monument the six feet of earth which was laid over the square two hundred and fifty years ago. He found that the lower spirals had been broken off, just as the heads are known to have been barbarously mutilated three hundred years ago. Yet, maimed and dishonored as it is, this poor relic of Grecian glories supplies a striking confirmation of the statements of its contemporary historians. Herodotus and Thucydides declare that Pausanias, the Spartan regent and general, inflated by the celebrity he had acquired at Plataea, caused an inscription to be engraved on this monument, ascribing to himself the deliverance of Greece. When he fell into disgrace, the Spartans erased his distich, and more justly enumerated the Grecian states present at Plataea, Thermopylae, and Salamis. Soon after Mr. Newton's excavation around the bronze serpents—acid having been employed to remove the incrustation of ages—a long inscription in Archaic letters was traceable on the coils, and at length satisfactorily deciphered. Thirty-one are legible and traces of three more above the present surface of the ground. First stand the Lacedæmonians, Athenians, and Corinthians, nearest the bottom; then follow other states of continental Greece; then the islanders and outlying colonies at the north and west. Herodotus names thirty-six confederate states, nearly in the same order as upon the Delphic serpent. Pausanias, the topographer, gives the same as inscribed on a statue of Zeno at Olympia, on the same occasion. "On the sixteenth coil of the serpent is a visible depression of the surface, such as would be caused by cutting away a previous inscription." Thus everything corresponds with the ancient authorities; increasing, therefore, our confidence in whatever else they have asserted.

How august and venerable is this monument! The very metal of which it is composed was probably fused from Persian armor worn at Plataea and in other battles of the invasion. Three glorious Greeks of its primitive period—Pausanias, Themistocles, and Aristides (household words from our childhood)—probably saw its erection. Every eminent Greek of after times and every traveler from foreign countries would visit this statue and read this inscription. Con-

stantine surely beheld it, and the long line of his imperial successors—Justinian, Theodosius, Paleologus. This serpent has witnessed the flood of strife and conquest sweep past its base a hundred times—Christians, Saracens, Crusaders, Turks. Pagan in its origin, it saw at length Christianity ascend the throne of the world. Then came the "pale, disastrous planet" from Arabia, which was for a season to bedim the landscape; till the reflux of civilization and religion was to light up the East once more with perfect and final day. He who stands in the Hippodrome of Constantinople can touch with his hand that which has been part of all the past of the civilized world.

**PRAYING AGAINST INTemperance.**

BY THE REV. JOHN HUSSEY.

THIS movement is fast losing its local character. It has already reached nearly a fourth part of the State of Ohio, and is spreading yet with amazing rapidity in this state and in Indiana. What shall we call it? It bids fair to rival some of those moral epidemics which stand out in history as phenomena of whose real cause no satisfactory account can be given. A method at first view apparently so absurd that those who hear of it from a little distance even say it is very folly and madness, and even profanation of sacred things, who yet, when it catches among them, fall into the movement and think it just the thing.

*Its Place of Origin.*—Southern Ohio was perhaps the last place where one would have supposed that such a movement could begin. The people of the section where this work took form belong less than any other people of our country north of the Ohio River, except those of some parts of Southern Indiana, to the New England type. Between the Scioto and Miami rivers lies the "Virginia Military Reservation," granted by the General Government to the State of Virginia, in place of claims which the latter state relinquished to the Northwestern Territory. This large territory was settled originally by Virginians who had Revolutionary claims. The land was owned in very large tracts, and has been more or less subdivided. The old Virginia families have always been very influential, especially in the counties Highland, Fayette, and Ross. Early in this century many came to Southern Ohio from other Southern states. The Friends or Quakers came from Virginia and Western North Carolina in such numbers as to exhaust some of their settlements in those states, and purchased of the old Virginians in Ohio smaller bodies of land, forming a line of settlements from Lawrence county, through Jackson, Ross, Highland, Clinton, to Warren. The great body of the Quakers are now in the three latter counties. These plain Christians have been an important element in the prayer movement, but were not much concerned in its first origin, as few of them are found either in Hillsborough or Washington, the two places where success was first achieved. Somehow there is a law of Nature which "old families" are prone to violate. Family pride is not apt to be an active element in the busy industries of life. Too much leisure invites dissipation, and many of the scions of our excellent old families have gone under before the destroying evil of intemperance. Hardly a prominent family in Hillsborough but has felt the keen shafts of this adversary. In some all the male members have died intemperate or are in danger of doing so. If it were not improper, I could connect with the names of the most of the women who are prominent in carrying on this movement in two of the largest places in which this work has been highly successful some one dear as life cut down in youth or manhood; with some of whose names the country at large is not unfamiliar; of all professions, physicians, lawyers, and not omitting a shining example in the clerical profession—some in public life, others renowned in war. The religious element is an important one and has given soul to the whole movement. The churches of all of the principal denominations are many of them large, and have for two generations wielded a powerful influence. The three principal religious bodies are Presbyte-



ians, Methodists, and Quakers. In Hillsborough the Presbyterian church numbers over 400 communicants. The Methodists do not, I presume, fall far behind them. In one of the towns reformed the Quakers have 600 members. Religion is influential, and hence the essential elements were at hand.

**The Method.**—The means which the women have employed have exposed them to much criticism. Some would object to anything which might accomplish the end. Wicked people who do not believe at all in prayer, especially German infidels, consider the means employed a profanation of sacred things. They say it degrades the "God idea." It is very true that there is nothing in a liquor saloon that suggests devotion. The coarse conversation of the frequenters of low doggeries is a shame to the "man idea," much more to the "God idea." Prayer and beer-jerking do not belong together. We accept so far the criticism of the German infidel press. But which ought to give place to the other remains to be settled. The women have carried out the plan which they at first adopted with great persistence. They undertook to pray the evil out of existence. By going to the saloons, they showed a practical appreciation of the situation. They will not only pray for the saloon-keeper, but with him. And they sing, pray, and exhort, all in entire faith, with earnestness, seriousness, and perfect order. They have forced the dealer in ardent drinks to defend himself and his business. The attempt to do so utterly breaks down the confidence of the dealer in the business. It takes the heart out of him for the prosecution of it. If he is not quite without feeling, he breaks down, and in shame or in tears he confesses all the truth. If the women are not admitted, they stop before the door and pray and sing and read, remaining for hours—sometimes building a tabernacle to shield them from the storm. Day after day they keep up the business, going from one low doggery or splendid saloon to another, and continuing by the hour before the shops of obstinate sinners, praying in perfect decorum for God's mercy and peace to descend upon the person and the family of the slayer of the strong, if he turns from his evil ways. But if he persists in wrongdoing; if he continues to put the cup to his neighbor's lip; if, by his awful sinning, he entices souls to destruction, he is given to understand that ruin will overwhelm him and his family. Of course, there is excitement; but no disorder and no wildness. In most cases the pledge—for every one is invited to sign a pledge—is finally signed and the business closed up. The men are indirectly in many ways engaged in the business. They hold prayer-meetings in the churches, while the women pray in the saloons or in the streets; they stand pledged to defend from any insult or bodily harm; they subscribe money for legal defense, if the women are arraigned.

Already some three or four hundred saloons have been closed up, and as many more are actively besieged and will have to yield. If the snow and slush and the severe cold of the past two months have been no impediment to the prosecution of the work, surely the pleasanter days of opening spring will offer nothing in the weather to retard the work. Success is assured so far as stopping the business as conducted openly is concerned. But what will be the permanent influence on liquor-selling is a matter about which diverse opinions are held. Some say, with apparent reason, that the sentiment of opposition to the business will have more decided influence in our communities. Only a generation ago drinking was no bar to church fellowship and the liquor dealer was a respectable individual. It was a decided advance to say to the inebriate and to the tippler, You cannot be in good standing in the church, and for the saloon keeper to be considered as having no respectable standing. Now it is proposed to tolerate no longer the open temptation to the vice of dram-drinking. If liquor is sold and drunk, it shall be in no public place or way; it shall not flaunt its banners in the faces of an outraged people; it shall not tempt with gilded halls the youth who has not formed the habit of tipping, or the man given to the vice by habit and who might reform. The war on the drug-stores has revealed the source of

much respectable drinking; and has been extremely unrelenting and generally successful. Physicians are rebuked for countenancing the habit and druggists are pledged to sell no more. It seems some of the druggists have done a large business in supplying a certain class of tipplers, and they have fought hard to keep the trade. Drug-stores have multiplied and grace nearly every corner, and the unsuspecting wondered that so many found business to do. This is a new revelation, and one people were not prepared for, and the amount of their traffic in long-necked bottles is found to be a principal source of revenue.

The movement is a surprise in the way it spreads. It now reaches to more than a dozen counties in our state and has sprung up in Indiana. We have only seen perhaps the beginning of it. Women go in delegations from conquering to new conquests with flame in hand, and so pass on the "heat" which Dio Lewis says is required. To a conquering host achievements give courage and assure success.

The arm of the law has not been invoked as a principal agent. But doubtless our laws have lent important aid in the movement. As a general thing, neither side have made appeals to law. It did not become saloon keepers to appeal to, that law they daily violated to protect them simply from annoyance of prayers and singing. But, when it comes to law, the temperance people have the advantage. If this movement does nothing else than secure the enforcement of the laws we have, it will be a great success.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18th, 1874.

**Science.**

SOME years ago Thomas Kite, of Cincinnati, observed a crustacean of curious form swimming in a temporary pool of rain water. It was one of the Entomostraca—as such possessing a shell consisting of two valves, which are united by a hinge at the back of the animal, and which have close-fitting free margins, so that when closed the body and limbs are entirely concealed. They resemble greatly certain small fresh-water mollusca. Species no larger than a pin's head are abundant in horse-troughs, springs, etc., and belong to the genus *Cypris*. That observed by Mr. Kite is much larger, and is not known to occur in flowing water. It was named *Limnædella Kites* by Girard. It has since then been observed in Pennsylvania, in rain puddles standing in the ruts of roads in woods; and in New Jersey, in similar pools alongside of roads in the open country. The wonder naturally is how strictly aquatic, branchiferous animals can be propagated under the circumstances, and how they can be distributed from place to place. A similar species has been recently observed by M. Tassander in pools in the valley of the Seine. These were left by a flood of the river, and before drying up became populous with a species of the *Cypridae*.

The most remarkable examples of this kind are, however, to be observed on the plains of Kansas and Colorado. Here rains create temporary pools in depressions of the surface, which may remain for a few days or weeks, but are all dried up by the end of September. Nevertheless, some of them at least swarm with a population of branchiferous crustaceans, and larvae of insects, with the adults, which in their developed state come to the surface for air or live on the adjacent banks. Observations on a pool of this kind determined sixteen species which lived in or on the water, which had an area of thirty feet by fifteen and a depth not exceeding a foot. Three of the species were worms six insects, one arachnid, and eight crustaceans. The insects were a bluish fly with a pale bloom, which ran rapidly over the surface, adding its progress by its wings; a slender beetle, that clung to the submerged stems; two species of actively-swimming water beetles, one beautifully varied with white, and a sluggish pale green species, which swam readily. There was also that cosmopolitan boatman, who swims on his back, the hemipterous *Notonecta*. One of the worms was delicately striped with lines and rows of dots; another was soft and jointless, and could contract itself into a mere lump or extend itself to considerable length. It was no doubt a planarian and was of a pea-green color. Another planarian was white, and some of its internal organs showed as a milk-white zigzag figure through the body walls. It swam freely through the water. Of the Crustaceans four were the shelled *Cyprids*. One was very small, short oval, and green; another, still smaller, was a long oval, straw-colored, and covered with hair; a third was large as a small pea, almost globular, and brilliant green. It

was very abundant, swimming in twos and threes among the grass-stems or near the surface. The fourth was a gigantic species, large as the thumb nail and of a pale reddish orange color. It was frequently observed in encounters with others of its species. The water was alive with shoals of what appeared to be at first slight the translucent fry of some fish. On closer observation, they proved to be elongate Crustaceans allied to the Branchipus, their delicately fringed gills hanging suspended from the blinder segments of the body in the position usually devoted to feet among many other articulates. They were covered with a jointed coat of mail and darted about with great activity. They were elegant creatures, with a crimson tail, setting off the glass-like clearness of the body. The most singular of these forms is the Cyclops. It resembles superficially the king crab of our seashores, truly indeed in the great brooker or shield covering the head and thorax. It has a single elevation on the middle of the top of the head, for two eye-windows or cornes, and a pair of widely-separated eyes look downward to the bottom of the water. The tail or body, instead of being solid, as in the king crab, is soft, jointed, and worm-like, and bears a pair of feelers at the end. These curious creatures swim on the bottom, chasing each other here and there, resembling in their motions and form diminutive cat fishes. Some other forms were minute, crimson, and strangely formed creatures. The common arachnid was a round-bodied Hydrachna, or water-tick, of a bright red color.

This population, evidently, has a short life and a merry, and it is probable that their existence is only secured by the long preservation of the eggs in the bottoms of the dry ponds, which may be readily carried from place by winds during the dry season.

The fishes of the tertiary formations present remarkable similarities to those of the present period. In the United States those of the Eocene are cat fishes, gar, and dog fishes, differing but little from modern American types of fresh waters. In brackish formations of the same age are herring and perch, related to the *Aphredodirus* of our coasts. In fresh water states, in Nevada and Colorado, suckers and cat fishes, still more like the modern ones, exist in great profusion of individuals and poverty of species. The fishes of the Cretaceous formation are much more peculiar, and never, so far as known in America, of existing genera. Most of them are formidably armed with teeth and spines. In one species the teeth are smooth cones, two inches in length, and the spine of the breast fin (pectoral) is made of numerous aggregated rays, to the length of nearly four feet. The front edge is covered with enamel and is sharp, like a sword. In the fossilized state it could be used to split wood, like a hatchet.

Prof. E. D. Cope recently described a new genus of Dinosauria related to *Hadrosaurus*, which exhibited a very remarkable kind of dentition. There is but one species, something larger than a horse, which was named *Oiodon arctatus*. The teeth are shaped like the end of a rat-tail file, and rough except on the inner face, where there is a band of enamel. The base is excavated on the outer side, the groove being occupied by the apex of the successional tooth. The teeth lie in a groove of the jaw-bone, whose section is a V, with one side vertical, at the base of which the young teeth arise. In protruding, they push the older tooth upward, and also slide it along the oblique limb of the V crosswise. Thus there is always a cross row of three teeth in use at one time—an outer young, a middle half worn, and an inner worn-out crown. In order to preserve the whole wide in good order, only every third cross-row repeats itself—that is, the teeth appear in the same succession of three stages in the long as well as the cross direction.

Dr. Vrolik has recently made some important investigations in the osteology of the skull of fishes. He states that the bones which are developed in the cartilage which surrounds the semi-circular canals of the auditory labyrinth are the outer, *pteroic*, the lower, *gotic*, and the upper, or *epiotic*. Another bone which has been supposed to share in such a position and origin is the *intercalare*, which appears on each side of the occipital. Dr. Vrolik finds that it is not generally a cartilage bone, but is only developed in the membrane; that it is often wanting and is very largely developed in the cod fishes. He calls the *pteroic* of Parker the *apomiosal*; and does not seem to be aware that there is a great probability of the latter bone of the mammal and reptile being represented by the first opercular bone of the fish.

The Arctoboke of Europe is a sort of thistle, which has large succulent heads of flowers, and which is the edible part. In Burton and Drake's "Unexplored Syria" it is stated that there are many species of thistle-like plants which bear edible heads in that very old but yet comparatively unknown region.

**Missions.**

The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* gives an account of a journey to one of the famous Hindu places of pilgrimage—Amarath, in Cashmere. The road leads through a succession of valleys, which grow higher and more Alpine in their character, among rocks and beside glaciers. After laborious and dangerous travel among precipices and through unbridged mountain torrents, where some of the weaker or more aged pilgrims are apt to succumb and die, the towering Himalayan mountain is reached on which Amarnath is situated. The object of the pilgrims in making their journey, which has frequently extended over thousands of miles, is to have a "darshan," or sight of the Deity, the merit of which lies in following certain difficult paths in approaching and retiring from Amarnath. Having arrived at an elevation where the cold becomes very trying to the pilgrims from the plains of India, the last ascent is made over about a mile of snow, and the cave of Amarnath is reached. The cave is only an exposed hollow in a gypsum rock. The sight of the "darshan," or Hindu deity, Shiva, consists of three things: a mutilated black stone image of the bull of Shiva; a huge block of ice, clear as crystal, on which a blanket is spread and the offerings of the pilgrims laid, in sums small and great; a number of pigeons in the holes of the rock, one or more of which fly out as a party of pilgrims shout some sacred phrase in the cave, and herein lies the climax of the "darshan." The money which is gathered is divided between the Rajah of the Province, the Pundits, and the half-naked ochre and vermilion-smeared Togeas, or devotees of Shiva, who, continually intoxicated, boast of their poverty, chastity, and life of prayer and praise. On the day which the missionary who made the journey spent near the cave of Amarnath some 7,000 pilgrims, from the Rajah's son down to the coolie carriers, were encamped on the plain at the foot of the sacred mountain. Very few of them seemed to have any fervent desire to find and see God, their notions being of a low and sensual character. On the return from Amarnath, the missionary mingled with the pilgrims, and now and then addressed groups of them, finding some susceptible hearts and some who were anxious to purchase copies of the Scriptures and other religious books, especially the "Pilgrim's Progress." Several of the pilgrims who listened most earnestly were Sikhs, whose knowledge of their own Nanuk books, from which they quoted freely, seemed to prepare their minds for the Gospel.

The A. B. C. F. M., having commenced a mission in the Austrian Empire in 1872, has three missionaries stationed in Prague. A letter to the *Missionary Herald* announces the commencement of Bohemian services in that city. A room within a few rods of the spot where John Huss once preached has been fitted up for the purposes of worship. The new enterprise has met with the same difficulty in Prague which the Moravians—the descendants of the Ancient Brethren—have met with in their recent missions in various country districts of Bohemia. The Austrian Empire recognizes only two Protestant denominations ("Confessions," as they are called there)—the Lutheran and the Reformed. All other Protestants are *Confessionales* (without recognized creed), and are not allowed to hold public divine service. Nor can evangelical pastors of the Reformed (Calvinistic) Church preach in Prague, as that would be regarded an illegal interference with the rights of the one Reformed preacher in the city, who is a Rationalist. The proposed service of the A. B. C. F. M. missionaries was, after long negotiation with the police, permitted, under the law regulating "Productions"—i. e., concerts, shows, etc. And it was with some further difficulty that permission was obtained to have singing in connection with the meeting. The advertisement of the "Biblical Lectures" was published in a paper, whose issue that morning was confiscated. Under these disadvantages Pastor Hubart, of the Reformed Church, proclaimed the Gospel to a small audience on the first Sunday of December. The police, finding that the service had no connection with the movements of the National party, who have exchanged their recent enthusiasm for John Huss into an alliance with the Jesuits and Ultramontanes, gave a more cordial permission for succeeding meetings, and the missionaries hope for a favorable progress of their work.

The *Friend of India* reports the vigorous growth of the work of the Church Missionary Society among the Sikhs in the Punjab. The mission at Umritham, the holy city of the Sikhs, employs 5 European and 2 native missionaries; 8 English ladies; and 6 catechists and readers. There is a good deal of native activity in the Church. Shamanu was the first fruit of the mission. Formerly a Sikh priest, and baptized in 1838, he bequeathed to the mis-



slon his house and all his property, in order, he said, that "a flag for Christ might be erected where so many flags are seen to the honor of Nanuk and Mohammed and of the Hindu deities." The native church in Umritsar, consisting of 62 members, raised \$384 last year, against \$19 in 1860, when the self-supporting system began. The head of one of the chief Sikh families has recently endowed in part a mission school in his village of Majitha, and bears the whole expense of the Umritsar Christian school for sweepers.

The London Missionary Society reports its receipts for 1873 at \$570,000. The expenditures were \$523,000. The Society had in 1873 153 English missionaries; 131 native ordained missionaries; 3,513 native preachers; 69,019 churchmembers; 469,242 native adherents; 61,001 scholars, in 1,393 schools. More than half of its members and adherents are on the Island of Madagascar, where the work is steadily progressing. The last year has been marked by the large increase of native missionaries, of whose labors the annual report of the Society says that "they give the guaranty that, under judicious help and counsel, ere long, both the independent safety of the native churches will be secured and their power for usefulness will be greatly increased."

The Jewish Mission of the Free Church of Scotland entered upon their new premises at Constantinople Oct. 16th, 1873. The building is large, comprising private apartments for teachers and missionaries, class rooms for 300 scholars, and a chapel, erected at a cost of about \$30,000. There are two schools in connection with the mission. The German numbers 130 and the Italian 60. The English ambassador, Sir Henry Elliot, who presided on the occasion, gave an earnest testimony to the genuineness of the work of this mission, which differs from some others, in which bribes of various sorts have been held out to Jewish converts.

The education of native girls in India is progressing satisfactorily, in spite of the social prejudices against it. In a recent examination of the Free Church Orphanage, six girls out of ten obtained sufficient marks to have put them in the first division of the university list, and some of the examiners were Hindoos. Similar results have been obtained in Madras, where the girls pass the government examination for certificated schoolmistresses.

The Theological School of the Reformed Church at Yokohama, Japan, progresses favorably, under the liberal assistance of missionaries of other churches. There are a number of native candidates for ministry. The two native elders, whose missionary tour through the country during October of last year was recently recorded in THE INDEPENDENT, are now each keeping night meetings in Yedo and Yokohama, which are well attended by deeply interested hearers.

The Presbyterian mission at Canton, China, has received 35 converts during the past ten months, and 10 more were to unite with the church in the month of January, and there were besides a number of inquirers. A daily prayer-meeting is held at 6.15 in the morning, in various places simultaneously, so that all the members of the church may meet together at that hour.

The Jewish Baron Hirsch, of Paris, has given the Alliance Israelite Universelle \$20,000 for the better education of Jewish children in the Ottoman Empire. This society, whose headquarters are in Paris, is exceedingly active in the defense of Jews all over the world, and most especially in the establishment of Jewish schools in the East and in Northern Africa.

The theological school of the Madura Mission has for thirty years been located at Pagumalai, near the city of Madura. Nearly 250 of its pupils have been engaged as preachers and teachers in evangelizing their countrymen. It was at this school that the Scriptures were translated into the Tamil language, after more than ten years of labor.

Rev. Dr. Nesbitt, of Samoa, said lately that, sixty years ago every island in Polynesia was under the spell of heathenism. There are now about 400,000 Polynesians who profess Christianity, who have been reclaimed from heathenism, and from many of whose islands cannibalism has been extirpated.

The Protestant Episcopal Mission Board during 1873 sent out 14 ordained missionaries—1 to Africa, 1 to China, 4 to Japan, and 7 to Haiti. A missionary physician was also appointed for Japan, a lady to Africa, and two native Chinese as missionaries at Shanghai.

The North India Bible Society has issued Mark's Gospel in the language of the Gonds. The Kols of Chota Nagpur will also soon be supplied with copies of the Scriptures, or portions of them, in their own language.

The non-Christian natives of Bengal have enthusiastically adopted the celebration of Christmas, and many of them outside their European neighbors in preparations for the social festivities on that day.

Education.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Daily Advertiser, who will be readily recognized from his signature, "T. W. H.," speaking of "the tone of indifference or contempt which is often employed in regard to oratorical training at Harvard College," as contrasted with the interest in it which he had observed at Oxford and Cambridge, makes the following interesting statement respecting Amherst:

"It appears by your correspondent's statement that the more flourishing condition of this department at Amherst College is due in part to an endowment given by Hon. Alpheus Hardy. Of this I was not before aware; but I can testify, from recent personal observation, of the success which has there been attained. At Amherst, as I am informed, there are weekly debates, under the auspices of the faculty, eight disputants being appointed on each side. Once a year these debates are conducted in presence of a large audience, and prizes are awarded to those acquitting themselves best. All this is in addition to the private debating clubs. There is also a weekly 'Rhetorical Exercise,' in which students address their fellow-students, in presence of the professor of rhetoric, on subjects of their own selection. I was present during a part of one of these exercises, and can testify to the clearness, simplicity, and good sense which marked the addresses, and to the eager interest and entire courtesy shown by the audience. One of the three addresses was on the Prohibitory Liquor Law—taking sides against it; another was on 'Secret Societies in College'; and the third (of which I heard only a part) was on some other college matters. The young orators had evidently chosen subjects that really interested them, and were expressing their own thoughts; many good points were made; there was no verbiage, nothing 'sophomoric,' and all the argument was fair and honest. All the speakers stood out before the audience, without even a desk; and not one made the slightest visible use of note or memorandum. I was especially interested in the address on 'Secret Societies,' because I was told that party feeling had been running very high on that subject at Amherst; and it was evident that the speaker had the majority of his audience against him, and knew it. He obviously spoke to convince and not to please, and with entire decorum, it was with the visible disapproval of many. Yet I was pleased to see that his straightforward utterance won the hearty applause, in the end, even of those who had plainly dissected. I must say that it all seemed to me a very manly training for a young American; and I, for one, would gladly see a place made for some similar exercises at Harvard."

Maine presents the following exhibit of the condition of its public schools for the past year:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Children of school age (4-21), Number registered in summer schools, Average attendance, Number registered in winter schools, etc.

Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, puts into a brief paragraph this cogent statement of the American theory respecting the relation of the state to public education:

"The assumption of our laws is that the highest intelligence is the highest good of the entire people. Ignorance is dwarfing to the individual and dangerous to society. It is wiser economy to sustain the common school than the reform school, the normal school than the house of correction, the college than the penitentiary. The state assumes that the physical, mental, and moral treasures embraced in what we call childhood are so much capital belonging to the community, as well as to the parents. And it has been well said that the state undertakes to provide for, invest, develop, and look after this childhood treasure in such a way that it shall pay the highest dividends to the commonwealth. No distinction of outward condition, whether it be of wealth or poverty, of birth or race, can be allowed to interfere with the purpose of the state. She claims the right and responsibility of providing a good common school education for every child within her borders at the public expense. She starts them

all upon the high way of useful and honorable manhood. That she advances and maintains this theory is one of the crowning honors of our good commonwealth."

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm must have been particularly unfortunate in her acquaintance with teachers. Among at least fifty common school teachers whom she has met in Pennsylvania, not one, she says, used the English language grammatically in ordinary conversation; not more than one in ten knew the forms of the most ordinary business document; knew how to divide a word; where to put the date, address, and signature of a letter; how to form a margin, fold the paper, inclose and direct it.

"I knew but one who could write a page on note paper and make less than four mistakes in spelling ordinary words." In illustration of the last remark, she quotes the case of a teacher of a subscription school who rendered to a patron a bill in this form: "Mister Smith. Jake slimmons has come Too School Thirty-eight dals whitch is to months all But to dals whitch he will yet come at one dollar A month whitch is Two Dolars. David Dumlri. September 26th 187-."

A movement has been started in Colorado for the establishment of a Congregational college at Colorado Springs. At a conference recently held to consider the matter, the following were appointed trustees, with power to fill vacancies and to increase the number hereafter to eighteen: Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, N. Haskell, J. R. Hanna, W. McClint, Denver; N. Thompson, Bowlder; General R. A. Cameron, Greeley; Rev. T. C. Jerome, Central; Rev. E. R. Tutbill, Georgetown; H. McAllister, Jr., Rev. E. C. Bristol, W. S. Jackson, Colorado Springs; E. S. Nettleton, Pueblo.

The following have been appointed a board of visitors to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point: General Charles S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; Commodore C. R. P. Rogers, of the U. S. Navy; J. Donald Cameron, Esq., of Pennsylvania; Rev. A. A. Krudig, of Iowa; Hon. Francis Wayland, of Connecticut; Hon. O. P. Temple, of Tennessee; Hon. R. J. Hammond, of California.

Dr. L. G. Garland, of the University of Mississippi, has been appointed chancellor and professor of physics and astronomy in Vanderbilt University. Rev. J. C. Wills, president of Central College, Fayette, Mo., has been elected to the chair of mathematics in the same institution; and N. T. Lupton, president of the University of Alabama, to the chair of chemistry.

The Amherst men assign as their reason for deciding not to take part in the regatta at Saratoga, next summer, the fear that college boating interests would be permanently damaged by putting them too much under outside control and increasing the expenses to such a degree as to break down the weaker colleges in the association.

Mr. J. B. Brown, of Portland, Me., has subscribed \$10,000 toward the permanent endowment of Bowdoin College. The same amount is to be given by the trustees of the Edward Little Institute, Auburn, Me., for the foundation of a professorship of moral philosophy.

The board of visitors of Michigan University recommend that the requirements for admission to the medical department be increased; so as to demand, in addition to a good English education, a fair knowledge of Latin, together with botany, algebra, and geometry.

At a meeting of the trustees of Bowdoin College, in January, \$34,000 were subscribed to relieve its financial embarrassments, and endow the chair of mental and moral philosophy, on condition that \$100,000 be raised by Commencement.

The Boston School Committee, by a vote of 67 to 35, has refused to reconsider the vote by which it recently refused seats to the ladies who had been elected members of that enlightened body.

Gov. Dix has been appointed honorary chancellor of Union University for this year, the duty of which office lies in the giving an address before the University.

The Newton Theological Institution has 74 students, as follows: senior class, 24; middle class, 26; junior class, 15; general students, 9.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR MARCH 8. BITTER WATERS SWEETENED—EXODUS XV, 22-27.

No sooner were the Israelites delivered out of one trouble than they worried over another. The Red Sea seemed a barrier. God made that as dry land. Then the desert appalled them. They "found no water" there. First there was too much water; then not enough. To be sure, the pillar of cloud went before them and the record of God's goodness was behind them. But there was so much sea or so much sand that, while they looked at themselves and their difficulties, they had little thought of their guide and protector. When at last they found water, its taste did not suit them. They were in sore trouble, and they "murmured against Moses, saying: 'What shall we drink?' What foolish Israelites! Could not God, who had wrought such wonders for them thus far, be trusted to give them needed food and drink? The Lord knew all about that desert. He understood the wants of his people, whom he had brought there. He could make the bitter waters of Marah sweet, and he could bring the thirsty ones to Elim, with its "twelve wells of water and threescore and ten palm trees." Again the distrust of the Hebrews was shown, and again God gave them evidence of his ability and readiness to care for them: When Moses asked God's help, "The Lord showed him a tree, which, when he had cast into the waters, the waters were made sweet." Then once more God renewed his promise to provide for his people if only they would prove their faith in him by their obedience.

No child of God need worry over the troubles of his way while he walks in the path which God points out to him. "Bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure." What if the way leads through a desert waste? God says: "I will make the wilderness a pool of water and the dry land springs of waters." "He that believeth on me," says Jesus, "shall never thirst." What if the springs to which God brings us send forth bitter waters? God can make bitter waters sweet. He will do this for those who trust him. God is as surely a loving, ministering helper of his people at Marah as at Elim. If the pillar of cloud has brought us to the bitter springs, we must expect to be refreshed by drinking of them. God will sweeten them to the taste of those who trust him. "O thou of little faith, wherefore doubt thou?"

We may be honestly doing our best in our daily work. We long to have our faithfulness acknowledged. Censure is given to us, instead of praise. We are blamed unjustly, and nothing that we do seems appreciated. These are bitter waters to slake our natural thirst. "Then I said, I have labored in vain; I have spent my strength for naught and in vain; yet surely my judgment is with the Lord and my work with my God." The purpose to seek "the honor that cometh from God only" makes sweet the bitter waters of faithfulness to duty without a human requital. Suffering for righteousness's sake, self-denial for the good of others, unlooked for business reverses, burdens put on us which others ought to bear, partings, disappointments, bereavements, all the temptations and trials of our daily life in God's service, are bitter waters which can be sweetened by the truths and promises of the Word of God, which is as that tree of life the leaves of which are for the healing of the nations. It was by Marah, not by Elim, that God said: "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, I will put none of these diseases upon thee."

The Society of Friends in Great Britain, as well as in this country, gives more and more prominence to the responsibility of the Church for the religious training of the young. At a recent General Conference, called in London, to consider the state of the Church as a whole, it was declared on this point: "That, in addition to the duties resting upon parents and heads of families, and the more special services devolving upon individuals, it is greatly to be desired that Friends, in their monthly and other meetings, should fully recognize the responsibility of the Church itself in relation to these great duties, and from time to time consider the state of their respective congregations as regards oversight and pastoral care, religious teaching, and the religious instruction of the young."

One of the latest helps to the study of the International Lessons is the Sabbath-school Monthly, published at Cincinnati, and edited by Rev. Dr. J. I. McKee and Rev. C. F. Beach. It supplies under denominational notes on the Lessons, with other original and selected matter calculated to aid teachers in their work. Dr. McKee is a prince of preachers to children. He was formerly pastor of a Presbyterian church in Louisville, and is now president of Center College, at Danville, Ky.



His pen is likely to do good service to the Sunday-school cause in his new editorial sphere.

...Dr. Haygood, editor of the Southern Methodist Sunday-school Magazine, says of the theme of Bible memorizing in the Sunday-school:

"Our exchanges are full of this subject just now. We have heard something of it on the platform of late. It promises to be the sensation among Sunday-school writers for a time. May much good come of it. By all means let the Scriptures be memorized, the very words. We believe in it most heartily and to the best of our ability appreciate it."

As to the progress of the times in this matter, he adds:

"Mr. Talmage recently said of memorizing the Scriptures that 'it is a lost art.' Mr. Talmage is mistaken. Our own opinion is, there has never been as much earnest and intelligent study of the Scriptures as at the present time."

...A correspondent from Brooklyn regrets that in the Sunday-school column of THE INDEPENDENT we "always have the lesson for next week's study in this week's paper." By this plan our subscribers on the Pacific coast and in other remote parts of our country have the notes in season for their timely use. And the many Sunday-school workers who have a teachers' meeting on Monday evening are also thus accommodated. The trouble with our correspondent seems to be that he lives near New York, and wants to commence his lesson study late in the week. But he might keep the paper over one week, or—move to Oregon.

...The church which refuses or fails to bear the full expense of its Sunday-school ought not to complain if the school officers and teachers, who do all the work and pay all the bills, have a feeling of independence, and count the school their school, rather than the school of the church. A contemporary tells of a church which pays cheerfully five thousand dollars a year to its pastor, while begrudging one hundred dollars for the annual expenses of its Sunday-school. The only fair question seems: Has that church a Sunday-school at all?

...The programme of the State Sunday-school Convention of Indiana, which is to assemble at New Albany, June 8d, is already published. Dr. John Hall, of this city, and Drs. J. D. McKee and R. H. Rivers, of Kentucky, are announced as speakers from abroad. Dr. McKee is to address a children's mass meeting, a work for which he has peculiar fitness. The arrangements give promise of an unusually good convention.

...As to the value of a review of the lesson by the superintendent, for the benefit of classes which are not otherwise well taught, it is said by The Presbyterian at Work:

"A brief, earnest summing up or review by question and answer, a word of emphasis on some important point, or rapid recall of a few leading features of the subject will sometimes do more to impress and fasten it in the pupil's mind than the half-hour's teaching."

...A good turn is given by The Baptist Teacher to Dr. Tyng's recent declaration as to denominationalism in Sunday-school work—"Episcopalianism and Presbyterianism and Methodism are worth nothing. I would they were all put together and cast into the sea!"—by suggesting that this is simply a proposition to immerse them all, and so to bring them into the unity of Baptist practice, if not of Baptist faith.

...There are said to be 100,000 Scandinavians in Minnesota alone. A Swedish missionary of the American Sunday-school Union has already organized thirty-five new Sunday-schools among them, and the popularity of the Union Sunday-school is on the rapid increase with them. One of their ministers recently came thirty-two miles to attend a meeting in the interest of this work.

...The teacher who is absent from Sunday-school without providing a substitute not only wrongs the school and unfairly burdens the superintendent, but gives his scholars to understand that in his opinion punctuality is unimportant, and the service for Bible study an exercise of convenience merely. He is likely to cancel in one week his best teachings of many previous weeks.

...A correspondent of the Examiner and Chronicle claims that Richmond, Va., with a population of about 50,000, shows a church-membership of more than 28,000, while upward of 10,000 scholars are in its Baptist Sunday-schools.

...He who would teach children well on Sunday must be with children, studying their modes of thought and expression, weak days. Scholars will be studied, as well as the lesson, by every wise teacher.

...The International Lesson Committee met at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., and arranged the schedule of Lessons for 1875. The list of these appears this week in The Sunday-school Times.

Pebbles.

OLD BULL was once seeing the sights at Donnybrook Fair, when he was attracted by the sound of a very loud violin in a tent. He entered and said to the player: "My good friend, do you play by note?"

"The deuce a note, sur."  
"Do you play by ear, then?"  
"Niver an ear, yer honor."  
"How do you play then?"  
"Be main strength, be jabbers."

...A Chicago parson, who is also a school-teacher, handed a problem to his class in mathematics, the other day. First boy took it, looked at it awhile, and said: "I pass." Second boy took it, and said: "I turn it down." The third boy stared at it awhile, and drawled out: "I can't make it." "Very good, boys," said the parson, "we will proceed to cut for a new deal"; and, with this remark, the leather strap danced like lightning over the shoulders of those depraved young mathematicians.

...It is related that Sir Henry Holland, the eminent physician, once engaged in a controversy with Bobus Smith, ex-advocate-general, regarding the merits of their respective professions. "You will admit," said Holland, "that your profession does not make angels of men?" "No," retorted Bobus. "There you have the best of it. Yours certainly gives them the best chance."

...An old Troy river man says he is disgusted to hear people nowadays talk of low water in the Hudson. He remarks that he can remember well, years ago, when the river was low. He asseverates that at one time all the passengers on the New York boat had to close their windows during the entire passage down, because the steamer's wheels made such a dust.

...A lengthy specimen of the Delaware brave was parading the streets of a Kansas town, while the thermometer was at its lowest, dressed in a very short linen coat and a pair of linen pants. In answer to our inquiry if the weather wasn't pretty cool, he shook his head, and replied: "Ugh, heap!"

...A certain farmer, having company at dinner, was ambitious to make it appear that he was somebody. Addressing his boy, he said: "Have you driven those sheep in?" "Yes, sir." "Are you sure you drove them all in?" "Yes, sir. I saw him jump over the bars." He had but one.

... "Sambo, where did you git dat watch you carry to meetin' last Sunday?" "How you know I had a watch?" "Bekase I seed de chain hang out de pocket in front." "Go 'way, nigger! Suppose you see a halter round my neck, you think dar be a horse inside ob me?"

...A genteel-appearing loafer addressed an insulting remark to a lady of Troy, N. Y. She had a pall of yeast in her hand, and answered his impertinence with a dash of that lively liquid, which covered him from head to foot. His friends now regard him as a rising young man.

... "ME FIND," tellingly remarks an Indianapolis editor, "tyaz as can Got oxt ovr pepor without thn aid of af ony of thase beaky Oniun combositors." There is nothing better in this world than self-reliance.

... "How fast they build houses now," said H. "They began that building last week, and now they are putting in the lights." "Yes," answered his friend, "and next week they will put in the liver."

...An applicant for a pair of boots at one of our shoe shops was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise: "Why, two, of course."

...Jack, who is at a boarding-school in the country, writes home: "Please send me a good trap to catch a woodchuck and a piece of carpet for me to say my prayers on."

...A new style of boy's trowsers has been invented in Boston, with a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, riveted down the seams, and waterproof pockets, to hold broken eggs.

...A passenger by rail, aroused from a serene slumber by the tooting of a whistle, exclaimed: "The train has caught up with those cattle again."

...A missing man was lately advertised for and described as having a Roman nose. He won't be found. Such a nose as that will never turn up.

...A printer remarks that he has never been able to give a proof of the pudding till it was locked up in his form. [Or the "pi" either, perhaps.]

...When is a thief like a reporter? When he takes notes.

...Female school-committee men driven to see a man-damus. Perish the thought!

Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

- BAILEY, J. S., Presb. (So.), of Blairville, at Unionville, S. C.
BALLOU, M., Univ., stated supply, Hammon-ton, N. J.
BARTHOLOMEW, A. H., Luth., of Trenton, N. J., at Davenport, Ia.
BEARDSLEY, JOSHUA, Cong., stated supply, San Fraicre, Wis.
BOOZER, C. P., Luth., of Kinardsville, S. C., at Springfield, Ga.
BURRAGE, H. C., Epis., of Hatley, P. Q., at Island Pond, Vt.
BUTLER, W. H., Bapt., Bowling Green, Ky.
CLARK, M. C., Bapt., of Olive Branch, Ind., at Taylorville, Ill.
COLVER, A. W., Presb., of Plato, Ill., at Hopkinsville, Ky.
DONALDSON, LEVI, JR., Cong., of Oberlin Theo. Sem., ord., Feb. 9th, Gustavus, O.
DOWE, CALEB, Epis., of Griffin, Ga., at St. Joseph, La.
DUNN, A. T., Bapt., of E. Poultney, at Pawlet, Vt.
FISK, GEORGE MCCLELLAN, Epis., St. Paul's, Windsor Locks, Ct.
FORBES, H. P., Univ., ord., Feb. 10th, Gay-ville, Vt.
GAMMON, J. P., Presb. (So.), 8d ch., Knox-ville, Tenn.
GILKES, WILLIAM, Bapt., of West Hoboken, N. J., at Deep River, Ct.
GURR, C. C., Bapt., of Howell, N. J., at E. Mar-ion, L. I.
HARRISON, WILLIAM H., Epis., of Baltimore, Md., at Grace ch., Newark, N. J.
HARROD, GEORGE W., Epis., ord., Jan. 26th, Bay View, Wis.
HUBBARD, D. B., Cong., of Staffordville, at Canton Center, Conn.
JOHN, R. N., Univ., ord., Feb. 20th, Mt. Carmel, Ind.
JONES, JOHN, Bapt., of Fincastle, at Liberty, Pa.
KELLEY, D. O., Epis., editor of Pacific Church-man, at Watsonville, Cal.
KEMPKER, JOHN, R. C., of Council Bluffs, at Mt. Carmel, Ia.
LYLE, J. G., Presb., Gardner, Ill.
MARSH, F. A., Bapt., Independence, Ia.
MARSHALL, H., Bapt., Wayne-st. ch., Day-ton, O.
MARTIN, W., Bapt., of Portage, at Bennington, N. Y.
MCCONOUGHNEY, A. N., Cong., Metamora, Ill.
MCMILLAN, W. D., Bapt., ord., Blackville, S. C.
MOORE, L. W., Bapt., of Powhatan, at Ches-terfield, Va.
MORTON, CHARLES, Bapt., Deer Valley, Col.
O'REILLY, H. H., R. C., of St. Bridget's, at St. Patrick's, St. Louis, Mo.
POMEROY, L., Cong., stated supply, Musco-tah, Kan.
RIDDLE, W., Bapt., Marietta, O.
RITNER, I. NEWTON, Bapt., ord., Feb. 12th, 11th ch., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERTS, M., Bapt., of Madison, at Cleveland, Ohio.
ROGERS, DANIEL, Bapt., inst., Feb. 4th, Hunt-ington, Mass.
RONEY, WILLIAM, Bapt., of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., at Cheviot, O.
SCOTT, WALTER Q., Prof., Presb., of Lafay-ette Col., inst., Feb. 15th, Arch-st. ch., Philadelphia, Pa.
SKINNER, G. M., Epis., of Lewiston, N. Y., at Marine City, Mich.
STEWART, S. J., U. P., of Twenty-fifth-st. ch., New York, at Steubenville, O.
STRICKLAND, WILLIAM H., Bapt., of Augus-ta, Ga., at Aiken C. H., S. C.
TAYLOR, TOWNSEND E., Presb., of San Rafael, stated supply, at San Buenaventura, Cal.
TOMKINS, ELLIOTT D., Epis., Long Branch, N. J.
TOWER, W. N., Bapt., of Cortland, at Newark Valley, N. Y.
TOWNSEND, D., Luth., of Newville, at Kel-lersburg (New Bethel P.-O.), Pa.
TRAPIER, P. D., Epis., as assistant, St. Paul's, Baltimore, Md.
UNDERWOOD, F. R., Bapt., Oxford, N. C.
WAINWRIGHT, RICHARD, Epis., of Greenville, O., at Le Sueur, Minn.
WATSON, GEORGE H., Epis., of Mexico, N. Y., at Freshold, N. J.
WINSLOW, F. W., Epis., of Plymouth, at Minersville, Pa.
CALLS.
ALCOTT, A. N., Presb., of Savannah, to Fred-ericksburg, O. Accepts.
BACHMAN, R. L., Presb., of Auburn Theo. Sem., to Mossy Creek, Tenn.
BANFIELD, JOHN A., Cong., Woodland, Cal.
BAWDEN, H. H., Bapt., of Elyria, to Ober-lin, O. Accepts.
CHANDLER, FRANK, Presb., of Freehold, to Calvary ch., Newark, N. J.
CUNNINGHAM, ALEX. U., Presb. (So.), of Fayetteville, to Rogersville, Tenn.
DUDLEY, M. S., Cong., of Peacham, Vt., to Cromwell, Ct. Accepts.
FITZGERALD, S. G., U. P., 5th ch., Philadel-phia, Pa. Accepts.
FULLER, OSCOOD E., Epis., Fenton, Mich.
GORDON, E. C., Presb. (So.), of Goshen, Va., as assistant pastor to Independent ch., Savannah, Ga. Accepts.
GORDON, THOMAS, Cong., of Pittsfield, Pa., to Findlay, O. Accepts.
GOURLAY, JOHN S., Presb., of W. Rushville, O., to Mt. Pleasant, Ind. Accepts.

- HARDWICKE, J. B., D.D., Bapt., of West Virginia, to Aichison, Kan.
HAYNES, EDWIN M., Bapt., of Rutland, Vt., to Whitehall, N. Y.
HERSHEY, S. B., Cong., of New Haven Theo. Sem., to West-st. ch., Danbury, Ct.
HILL, REUBEN, Luth., of Rochester, N. Y., to St. John's, Allentown, Pa. Accepts.
HOEFFLIN, J. F., Bapt., of Milwaukee, Wis., to Ger. ch., St. Paul, Minn.
HUMPHREYS, W. F., U. P., to Presb. ch., Franklin, O.
HUNT, L. M., Cong., of 2d ch., Jackson, to Galesburg, Mich.
KELLER, ELLI, Ref. (Ger.), Zionsville, Pa. Ac-cepts.
KENNEDY, J. B., Presb., of Trenton, N. J., to 1st ch., Newburyport, Mass.
KIDDER, A., Cong., Durand, Wis. Accepts.
LOVELESS, L., Bapt., Bruceville, Ill. Ac-cepts.
MASON, C. H. P., Cong., of Buffalo, N. Y., to Central ch., Chelsea, Mass.
MARSHALL, JAMES, Cong., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Acworth, N. H. Accepts.
MERRILL, SELAH, Cong., of Andover, to So. Amherst, Mass.
RANDLES, W. N., U. P., of West Charlton, to Ref. (Dutch) ch., Glenville, N. Y.
WILSON, JOSEPH D., Epis., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Ref. Epis. ch., Peoria, Ill.
ZOLFORD, DAVID W., Epis., of Columbus, O., to Cresco, Ia.

REMOVALS.

- ARVIN, W. B., Bapt., Providence, Ky., resigns.
BELL, J. E., Bapt., Woodhull, N. Y., resigns.
BENNETT, A. M., Bapt., Holland Patent, N. Y., resigns. Leaves April 1st.
BENNETT, B. L., Univ., Irvington, N. J., re-signs.
BRAGG, J. K., Cong., Norfolk, Mass., resigns. Ill health.
BURNSIDE, G. R., Bapt., Oneonto, N. Y., re-signs. Leaves May 1st.
CARPENTER, E. G., Cong., Corning, O., re-signs.
DEAN, T. L., Univ., Chicopee, Mass., resigns.
DODGE, R. V., D.D., Presb., 1st ch., San Francisco, Cal., resigns.
DUNEWEY, H. H., Bapt., Milford Center, O.
DUNN, ANDREW, Bapt., Rowley, Vt., resigns.
EVANS, J., Bapt., Chester, Conn.
GREBLEY, E. H., Cong., Haverhill, N. H.
GRAY, JOHN H., Bapt., Madison, O., resigns. Leaves April 1st.
HAYNES, H., Bapt., Greenville, N. Y., re-signs. Leaves April 1st.
HAYS, R. J., R. C., St. Patrick's, St. Louis, Mo. Ill health.
INGERSOLL, EDWARD, D.D., Epis., Trinity ch., Buffalo, N. Y., resigns.
LANGRIDGE, R. J., Bapt., South ch., Chicago, Ill., resigns.
LINCOLN, W., Bapt., Banksville, Conn., re-signs. Leaves June 1st.
MCBRIDE, H. B., Presb., Pioche, Nev.
MCDUGALL, W. C., Presb., Eureka, Nev., resigns.
PARMENTER, C. O., F. Bapt., Bennett, Neb., resigns.
PATTENGILL, L. C., Bapt., Chelsea, Mich.
PHILBROOK, H. A., Univ., Nashua, N. H., re-signs.
POWELL, T. W., Bapt., 1st ch., Minneapolis Minn., resigns. Ill health.
RASH, A. D., Bapt., Stanford, Ky.
ROYCE, L. R., Cong., Elkhart, Ind., resigns.
SCHOONOVER, S. W., Bapt., Byron, N. Y., resigns. Leaves April 1st.
SHEPARDSON, L. F., Bapt., Three Rivers, Mass., resigns.
STONE, J. B., Bapt., Geneva, O., resigns.
TAYLOR, O. E., Bapt., Topeka, Kan., resigns.
TOMLINSON, J., Luth., Friedeas, Pa., resigns.
TURNBULL, G. P., Bapt., Truxton, N. Y., re-signs.
VAN ANTWERP, W. H., Epis., Evansville, Ind., resigns. Leaves April 1st.
VAN VRANKEN, F. V., Ref. (Dutch), of Glen, N. Y., to 2d ch., Newark, N. J.

DEATHS.

- CHAFFIN, A. W., Bapt., Lynn, Mass., Jan. 3d; aged 52.
COOK, EMILE F., Meth., of Paris, president of the Wesleyan Conference of France, Jan. 29th; aged 45.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN W., Presb., Naperville, Ill., Feb. 8th; aged 72.
EYER, WM. J., Luth., Catawissa, Pa., Feb. 9th; aged 68.
JACOBS, JOHN C., Epis., at St. Luke's Hospi-tal, New York, Feb. 9th; aged 73.
JOHNSON, J. MISCALL, Meth., Vienna, Mo., Feb. 5th.
JONES, ALEXANDER, D.D., Epis., Perth Am-boy, N. J., Feb. 15th; aged 78.
MCELHINNEY, S. A., Presb., Mount Ayr, Ia., Jan. 29th.
MCCRAW, N. T., Bapt., Hazelhurst, Miss., Jan. 11th; aged 46.
O'BRIEN, WM. F., R. C., Middletown, Conn., June 8th.
PORCHER, OCTAVIUS T., Epis., Willington, S. C.
SKELLY, P. H., R. C., Grafton, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- BROTHERTON, T. W., Epis., chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., has assumed charge of The Pacific Churchman.
UPSON, ANDREW J., D.D., Presb., of Albany, has been elected regent of the University of the State of New York.
VAN DER SANDEN, H., R. C., of Kirkwood, Mo., has assumed the office of chancellor of the Arch-diocese of St. Louis.











Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

RECENT FICTION.\*

MR. WILKIE COLLINS, during his stay in this country, has paid us the compliment of at once composing his novel on American soil and choosing his theme therefrom from the archives of American criminal law. *The Dead Alive* contains less than one hundred and sixty pages, but contains about as many sworn enemies and secret lovers and complications of affection and hatred as would be needed to equip the orthodox three-volume novel to which Mr. Collins is accustomed on his own shores. An old and invalid and wealthy Vermont farmer, Mr. Meadowcroft, has an elderly, sour, but ostensibly pious daughter; two sons, Ambrose and Silas; a niece, Naomi; and an evil overseer, John Jago; while to his house comes in search of health a young English relative, named Lefrank, who is the first person singular of the story. Ambrose and Naomi are lovers. Jago also secretly loves her, is in turn secretly beloved by Miss Meadowcroft, and is the old man's favorite. Ambrose and Silas are jealous of him and his power in directing farm affairs; they quarrel; Jago disappears; a search brings to light a few bones in a lime-kiln; and Ambrose and Silas are condemned to death on circumstantial evidence—Silas first falsely swearing that his brother killed Jago, and Ambrose proving the *Arceades ambo* by admitting the same thing, but taking oath that the slaying was done in self-defense. Jago then returns from Jersey City, whither he had betaken himself in a luff after the quarrel, in consequence of his love for Naomi and an advertisement in a paper, and secretly makes to her the amiable proposal of marrying him or, by his second withdrawal, being brought to the necessity of seeing Ambrose and Silas hung. Mr. Lefrank then appears from an ambush and gets knocked down; but Jago is finally mastered by the aid of Naomi and the men-servants; Ambrose and Silas are set free; Naomi abandons Ambrose for his perjury, and marries Mr. Lefrank; Miss Meadowcroft proposes to Jago, but does not win him; and the brothers go to New Zealand, which is well known to be a resort for American youths disappointed in love. This plot we have paid Mr. Collins the honor of giving in full, that our readers may see how perfectly a great novelist can

- \* THE DEAD ALIVE. By WILKIE COLLINS. Boston: Shepard & Gill. 1874.
- IN HIS NAME. A Christmas Story. By E. E. HALE. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1873.
- THE WETHEREL AFFAIR. By J. W. DE FOREST. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1873.
- THE PARISIANS. By EDWARD BULWER, Lord Lytton. New York: Harper & Brothers; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1874.
- HARRY HEATHCOTE OF GANGOIL. A Tale of Australian Bush Life. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1874.
- DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. A Story of Tuscan Life. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1874.
- GOLDEN GRAIN. By E. L. FARJEON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1874.
- IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH. By AMELIA B. EDWARDS. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. 1874.
- PUBLICANS AND SINNERS; or, Lucius Davoren. By M. E. BRADDON. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1874.
- BESSIE WILMERTON; or, Money and What Came of It. By MARGARET WESTCOTT. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1874.
- A SELF-MADE WOMAN; or, Mary Idyl's Trials and Triumphs. By EMMA MAY BUCKINGHAM. New York: S. E. Wells. 1873.
- MRS. ARMINGTON'S WARD; or, The Inferior Sex. By D. THEW WRIGHT. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1874.
- BELLA; or, The Cradle of Liberty. A Story of Insane Asylums. By EUGENIA ST. JOHN. Boston: N. D. Berry. 1874.
- NORTHERN LIGHTS. Stories from Swedish and Finnish Authors. Translated by SELMA BORG and MARIE A. BROWN. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates [n. d.].
- THE SON OF THE ORGAN-GRINDER. By MARIE SOPHIE SCHWARTZ. Translated from the Swedish by SELMA BORG and MARIE A. BROWN. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates [n. d.].
- THE ROSE OF DISSENT. By HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE. Translated by JAMES J. D. TRENOR. New York: Sheldon & Co. 1873.
- A VERY YOUNG COUPLE. By the author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal." New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1874.

master the secrets of American life and manners after a brief stay, and how typical are the events and persons which he has selected and described. When the clergy recognize in the Reverend Mr. Stiggins a perfect representation of the Jeremy Taylors and Fénelons of their class; when teachers see in Mr. Squeers an accurate portrait of Socrates and Thomas Arnold; and when woman in general is willing to admit that Becky Sharp is her faultless and colorless photograph, Americans may begin to think about electing Mr. Collins the best novelist of their national life. Until then, however, he would better confine himself to East Indian diamonds and British boat-races and Scotch divorce laws. We would not be understood as objecting to the making of a legitimate and careful satire of our national or local peculiarities or vices. Mr. Curtis has done this capitably in "Trumps," to take but one instance, and we felt proud of it; Dickens did it in "Martin Chuzzlewit" and we owed him no grudge; Mr. Collins and Mr. Reade have done it for Englishmen, and served their country thereby. But Mr. Collins in this book has hastily and superficially attempted to do by assumption and inuendo what ought to have awaited a careful and thoughtful study; and for this we blame him. Such is his ignorance of American customs, indeed, that he mentions transportation for life as the punishment for manslaughter, and apparently regards county and state as synonymous terms. That the author of "No Name" and "The Moonstone" should have written so unpraiseworthy a story is matter of surprise and to us of sincere regret.

Mr. Hale is not losing the faculty of telling a good story in a good fashion, the possession of which too rare power he first showed us ten years ago. It was his misfortune, as it was Bryant's, to offer his best wine at the beginning; and if we had not found the "Man without a Country" so good we should have perhaps esteemed more highly "How Mr. Frye would have Preached It" and "The Brick Moon." But despite this disadvantage under which he labors, as well as the surprising facility for literary and pastoral work which he shows, we do not find any indication of failure or any departure from a high level in his tale written for the last Christmas season and entitled *In His Name*. It is a story with a moral, and the moral is the same as that of "Ten Times One is Ten," which is to say that it is the one which ought to adorn the lives of each of us.

The flavor of the soil is always perceptible in Mr. J. W. De Forest's books, and *The Wetherel Affair*, one might have told beforehand, is a very modern story in its persons and places. Mr. De Forest is a novelist of no mean order, and has a straightforwardness somewhat like that of Henry James, Jr., if he has not his clear-cut elegance of thought, and occasionally indulges, as that excellent story-teller never does, in a freedom of English which, if not ungrammatical, is hardly praiseworthy. Of detectives and *Herald* personals, furthermore, one does not care to note the too frequent appearance in a novel written by an author from whom we are getting to expect much. The mechanical appearance of the book, which is made up from the *Galaxy* stereotype plates, is marred by occasional hiatuses between the chapters, and by the inaccurate typography too frequently seen nowadays in that magazine.

It has been rather surprising to find that the literary fecundity which marked the closing years of the late Lord Lytton was accompanied by a keenness of observation and a vividness of intellectual power which recall very forcibly the best days of the author of "My Novel" and "The Caxtons." The puzzled reader begins to inquire whether, after all, it is worth while to laugh at the artificial mannerisms and the philosophical oddities of the novelist, when he finds in his books so much wit and wisdom as may be stumbled upon in "Kenelm Chillingly" and *The Parisians*. In the art of giving to his stories an interesting plot Lord Lytton seems, indeed, to have gained toward the close of his life; for while "My Novel," which will be accounted the best of his books in coming years, we suppose, must be called a dull story, the reader of this final one of

the long line of the author's books will turn its last page quite soon enough, and will not be annoyed by the tediousness of those which precede it.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, who is yet among us, resembles the late Lord Lytton in literary industry, and gives us another short story in *Harry Heathcote of Gangoil*, in which he transports us to the country whither American attention has been lately drawn by Mr. O'Reilly's excellent poems of Australian life and scenery. His brother T. Adolphus Trollope's *Diamond Cut Diamond* is so utterly unlike this book as to form a good antithesis to it in scene and style, its plot being laid in Tuscany. The book is marred, to our thinking, by the foreign and Italian nomenclature and atmosphere, which are annoying even in "Romola"; nor can we recommend it for any sprightliness or sunniness of plot which might make amends therefor. For this story is also one "with a moral," and that the sad one of priestly interference in family life. We wish all such sorrow could be confined to the pages of fiction. Mr. Trollope's practiced pen, which is thoroughly at home in treating of Italian themes, brings to this work the qualifications which are known to the readers of his previous books.

With those who think that Mr. B. L. Farjeon deserves to be considered the second Dickens and makes good to us in some considerable degree the loss of the dead novelist we do not wish to be counted; but his stories have humanity in them and do not lack for interest. *Golden Grain* served a good purpose as a newspaper serial and will repay reading in its reprinted form. Worse illustrations than some of the wood-cuts which accompany the story we have not seen for some time.

Of the remaining books upon our list we must content ourselves with brief mention, finding solace in the fact that none of them, unless it be Zschokke's, are of such special importance as to remove them from the many novels which find publishers and readers year by year, and will, despite the sorrows of the *London Times* and the criticisms of cis-Atlantic journals, continue so to do as long as the average taste of authors and readers remains where it is now. *The Rose of Dissent* is the first of a projected series of the novels of Heinrich Zschokke, and Mr. Trenor, who has the undertaking in hand, is to be thanked for the pleasant book he has brought within reach of American readers; and accompanied by their good wishes for the successful progress of his task. Miss Braddon, with all her faults, which are now tolerably familiar to the public, never fails to be alive to the necessity of keeping up the reader's interest, and her other literary virtues and vices will be recognized in her last novel—*Publicans and Sinners*. In *Bessie Wilmerton*, despite its red lines and goodly typography, there is nothing more conspicuous than an indifferent literary ability and the fondness for grandiloquent romance usual in books of its class. It is apparently the work of a young girl. Much better, of course, is Miss Edwards's *In the Days of My Youth*, which will be found to possess quite a number of the characteristics which go to make up a really good novel. Of Miss Edwards we need not despair as long as she does such good work as this, which the readers of "Barbara's History" can take up without trepidation. *Mrs. Armington's Ward* and *A Self-made Woman* are written with a view to a more or less direct influence on the woman question, and of them the former is very much the better. It will be a long time, however, before books like the latter will give Miss Anthony the ballot or remove the tax from Miss Smith's cows. *Bella; or, The Cradle of Liberty* is designed to overthrow the tyranny the author deems to exist in insane asylums. Miss Borg and Miss Brown have translated another of Madame Schwartz's novels in *The Son of the Organ-Grinder*; and from the same translators we have an interesting volume in *Northern Lights: Stories from Swedish and Finnish Authors*. The author of "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal" appears for the first time in prose in *A Very Young Couple*, a very slight production, which will amuse its readers in their unfastidious hours, although it will, we fear, render the young bachelors among them still more contented with their lonely estate.

THREE sermons preached by Dr. Frederic W. Farrar before the University of Cambridge, last April and May, were urged for publication by the vice-chancellor of that society, and now appear, with eight additional discourses on various subjects, in a volume called *The Silence and the Voices of God, with other Sermons* (Macmillan & Co.). Dr. Farrar brought to his undergraduate hearers and now brings to the readers of this book several excellent qualifications—an eloquent English; a pretty thorough appreciation of the fact that the clergy must nowadays fight with new weapons against new enemies; and, above all, an earnestness and sincerity which would adorn any church and are at the present time, happily, more common in the Church of England than they were fifty years ago. His book is a good and profitable one and can be read with advantage in this season of revivals and missions and Lenten services in churches of various names and faiths. Some of the pious words of the great and holy Fénelon are again placed before English readers in *Christian Counsel Selected from the Devotional Words of Fénelon, Archbishop of Cambrai* (E. P. Dutton & Co.), which A. M. James has translated from Dido's edition of the *Oeuvres Spirituelles*. The translation is made into pleasant and idiomatic English, and the various extracts are put together in such a way as to cause no conspicuous break in the unity of the work. If one wants to know how perennial are Fénelon's good sense and piety and how useful his godly precepts still are, he need but read the selection on the right use of amusements which forms the second chapter of this volume. A selfish examination of acts and motives which we sometimes repeat until it becomes sinful is thus mentioned, for instance, in a paragraph which we will quote entire: "I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that, when God has placed any one in a position such as he has allotted to you, the safest way is to accept it peaceably, without inward contention as to the secret motives which may almost imperceptibly creep into the heart. Those questionings become unending; and, instead of coming out of self to seek God, such frequent examinations of conscience actually cause one to be the more occupied with self." The book is handsomely printed and bound, the monogram on the cover being a model of simple good taste. In *A Day with Christ* (E. P. Dutton & Co.) Rev. Samuel Cox prints for his text the narrative accounts from the synoptic gospels of that remarkable day in whose hours were included the healing of the two blind, the demoniac, the paralytic, and the sick woman, as well as the calling of Matthew and the raising of Jairus's daughter, and appends thereto some pious but not very valuable pages of commentary and application.

... The most prominent characteristic to be found in the writings of "Gail Hamilton" is a conspicuous common sense—a common sense which is fallible, of course, and sometimes instant out of season and not untinged with acerbity; but which adorns the topics discussed with a grateful clearness of light and shade, and leaves the reader pretty thoroughly familiar with the ideas of the author and his own agreements or contradictions thereto. This soundness of thought is very apparent in *Twelve Miles from a Lemon* (Harper & Brothers), a collection of seventeen papers something like those which made up "Country Living and Country Thinking," which have already been printed, we suppose, in *Harper's Bazar*, and been found profitable for doctrine and reproof by the readers of that journal. Another quality of the author's mind, of the existence of which we have been again reminded by these essays, is a prompt and genuine wit. We laugh, for instance, when she speaks of "saving alive" the picture papers, when the *Weekly Post* and the *Woman's Journal* go with the rest of the newspapers to the pedler; and there is fun as well as wisdom in her suggestion that "to see a human being, capable of love and hope and memory and judgment, turn away from this great, beautiful world, and all the stir and thrill of multifarious life, and give itself to driving a stupid little steel crowbar back and forth through a yawning heel and a dilapidated toe, when whole stockings can be bought at forty cents a pair, is melancholy, not to say exasperating." The pages which make up the book are dotted with sayings as bright as these, and certainly so entertaining and so useful articles on subjects so widely diverse as those which are treated in this volume we can look for in few places elsewhere with the same confidence with which we expect them in a book of Gail Hamilton's. Her very versatility, however, has become monotonous to some readers; and when the universe has once been traversed, as Dr. Johnson's mind was on a certain occasion declared by Goldsmith to have been, they seem to demand a new world and a new person to discuss it. At any rate, there has been for some reason a marked decline in her position in public favor since she wrote so frequently for the *Atlantic Monthly*, to the great satisfaction of the critical readers of that mag-



asina. To those, therefore, who have given up reading her writings since her "Woman's Wrongs" and "A Battle of the Books" exploded bomb-like in the calm field of literature, and to the new literary kings who know not Joseph, we would say that in this book they will find some things that will please them and others that will do them no harm.

....The last addition to the series of classics—of which we have hitherto taken occasion to speak favorably—designed to accompany the Latin grammar of Messrs. Allen and Professor Greenough, is Sallust's *Conspiracy of Catiline* (Ginn Brothers). The text, which is carefully and neatly printed, is preceded by a brief historical and biographical introduction and accompanied by notes, not too full nor yet meager, and written in accordance with the standards of modern scholarship, which the editors have kept so constantly in mind in the preparation of their previous books. A good many teachers of inexperience, and some whose experience is not fossilized or dogmatic, find profit in books of normal methods and suggestions of sundry kinds in the pedagogic art; while others consider such helps of little value, as they are unless put into practice in accordance with common sense and a fair amount of intellect. A good book of this class, and one which we think can be made of some practical use, is *How to Teach: a Manual of Methods for a Graded Course of Instruction* (J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.), which is written by Mr. Kiddie, superintendent of public instruction in this city, Mr. Harrison, of the New York Saturday Normal School, and Mr. N. A. Calkins, well known in connection with educational affairs. A pretty large number of topics are discussed in a sensible way, and the book will, we hope, be taken up on Saturdays by a good many teachers desiring aid of the sort which it affords, whose scholars will perhaps be the gainers thereby during the rest of the week. A small and cheap but good collection of maps is Mr. John Bartholomew's *Portable Atlas* (G. P. Putnam's Sons), which contains sixteen well-executed two-page plates, including maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, India, Canada, the United States, Australia, Palestine, and Southern and Central Europe, in octavo form, and full enough for all ordinary purposes. A convenience is the numbering of the various maps on the outside upper corner, a custom which should be more generally adopted in similar works. Two additional volumes take place in Messrs. Putnam's importation of the "Advanced Science Series"—a *Physical Geography*, by John Young, M. D., and an *Animal Physiology*, by John Cleland, M. D. The second and fourth volumes of a "Language Series," by Mr. William Swinton, known as a war correspondent and philological student, and now professor of English literature in the University of California, are *Language Lessons* and *School Composition*, two manuals designed for the younger classes and prepared with intelligence.

....The *Harvard University Catalogue, 1873-4* (Charles W. Sever), appears this year, as it did last, in a form scarcely less bulky than that in which the Oxford and Cambridge "University Calendars" are issued; and it contains, like those publications, a considerable addition to the information usually printed in our college catalogues, and is sold by booksellers at a price similar to that of volumes of its size. A statement of the government of the university is prefixed to the lists of instructors and students, and after the pages devoted to the various departments of the University appear some one hundred and sixty more, in which are printed selections, full enough for all purposes to which they are likely to be applied, from the examination papers given out during the previous year in the college and the divinity, law, scientific, and medical schools. The number of books in the college library in Gore Hall is now given, we see, as one hundred and thirty-six thousand volumes; and besides the various scientific libraries the societies of the students possess sixteen thousand more. Over one hundred and fifty thousand books of general interest, therefore, are accessible to the students in Cambridge, although other colleges, we suppose, are somewhat better equipped in modern literature than is Harvard, which has not been able of late years to spend much money in the purchase of current works in *belles-lettres*, etc. The theological library in Divinity Hall, whose books are given as sixteen thousand, has long been one of the best in the country, and we consider it of much importance that the suggestion made in President Eliot's *Annual Report to the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard College* (University Press, Cambridge) concerning the necessity of a new library building for their reception be carried out speedily. Now that Professor Abbot is connected with the Divinity School the value of the collection will doubtless be enhanced by his knowledge of bibliography; and, indeed, we are tempted to say that the very propinquity of the man is an advantage to a library of any sort. The *Harvard Advocate* once wittily remarked that President Hill's

enumeration of the various departments of the University resembled the nomenclature given to himself by the illustrious Major Bagstock; and a certain anxiety to multiply their number seems apparent in the insertion in the college catalogue of the lists of the Episcopal Divinity School, which is no more a part of Harvard University than is the Cambridge high school or Mr. Alvan Clark's telescope manufactory.

....There seems to be a growing popular interest in architecture as applied to wooden and other buildings of moderate cost, and an increased spread of the idea that something besides a carpenter and a bricklayer is necessary for the construction of a suitable house. At all events, the number of popular works on architecture seems to be increasing; not only large ecclesiastical works, like those of Holly and Withers, but also cheaper secular books, such as *National Cottage Architecture* (George E. Woodward), by E. C. Hussey, which contains a few specifications and sixty-three serviceable and well-executed plates—houses, plans, cornices, railings, etc. These designs are sufficiently numerous and comprehensive to be of service to the person about to build. Mr. Hussey introduces his book by remarking, in a style of severe simplicity, that "there are few words in the English language that convey more sweetness to the heart of man than 'Home.' Could we choose from the thousand duties that call us daily to mount the creaking tread-wheel of busy life, it would be to wreath immortelles over the port-ways of the myriads of pretty homes that are found on the hill-tops," etc., of the United States, or, in Mr. Hussey's words, "our great, broad America." He goes on to remark that the aim of his book is "to introduce to aspirants who live, hope, and toil with that coveted day in view—which, like the *ignis fatuus*, ever sweeps on beyond their grasp—when they may sit in a 'sunny nook' of their own homes, some byway through which, perchance, they may shorten the route, or, at least, remove a few thorns from the path of their, alas! too often life-long toil!" Perhaps, after all this, we may be excused for remarking that what we want from architects is designs, not literature, and that the education which qualifies them to produce the former does not always enable them to edify us by their efforts in pursuit of the latter, "which," in our author's eloquent words, "like the *ignis fatuus*, ever sweeps on beyond their grasp."

....The qualities of character which Mr. Henry M. Stanley showed during his African travels in search of the late Dr. Livingstone and the wild and at times dangerous nature of his experiences were indications that he might elect to write a juvenile book, and succeed in commending himself to a public somewhat younger than that which read his "How I found Livingstone" and listened to his lectures a year ago; although a good many boys and girls found in them enough to attract the interest which usually attaches itself in children's minds to whatever savors of unusual travel and startling adventure. The juvenile book we now have in *My Kalulu, Prince, King, and Slave; a Story of Central Africa* (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.). Mr. Stanley's literary abilities, it is hardly necessary to say, are not of a high order, and he does not write so well as Mayne Reid, or Mr. Du Challa; but his story has no glaring defects save those of style. Its plot is not an improbable one, some of its descriptions are written with spirit, and the moral tone of the book is unexceptionable throughout. That Mr. Stanley should have made so good a book out of the small literary materials at his command is matter for congratulation; and we see no reason to doubt that, with industry, his faults of style and taste may be outgrown, and he become a useful and entertaining writer for children—an ambition quite as high as that for success as a lecturer or special correspondent. The preface to the book is so poor as to prejudice the reader in advance concerning its quality, and modesty would have omitted the wood-cut copy of the vote of thanks presented the author by the mayor and corporation of London, for the introduction of which there was no reasonable excuse. The book is well printed on cheap paper, and contains several indifferent wood-cuts, made in England.

....A noteworthy magazine article is sometimes the precursor of a more elaborate discussion of the chosen subject in a book, and thus the Rev. John Gilmore's paper in *Macmillan's* on "The Ramsgate Life-boat" paved the way for the volume which he has subsequently prepared in *Storm Warriors; or, Life-boat Work on the Goodwin Sands* (Macmillan & Co.). Mr. Gilmore very justly remarks in his preface that he is "quite unconscious of possessing any especial literary skill or any especial literary ambition," statements to which the reader will give prompt credence after examining his book; but the volume is, nevertheless, fresh and interesting, since it treats of a subject with which the author is familiar and of events so far removed from commonplace as to attract a ready attention. Dr. J. Grey

Jewell, lately United States consul at Singapore, makes a gloomy book out of his *Among our Sailors* (Harper & Brothers). Dr. Jewell's design in the preparation of the work was to present in a vivid way a picture of the cruelties suffered by our common seamen on the high seas, and thus to bring about a betterment of their condition. His statements would seem to the landsman to be somewhat partisan and one-sided; but any good result they may cause will go far to atone for any apparently excessive earnestness of statement. In this port there has lately been a considerable improvement in shipping regulations, and any future efforts toward similar reforms here and elsewhere will merit the approbation of all of us, as well as of the sailors and their vigorous champion in the author of this book.

....In *Favorite Hymns in their Original Form* (A. S. Barnes & Co.) Rev. William Leonhard (misprinted on the title-page) Gage prints sixty-five familiar pieces in the exact words which their authors gave them. In his preface he does not take an inflexible position against any and all changes in hymns; but considers the hasty and imperfect way in which they were written, in many cases, and the advantage in literary taste and culture possessed by the nineteenth century over the eighteenth to be sufficient reasons for making judicious alterations. Modern worshipers, he thinks, would hardly consent to the restoration of expressions which would make hymns in their tinkered form seem dearer than in their original words. While we regard Mr. Gage's position as a somewhat dangerous one, it must be admitted that the barbarous line of Toplady's—"When my eyes begin to break in death"—so happily altered in the current version, goes far to justify it, and that certain other changes have been improvements for the better. Mr. Gage declares that it ought not to be "thought that the Church is losing its gift of song"; and the modern hymns which he mentions are enough to prove the truth of this statement, while others as good might have been added to his little list, as he says. The book will be an interesting one for students of hymnology and for general readers. The paper and binding are better than the typography, and Sir Roundell Palmer's name is once misspelled. The same publishers have issued *The Poet's Gift of Consolation to Sorrowing Mothers*, a collection of poems, mostly American, of the death of children.

....In Dr. Leonard Bacon's introduction to Rev. Israel P. Warren's *The Three Judges* (Warren & Wyman) will be found a brief treatise on the regicides which is so clear and dispassionate as to make its few pages a very valuable tract on the subject for the readers of the volume which it introduces, and for others besides. His closing remark, indeed—that "the question whether they were traitors, who deserved to die, or Christian patriots, who had failed in a great endeavor to save their country and to make it an abode of righteousness, is a question on which men may err without losing their souls"—can profitably be made use of by a good many historians, as well as some philologists and general scholars. Dr. Warren has told the story of Whalley and Goffe and Dixwell in a sensible and interesting way, and his book will attract the attention of new readers to one of the most romantic portions of our history. The fac-similes of the old engravings of the high court of justice and the execution of the regicides are curious; but some of the other wood-cuts are mere blots of ink. *Dramatic Stories for Home and School Entertainment* (S. C. Griggs & Co.), by Lavinia Howe Phelps, is a collection of rather "goodly" and feeble dialogues. *Thwarted; or, Duck's Eggs in a Hen's Nest* (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) is the story, pleasantly told by Florence Montgomery, of the struggles toward success of a young wood-carver.

....*Aggressive Work in the Church of Christ* (Ithaca: Andrus, McChain & Lyons), by P. B. Morgan, rector of St. John's church, Ithaca, is a fervent appeal by an Episcopal clergyman for systematic work in behalf of "them that are without." Mr. Morgan advocates the training and employment of a class of evangelists whose duty it shall be to visit places that are destitute of the Gospel, and hold "missions" there, to the end that churches may be gathered. These evangelists he would have attached as a kind of staff or chapter to the bishop, and he would provide by a permanent fund for their support. Ample directions are given as to the best methods of prosecuting such enterprises and the difficulties in their way are pointed out and provided for. The author is a zealous Churchman, and would, we suspect, regard any place as practically destitute of the Gospel which did not contain an Episcopal church, no matter how many other churches it might possess; but he also seems to have the true Christian missionary spirit in an unusual degree, and if part of the zeal which has inspired his book could be imparted to all its readers we should wish for it a wide circulation among Christians of all names.

....It does not happen to every good clergyman to be a great man, nor is it the fortune of every man whose life is great enough to deserve a biography to fill his days with deeds and sayings sufficiently removed from commonplace to make the book entertaining reading. But the late Dr. Guthrie was good and great and witty, and some other pleasant things besides; and the first volume of the *Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie, D.D., and Memoir by his Sons, Rev. David K. Guthrie and Charles J. Guthrie, M. A.* (Robert Carter & Brothers) is, therefore, a very delightful volume. Somewhat more than half of the book is taken up with the autobiography, which is followed by nearly two hundred pages of the memoir, the preparation of which has fallen into judicious as well as filial hands. While the work shows anew how great a loss the Christian world met with in Dr. Guthrie's death, it preserves enough of his characteristics to make it almost a new sermon from the eminent preacher, and gives us one of the most delightful additions lately made to Christian biography and religious literature.

....The last volume of the "Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration, and Adventure" is *Travels in Cashmere, Little Tibet, and Central Asia* (Scribner, Armstrong & Co.), which is compiled and arranged by Bayard Taylor, whose life in Germany has certainly been an industrious one and useful to literature in many ways. In this volume he returns in a measure to the fields of his earlier ventures, and prepares an interesting work, whose pages begin with Marco Polo and end with the Russian conquest of Khiva. We have hitherto spoken of the indifferent, or at least very variable quality of the illustrations which some of our publishers are of late reproducing from foreign sources, and which in the transfer or the printing seem to fare so badly as to mar their beauty. In popular manuals, however, it is perhaps impracticable to attain an ideal excellence in picture-making; although Messrs. Scribner seem to have no difficulty in making an approach to it in a popular magazine, and so prove that excellent wood-cuts can be put before the public, provided the circulation of the work which contains them be large enough, at a very moderate price.

#### NOTES.

A SELECTION for publication is to be made from the letters of the late Joseph Green Cogswell, librarian of the Astor Library. Two hundred copies will be printed at the Riverside Press, Cambridge, for circulation among subscribers.—"Songs of Praise," the new hymn and tune book edited by Drs. R. D. Hitchcock, Zachary Eddy, and Philip Schaff, is to be published not by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., but by Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. The musical editor is Professor J. K. Paine, of Harvard University, assisted by Mr. Burnap, organist of St. Ann's-on-the-Hights, Brooklyn.—Professor Max Müller's lecture "On Missions" is printed in full in the March number of *The Eclectic Magazine*.—Porter & Coates have ready a new octavo edition of Whiston's *Josephus*, printed in larger type, they inform us, than any which has hitherto appeared.—Roberts Brothers will reprint the "Correspondence of Dr. Channing and Lucy Alkin," which we have already mentioned as in press by Williams & Norgate, London; and Mary Cowden Clarke's "The Trust" and "The Remittance," two new love stories in blank verse, which she dedicates to her husband, who is now eighty-five years of age. This pleasant item we learn from Mrs. Moulton's last Boston letter in *The Tribune*, a source to which, by the way, we are frequently indebted for early announcements of new Boston books.—James R. Osgood & Co. have in press "The Middle States," a traveler's guide-book, similar to their "New England"; a volume of poems by Miss H. R. Hudson; "Life under Glass," by George A. Shove; "Cruel Constancy" and "The Queen of the Regiment," two novels by Katharine King; and several translations from Emile Gaboriau.—G. W. Carleton & Co. will issue "The Story of a Summer; or, Journal Leaves from Chappaqua," by Cecilia Cleveland, a niece, we believe, of Horace Greeley.

Of new English scientific books Henry S. King & Co. announce "Longevity; the Means of Prolonging Life after Middle Age," by Dr. J. Gardner; "The Principles of Mental Physiology," by Dr. W. B. Carpenter; and "The History of Creation, a Popular Account of the Development [sic] of the Earth and its Inhabitants, according to the Theories of Kant, Laplace, Lamarck, and Darwin," by Professor Haeckel, of Jena. William Blackwood & Sons have in press an "Advanced Text-book of Botany," by Robert Brown, F.R.G.S.; and "Economic Geology; or, Geology in its Relation to the Arts and Manufactures," by David Page, F.G.S.

The *Atenaeum* for February 7th, in speaking of the late Professor Hadley's "Essays, Phil-



ological and Critical," remarks that "the good work done in America is far too little known among us; the best American scholars show a truly German industry and width both of reading and speculation, while their practical sense keeps their writings within a reasonable compass. In receptivity and enthusiasm for a wider learning American scholars stand before English; and few members of our universities could have produced work so varied and yet so sound as is contained in these essays."

Mr. A. H. Sayce lately read a paper, we learn from *The Academy*, before the London Institution, in which he made some interesting statements concerning books in Assyria. Libraries were established, he said, in all the great Babylonian cities. Babylon itself possessed two; and the works collected in the Library of Sargon of Agane formed a large portion of the library of Assurbanipal, at Nineveh, which is now in the British Museum. This library of Sargon contained grammars, dictionaries, and phrase-books, as well as a catalogue of astronomical treatises, which catalogue directed the reader to write down the number of the tablet he wished to consult, which would thereupon be handed him by the librarian! This was in the sixteenth century before Christ.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Memor. Letters, and a Selection from the Poems and Prose Writings of Anna Letitia Barbauld. By Grace A. Ellis. 2 vols. 12mo, pp. xvi, 330; viii, 472. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 45 00
Euthanasia; or, Happy Talk Toward the End of Life. By William Mountford. 12mo, pp. xviii, 511. The same. 2 00
Zelda's Fortune. By the Author of "Earl's Dene." Illustrated. 8vo, paper, pp. v, 240. The same. 1 00
The Minor Prophets: Exegetically, Theologically, and Homiletically Expounded, by Paul Kleinert, Otto Schmolzer, George R. Bliss, Talbot W. Chambers, Charles Elliott, John Forsyth, J. Frederick McCurdy, Joseph Packard. Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D. (Lange's Commentary Vol. XVI.) 8vo, pp. vi, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 5 00
On Self-Culture: Intellectual, Physical, and Moral. A Vade Mecum for Young Men and Students. By John Stuart Blackie. 16mo, pp. 116. The same. 1 00
The Life of George Donnell Bayard, late Captain U. S. A. and Brigadier-General of Volunteers. By Samuel J. Bayard. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1 75
The Betrothed Heiress. By Eliza A. Dupuy. 12mo, pp. 471. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 1 75
Only Temper. A Novel. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. 8vo, paper, pp. 121. The same. 0 50
Legal Responsibility in Old Age: based on Researches into the Relation of Age to Work. By George M. Beard, M.D. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: T. L. Claxton. 5 00
Israel in Egypt: Egypt's Place among the Ancient Monarchies. By Edward L. Clark. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvi, 352. New York: Nelson & Phillips. 5 00
Star of Our Lord; or, Christ Jesus, King of All Worlds, both of Time or Space. By Francis W. Upham. 12mo, pp. xiii, 370. The same. 1 75
Life Story of Rev. Davis Wagstaff Clark, D.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Daniel Curry, D.D. 12mo, pp. 336. The same. 1 50
The Tribute of Praise. A Collection of Hymns and Tunes for Public and Social Worship. Edited by Dr. Eben Tourjee. 8q. 12mo, pp. xiv, 357. The same. 1 00
The Life of Rudolf Steier. By John P. Lacroix. 12mo, pp. xiii, 332. The same. 1 50
Sights and Insights; or, Knowledge by Travel. By Rev. Henry W. Warren. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 259. The same. 1 25
Little Peachblossom; or, Rambles in Central Park. By Francis R. Forrester. Esq. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 230. The same. 1 25
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The same. Interleaved. 0 40
The Lesson Compend; Choice Extracts from Eminent Biblical Scholars on the Subjects of the International Sunday-school Lessons for 1874. By Francis H. Whitney, D.D. (Eclectic Sunday-school Library). 12mo, pp. 133. The same. 0 60
Leaf Cluster for 1874. Prepared by Sara J. Timanun. Illustrated by Frank Beard. 2 sheets, 3x2 1/2 inches. The same. 1 00
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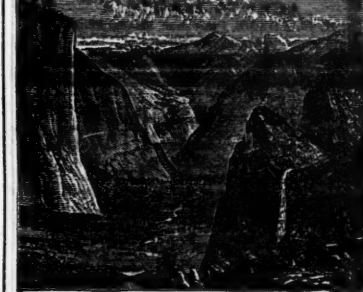
SERMONS.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE of Monday, February 16th, contains reports of sermons on the preceding day by Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Cummins, Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Rev. Dr. Inskip, Chancellor Crosby, Rev. Father Farley, and other eminent preachers, occupying an entire page of THE TRIBUNE. The series of Tribune Sermons, thus begun, will be continued regularly. The DAILY TRIBUNE will be mailed to clergymen for 75 cents per month, of the Monday's paper only in clubs of not less than ten, all to one address, for five weeks for 20 cents per copy. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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Vol. I.] MARCH NUMBER. [No. 2 International Review.

- I—WORKING CLASSES IN EUROPE.....p. 145 HON. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., & C. London.
II—TRANSIT OF VENUS.....p. 180 Prof. J. R. HILGARD, U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
III—UPPER SCHOOLS.....p. 173 Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, D.D., LL.D., President of the College of N. J.
IV—PRACTICAL WORK IN PAINTING.....p. 188 PHILIP GIBBERT HARKENTON, Esq., London.
V—OUR NATIONAL CURRENCY.....p. 213 HON. AMASA WALKER, LL.D., Brookfield, Mass.
VI—NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.....p. 244
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# The Independent.

## SONNET.

BY PAUL HAYNE.

My native pines! ye woodland kings, that  
throng  
As if to some grave congress 'mid the glade;  
Ye immemorial pines, whose verdant shade  
Falls from your fadeless foliage fair and  
strong;  
Ye greet the wanderer with a wind-born song,  
So strangely sweet, his errant footsteps  
stayed,  
He pauses, hearkening to that music made  
Of weird-like strains, the murmurous dells  
prolong:  
Oh! plaintive notes! long-drawn, pathetic,  
low—  
Some conscious spirit stirs the trembling  
leaves,  
But what their mystic meaning, who may  
know?  
I only feel a soul in these that grieves,  
Yet with that grief soft chords of peace it  
weaves,  
Which make divinest harmony of woe!

## A WOMAN'S LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20th, 1874.

"The idle singer of an empty day!"

Why should I wear myself to death in vain attempts to make the crooked straight? is the question minus the rhythm (for I never can quote *verbatim*) that William Morris asks in the prelude to his "Earthly Paradise." He had probably realized to the full, before he asked it, that no human attempt is so futile and so hopeless as that which would establish justice, right the wrongs of suffering human nature—in fine, make the crooked straight. Especially while you remember that ever since Eve ate the apple, with Adam's assistance, the race has gone awry, and will continue to do so until the Day of Judgment, when we trust that it will be finally and forever set straight. That is a long while to wait—at least, to many; and the present crookedness is dreadful. If I were not mentally compelled to see both sides of it, I should be more comfortable. But there is little spiritual peace for that mortal who cannot help seeing both sides of a question, with no power perhaps to satisfy the demands of either. It must be comfortable, very, to be able to slip away from all responsible demand, and be the idle and melodious singer of an empty day. I am tired enough, this moment, to wish to follow the example of my lotus-steeped and decorative brother across the seas. But not even William Morris could build his "Earthly Paradise" and subside wholly into singing in the City of Washington.

Alas for him if he ever dared to tell the truth! More than ever he would long to be the idle singer of an empty day. Now it is no wish of mine to "express my mind" once a week. I prefer to be silent. It would be ever so much easier. But, if there are prevailing reasons why I should "express" it, I shall do so honestly; speak the truth and be beaten with many stripes—pen stripes chiefly. There was a wounded being, who, fluttering under the postmark of "Congress" and the cover of "Absalom Smith," assailed me with much venom for my letter in THE INDEPENDENT on official caste, and informed me that I "knew I did not tell the truth." O, Absalom! that I must contradict you! I know that I *did* tell the truth; and I stick to it still. Pray, by whom did you judge me when you lamented that I should use the columns of an illustrious journal wherein to ventilate my "private piques"? I have no private piques. I am altogether too well treated to make it possible. But, if I had ten thousands, they would never leak into THE INDEPENDENT or into any other public outlet. They would be my own, not the public's. I make this statement not for cowardly "Absalom" alone, who did not dare address a woman under his own name; but to correct a universal mistake—the mistake of my sweet sisters who, coming to my bosom friend, say to her: "What has General Grant done to offend Mrs. —?"

Now I answer you altogether. He never offended me in the slightest. I never asked him for a favor and I never intend to do so,

and personally have never met him save in the most agreeable manner. I have naught to say against Mr. Grant privately, who is worthy, so far as I know, in every relation of life. I criticise the President of the United States *as such*. Criticise not with personal enmity one member of his family, but the false official assumptions of a "Presidential Family" which a false and flunkeyish outside sentiment is attempting to hedge about them. The difference in this matter between my questioning sisters and myself is this: they peck away privately and personally against the faults and follies of the presidential family, member by member; while I, having no time whatever for tattle, speak professionally, because it is my business to do so, and without any personal grievance whatever.

The most preposterous of all current notions is this—that a writer, surely if that writer be a woman, speaks always from personal piques and preferences, never for a principle. Many times it has given me great pleasure (it is so much pleasanter to praise than to blame) to commend some public man as the originator or defender of some just measure, of some true principle bearing practically upon human character and life. Lo! I am immediately confronted with the question, What do you see in him (personally) to like? and read in some masculine column that M. C. A. is "gushing" over somebody from admiration of his curls or his moustache; while the fact is that I detest moustaches (I've seen them so often wet with soup), and the chances are ten to one that my praised defender of high truth is so odoriferous of tobacco that I never wish him to approach personally to propound his high principles, preferring decidedly to read him, rather than to hear or to smell him.

Some of the noblest men and truest friends I have ever known are in public life. They do not take umbrage or accuse me of ignoble motives, however much they may differ from my printed opinions. Their self-respect and common sense assure them that I never think of them, much less mentally accuse them, when I assail the abuses of official life. What I do assail, and intend to continue to assail, however hopelessly, is official corruption and a false estimate of official state and obligation, which would build up a preposterous official caste, inimical to the dignity of true citizenship, based on money, "jobs," and power, howsoever gotten, instead of the personal fitness and high character indispensable to the true servant of the state. While I speak at all, I shall never cease to denounce the one and to defend the other. Doing this, I pity the craven who out of the smallness of his own nature accuses me of bringing to the discussion of public interests personal piques and fancies.

I have my share of groundless loves and hates, no doubt. "Love hath no wherefore." Neither hath hate. With me they are too sure prisoners ever to see the daylight of THE INDEPENDENT.

But this is not the trouble "both sides" of whose crookedness troubles me just because I see no chance to make it straight, nor to save the helpless victims on which it too surely falls. I mean the panic of economy just now seizing Congress at the wrong end. Congress is usually going into spasms from an epidemic of some sort. Last winter it was Credit Mobilier and salary grabbing. In revulsion from these (and perhaps in revenge), it is now mounted on the steed of "Retrenchment," and dashes about the departments, dealing blows at a perfectly appalling rate. The powerful can evade it. It is on the weak and the helpless that its ax surely and irretrievably falls.

Let us go back a little. Just think of the back-pay performance of last spring. No just person who knows anything of the cost of life in Washington would say that the increased salaries of members of Congress and other public functionaries was exorbitant. In the back pay and in the way that they took it they betrayed their greediness and their cupidity. There was no excuse for that. During the debate on the "salary bill," just before the holidays, some very curious congressional ideas of compensation came to the surface. Objection was made to the bill because it also reduced the salaries of "inadequately paid employes of Congress." Among "these in-

adequately paid" servitors were "messengers," whose salaries had been raised from \$1,800 a year to \$2,700 for services during the sessions of Congress. There were "folders"—men whose mighty task it is to paste the wrappers on documents—whose salaries had been raised from \$1,440 a year to \$1,658 a year. There were "mail-boys" whose yearly salaries had been raised from \$1,728 to \$1,987.20. And there were assistant messengers—usually little boys—whose pay had been increased from \$1,080 to \$1,242. They were paid by the year; yet quite half of one and more than half of every other year was to them a holiday, in which to do as they pleased—their salaries continuing. The increased rate of pay for mechanics on naval steamships, allowing for commutation of the rations, is \$84, or \$1,008 a year; and their year of labor means an entire year. Ten hundred and eight dollars a year is considered high wages to be paid skilled mechanics on Government ships; but the messengers, folders, and mail-boys of Congress are declared to be "inadequately paid" when they get wages ranging from \$1,440 to \$1,800 a year. The services of a boy darting about with mails from desk to desk, two or three times a day, on the velvet-carpeted floor of the Senate, for a half or quarter of the year, are estimated to be worth nearly twice as much as the services of a skilled machinist in the navy for an entire year. And at these rates it is the broadcloth-robed and skipping boy who is declared to be "inadequately" paid.

This is one side of the "crookedness" so difficult to be made straight. Here is another. Several years ago Congress passed a law declaring that no woman in Government employment—no matter what her fitness or accomplishments, nor how responsible the labor that she performed—should receive more than \$900 a year. As a result, while there are many women in Government employment who do not earn more than this, there are many others who perform the labors of men, more than one who fills the desks of two men. No matter what her qualifications, no matter what labor she performs, Congress has decided by law that, for doing what a man would receive from \$1,000 to \$2,500, she is to be paid \$900, and in that sum is "adequately" paid. Worthy this of a body of men who delight in public assembly to lower their heads and to elevate their heels.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the other day, with the best of motives, no doubt, introduced a bill in Congress to decrease the number of clerks in the executive department, and to increase the number of hours of labor. If carried out, the injustice of this bill will be in its application, not in the bill itself. Every morning at nine o'clock tides of strong young men pass my windows on their way to the departments. At three o'clock P. M. the same tide of young men turns backward—their day's work done. Five hours! That is a short day for a strong man's labor. But with these strong young men move to and fro many delicate women, many maimed and feeble men. Now, if these strong men would use the day after 3 P. M. to prepare for broader labor and a larger life, or go off and fight the Sioux, and so justify their right to strong manhood, it would be far easier to decide justly on the length of the day's labor to the physically but by no means mentally feeble men and women left.

As many women as men in the departments have families dependent upon them, with fewer resources, if dismissed from office; yet in any reduction of clerical force women are always sent forth first and in flocks. Why? It is the voter who must be retained. Every man remaining at a desk counts a vote in the next election, which will retain in or withdraw from office the Chief who holds him there.

Talk in flowery phrase of "Justice"! There is no justice, not even in the chance to labor in its civil service, for the daughter of the Republic.

God knows there is need enough of retrenchment; but let it be in the right places. Do not think, gentlemen, that by small scrimplings and paltry economy, by lengthening hours of labor and depriving families of bread, that you will hide from the eyes of thoughtful men and women the real fraud and corruption that holds revel in high places.

While unscrupulous monopolies, the very gangrene on national prosperity, are aided and sustained in their unlawful gains by congressional enactments, do not think to make the loss good to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country by turning out a few hundreds of men and women from the executive departments and by lengthening the hours of labor for those who remain.

Do not fancy that by a few petty economies at Washington you can make good even to the *morale* of the nation the reduction of taxes on whisky and tobacco. You allow the depletion of the navy-yards of the United States till a bill comes up for their utter demolition. You allow thousands of their laborers and skilled artisans, whose wives and children depend on their toil for bread, to be dismissed for lack of appropriations.

This is one side of your economy. This the other:

You made appropriations to the Navy Department. What became of them?

That question *truthfully* has never yet been answered. The navy-yards are closed, and their laborers left without employment. Why? Because their legitimate work has been let out in "jobs," to add to the ill-gotten gains of those who do not need them. And who shares the spoils? M. C. A.

## LADY HOLLAND.

MANY a story has been told of the eccentricity of the mistress of Hall and House, but the budget is inexhaustible. Besides telling Poodle Byng to move a little further off, on the ground that her sense of smell was affected by his blacking, and sending her page round the table to tell Macaulay to stop talking, because she wanted to hear Lord Aberdeen, she once called up a celebrated beauty, told her to kneel down on a footstool, and, after pulling off her wreath and disarranging her hair in the operation, said: "There, my dear, now you look decent. Those roses were quite out of keeping with your style."

One summer's day, Lord Holland came down to dinner in a white waistcoat, which certainly loomed large on his portly figure, suggesting (as Luttrell whispered, in an aside) the image of a turbot standing on its tail. She declared she would not sit down to dinner till he changed it, and he had no alternative but to comply. She was certainly no respecter of persons, and was brusque without reference to rank. A dinner party in Great Stanhope street was breaking up, and Lord Duncannon (the late Earl of Bessborough) had left the room, when she called out: "Mr. H., call back Lord Duncannon." Mr. H. went to the top of the staircase, and told his lordship that he was wanted. On his presenting himself in the doorway, she said: "The Duchess of Sutherland can't dine here to-morrow, and I want another woman. Bring one of your girls."

He withdrew with an assenting bow. Once, when this imperious dame told Sydney Smith to ring the bell, he asked whether he had not better sweep the room too. Familiar as he was with her ways, he would scarcely have taken offense at such a trifle, since some one must ring the bell for a lady, unless she is to get up and ring it herself. But they had an occasional tiff, and a visitor at Combe Florey, who found him sedulously attending to the comforts of a sucking pig, was informed that it was intended as a peace-offering to Lady Holland. She has been heard pressing Dutch herrings on an epicure, on the ground that they came over in the ambassador's bag; and a most appetizing odor they must have communicated to the dispatches. The introduction of the dahlia into England is said to be owing to her culinary research. Having been much gratified somewhere in the south of Europe by her first acquaintance with Palestine soup, and ascertaining that the main ingredient was the Jerusalem artichoke, she procured what she supposed to be a root of it, and forwarded it to her gardener at Holland House. When a beautiful flower came up, instead of a succulent vegetable, she gazed on it with a feeling near akin to that of the fox hunter who complained that the smell of the violets spoiled the scent. But the value of her acquisition began to break upon her when the London seedsman who came to look at it offered 30 guineas for a root. Another version is that a root was given to her at Valencia, in 1804, by a celebrated botanist, who had just received it, an unknown rarity, from South America. At all events, there was ample justification for the graceful verses of her lord:

"The dahlia you brought to our table  
Your praises forever shall speak,  
In gardens as sweet as your smile  
And colors as bright as your cheek."

She was aristocratic to the tips of her fingers, and spoke contemptuously of the Ribbon of the Bath as "a thing that was got by deserving it"—an objection, by the way, to which it is not invariably exposed. The Garter was the only English order to her taste.



## Young and Old.

### A JEREMIADE.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

JEREMIAH McINTYRE

Had a very great desire  
For a rough-and-tumble fight,  
And would double up his fist  
Like a little pugilist,  
And "go in" with all his might.

So his play-fellows were very  
Much afraid of Captain Jerry,  
(And no less of "Captain Jack"),  
Who would cruelly belabor  
An inoffensive neighbor,  
If he chanced to cross his track.

For where muscle is the master  
There is sure to be disaster,  
And a world of mischief done;  
For the heads and noses broken  
And the wicked language spoken  
Make it serious kind of fun.

But one day, when Jeremiah  
Had so nursed his warlike ire  
That he panted for a foe,  
And went striking here and there,  
Right and left, or in the air,  
Careless who received the blow,

It chanced before a store  
That a wooden chieftain bore  
The shape of "Captain Jack,"  
Which so roused the martial fire  
Of the youthful Jeremiah  
That he gave him one good whack,

Then sprang upon his shoulder,  
Every moment growing bolder,  
When he found the man so meek;  
For a coward will endeavor  
To prove himself quite clever  
If his enemy is weak.

But this Indian, so stolid,  
Was made up rather solid,  
And the first thing Jerry knew  
He was lying on his back,  
Underneath old "Captain Jack,"  
In a painful posture too.

It's hardly worth my telling  
How long he kept on yelling,  
Till they came to his relief;  
Nor how he felt thereafter,  
When the boys, with jeering laughter,  
Told just how he came to grief.

But you may, indeed, be very,  
Very confident that Jerry  
His performance won't repeat;  
And if every other bully  
Were knocked down so beautifully  
There'd be fewer on the street.

## POLLY'S VISIT TO FAIRYLAND.

BY ROXY C. COWLER.

We call her Polly, and Pollywoggie, and Pollyphenia, and Polly Parrot. Not that any one of these is her real name. Oh! no. She was christened Philena. You don't know how all these nicknames grew out of Philena, do you? Neither do I. But then there are a great many other things that you and I don't know. We don't know why little birds are so fond of salt that, if you put the least grain on a robin's tail, he will fly on to your shoulder, and tell you all the secrets in the world, so that you can always say "a little bird told me." Neither do we know why you can never see the fairy that lives in the lily unless you look in before the first sunbeam has gilded the dewdrop in its cup; nor why the rainbows are kept shut up in pearl shells, except just after a shower in summer.

There are two little girls in our Polly—one is Polly Goody and the other is Polly Baddy. Polly Goody has a face that dimples all over with smiles, and eyes that beam with love, and rosy lips that bloom with sweet words. She wins all our hearts. But Polly Baddy has a face that is all a-tremble with temper, and eyes that flash with anger, and pouting lips that drop bitter words. She is loved by no one.

I know there are two Pollies because I have never seen Polly Baddy since our Polly spent that year with the fairies. This was how it happened. It was on her thirteenth birthday that Polly dressed up in her best clothes to make the "most genteel, fashionablest call on my dearest friend, Mira." Perhaps it was her bronze boots, glancing so faintly in the sunlight, and perhaps it was her new blue silk dress, rustling so sweetly in her ears, and perhaps it was

her mother's lace veil, the crowning glory of all in Polly's eyes, that so took up her attention, as she walked delightedly along, that she lost her way. However it was, the first thing she knew she found herself in a vast sandy plain. Look whichever way she might, there was nothing but sand and sky to be seen. She tried to find the way home; but the further she walked the more lost she was, till finally she was so frightened and bewildered that she sat right down in the sand, blue silk and all, and cried with all her might and main, just as if that was what she had dressed up and walked out for. She confided to me in a whisper that, now she was in her teens, she was rather ashamed to cry for just being lost. If she had not been but twelve, she would have felt very differently about it.

After her first burst of grief had a little abated, she wandered on again, more disconsolate than before; when suddenly there flashed on her delighted eyes a dazzling light. Before her rose a palace of transparent crystal, over which arched myriads of many-colored rainbows. About it stood stately trees, their green leaves twinkling in the sunlight. On every side roses blushed on clustering bushes, lilies drooped from graceful stems, birds twittered on swaying twigs, beautiful strains of music swelled on the sweet-scented air. Polly, listening, caught the words:

"Blue eyes so bright,  
With love's soft light,  
Lead little feet  
To our retreat;  
Fling wide the gate,  
For thee we wait.

Welcome, welcome, wandering stranger;  
Our dear home is free from danger."

Then the great folding doors slid open, and six lovely fairies floated down the crystal steps and led Polly into the shining palace. They left her in a room lined on every side from floor to ceiling with mirrors. Birds flew in and out, as if fear had never entered their fluttering hearts. The air was joyful with their carols and sweet with the odor of flowers.

Though golden chairs, cushioned with red velvet, were standing all about, everything was so elegant that Polly was afraid to sit down. Besides, her surprise at the sight of herself in the mirrors held her motionless. "Oh! dear," she thought, "what a mite of a dot I have grown all in a minute! I'm not any bigger than if I wasn't but just seven years old. Nobody will think I'm thirteen. I'm so ashamed!"

Just then there floated into the room a lady, robed in a long, flowing white dress; while a coronet of gold, bright with diamonds, gleamed on her forehead.

How easy they all walk. I wonder if they have legs like me," thought Polly.

But she would not have been so impolite as to ask, for the world. In truth, she was so frightened that she did not dare to open her mouth.

The lady spoke to her, bidding her welcome to the Fairy Palace, and her voice was like the music made by drops of water falling in a silver basin. Polly was still too scared to speak; so she only stood and stared, without saying a word. But she thought:

"If I were at home, I should love that lady dearly."

"Come to me, little one. Don't be afraid," said the lady, at the same time drawing the child into her lap. "I wonder what brought you here?"

"I lost my way," replied Polly, bluntly. "Yes, of course. But there must be some reason why the fairies led you out of your way. I am afraid you are a naughty girl sometimes. What was the worst thing you used to do in your old home?"

"My old home! Oh, dear!" sighed Polly. "That sounds as if I wasn't ever going back there again." But all she said out loud was: "I get dreadful mad sometimes."

"Dreadful mad! Well, we can't have any tempers here," said the lady, so sternly and severely that Polly was thoroughly frightened and began to choke up.

"I'd rather go home, please," she said.

The lady shook her head. "I did not bring you here, and I cannot send you away. Fairy rules are very strict. Implicit obedience is exacted from all. I am appointed to take care of you and to do my best to cure your faults. They must have been very bad, or it would not have been necessary to bring you here."

Polly nodded her head dejectedly. "Yes, ma'am. Dick says I'm a regular firebrand. Why, only this morning I got so mad at Mamma that I stamped my feet at her, because she wouldn't let me go to Mira's party. She says eleven o'clock is too late for little girls to be out. But I'm thirteen now."

"You were thirteen at your old home; but here you are only a little midget of a girl," replied the lady.

"Just when I begun to feel grown up, too!" sighed Polly.

"Is it hard?" said the lady, kindly. "I suspect that temper of yours is at the bottom of it all. The fairies knew that it must be cured, or you would grow into a perfect vixen. So they have led you here. And everybody who enters the Fairy Palace enters it as a little child, and has to learn instant obedience and cheerful submission. But I think you had a way of making fun of people, too. Isn't it so?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Polly, in a subdued voice. "She sees right into me, just as if I was nothing but a glass show-case," thought Polly to herself.

"In Fairyland there is no fault more severely punished than ridiculing people. I warn you to beware of it. The punishment will be speedy and severe, and I shall be powerless to shield you from it. But you are going to be my good little girl, and we shall love each other dearly."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Polly, doubtfully. "I wouldn't ever be angry with Mamma if I could live with her again. I love Mamma better than anything," she added, in a trembling voice.

"I shall be your mamma now," replied the lady, folding her to her heart. "Now you may run all over the house and look at everything you like."

Polly wandered from room to room, delighted and amazed at the beauty and oddity of what she saw. Of them all, the room lined with mother-of-pearl became her favorite. In the center of it leaped up a fountain, and, as the water fell back into the immense pearl shell, the sunlight on the falling spray broke into rainbows and the tinkling drops filled the room with music. Here, too, were lovely dolls, which were a never-ceasing wonder and joy to Polly; for there was a little hole in the back of their heads, where they could be wound up, and then for a whole day they were as much alive as anybody.

As time passed on, Polly grew to love her new home and her fairy mamma very dearly. At first she moved about like a timid mouse, doing just as she was bid. But as her fairy home grew more familiar her old faults sometimes got the upper hand. One of her greatest trials was to be called to study her lessons (for little girls have to learn lessons even in Fairyland) just as she had got her dolls all wound up. Sometimes her patience gave way. Because the first few times she got angry no punishment followed, she thought her fairy mamma was mistaken, and that it would never come. One day she came frowning to her lessons. And when she had to go back to her little golden chair for the third time to learn to spell eleemosynary she was so angry that she threw her book on the floor, and stamped her feet, and growled like a little dog. Then her fairy mamma held out a little wand, and a spell fell upon Polly, which obliged her to keep throwing down her book, and stamping her feet, and growling like a little dog for a whole half hour. All the time her fairy mamma stood by, looking so sad that it nearly broke Polly's heart, especially when her mamma said: "In Fairyland no wrong goes unpunished. When you have been angry before, to save you, I have suffered myself."

But Polly could not cry, nor say she was sorry. She could only growl angrily. As soon as the spell was removed, she sprang sobbing and weary into her fairy mamma's arms, determined, down deep in her heart, that she would never get angry again, nor do anything to bring sorrow to her dear fairy mamma.

One day Polly heard the same lovely music that had greeted her arrival in Fairyland, and saw her "dearest friend," Mira, led into the Fairy Palace. Polly was so little that she was afraid she should feel very awkward in meeting Mira, who was a young lady of fourteen. But when Mira passed under the door of the Fairy Palace

she became little too. The two girls were overjoyed to see one another again, and Polly showed Mira all the wonders and beauties of the house.

There was one room which Polly was forbidden to enter. She had never thought of disobeying the command. But now she said to herself: "I don't care about seeing what there is in the room. But Mira is sort of homesick. I know just how she feels, for I was when I first came. And I know that fairy mamma would want me to open this room, just to amuse her." So she pushed back the door and drew Mira in. There sat an old man and woman, parents of the fairy mamma. That was all. Mira was frightened.

"Don't you be scared," said Polly, growing bolder and naughtier every moment. "They are so old they can't move." Then her old spirit of ridicule sprang up. "Look at their faces," she whispered to Mira. "They are wrinkled just like a cabbage-leaf." And both the children laughed, thinking Polly's speech very witty. "And his trowsers are made of mullein leaves, I do declare!" continued Polly. "Warm and cheap. And will you look at their eyes?—one in the forehead, and the other right opposite, behind. And they are set on stems that look just like three-legged stools. How they turn and twist about! Don't you wish you were as handsome, Mira?" And then the children laughed again.

Then Polly heard a terrible crash, and two gigantic hands seized her and hurried her away. She struggled, and called to her fairy mamma, who had always before helped her in every trouble. There was no reply, but the most heart-rending sobs; and then Polly knew that she was to be sent away, and that her fairy mamma was heart-broken because her little girl was taken from her. Not one word, not one look could be interchanged. Polly must go without a parting kiss and without telling how sorry she was.

The hands set Polly in an immense chestnut burr, and then the burr whizzed off into the air. Polly was sadly shaken.

"I never will make fun of anybody again, nor get angry, and I'll always mind real quick," sobbed Polly.

"Wake up, Polly Folly. What are you crying so about?" said Dick, giving her another shake.

Polly wonders how she came on the sofa in the sitting-room; and she insists that she has been away a year, and says she supposes it is because she was such a little girl in Fairyland that she is not fourteen yet; and she has privately confided to me that she is trying to be a very good girl, so that she can go sometime, if not back to Fairyland, to a place better and more beautiful.

## ABOUT TOOLS AND USING THEM.

BY OAK.

THERE are a good many boy readers of THE INDEPENDENT, I imagine, who have mechanical tastes—the Yankee liking for whittling and making things. Well, I have that liking too, and have had ever since when, too small to have a jack-knife, I used to whittle a pocketful of round sticks with a common table knife. This is a capital taste to have, I can tell you, boys. There are a great many things you can make for the convenience of your mothers and sisters; a good many little repairs you can learn to do about the house, that will save something, at any rate, from carpenters' bills; and there are a great many ornaments in the way of brackets and picture-frames and flower-stands, which otherwise most likely you could not have.

Now, of course, a good deal can be done with very few tools. There have been wonderful things made with simply a pen-knife. But it is vastly better to have a set of tools and a good place to use them. First of all, then, you will need a work-bench. You can work on a board or two laid across a couple of barrels. But it will be very much better if you can have a bench, suited to your height. A cabinet-maker's bench is most convenient for an amateur; but it will cost more than a common carpenter's bench, and the latter will answer very well.

Having your bench, the next thing is to get the tools. It would cost considerable to



buy a complete set—though, if your father or uncle gives you a box full, you will not complain. But you can get one or two things at a time, and so before long have a very respectable "kit," and hardly know that it has cost you anything. I don't think it will pay to buy poor tools, because they are a little cheaper than others. Get good tools so far as you get any, and then by taking good care of them they will last all your life. These "boys' chests" I haven't much faith in, though some of them may be all right.

"What tools will I need?" you ask. Here is a list of the most necessary ones. You can use a good many more, and you can make out to do a good many things with less than these. This list gives you a fair stock:

Planes—a jack and a smoothing plane. (A jointer will be convenient if you do any large work.)

Saws—a small cut-off and a tennon saw (A rip saw will be needed if you get out your own stuff, instead of buying it from a carpenter.)

A hammer and a mallet. A brace and set of bits, gimlets, and awls. Chisels and gouges of different sizes. A screw-driver.

A square for laying out work, and a try-square for testing it. (You will need to use this constantly, if you expect to make your work true.)

A foot-rule, pair of compasses, and gauge. A file or two—one of them a wood-file.

A pair of pincers and a pair of pliers. An oil-stone.

If you expect to make many picture-frames, you will have to get a carpenter to make you a miter-box, and have him be particular to make it true. Otherwise it is not good for anything.

Now, having your tools, you ought to take good care of them. Keep them sharp. It's much easier to keep them sharp all the time than to let them get very dull and then have to bring up the edge. Make friends with some carpenter, if you can, and get him to show you how to sharpen them properly. Hire him to grind them when it is necessary, for it is very easy to spoil tools by wrong grinding. Indeed, it would be well to watch a carpenter a good deal and see how he manages. You will learn much in that way.

If you have a shop of your own, the most convenient way for keeping your tools will be to have racks for them. Then always put each tool in its own place when you are through using it. For your planes, let there be a little ledge on your bench, to raise up the front end of them, so that the irons won't touch. Use all your tools carefully. In planing any old stuff, keep a sharp lookout for any pieces of nails that may be in—broken nails and plane-irons don't agree well together. Don't pry and twist with your chisels and gouges. The better tempered they are the more likely they are to break.

The only way to learn to do work well is to do it. What I mean is, that, if you do each thing you undertake just as well as you can, by taking care and pains, you will very soon become a neat workman. So don't expect that you can do nice work in a hurry. Good work takes time, and even the roughest work can be spoiled by too much haste. Be sure to take plenty of time and care and thought in laying out your work. It will go all the easier afterward. "Measure twice before you cut once" is a good maxim for the young carpenter. The nearer a piece of work comes to completion the slower and more carefully you will have to work on it. You can work in a hurry when you are "jacking off" a rough board; but when it comes to bringing an edge true to the line, or making a close joint, it won't do to cut big shavings. It is too bad to have work disfigured when a little pains and time would have made it satisfactory.

One thing more. Begin on simple things. Do them well, and then you will be ready to undertake what is more elaborate. And, when you begin a thing, finish it. That is all I have to say now.

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## The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,

EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

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## SENATOR CARPENTER'S LOUISIANA BILL.

The bill of Senator Carpenter providing for an election to be held in Louisiana on the fourth Tuesday of next May, under the supervision and by the authority of the General Government, is based on the following section of the Constitution:

"The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the governor when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

The Supreme Court decided, in the case of Luther vs. Borden, growing out of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, that the phrase "United States," as here used, refers to the legislative department of the Government; and, hence, that the duty imposed rests primarily with Congress. The duty as described in this section is threefold: first, that of guaranteeing to every state in this Union a republican form of government; secondly, that of protecting each state against invasion; and, thirdly, that of protecting each state against domestic violence, upon the application of the state authority, either that of the legislature or that of the governor when the legislature cannot be convened. Upon the very face of the duty it appears that the exigencies which call for the action of the Government are different. In the last case it is the exigency of "domestic violence" springing up in the bosom of a state among the people thereof, and whenever the General Government interferes for the suppression of this violence it must do so upon the application of the state authority. To provide the way of performing this duty, Congress by the acts of 1795 and 1807 empowered the President, in conformity with regulations contained in the acts themselves, to interpose the Federal power for the suppres-

sion of "domestic violence," designated in the statute as an "insurrection."

In respect to the other two exigencies—namely, the one that calls for the guaranty power to secure "a republican form of government," and the one that demands the interference of the General Government to protect a state against "invasion"—the Constitution contemplates no application on the part of the state authority as preliminary to the action of Congress. It is enough that there is an "invasion" of a state, or that "a republican form of government" has been subverted. In both cases Congress is made the supreme judge of the question of fact, and is authorized to provide for repelling the "invasion," in the one case, and for guaranteeing "a republican form of government," in the other, with no restriction as to the manner of proceeding and no restriction upon its power. Its powers in this respect are unlimited. If, for example, it undertakes to guarantee "a republican form of government," it must of necessity decide, first, whether the state involved has any government at all; and, secondly, if it has, whether this government be republican in its form. Upon both of these points its decision is the end of the question. The mandate of the Constitution is that each state shall have "a republican form of government," and that the "United States"—meaning Congress, as the Supreme Court has decided—shall guarantee to it such a government. The duty, of course, implies a corresponding power in the use of whatever means Congress may deem necessary to the end. It is doubtless true that such a power may be abused; and this is true of all grants of power. It is not possible to create a government of any kind without this liability.

Senator Carpenter's bill proceeds upon the assumption, fully drawn out in the preamble, that Louisiana is without a lawful state government, including state officers and the legislature. His theory is that a *de facto* government, based upon mere estimates as to the result of an election, and not on any official returns—the creature of a board of canvassers that had no authority to make a canvass and no returns to canvass, supplemented by the illegal interference of a Federal judge—is not a "republican form of government" in the sense of the Constitution. We do not see how there can justly be any dispute as to the correctness of this theory. The most fundamental idea of a republican government, whether as to its substance or form, is that the persons who hold office shall be directly or indirectly elected by the people, and declared to be so elected, according to the method provided for by law. Lacking this attribute, it lacks the prime condition of such a government, even though its administration were as wise and good as the intelligence and purity of an archangel can make it. It is a gross misnomer to call it republican. It is not and cannot be a government *de jure*. It does not exist by the authority of the people, expressed in a legal manner. It really has no authority except in violation of law. It exists as a government *de facto* by usurpation and force.

Moreover, if there be any truth in the report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, made last year, this is the real condition of Louisiana to-day and has been for more than a year. There is no "domestic violence" in the state and no "insurrection" against the illegal authority which governs it, and, hence, no occasion for any interference to put down an insurrection. No one attempts forcibly to dispute the Kellogg authority. The people submit to it because they must or do worse. Whether the President was right or wrong in the course he pursued, Louisiana to-day, by the showing of a sworn record, appears before Congress as without any government existing under the authority of law or legally competent to choose a United States senator or certify to the fact of his election. The question is not now one pending between two governments contending with each other, for there are not two in Louisiana, but one; and it so happens that this government is simply a gross usurpation, founded upon illegality and fraud and made successful by unauthorized Federal interference. The men in power have no valid title to the offices they hold. We state the case thus strongly because the facts as proved require

it. Judge Cooley, of Michigan, in his edition of "Story on the Constitution," speaks thus of this *de facto* government of Louisiana:

"What government can be more despotic than one elected by an injunction, and continued in power by a military force under the order of a judge who, having no jurisdiction, is restrained by no law but his own arbitrary will? For the facts of this unparalleled wrong we refer to the reports made by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate in February, 1873. The case requires no further comment than it there receives."

Very well. What shall Congress do? We know what the President has done. Now what shall Congress do? Senator Carpenter says by his bill that it ought to oust this usurping government, to order a new election, and thus give the people an opportunity of creating a government according to law. We have no doubt that he is right. Congress cannot ignore the facts. It cannot dodge them, if it would. It must either virtually endorse the usurpation or displace it. The case is one calling for the discharge of the first form of the threefold duty prescribed by the Constitution—namely, the exercise of the guaranty power, if there ever can be such a case. As Senator Stewart well said in the Senate: "This is the exact case intended by that provision of the Constitution that requires the United States to guarantee to each state a republican form of government. It is almost the exact illustration that was used in the debates of the Convention." Will Congress obey the Constitution and discharge its duty? This is the question. The fact that Kellogg and his associates are Republicans supplies no reason in the forum of a good conscience, and a very poor one in even that of wise politics, why Congress should attempt to evade a question in itself far more important than success or defeat to this or that party.

## UNDENOMINATIONAL BUT NOT UNCHRISTIAN.

The *National Baptist* is in a needless muddle over the following sentences which it quotes from THE INDEPENDENT:

"An undenominational paper virtually pledges itself not to discuss some important subjects. We, for example, cannot attack or defend the independency of Congregationalism, the representative system of Presbyterianism, nor the order of bishops which we find in Methodism and Episcopalianism. On the questions of immersion and infant baptism we have no right to enter."

The *Baptist* cannot see how this utterance can be reconciled with the steady opposition of this paper to close communion, "which," it says, "is as much a denominational matter as infant baptism or orders in the ministry." The only explanation it can suggest is that there are differing minds upon the editorial staff of this paper. And it asks "whether it is quite fair for one editor to sail up alongside under the undenominational flag, and then for the other editor to take command and, without any change of signals, fire right into us?"

We are not often moved to speak of the internal administration of this journal; but we may be permitted to say that *The Baptist's* theory is just about as near to the truth as Baur's theory that the synoptic Gospel originated in a quarrel between Peterites and Paulites. There is not any difference of opinion here concerning the matters to which *The Baptist* refers; neither is there any inconsistency between the paragraph quoted and the frequent protests of THE INDEPENDENT against close communion.

For close communion is not, in the first place, distinctly a denominational matter; and, in the second place, it is, in our judgment, distinctly opposed to the spirit of Christianity. The Baptists of England are not close communionists, and they would resent with indignation any attempt to force it upon them as a distinctive observance. In this country there are scores of ministers and thousands of members in the regular Baptist churches who stand with Spurgeon and Landels and Maclaren and all the grand host of English Baptists on open communion ground. In a majority of the Baptist churches in the Northern states the principle of open communionism is winked at by the admission of Pædobaptists to the communion, and by the failure to discipline members who are known to

be theoretical and practical open communionists. So we take our stand with the Liberal Baptists; and we do so because, as we have said, we regard close communionism as an unchristian practice. Because it builds a needless barrier between brethren; because it makes of the Supper a shibboleth of division, instead of a sacrament of brotherhood, we lift up our voice against it.

The fact that an unchristian dogma or practice has got itself adopted by even a majority of a Christian denomination is no reason why we should be silent concerning it. The dogma of the Apostolical Succession and the dogma of the Real Presence are, as the High Churchmen claim, denominational matters. This is not true; though, if it were, we should not hesitate to speak our mind about it. When the Prayer Book says that no man shall be a minister "in this Church" who has not been ordained by a bishop, if it means by "this Church" the Episcopal Church, we have nothing whatever to reply. If our Episcopal friends choose to have three orders of the clergy, and to make episcopal ordination obligatory within their own ranks, we have no sort of objection; but when their sectaries go on to assume that there are no true ministers of Christ who have not been ordained by bishops, and that there is no church except that to which they belong, then we resent their assumption as both slanderous and ridiculous.

If our Baptist friends prefer immersion to sprinkling, and choose to be seated during the administration of the Supper, instead of kneeling at the altar, the grounds of their preference will not be assailed by us. But when they say that the Lord's Supper as administered in the Pædobaptist churches is not the Lord's Supper at all; that it is merely a sentimental ceremony, and not a sacrament; that every observance of it outside of the ranks of the immersed is an offense to Christ, committed either in ignorance or in willfulness, then we affirm that they array themselves against history, as we read it; against charity, as we conceive of it; and against the genius of Christ's Gospel, as we have learned it.

When any denomination chooses to ally itself with a dogma which we regard as hostile to the Gospel of Christ, we shall not scruple to say so. When any denomination chooses to embark with its fortunes upon a piratical craft, it will be very likely to get fired into by THE INDEPENDENT, no matter which editor is in command. If the Presbyterians insist upon making the doctrine of inherited guilt a part of their creed, THE INDEPENDENT will not hesitate, though it is an undenominational paper, to speak its mind about it. If the Congregationalists undertake to abolish church order and discipline, they, too, will be likely to hear from THE INDEPENDENT, though it is not their organ. If the Methodists, in their zeal for propagandism, overrun the boundaries of Christian comity, we shall not be restrained from rebuking the fault by the fact that we occupy a position outside of all denominations.

There are certain great matters in which the denominations agree. For the furtherance of these, we desire to make common cause with all of them. There are certain other matters, not insignificant, by any means, but not involving any essential principle, in which they disagree. These we ignore. There are certain mischievous errors into which all of them are liable to fall. Of these we shall speak always with entire freedom. We must judge for ourselves as to what errors are mischievous. We shall try to judge fairly and to speak temperately; but we shall have a mind of our own, and this paper is printed for the sake of expressing it.

We are sure that *The National Baptist*, which is at once the frankest and the fairest of our Baptist exchanges, will understand the logic of our position. "A curious thing about it is," says *The Baptist*, "that THE INDEPENDENT has frequently freely awarded us as a denomination more praise than we felt we could claim. But we presume it was a different editor." Not at all. It is not incredible that the same eye should mark the goodness of the landscape and the ugliness of the swamp that infests one corner of it; nor that the same pen should record the glory of the one and the balefulness of the other.



### SHIMONOSEKI AND THE INDEMNITY FUND.

THE news of the burning of the city of Shimonoseki, which has reached us by the last mail from Japan, has some interest to Americans, in view of the fact that its name is usually coupled with the "Indemnity Fund," which, on the principle that might makes right, was so rightfully demanded from the Japanese, and of which the last installment remains unpaid.

The subject of the payment or the non-payment of this latter installment and the disposal of the amount already paid has been freely discussed by the Anglo-Japan press and by the Americans in Japan, especially those interested in and connected with educational matters. While the English newspapers differ in their opinions on the subject, the almost unanimous opinion of the American teachers and our countrymen in Japan generally is that the final installment should not be demanded or accepted, and that the principal and interest of the sum thus far paid be returned to the Japanese Government.

Let it not be thought that there is any especial magnanimity in this proposition, which we wish Congress would immediately carry out. The less said in this connection about "international courtesy" or "American generosity" the better. The damage done to American ships by the batteries of Shimonoseki, in 1864, and the cost of helping to bombard Shimonoseki amounted (by a liberal estimate) to about \$50,000, which was promptly paid within a few months. The squadron which was sent to chastise the amateur cannoners of Shimonoseki consisted of eight English, four French, and two Dutch men-of-war. The United States was represented only by a chartered steamer, with one gun. By a sort of "indirect claim" the United States asked for and received an equal share of the indemnity fund. England, who bore the lion's share of expense, waived all claim to the lion's share of the indemnity, though France and Holland proposed that the indemnity should be divided *pro rata* according to the expenses incurred.

Now, we think that people who fire cannon-balls at peaceful ships ought to be punished; but, when the great United States does only a very contemptible share of the punishment and spends a mere trifle in doing it, we do not see the justice either of extorting an excessive fine from the Japanese or of taking an equal share with the power that furnished either eight times or four times as many guns and ships. A bombardment that demolished the fort, killed the gunners, and effectually humbled a nation seems enough punishment, without requiring from an impetuous and feeble nation a sum of money amounting to about twenty times the amount of damage done and expense incurred. The American name is not in high honor in either European or Asiatic eyes on account of the Shimonoseki affair, and the sooner the United States acts justly in the matter and strives to redeem her fame by giving back the money already paid and waiving any claim on the remainder the better it will be. The offense of Japan at Shimonoseki may have been great enough, however, to justify our Government in returning the indemnity as a trust, and not an unconditional grant. The preference of the American residents in Japan seems to be that it be devoted to a specific educational purpose: viz., that a college of industrial science be established, the head master, professor, and assistants of which shall be Americans; that the Japanese shall furnish the building and keep it in repair out of their own funds; that the interest on the amount of the returned Indemnity Fund be applied to the payment of the salaries of the American instructors and the purchase of apparatus. The opinions, founded on experience, of American teachers in Japan seem to be unanimous on several points: 1st. That the money should not be returned without some definite purpose and use of it being specified. If returned without any conditions, the money will be quickly expended on indefinite objects. 2d. An industrial college is one of the most urgent needs of the country. 3d. Such an institution seems best calculated to maintain and increase American influence in the education of Japan.

By way of ending a subject of which we have not given as many details as we might have done, we would note that a recent traveler, in visiting Shimonoseki, found the old batteries entirely leveled and the site overgrown with vegetation. It was, as De Quincey has said, a battlefield "which Nature had long since healed and reconciled to herself with the sweet oblivion of flowers."

### A GOSSIP AND SCANDAL BUREAU.

LET us have one as soon as possible. Our gossip and scandal are horribly unsystematic. Nobody knows where he can be sure of avoiding them; what he can do to escape them. The whole spirit of our institutions is against a censorship of the press. Any editor can print what he likes; and, no matter what he likes and prints, there is no authority in the land to interfere with him, so long as he continues to keep within the nearly dead letter of the civil law against libel. So in regard to gossiping speech in the community. In the good olden days there were penalties for it. Idle gad-about, scandal-mongers, evil gossips could be complained of and had to pay round prices for the privilege of abusing and defaming their neighbors. There are yet to be seen in Nuremberg dungeons the heavy and grotesque wooden yokes under which even burghers' wives had to march up and down the streets, if they were caught circulating malicious stories about people. But no such mortification threatens gossiping old wives of either sex to-day in any country. As free and as hard to catch as witches on broomsticks, they ride by night and by day, and the very winds carry their voices before and multiply the echoes behind. And there is no redress. Privacy has ceased to exist. No man, no woman, no life, no death is sacred. Individuals, their peculiarities, their histories, their joys, their sufferings, their clothes, their dinners, their antecedents, their chances, their intentions, all, all are but material for gossiping description, dissection, and comment, in an evening's talk or a newspaper letter. Is there a flavor of positive immorality in the tale? So much the better. Nobody knows so well as the newspaper correspondent how eagerly will be bought up the edition of the paper containing it. Is there a mystery in some unfortunate person's history? an evident secret? a suffering which has not been able to hide its traces on face or in life? This is the scandal-monger's delight. If it be a woman's life, it is worth much more. Strange that the word chivalry is not already dropped from the nineteenth century dictionary. There are "barbarians" who keep their women veiled from all eyes except their husbands'. One feels like respecting this instinct when he sees, as in the last few weeks, almost the entire newspaper press of the United States picking up and passing from house to house, state to state, a coarse, offensive, cruel account of the life of a woman whose husband occupied a high position in our Government.

And there is no redress. Moreover, so widespread, so recognized has this custom become of hawking about people's private affairs, from tongue to tongue, from newspaper to newspaper, so callous, so demoralized have become people's instincts and perceptions on this point, that the chances are ten to one that, in a gathering of a dozen average men and women, one lifting up his voice to protest against this feature in journalism and in speech would be regarded as ill-natured and over-fastidious.

And there is no redress. Unless, indeed, this suggestion of ours of a Gossip and Scandal Bureau should some day bring forth fruit.

This bureau should be modeled after the Census Bureau. Its records should be published oftener—say monthly, or perhaps semi-monthly—so fierce and ungovernable is certain people's craving for this sort of food. Its agents should travel unceasingly through the land, and be instructed to spare neither trouble nor expense in ferreting out all details suited to the purposes of the Bureau. It should be made an indictable offense for private individuals to interfere with the business of the Bureau in any way, by circulating either printed documents or rumors. It should be made easy for all citizens seeking notoriety for themselves or

information about their neighbors to communicate with the Bureau. Probably the entire expense of the department could be met by a moderate tariff of prices charged for such advertising, for one of the saddest things in connection with the present confusion is, that much of it results from the impatience of a large class of persons to see their names in newspapers. It would not be an illegitimate extension of the powers of this bureau to have its tariff of prices for silence, as well as for noise. These prices would, no doubt, be very high.

"Bless yer, sir, I knows the vally of peace and quiet! I never moves on under a guinea!" said the London organ-grinder.

But there are those who would not grudge guineas, mints of guineas, if they had them, if they might buy the exclusive right to their own names and to loved names which are sacred to their hearts. Let us have the Bureau.

### Editorial Notes.

OUR readers will find in our correspondence columns an article from the pen of Mr. George T. Downing, on "Christianity, Law, and Civil Rights." Mr. Downing, who is a most estimable colored gentleman, and, naturally, has a keen sense of the wrongs which in this country have been inflicted on his race, expresses his regret that THE INDEPENDENT, "a religious journal, should have deemed it a religious duty to exhibit what" to him "seems like the popular contempt for the poor colored man." The ground of this regret consists in the fact that THE INDEPENDENT, while conceding and fully believing that such a law as that proposed in the Supplemental Civil Rights Bill of Mr. Sumner would be entirely proper as an exercise of state authority, nevertheless fails to find any warrant for it as an enactment by Congress. We have a profound sympathy with the interests of the colored race, and mean to do all that we lawfully can to protect and promote these interests. Yet, as we read the Constitution of the United States, it does not authorize Congress to enter the field of state jurisdiction and undertake to legislate in respect to the matters referred to in this bill. It seems to us that the legal management of inns, theaters and other places of amusement, cemeteries, benevolent institutions, and public schools belongs to the states, and not the General Government; and in respect to these things whatever wrongs in regard to any class need righting should be corrected by state authority. Our objection to Mr. Sumner's bill, in a word, is two-fold: *first* it is an assumption of authority not granted to Congress; *secondly*, it is an encroachment upon the legitimate provinces of the state governments, by attempting to regulate what falls under their jurisdiction, and not under that of Congress. There is a long distance between the declaration in the Constitution that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States" and the declaration in the bill that no innkeeper or manager of a theater shall make any discrimination between citizens of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. How the former declaration is to be made the constitutional basis for the latter is more than we can see. On this point our friend, Mr. Downing, gives us no light. We heartily agree with him and Mr. Sumner in their zeal for the colored race; but their exposition of the Constitution we cannot accept.

Congress has been in session for about three months; and the one subject which has taken the precedence of all others, consumed the most time, and elicited the greatest number of speeches and schemes is the currency question. What is the result? As yet, nothing—just nothing. Both houses seem to be in a muddle. The members, when classified, arrange themselves into resumptionists and inflationists; the former desiring to resume specie payment at the earliest practicable period, yet not agreeing among themselves as to the best method; the latter advocating an increase of paper currency, yet not at all harmonious on the question whether it shall be in the form of bank-notes or that of legal-tender notes of the United States. Neither of these parties has been able as yet to vote solidly on a single question; and, hence, when they come to a vote, they checkmate each other by their own divisions. In the meantime, the country is waiting to see what Congress will do. Business is waiting, and speculation looks with a keen and watchful eye toward Washington. The whole difficulty grows out of the presence of the legal-tender note, connected with the conflicting theories which are held in reference to it. It is the disturbing element in our

financial system, introduced to meet the exigencies of war, and when introduced regarded merely as a temporary expedient. It is a *debt* obligation, to which legislation has assigned the properties of money, with certain exceptions; and if Congress would treat it as a debt, and adopt measures for its payment at the earliest possible period, and thus remit the country to the specie standard of values, with bank-notes for a supplement, it would take a long step toward the solution of the financial problem. No legislation will really hit the point or supply the needed remedy that does not begin here. The trade of the country can never be in a healthy and safe condition so long as we have two standards of value—the gold standard and the paper standard—the former stable and fixed and the latter fluctuating and uncertain.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON has written a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, accompanied by a memorial signed by over forty of the largest manufacturers in Baltimore, asking Congress to repeal all laws fixing the hours of labor for a day's work, and leave the whole question to regulate itself under the general laws of supply and demand. The memorialists express the opinion that the eight-hour system is of no benefit to the Government or to the laboring classes, while it frequently leads to conflicts and dissatisfaction between laborers employed by the Government and those employed by contractors, working on the same building, at the same wages, but for different hours per diem. We have no doubt that in this country, at least, the question as to what number of hours shall constitute a day's work and as to what rate of wages shall be paid will best settle itself by the usages of society and the general principles of free competition, without any legislative interference. The Government now pays twenty per cent. for labor in excess of the amount usually paid for labor when employed by private capital. It does so by reducing the time of a day's work from ten to eight hours. It is idle to pretend that these two periods are equally productive. There is no truth in the proposition that ten hours per day involve an excessive amount of labor or that the reduction of two hours promotes the interests of the working classes. Make the reduction general; and then, while the aggregate amount of production must be diminished, wages must be lessened or prices must be increased. We see no reason why the Government should pay for the labor it employs more than the average rate paid by private capital. What the Government pays the people pay by taxation.

THE Assembly last week struck out from the General Supply Bill the appropriation of \$125,000 to the academies of this state. These institutions, hitherto aided by a public bounty from the funds of the state, are simply private schools, many of them sectarian in their character. They are in no way managed or controlled by the authorities of the state; and yet it has been the practice of the legislature for several years past to make an appropriation in their favor. It is high time that this misappropriation of funds gathered from the people by taxation came to an end; and we are glad to observe that the Assembly proposes to abandon the practice, and leave those who want such schools to foot the bills, without asking any aid from the state. Not a dollar of the public money should ever be voted for any such purpose.

We were well aware that in his article on Prof. Mill, in our issue of Feb. 12th, Professor Wilkinson touched a subject that would be sure to excite criticism. He raised the question whether a man of apparently fearlessly honest convictions like Mill, "a truly disinterested philanthropist," was finally lost because of his rejection of the Christian system. His reply to the question was given in these remarkable words:

"We may honestly confess the fact to ourselves: it is hard for us Evangelical Christians to send off, in our thoughts, such a man as John Stuart Mill to a hopeless future of misery beyond this life. For my own part, I frankly own I do not do it. Do I save him, then, since I do not damn him? for the impertinent question presses from many quarters. No, I do neither. I believe, indeed, that no man can be great enough or pure enough to be acceptable to God here or hereafter, remaining rebellious against Jesus the Lord. This principle I hold to without wavering. But apply the principle I will not. God reveals the principle. But the applications will not be revealed until the great day. For myself, I shall be glad, and not shocked, if the great day shows to us all that Divine Mercy had still a way of bringing down the high thoughts of many a mind that had rejected a Christ, through misfortune more than through hate, not rightly seen—of bringing them at last down to the posture of obedience, worship, love, at the foot of his cross. The principle revealed I will not give up for any man's sake. But I am right in steadily refusing to apply the principle to any case whatsoever. It is an incalculable calamity to a man not consciously to see Christ's lordship here and now. It is something more than incalculable, it is infinite calamity to a man to be found finally disobedient to Christ. So much I know. Of the in-



dividual applications of the principle I am willingly, thankfully, without knowledge and without judgment."

Such words were sure to attract attention, and the *Christian Leader* thus criticises Professor Wilkinson's position:

"The 'Evangelical' principle affirms that every one who does not acquire that faith and obedience *here* shall not be permitted to acquire it *hereafter*—that is to say, it is a principle which inevitably and inexorably applies itself. If he means to assert this principle, it is plain that he abandons it in refusing to apply the principle in any case whatsoever. For if it is of its very essence that it must be applied in every case. If, however, he intends to substitute for it the rational and Christian principle which affirms that all men come to God through Christ, and infers that, therefore, those who do not come 'here' will—or even may—come 'hereafter,' it is just as plain that he abandons orthodoxy. It is not material which interpretation is adopted, for in either case Mr. Wilkinson appears in a new character. He is no longer entitled to class himself among 'us Evangelical Christians.'"

Here the *Christian Leader* makes the same error as does the platform of the Evangelical Alliance in unwarrantably extending the definition of "Evangelical" doctrine. We will not allow that "Evangelical" faith requires more than the cardinal doctrine of the Cross, of salvation from sin and death through an acceptance of the atonement of Christ. And to our view it is not at all unevangelical for a man to hold, as we presume that our eminent contributor and Baptist theological professor does, that through their faith in Christ, necessarily not perfected till after their death, such men as Enoch, Abraham, David, Socrates, and Plato were saved; and that other impossibilities besides those of an ante-Christian truth may be similarly provided for in the economy of God's grace. We gather that in this way, through faith first exercised in another world, he supposes infants to be saved, or "devout men" among the heathen, or those unselfish men in Christian lands whom peculiar circumstances of training have honestly misled in their judgment of the Christian system. And a man may hold such a position, there is no doubt, and be evangelical.

We gave last week, through a contributor, an account of the meeting of the advocates of the Christian amendment of the Constitution. The House Judiciary Committee have since then reported unfavorably on the subject, as a similar proposition was considered in the convention that framed the Constitution, and it was then wisely decided, with great unanimity, that the oppressed of all nations should have an equal right here under the organic law of our land. We have received the full report of the Pittsburgh Convention, as given in the *Christian Statesman*, and find in it some things of interest. The call is signed by not one man known to the public as a statesman. We notice only one senator from Kansas, new to Washington, the governor of Nebraska, and one judge each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, Alabama, Iowa, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Dakota, New Mexico, and Washington Territory, and two from Idaho. Political piety of the amendment sort seems to be a Western product. The Methodist Church takes kindly to the movement, which still carries the names of Bishops Scott, Jones, Simpson, and Morris. The Episcopal Church furnishes among the vice-presidents Bishops Kip, Kerfoot, Huntington, Green, and Bedell. Among theological instructors and divines we notice Prof. Green, of Princeton, Prof. A. A. Hodge, of Allegheny, and Dr. Miner, of Tufts, Dr. Cuyler, Dr. Taylor Lewis, Bishop Cummins, Dr. G. B. Cheever, Pres. Finney, Dr. E. D. Webb, and Prof. Julius H. Seelye. A large number of prominent names have been dropped, and quite a number of these, though continued as vice-presidents, seem to have sent no letters of endorsement. Not a few, probably, are retained as vice-presidents because they have not been explicitly withdrawn. The session was enthusiastic and attended by over a thousand delegates; but, if we can judge from its adherents, it is losing strength.

A curious incident of the Christian Amendment Convention was the reading by its secretary, the Rev. D. McAllister, with a very emphatic chuckle, of an editorial from *THE INDEPENDENT* of Sept. 26th, 1861, on the occasion of the National Fast after Bull Run. The Convention enjoyed that editorial extremely and it was a very able one. Its most emphatic position was that "from the beginning we have shown our godlessness as a nation by ignoring the name and authority of God in the framework of our political institutions." From the "atheistic error" which boasts, in the spirit of Nebuchadnezzar, that "we the people" are the ultimate source of political authority, sprung, according to that editorial, the atheistic habit of forbidding religion and the pulpit to meddle with politics, even "though the legislature should license brothels and dramshops; though Sodom should be rebuilt by the Salt Lake of Utah; though man, made in the image of God, should be sold like a brute under the eaves

of the National Capitol." We had warning that this arrow was to be shot at us; stolen from our own quiver; for we afforded Mr. McAllister our polite assistance in showing him in our own office the editorial which was written, he says, before "the patriotism and high-cultured ability" of *THE INDEPENDENT* had "departed. Ichabod is written over the once glorious sheet. Digging through the rubbish of recent years, we bring to light some of the buried grandeur of the past." Thank you. We value the opinion as a compliment. But his stolen arrow, though not quite true, is not so crooked as Mr. McAllister would pretend. Even then *THE INDEPENDENT* would have rejected scornfully the proposition of these fanatics to engraft the Christian religion into the Constitution. The utmost *THE INDEPENDENT* in its youth ever allowed was that God, whose existence Jews and Pagans also accept, be recognized as the source of authority; and never that Jews or Pagans be placed under the ban of the nation's fundamental law. Atheists were hardly supposed to exist. We do not now believe that it would elevate the piety of the people to put God's name into the Constitution; but the proposal to assert the truth of a particular religion is a thousandfold more objectionable. And *THE INDEPENDENT* can never be quoted in support of what is called "the Christian Amendment," as Mr. McAllister must know.

THE Rev. Edward C. Towne, long known as one of the most pronounced of Radicals, has lately, in letters to *The Christian Union* and *The Christian Register*, indicated a considerable change not only in his methods of criticism, but also in his opinions. Some years ago Mr. Towne published in his *Examiner* a number of articles upon "The Nazarene Fanaticism," in which he subjected the character of Jesus to a criticism which, to all who reverence Christ as Lord and Master, seemed monstrous. He now protests that what he then meant to condemn was "the human and limited God" which some persons are inclined to make of Jesus, and that the "real and true Christ in Jesus of Nazareth [he] did not intend to reject." He confesses that the truth which he tried to tell was pressed "with a vehemence of critical and negative sharpness" which very greatly overshot his own mark, as well as carried him into mistaken judgments. Two years of study have, as he says, brought him to cancel his extreme criticisms, to "discard and discredit the negative method, and plant [himself] exclusively on loyalty to the Christ of God in Jesus." "My experience in all this," he continues, "has been exceptional and my errors, by the way, have been grievous; but just discrimination will find, as my deepest and consistent method throughout, the greatest energy of faith in God and in the true Christ of God in Jesus of Nazareth." Mr. Towne's present position would appear to be that of the more conservative Unitarians, who follow Michael Servetus in regarding Christ as the Messiah of God, as the God-man, as distinguished from all other beings by the perfect manifestation which is made through him to men of the life and glory of God; or, to use Mr. Towne's own words, as "a type of human sonship in God, a sacramental symbol of God-with-us, an Immanuel Exemplar." This view of Christ does not satisfy us; but it is something better than mere Socinianism and it is far enough removed from the view which Mr. Towne seemed formerly to hold. We have never lost faith in the sincerity of this clear and vigorous thinker. He has always believed in Providence and prayer, and the man who firmly clings to these twin anchors of a living faith may be trusted to come out right in the end.

FOURTEEN colleges were represented in the Convention at Hartford last, Thursday, to make preparation for the inter-collegiate literary contest. Yale, Dartmouth, Harvard, and the Vermont colleges were conspicuous by their absence. A speech in favor of the contest was made by Col. Higginson, who urged a modest beginning. If the enterprise was properly carried on, he said, "it will make no difference what colleges stay out. They won't be able to stay." Colonel Higginson is not likely to be suspected of any want of sympathy with out-door sports; but he frankly expressed his disapproval of the "too exclusive enthusiasm given to athletic competition. Scholarship," he said, "is not known outside of the college; and it is a misfortune that scholars and natural orators should not have some opportunity to feel that they are winning the laurels of the college the same as they are won in physical contests." It was finally decided that a contest be held in this city, in January, 1875, each college to have two candidates, unless more than eight are represented, and then one; the contest to be open to persons who may have graduated within a year previous; and the addresses to be limited to ten minutes. Essays on two assigned topics are also to be presented, under similar limitations. It is to be hoped that the students will take Colonel Higginson's advice and make their preparations for this

literary tournament on a modest scale. College exhibitions are generally far too costly, and there is danger that this will be made a heavy tax upon the contestants. If this mistake be avoided, there is no reason why the meeting may not be of great benefit to all the colleges.

... We have privately answered several notes of this sort:

"BRAZIL, IND., Feb. 13th, 1874.

"We hear a great deal about the opening of certain pyramids in 1868-9 'over in the old land,' claimed to be built by Moses. This we learn from a man calling himself C. E. Raylo. He is a mason. He refers us to you for evidence. If you can give me any information regarding this man and the pyramids, through *THE INDEPENDENT* or any other way, we want it all and will pay for it.

"M. B. CRIST."

We have never heard of any such man and there are no such pyramids.

... Says one of our most religious journals, as an illustration to point a pious moral from:

"When we read that the 'Virginius,' on its way to New York, was sunk and nobody hurt everybody smiled. We were glad that the 'Ossipee,' charged to tow her safely, came in without her. Whether a hole was bored that made her sink or the poor thing had really failed under the stress of weather none knew and few cared."

Some of us did care. If a hole was bored, it was a despicable trick to avoid honestly giving up the vessel. We have had one too many of such "accidents" in our dealings with Spain, and we do heartily care to avoid having "American faith" and "Panic faith" become synonymous.

... We criticised a few weeks ago a little nonsense which an ignorant contributor had been allowed to put into the *Sunday-school Times*, and suggested the employment of a scientific editor. The *S-S Times* confesses that it does not see any nonsense in the article, and even endorses it. We will only suggest that it look into some elementary book on chemistry, and, as an aid to its investigations, will add that no analysis has discovered or could discover one particle of "coal oil, asphalt, or bitumen" "dissolved" in the water of the Dead Sea.

... Dr. Joseph P. Thompson's speech, in London, on Bismarck's treatment of the Jesuits, was so able and has extorted so much praise from English journals that were utterly out of sympathy with the object of the meeting that we are not surprised that the suggestion should be renewed of his appointment as American minister to Germany, in the apprehended emergency of the resignation of Mr. Bancroft. No appointment could be made that would do our country greater honor.

... The oracle of Hanson Place discourses of Wayland Hoyt's ministry in this city, and attributes his lack of success to the fact that he has failed "to make people 'cuss' him or discuss him." "The gong that calls the people to hear a man," says this authority, "must be beaten by a live devil or his assistants." The gong that calls the people to hear Dr. Fulton is *The Christian in the World*, and he beats it himself. We have too much respect for his "assistants" to mention their names.

... Mr. Bennett's soup-houses are in successful operation under the direction of Mr. Delmonico. Whether indiscriminate aid of this description does more good than evil is an open question; but there can be no question that the gift of \$50,000 is a munificent one. It will take a larger charity than this, however, to cover the multitude of sins which has been accumulating for years in the personal column of the *Herald*.

... Yale College is to have a new chapel, a plain but substantial stone structure, seating 1,200 persons and costing \$120,000. The interests of religion will be promoted by this improvement. If external influences could kill faith, the graduates of Yale College, condemned to worship in the wretched old chapel, would turn out infidels.

... Professor Perry, of Williams College, is now talked of as the president of Middlebury. It may be for the credit of Williams College that she should be called to supply presidents for the rest of the colleges; but it is very doubtful whether she can afford it.

... We earnestly hope Congress will pass the bill appointing a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic in its economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects.

... An American Fraulein has climbed to the top of the Yungfrau. "Miss Brewood" the cable man calls her. *Qu. Brevoort? Plucky girl, whoever she is.*

... Tally one for Peters! It is a planet in 11 hours 19 minutes of right ascension and plus 4 degrees 25 minutes of declination: motion parallel.

... The Lenten season has begun, and balls have gone out for forty days and forty nights.

## Religious Intelligence.

... Dr. Talmage's new Tabernacle was dedicated last Sunday morning, with a sermon by Dr. Sunderland, of Washington, and addresses by pastors of Brooklyn. The vast building was crowded during the long service. It is said to seat 4,000 people and to hold about 5,000, and its capacity was fully tested last Sunday. The new Tabernacle is in every respect better than the old one. It covers a plot of ground 150 by 113 feet; the interior is semi-circular; the floor descends rapidly from all sides toward the pulpit; and there is a large gallery around the front and sides, made with its concentric seating and grade to conform to the lower floor. The church is no tinder-box, like the old one, that will burn down in twenty minutes; but is a massive structure of brick, with stone trimmings. It is comfortably and neatly furnished, well-lighted, and thoroughly ventilated; yet, though it is by far the largest Protestant preaching place in America, holding nearly twice as many people as Plymouth church, it has cost but a little over \$100,000. But for the generosity of friends, who have contributed material and furniture, it would, however, have cost not less than \$150,000. But even at this price it would be a model of cheapness. There are dozens of churches in these two cities which are no more comfortable places of worship; and which, with a seating capacity not one-fourth that of the Tabernacle, have cost from twice to five times as much. Only \$65,000 of the \$100,000 had been raised on Sunday morning; but after the sermon the cash-compelling Ives took the platform, and in a short time the remaining \$35,000 was subscribed. Mr. Talmage is to be congratulated upon the success of his enterprise. His methods are not always exactly to our taste; but he is doing a work of very great magnitude and value. Next Sunday, we learn, he is to receive nearly three hundred persons to membership in his church upon profession of his faith.

... A scene quite recalling the prompt professions of faith in the primitive days occurred Sunday before last, at the Lee-avenue Baptist church, of Brooklyn. The sermon of the morning was upon the baptism of the eunuch, by Deacon Philip. At its close several persons were to be baptized, among them a young lady, whose father, not a professor of religion, was sitting in the congregation. As Mr. Smith led the daughter down into the water, the father rose in his seat and said: "Pastor, lo! here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized?" "If thou believest with all thine heart thou mayest," replied the minister, to whom this appeal was wholly unexpected. "I believe," answered the father, "that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and I have faith in his blood." "Come to the water, sir," said the minister. The father immediately walked down the aisle and entered the baptistry, taking his place by the side of his daughter, where, again, in reply to a question from Mr. Smith, he professed his faith in Christ. Both were then baptized; and as the daughter rose the father clasped her in his arms and kissed her. Before they had left the water, Mr. Smith asked the father whether he desired, to identify himself with any viable church of Christ. The reply was: "As I believe that I can thus do more for Christ and better serve Him in whose blood I trust, I desire to identify myself with the Lee-avenue Baptist church." The pastor assured him that his name would be submitted to the church, and would, undoubtedly, be formally received. There may be some who will object to the baptism because it was not authorized by a church and because nothing was said about joining the church until after it had been administered. But such critics will please read the story of Philip and the eunuch, and find out what church it was that authorized the baptism of the eunuch and what church he joined after he was baptized.

... Dr. De Koven, the late candidate for the bishopric of Wisconsin, has written a letter defining his views upon the questions at issue between himself and the Low Churchmen. First, he says that he is not in any way connected with the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament. Second, as to the Real Presence, he says:

"Believing in the presence of the body and blood of the Lord in the consecrated elements, I believe that Presence to be in no sense *material* or *corporeal*, but *spiritual*—though none the less real and true because spiritual. I think it would be idolatry, to be abhorred of any Christian man, to worship the material elements. Nor would I worship the body and blood of Christ in the elements as subsisting (were this possible) apart from his divine person. In the words of Bishop Andrews, however, 'Assuredly, Christ himself, the substance of the sacrament (*his Sacrament*), in and with the sacrament (*Sacramentum*), out of and without the sacrament, whosoever he is, is to be adored.'"

With regard to Ritual, he holds that every national Church has a right to regulate the worship of her children, and that her rules on this



subject ought to be obeyed; but also thinks that "there should be for those who need it a lofty ceremonial, and for others the simplest services." As for Confession, he says that the Prayer Book does in some cases provide for it; and it seems to him illogical to say that, "because the Church advises it in some cases, she necessarily forbids it in all others." Dr. De Koven's letter shows, what everybody knew before, that he is one of the most thorough going sacramentarians. Certainly, between such doctrine as he avows in the letter and Protestantism there is very little harmony. Between men who hold his sentiments and those who believe in the principles of the Reformation there must be incessant warfare. They cannot walk together, for they are not agreed.

...The following printed directions furnished to communicants at the Ritualistic Church of the Advent in Boston will give a clearer idea of what Ritualism is than could be imparted in an elaborate essay on the subject:

- "1. Come fasting; it has been the practice of the Church from the earliest times, and experience will soon teach you the benefit of the custom. If you cannot conveniently come fasting on Sunday, come on a week day.
- "2. It is good to prepare one's self for receiving, or to return thanks after receiving, by being present during a Celebration of the Holy Communion without receiving.
- "3. Come up to the Altar rails as soon as the Priest turns round to the people, after making his own communion.
- "4. Kneel near the middle of the Altar rail if there are only a few communicants.
- "5. Your hands ungloved; ladies' veils uplifted, otherwise they sweep the rim of the Chalice.
- "6. Receive the Body of Christ in the palm of the right hand, supported by the left, crosswise, and so raise it to your lips.
- "7. When the Priest presents the Chalice, do not bend down; keep your head erect and unmoved. If need be, gently raise it with your hand on the stem.
- "8. Gentlemen will take care that their moustaches do not enter the Chalice.
- "9. Do not put your head down suddenly after receiving the Precious Blood, or you might strike the Chalice from the Priest's hands.
- "10. Do not use a handkerchief to wipe the lips, after receiving.
- "11. If, by any misfortune, a crumb should fall, pick it up, remembering that 'we are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs from the Lord's Table.'"

Some uninitiated person remarks that the reason given for the concluding direction is a very neat example of a *non sequitur*.

...Notable revivals are now in progress in Kingsboro, N. Y., where the Presbyterian church lately received 149 new members on one Sunday; in Heyworth, Ill., where 60 were added to the Presbyterian church; in Jersey City, N. J., where 300 have been added to the St. Paul's Meth. church; in Johnstown, Pa., where 334 have been added to the Methodist church; at Rock Island, Ill., where the Baptist pastor has baptized about 150; in the Second Baptist church, Chicago, where Pastor Goodspeed has baptized 84 persons; and in many other places. The great revival in St. Louis still continues with wonderful power. The hopeful converts are counted by thousands. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons in an evening rise to ask for the prayers of God's people. Much has been done among the most depraved classes of the community. In Scotland the work is still advancing. Mr. Moody is now in Dundee, where the noon prayer-meeting is attended daily by 1,000 persons and where all the denominations are working together with zeal and success.

...The programme for the Catholic pilgrimage has been submitted by the committee of the Catholic Union appointed to consider the matter. It will be composed of "Catholic men"—women not wanted—and will start from this port not later than the middle of next May. It will land at Brest, and visit the grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes, and will then proceed to Rome, when the pilgrims will pay their homage to the Holy Father and worship at some of the more famous shrines of that city; after which they may either "direct their visit to other sanctuaries, or protract their visit, or return home." Pilgrims will not need to be absent more than 50 days, and the expense of the trip need not be more than \$350. If only 50 persons go the pilgrimage will be undertaken, and more than that number have already applied. Not more than enough to fill one first-class steamer will be taken. Really, this is by far the most attractive programme for a pilgrimage that we remember to have met with in the course of our reading.

...The Cheney case is again before the Chicago courts. The lawyers are trying to enlighten Judge Williams, by means of depositions from theological experts as to the difference between "High" and "Low." The following is the doctrine of the Episcopal Church on the subject of infant baptism, as defined by Dr. Adams, professor of theology at Nashotah, Wis.: "Infants are born in original sin. Therefore, they need regeneration. And as regeneration takes place in baptism, and all who are baptized are regenerated (except of their

own will they put a bar against the work of the Holy Spirit, and infants put no such bar); all infants, therefore, are regenerated in baptism, and are baptized in the Church for that intent and purpose." Curiously, the author of this definition, which would seem to go as far in the direction of sacramentalism as words can go, was the leading opponent of Dr. De Koven in the late convention. The extreme elevation of Dr. De Koven's Churchmanship may be inferred from this fact.

...The "Ville du Havre" disaster was terrible enough in its sudden destruction of life, but hardly less so in the sufferings of the survivors. One of those whose escape was a matter of great joy, the Rev. Emile F. Cook, president of the French Methodist Conference and delegate to the Alliance, has just died. He remained on the "Loch Earn" to take care of another delegate who was too sick to be removed, and the exposure to a second shipwreck was too much for his health and he sank in a quick consumption. He was an exceedingly efficient and faithful man, and inherited his father's zeal and his position of influence in the French Methodist Church. He leaves a young family quite unprovided for. The Methodist Preachers' Meeting of this city has appointed a committee, of which Dr. C. D. Fos is chairman, to raise a fund of \$5,000 for his family, and we are sure that others than Methodists will be very glad to subscribe to it.

...The Year Book of Trinity Parish in this city makes the following statements concerning the property of that corporation:

"Leaving out of account the unproductive part of the estate, and estimating that portion only which yields an income, the value of the property is comparatively small—small in comparison with the inflated and erroneous opinions about it. 'Sixty millions of dollars' is the stereotyped phrase at present in vogue. The property, in all probability, is not worth more than from seven to eight millions. The entire income, from all sources of revenue, during the last financial year was in round numbers only about \$500,000. Of this income a large part is consumed by the expenses of the estate. About one-tenth is given away to poor churches outside the parish. Not one dollar is hoarded; the entire income is spent for the purposes of the sacred trust, and it frequently happens, and was almost invariably the case until within a few years, that the annual expenditures exceeded the income."

...The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, who recently removed from Strong Place, Brooklyn, to the Tabernacle Baptist church of this city, has resigned the pastorate of the latter. The new church that was promised him has not been built, owing to the financial stringency; and this is understood to be the principal reason of the sudden termination of his labors here. Mr. Hoyt is a man of culture and power and will not wait long for an ample field of labor. It is rumored that he has already accepted a call to Chicago.

...The National Baptist has been looking again at the figures given by Dr. Thompson concerning the contributions of the Baptists in America for the support of religion (printed in our last issue), and is fully convinced that they do the denomination great injustice. There can be no doubt of this. The Baptist thinks that Pennsylvania, New York, and New England would make up nearly or quite the amount attributed to the Baptists of the whole country.

...The first Congregational church of Chicago, of which Dr. Goodwin is pastor, dedicated its rebuilt edifice a week ago last Sunday. Externally it is the counterpart of the old church, which was destroyed by fire a year ago; but some changes have been made in the interior. It now seats comfortably 1,800 people. The church is a noble one, and is destined in the future, as in the past, to have a large part in the religious education of the Northwest.

...A late dispatch from Rome states that the Pope will hold another consistory in June next, when eight more cardinals will be appointed, including Archbishop Manning. It is also reported that the Pope has summoned to Rome all the bishops of the Church, saying that he wishes to see them again before he dies. This rumor seems hardly credible.

...The Methodist preachers of Newark, at a late meeting, discussed the question of permanent pastorates in the denomination. The majority was in favor of the itinerancy; but there were some to whom permanency seemed desirable, especially in the cities. That opinion is gaining ground among the Methodists.

...The Church of the Pilgrims and Olnton-avenue church of Brooklyn are to hold important business meetings on Tuesday evening of this week. It is stated that the subject to be considered is the calling of a council to give advice concerning the differences between these churches and Plymouth Church.

...The Baptist Social Union of Brooklyn is going to secure for itself a local habitation. A Baptist building in Brooklyn is greatly desired and would, no doubt, be of service to the denomination.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21st, 1874.

It looks very much as if Gen. Butler had entire control of the patronage of the Administration in New England, if his brilliant success this week indicates his power in the Cabinet and the Executive Mansion. Massachusetts Republicans in state convention, disgusted with the zeal of Federal officials in behalf of Butler in the gubernatorial contest, and especially with the superfluous activity of one Supervisor Simmons, pass a resolution calling upon the President to restrain his officers and compel them to attend to their proper duties. The state rejects Butler, and yet after a few weeks he comes on here and persuades the President not merely to retain Simmons in office, but to advance him to the most influential and lucrative place in New England—namely, to the collectorship of the port of Boston.

But this is not the worst feature in the case. At the time the nomination was made Mr. Boutwell, Judge Hoar, George F. Hoar, Mr. Dawes, and other members of the Massachusetts delegation were here, and the President must have known that Simmons was very obnoxious to them; but they were not permitted to know anything of the scheme till the nomination was made. Mr. Pierce, of Boston, one of the most popular Republicans in the state and representing in part the very city in which Simmons is to serve, was here all the time, and the secret was carefully kept from him. Is it strange that he should feel that he has been treated with indignity by the Executive? The simple truth of the matter cannot be ignored. It was one of Butler's tricks, and most cunningly was it contrived. Secretary Richardson aided in it; Mr. Hooper, of Boston, was also active in the matter; to Mr. Dawes the secret was confided, with the expectation that he would remain neutral, which he has done; and, saddest fact of all, Gen. Grant consented to give such men as Judge Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Ex-Mayor Pierce, and others, and to ignore the wishes of a majority of the Massachusetts Republicans, that he might please one of the worst politicians of our times. What is to be said or done when such things are possible in the civil service? If the Administration is to be run by such men as Gen. Butler, how much hope is there of good government under it? There is a very strong feeling here among the better class of Republicans; but, with such continued mistakes as the nomination of Williams, Cushing, and Simmons for high places, a feeling of despair is crowding out every other emotion.

The Senate closes the week by indicating its purpose to increase bank circulation just forty-six millions of dollars. This is better than I feared, and it might easily have been far worse. It looked at one time as if forty millions would be added to the legal-tenders out, and it may be done yet before the session closes; but I think not. There is an evident majority of three or four in the Senate in favor of an exceedingly moderate expansion. The debate has been one of the most wearisome and profitless that I have ever listened to in that talkative body. A dozen senators have done all the talking. Three or four speak nearly every day and the others speak in turn. This debate on finance has been running nearly two months, and some senators have spoken once a fortnight; and if it were to run ten years they would go on delivering the same fortnightly speech. Probably there is not a collection of men in the world who know so little of finance as this very body. If any intelligent financier will read the Senate debates on the subject and then can retain his respect for the average senatorial intellect, I shall be greatly astonished. Doubtless some of these honorable gentlemen think far better than they talk, for they talk on this subject to suit friends at home. It is annoying that so large-brained a man as Mr. Morton undoubtedly is can argue, as he does, for more money in Indiana—as if Congress could legislate money into the pockets of his constituents. One can comprehend the argument of those who contend that inflation is beneficial to business; but those who insist that to take twenty-five millions of bank-note circulation from New England and give it to the West impoverishes the East and enriches the West seems to

me to be crazy. The West must pay for this currency, and pay the East for it; and whether the bank be located in Rhode Island or Indiana can make but little difference.

The House has made little progress with the important business before it this week; but it has indicated its purpose to restore the franking privilege so far as it relates to public documents and seeds. The Senate may possibly listen to public sentiment, and insist that a longer trial shall be made of the present system. The grand argument in favor of restoration is the fact that there are half a million of books lying here which the people are not willing to pay the postage on to obtain. It would be far wiser to reduce the postage on them to a very small sum—say five or ten cents a volume—and then provide that anybody may have them by forwarding the postage. This, however, would not answer the purpose of those who want the old privilege restored. They wish to make nine of their constituents pay for a book which shall be given to the tenth, and he the political favorite of a member of Congress. Pass the bill before the House, and next winter we shall see entire restoration, and the Government book business will cost millions every year.

The so-called "moiety system," by which a few men make vast sums of money by collecting unpaid taxes, is in a fair way to be abolished. The moment that the facts are exposed public opinion will drive Congress to the repeal of the laws under which the system was inaugurated. The small "ring" which have profited by it will object; but they cannot retain it much longer.  
D. W. B.

Publisher's Department.

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THE best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by POMEROY & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for three dollars. Write to them for full particulars.

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A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to produce a powerful effect upon the liver and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large potions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid or sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines that, while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, as that organ is toned into action, will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy.

WORKS WONDERS.

BERGEN, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 23, 1871.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir:—Your treatment in my case has been quite successful and satisfactory, and for which I desire to express my gratitude. I have been troubled with a disordered Liver and Catarrh and general weakness for a good many years, and was failing slowly all the time; and last August I called on you and got some of your Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and one of your Nasal Injectors, and since that time I have been improving, and am now better than I have been in years, not having had the sick headache in months, which I used to have average once a week, the Golden Medical Discovery being the principal medicine used. It has worked wonders in my case, and I recommend it to those similarly afflicted. Let me express gratitude to you for such invaluable services.

Truly and gratefully yours,  
Wm. F. ORTENDER.

DR. STRONG'S REMEDIAL INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, has Turkish, Russian, Sulphur, Hydrophobic, and Electro-Thermal Baths, the Equalizer, Movement Cure and other facilities for the treatment of chronic diseases described in their circular.



"THE Willcox & Gibbs" excels all other sewing machines, not only in the simplicity of its mechanical features, but also in those points of practical utility which are most sought after. No other machine turns out so useful, durable, and handsome a seam, with so little exertion or painstaking on the part of the operator.

"HOW FORTUNES ARE MADE IN WALL STREET."—A new book sent free explaining how money is often made in stock speculations by investing from \$10 to \$100 in "Puts" and "Calls." L. W. HAMILTON & Co., Bankers, 48 Broad Street, New York.

THE Annual Statement, given elsewhere, of the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of U. S. A. shows a net increase of \$650,000 in Assets and New Policies to the amount of 12,000,000 in 1873. Certainly a grand record. Agents wanted everywhere.

**A WIDE MARKET.**

DURING the past week the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have received large orders for Cabinet Organs from their agents in London and Liverpool, England; Glasgow and Dundee, Scotland; Vienna, Austria; Stockholm, Sweden; and Melbourne, Australia. In addition to which, orders have been numerous from all parts of our own country—from Maine to Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Yesterday the company received one order from London for eighty-five organs, and a remittance of \$13,600 for one month's sales by their agents in that metropolis.

The London Choir notes it as significant that one of the best portraits of the Russian Princess, whose marriage to the Duke of Edinburgh was recently celebrated, represents her in the act of playing on one of these popular organs.

**CLOTHES WRINGERS.**

Those wanting that useful household article, a Clothes Wringer, should read the notice of Colby Bros., in another column.

The Wringer which they offer at a reduced price to clubs is the same we offered as a premium two years since, and of which we gave away hundreds to our subscribers.

It is simple in construction, easily adjusted, and the price, which was moderate before, is made still more so by this offer to clubs.

**DR. JAS. C. JACKSON'S FAMOUS BOOK,**

*How to Treat the Sick Without Medicine.* Over 500 pages, well bound, and free from the unnecessary use of technical terms. Price, by mail, \$2.25.

ALSO *The Laws of Life and Journal of Health,* the leading Journal of its kind in this country. Single copy, one year, \$1.50. Liberal terms to agents.

**SPECIAL OFFER.** We will send *The Laws of Life and Journal of Health* for one year and a copy of *How to Treat the Sick Without Medicine*, to one address, for \$2.75. Send stamp for specimen copy of our Journal and catalogue of the best books published on the subject of Health. Address **AUSTIN, JACKSON & Co.,** Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

**PAINT—WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**

ALL who propose to paint should write Ingersoll Paint Works, 156 South street, New York, and have sent free their work on Painting and selecting colors, with samples. They have ample evidence of its enduring twenty years. This is startling; yet the paint looks better and is cheaper than any first-class lead or zinc paint. All dealers should keep it.

**SEEDS AND PLANTS.**

Don't forget to send your address to Reeves & Simonson, 53 Cortlandt st., N. Y., for their Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Plants for 1874. Sent free to all applicants on receipt of postage stamp.

**PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.**—Send for testimonials. N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar street, N. Y. We have no connection with N. Y. Liquid Slate Roofing Co. (or City Oil Co.), who copy our circular.

**LANKAM'S Florentine Hair Oil** cannot be surpassed. Sold by druggists. 25 cents.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

We desire to make THE INDEPENDENT a better newspaper this year than ever before. To do this requires money and a great deal of it. We have many friends who never forget us, who are constantly aiding us in increasing our circulation, and who never fail to say a good word for THE INDEPENDENT on every proper occasion. Such friendship and help we greatly appreciate. We believe we give more valuable reading for the money than any other weekly paper in the country. This is the opinion of thousands who write us on the subject. Our field of usefulness can be extended almost indefinitely by a very little outlay of time. For that time we are willing to give a valuable consideration. We want active agents in every city, town, and village, and are willing to pay them liberally for their services. We ask our subscribers to give us the names of such parties, male or female, who are willing to work for good pay—for any length of time. Our agents are making money, all of them, so far as we know; some of them very rapidly. Full particulars given immediately to all applicants who desire the agency of THE INDEPENDENT.

**A PRESENT FOR ALL.**

REMEMBER, every subscriber of THE INDEPENDENT (not in arrears), on renewing his or her subscription for one year and sending us three dollars, will get, postpaid, immediately, our new and beautiful chromo (unmounted) entitled "Memories of Childhood"; or, by sending us \$3.25, the picture will be sent mounted on canvas; or \$3.50, on canvas and stretcher, the same as an oil painting. In the latter case, however, it will go by express, at the expense of the subscriber, as in that form it cannot safely go by mail.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

We ask the special attention of every subscriber to the change adopted in addressing THE INDEPENDENT. The little yellow ticket on the paper giving the address gives also the date of the expiration of each subscription, in plain words and figures. We invite each subscriber to look carefully at these words and figures, and if money is due us to remit it promptly, without further notice.

Receipts for renewal of subscription will be acknowledged by the change of date on the yellow ticket, either the first or second week after the money has been received.

**A PREMIUM FOR EVERYBODY.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.** ALL old subscribers (not in arrears) renewing their subscriptions for one year in advance will be entitled to our new premium for 1874—"Memories of Childhood." See Premium Notice, in another column.

**SENDING MONEY.**

ONCE more we say: Do not send currency in a letter, if it is possible to procure either a money-order, draft on New York, or get a letter registered. We cannot be responsible for its loss.

**QUESTION ANSWERED.**

READER, if you want to know when your subscription expires, look at the little yellow ticket on this paper, on which is printed your name. The important fact is plainly and clearly stated on that ticket.

**TAKE NOTICE!**

OUR subscribers and friends will please take notice that we do not offer two premiums for one subscriber.

**WHY NOT?**

NEIGHBORS, club together and get Washers and Wringers at wholesale, as well as papers and magazines. Colby Bros. & Co., Reading, Mich., will send circulars, price-lists, and order-blanks for any one to get up a club order for their superior machines. Wholesale price to all, and a Washer free to the one who gets a club for one dozen, a Wringer for two dozen, and both (worth \$12.50) for a club of three dozen.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges supplied at wholesale prices. Send your address and say how many circulars you will distribute.

You can thus save one-third their cost by getting machines direct from the manufactory. Why not?

**FASHIONS.**

LADIES who want the best catalogue of spring and summer styles should send two stamps to A. Burdette Smith, "Smith's Pattern Bazaar," Box 5055, New York City.

**THE INTRODUCTION OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER**

to the suffering humanity of the age has relieved more pain and caused more real joy than any other one thing that can be named.

The Apothecary finds it first among the medicines called for, and the Wholesale Druggist considers it a leading article of his trade. All the dealers in medicine speak alike in its favor, and its reputation as a medicine of great merit is fully and permanently established.

**DYSPEPSIA, Indigestion, Headache, Sourness or Acidity of the Stomach cured by MILK OF MAGNESIA.** For sale by all Druggists.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH."—From a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M.D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address No. 137 East Seventeenth street, N. Y. City.

**\$50,000 WILL BE PAID FOR ANY REMEDY** which will cure Chronic Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Back, and Chest, Sore Throat, Insect Stings, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sprains, and Vomiting quicker than Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment, established in 1847. Never fails. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place, New York.

**DIED.**

DONALDSON.—At Winona, Minn., on Tuesday, the 12th inst., Thomas Donaldson, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. And on Saturday, the 21st inst., Elizabeth Donaldson, his wife, in her eighty-second year.

DONALDSON.—At Winona, Minn., on Sunday, 15th inst., Thomas Donaldson, formerly of this city, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

**BUSINESS NOTICES.**

**BOARDING AT DR. E. P. MILLER'S**

HOME OF HEALTH, 57, 59, and 41 West 26th St. This Home is pleasantly located in an agreeable part of the city, near Broadway and Madison Park. Liquors and smoking are excluded, and the whole management is had with reference to health and comfort. The Home is conducted with a strict regard to neatness, the table abundantly supplied with wholesome food, and the charges moderate. Turkish Baths are furnished in the Home. Patients and boarders received at any time. Circulars sent on application.



**HOUSEKEEPERS Electro-Silicon** is GUARANTEED to be the best article known for CLEANING AND POLISHING GOLD, SILVER, PLATED WARE, Etc. Try it. Sold by druggists, house-furnishing stores, and jewelers. **COFFIN, REDING TON & CO.,** No. 9 Gold Street.

**DISEASES**

**Of the Kidneys.**

Painful affections of the bladder and urinary organs, accompanied by gravelly deposits, irritation of the neck of the bladder, with difficulty of holding the urine, stricture, in seminal weakness, and in all conditions of the parts accompanied by debility.

**JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND** will be found a most efficacious remedy. Send for circulars to R. KEITH & Co., 41 Liberty street, N. Y. For sale by Druggists. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 for \$5.

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware, celebrated **VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM**, for Colds and Consumption.

**PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.**—Agents wanted in every town. Fire and water proof. One coat of Gline's Slate Roofing Paint is equal to six of any other. It fills up all holes in shingles, felt, tin, or iron roofs; never cracks nor scales off; stops all leaks; and is only 50 cents a gallon, ready for use. Liberal discount to the trade. Roofs painted and warranted. Send for testimonials. N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., No. 6 Cedar St., N. Y.

**HAIR DYE.**

W. A. BACHELOR'S genuine Hair Dye, the only True and Perfect Dye. It never fails. Established 37 years. Sold and properly applied at BACHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**



**Chevalier's** LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores Gray Hair, increases its growth, stops its falling out at once. Is the only Vegetable Hairdressing known. Recommended by physicians.

**A Walking Miracle.**

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir:—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. Last Christmas scrofula made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh which extended to the seat, one on my head which cut into the skull-bone, one on my left leg which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life. When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used 16 bottles, and this morning I am going to plow corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion, I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I tried the Lord above to take me out of the world; but, as VEGETINE has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-man; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to make you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom. I am, sir, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PATY.

EVERY, BERRIEN Co., MICH., July 10th, 1873.

**SCROFULA.**

**SCROFULOUS HUMORS.**

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable Kingdom are more safe, more successful in the cure of disease than mineral medicines. VEGETINE is composed of roots, barks, and herbs. It is pleasant to take and perfectly safe to give to an infant. In Scrofula the VEGETINE has performed wonderful cures, where many other remedies have failed, as will be seen by the above uncollected testimonials. Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

**THE**

**YOUNG AMERICAN**

**STEAM**

**WASHER AND BLEACHER.**

Removes all the drudgery of family washing. Does away with the rubbing of clothes. Washes faster and cleaner than any other device. No acids or chemicals used. It is thorough in its work and washes anything from a bed blanket to the finest laces without injury. It is the only washer that

**BLEACHES while it washes,**

and only complete Steam Washer ever offered to the public. Try it. Can be used on any grove or range. Send for circulars, giving description and testimonials, or apply at 1314 Broadway, corner 36th St., New York. Price of Washer, \$14.

County and State Rights for Western and Southern States for Sale. Agents Wanted.

**PAINT!**

White, Black, and Over One Hundred Shades.

**MIXED READY FOR APPLICATION.**

Every Man can Paint his own House.

It is one-half cheaper and will last three times as long as Paint mixed in the ordinary way. Patented July 1st, 1868, and is the only paint Chemical Paint in the market. Send for sample card and price-list to the **N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.,** Office, No. 43 Chambers Street. Works, 52d St. and N. R. P. O. Box 4010. S. A. BUSICK, Pres't. L. LOUIS MEYER, Sec. B. J. HOYT, Treas.

**J. S. ADAMS & CO.,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF**

**TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY,**

are wholesaling and retailing at their manufactory new and elegant designs of Tortoise Shell Jewelry, such as

- Pins, Earrings,
- Locketts, Necklaces,
- Chains, Sleeve Buttons,
- Scarf Slides, Back Combs,
- Watch Cases, Etc.,

**AT VERY LOW PRICES.**

**MONOGRAM WORK A SPECIALTY.**

All orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

Manufactory and Salesroom: **CORNER SNOW AND CHAPEL STREETS** Providence, R. I.

**LOVEJOY'S METALLIC WEATHER HOUSES**

combine an elegant Mantel Ornament with a correct thermometer and perfect barometer; indicate the changes in the weather; register heat and cold. Sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of P. O. order or registered letter, for \$2. ALVAN L. LOVEJOY, Proprietor and Manufacturer, 228 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Also send 50 cents for one of Lovejoy's Glass Cutters, with Putty Knife, and set your own glass. Please state in what paper you saw this.





THE BEST ADVICE

that can be given to persons suffering from Dyspepsia, Bilious Complaints, Colic, Constipation, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, Nervous Debility, or of any disorder affecting the stomach, liver, or kidneys, is to tone, cleanse, and regulate them by

DR. TUTTS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

They act very mildly, yet they thoroughly restore the functional action of the digestive organs and the intestines and renovate the whole system. They produce neither nausea, griping, nor weakness and may be taken at any time without change of diet or occupation.

A TIMELY WARNING.

When you have Nausea, Headache, Yellow Cast of the Skin and Eyes, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Vertigo, Pain in the Back and Limbs, General Debility, take TUTTS' PILLS and ward off a spell of sickness. They will do it.

DR. TUTTS' IMPROVED HAIR DYE possesses qualities that no other Dye does. It is in general use among the fashionable hair-dressers in every large city in the United States. It is harmless, natural, and easily applied. Sold all around the world. Price \$1.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS!

An old physician once said that nearly all diseases originate from a DISEASED CONDITION OF THE LIVER, and this statement is true, although it may at first seem like an exaggeration. When the Liver is out of order the whole system and every organ and function suffer more or less in consequence. In the incipient stages of the disease a man

DOES NOT KNOW WHAT AILS HIM.

He is moody, restless, and despondent; and that is the time to take a SIMPLE REMEDY, that will restore him to health

IN A SINGLE DAY,

and prevent a whole train of diseases that may follow.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the Liver. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS give tone to the stomach. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cleanse the system of bile. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS drive out febrile affections. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS strengthen the whole system. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS regulate the Liver and are more reliable as a Liver medicine than any of the mineral preparations, that DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., PROPRIETORS, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFIC, For the Cure of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, and Hogs.

These invaluable curatives have been before the people for twelve years, and have every where won golden opinions for accuracy, simplicity, and efficacy. LAYERS, STABLE MEN, HORSE RAILROAD MEN, TURF MEN, TRAINERS, BREEDERS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS all have tried them, in every disease known among DOMESTIC ANIMALS, and all say that for EASE OF ADMINISTRATION, FREEDOM FROM DANGER, and RAPIDITY and CERTAINTY OF CURE they are UNRIVALLED. Ten thousand cases of the Canadian Horse Epidemic have been treated by them in New York alone, with results approached by no other system of medicine. The medicines are simple, free from danger, and MAY BE GIVEN IN AN INSTANT, and are always reliable as curatives.

- LIST OF SPECIFICS and principal range of action: A. Cures all Inflammations, Fevers, or Congestions, Milk Fever in Cows, \$1 00 B. Cures all Strains, Founder, Rheumatism, Diseases of Tendons, or Joints, 1 00 C. Cures Distemper, Canadian Horse Disease, Sore Throat, and Influenza, 1 00 D. Cures Hots, Worms, Grubs, 1 00 E. E. Cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Inflamed Lungs or Air Passages, 1 00 F. F. Cures Colic, or Bellyache, Hoven or Wind-Blown, Purging or Diarrhoea, 1 00 G. G. Arrests threatened Loss of Foal or Calf, 1 00 H. H. Cures Dropsy and Diseases of Kidneys and Bladder, Scanty or Painful Urination, 1 00 I. I. Cures Eruptions, Abscesses, and Ulcers, Mange, Farcy, Fistulas, etc., 1 00 J. J. Cures Diseases of Digestion, Ill Condition, Paralysis, Stomach Stagnation, 1 00

Veterinary Case, in Hiccup Walnut, with Veterinary Manual, 18mo., 25 pp., and 10 bottles of Medicine and Medicator complete, \$10 00 Single Bottles, each fifty doses of Medicine, 1 00 Veterinary Manual, 75 cts. Medicator, 35 cts. For P. O. Sent Free by Express to any part of the country on receipt of the price, in orders of \$5 or upward. Address: Humphrey's Homeopathic Medicine Co., Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York. For Sale by all Druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

A depressed, irritable state of mind; a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling; no energy or animation; confused head, weak memory. The consequences of excesses, mental overwork, or indiscretions. This NERVOUS DEBILITY finds a sovereign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. It tones up the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency, and rejuvenates the entire system. It is perfectly harmless and always efficient. Price, \$5 for a package of five boxes and a large \$2 vial of powder, important in old, serious cases; or \$1 per single box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y. Send for Circular.

Relief Sure KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 40c. ASTHMA. by mail, Stowell & Co., Charleston, Mass.

BASHFULNESS, Despondency, Weakness of Mind and Body. For cause and cure send stamp to Dr. Eck, Box 747, Cin. O.

THE OLD RELIABLE HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, The Great Family Medicine

for all diseases of the KIDNEYS and kindred organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the cure of Dropsy, Gravel, and all obscure disorders.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Premature Decay, Loss of Vigor, and all disorders of the Urinary Organs.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. Look out for Counterfeits and Imitations.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. None genuine unless stamped on each bottle - H. T. HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, SOLE AGENTS.

Sold by all Druggists.

INSURANCE.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec'y, STEPHEN CROWELL, Pres't. Office in New York, 173 Broadway Western and Southern Department, 120 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

At the request of its President, the Committee on Accounts and the Finance Committee met as a joint Committee for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of all the affairs of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, as well as an examination of its Securities, Temporary Loans, Cash and other Assets.

In pursuance of that request, and having made a very careful and full examination and investigation, as before named, and largely in detail, as well of books as securities, make the following REPORT:

They find the Company in all respects sound, and that it has the assets set forth in the statement ending with December 31st, 1873, and which is made a part of this Report.

The Statement shows a surplus of \$815,950.88. Deducting for Re-insurance the sum of \$438,190.36, there remains as net profits \$377,760.52.

The Company seems never since its organization to have been in a more prosperous condition. The value fixed upon its assets have been purposely placed low by the Committee-less, we believe, than will be realized. During the last two and a half years the Company has paid all its current losses, nearly one million of extra losses in Chicago and Boston; has made no call upon its stockholders for assessments; has passed no dividend; and now has gross assets amounting to \$2,008,947.05, which is in excess of the gross assets in July, 1871, the time when the last dividend prior to the Chicago fire was declared of \$12,068.06.

The Committee congratulate the Directors upon the great success of the Company during these last trying years, and are gratified in being able to recommend the declaration of a dividend of five per cent.

JANUARY 15TH, 1874. ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, Finance Committee. AUSTIN CORBIN, WILLIAM P. BEALE, ANDREW V. STOUT, J. S. ROCKWELL, WM. B. KENDALL, CHAS. C. BETTS, THOS. H. RODMAN, Committee on Accounts.

SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, JAN. 1, 1874.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash in Bank, Loans secured by First Mortgages, Loans fully secured by Bonds and Stocks, Loans secured by Policies of this and other Companies, etc. Liabilities include Reserve on all Policies under which the Company is liable, Death Claims not due & all other liabilities, etc.

Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1874, \$3,263,531 61. Reserve on all Policies under which the Company is liable, \$1,929,890 00. Death Claims not due & all other liabilities, 100,728 77. Total Liabilities, Jan. 1, 1874, \$2,009,127 77.

SURPLUS, \$1,254,403 84. IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1874, POLICIES AMOUNTING TO \$1,152,877,524 73. 1873, 9,150 21,560,008.

Net increase during the year, 2,774 \$6,534,145. A National Co., Chartered by Congress-Cash Capital, \$1,000,000; a strong Stock Co.; Low Rates of Premium.

Office, 215 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. E. A. ROLLINS, Pres. F. W. PEET, V. Pres. and Act. J. M. BUTLER, Sec. F. G. SMITH, M. D., Med. Director.

AGRICULTURAL IOWA AND NEBRASKA!

MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE BEST LAND in the West for sale on Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per Cent. Interest, by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company.

NO PAYMENTS REQUIRED, except interest, till fifth year. Rich Soil, warm Climate, long Seasons, low Taxes, and free Education. Free Fare and Low Freight on household goods to those who

BUY THIS YEAR. For Circulars and Maps, with full particulars, address GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Com'r, Burlington, Iowa.

THE BEST SEEDS

AT WHATEVER COST, ARE ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST IN THE END. No person, Gardener, Amateur, or Farmer, can afford to plant any but the BEST. We make a specialty of furnishing for Market Gardeners' use, choice grown, extra selected Seeds, of varieties having their special approval. Also, for Family Gardens the finest and best varieties introduced up to the present time. With us QUALITY stands first, at all other considerations second.

Our Catalogue, with prices for Spring of 1874, contains full particulars. We will mail it free to all who send for it. SCHLEGEL, EYREBRIGHT & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

NOW READY. CROSMAN BROS.' Illustrated CATALOGUE and GUIDE to the Flower and Vegetable Garden for 1874, beautifully illustrated and containing a magnificent Colored Plate of seven new and popular flowers. Sent FREE upon receipt of stamp. Address: Crosmans' (Established 1840), Crosmans' Bros., Rochester, N. Y.

AMATEURS and FLORISTS. Send by postal card for our Return and Tree Catalogues of choice Bedding Plants, Roses, etc. Buyers' Selection of 12 different Plants for \$1. Sent by mail or express. WALNUT GROVE CO., Providence, R. I.

EDUCATION GROVE HALL, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. ESTABLISHED 1820. Winter recess ends Jan. 6. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

Fifteen teachers. To prepare for college, business, teaching, or for life. Graduates courses for ladies or gentlemen, or any three studies may be selected. For spring term of thirteen weeks, March 18th, 90 days board and common English-Christian but non-sectarian. Send for catalogue to JOS. E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

All Having Children to Educate or School Taxes to pay will find profit in the "American Educational Monthly." Price 30 cts., or \$3 per annum. J. W. SCHERMTHORN & CO., 14 Bond St., N. Y.

THE PRIVATE INSTITUTION AT BARRE, MASS., for the Education and Training of Youth of Defective Intellect, offers to parents and guardians the benefit of twenty years' successful operation and all the comforts of an elegant country home. GEORGE BROWN, M. D., Supt.

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THICK, CLEAR, ADHESIVE. BEST IN USE. Stafford's Chemical Writing Fluid turns Jet Black. Never fouls a pen.

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This most popular and entertaining educational game has become so widely and favorably known to require comment. It is THE BEST Game ever published; a constant source of amusement, elevating and refining in its tendency and based strictly on scientific facts. Sent postpaid on receipt of 75 cents by WEST & LEE GAME CO., Worcester, Mass.

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That splendid New Field Game which created such an excitement at Newport, Long Branch, and elsewhere, last season, will be brought out this Spring, in sets of seven different styles, at following prices: \$12.50, \$25, \$50, \$100, \$250, \$500, \$1,000. As this beautiful game cannot be described in a brief space, we will send an illustrated catalogue, containing rules and full description, free to any one, on application. WEST & LEE GAME CO., Worcester, Mass.

Portability combined with great power in FIELD, MARINE, FOREST, OFFICE, and general outdoor day and night double perspective glasses. Will show objects distinctly at from two to six miles. Spectacles of the greatest power, to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. Catalogue sent by inclosing stamp. BEMMONS, Optician, 687 Broadway, N. Y.

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New and valuable invention. Every business man should have one. Press and Cutters from \$10 upward. Send stamp for Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cuts, etc. Golding & Co., 14 Kilday St., Boston.

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Broadway and 35th Street, New York. NOW COMPLETED AND PERMANENTLY OPEN FOR THE EXPOSITION OF

The Magnificent CYCLOPÆIC ILLUSION, PAIS BY MOONLIGHT!

With the Charming and Startling Effects of STARLIGHT and GASLIGHT. This world-renowned chief of modern art, by DANSON & SONS, covers 40,000 square feet of canvas and presents the most perfect illusion of an illuminated city, viewed from an elevation. In order to furnish a comprehensive and varied entertainment, of a high-toned, intellectual, and moral character, the management have fitted up in the immense

POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE A SERIES OF CURIOUS AND WONDERFUL EXHIBITIONS, Comprising the Wonders of Science and Mechanics, Automatic Marvels, Musical Curiosities, Optical Illusions, Magical Novelties, etc., etc., among which are

THE SPHINX and THE SPIRIT HAND. IN THE LECTORIUM are daily lectures, afternoon and evening, upon THE ILLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS OF SCIENCE. Illustrated by costly apparatus, displaying the wonders of Sound and Optics, among which are The Protean Cabinet, the Spirit Flame, the Telephone, Speaking Portraits, Dissolving Statues, and many others equally wonderful.

An elevator conveys visitors from the Tower every five minutes. The entertainments are under the direction of PROF. TOBIN, late Secretary of the London Polytechnic. Exhibition every afternoon, from 1 to 5 o'clock, and every evening, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admission, \$1. No Extras.

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THE FINEST ILLUMINATOR IN THE WORLD. IN BARRELS AND CASES. The Devoe Mfg. Co., New York.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, GILT, BRONZE, AND DECORATED GAS FIXTURES,

Fine Marble and Bronze Clocks, Bronze Figures, and Ornaments.

In Greatest Variety, at Low Prices. MANUFACTURED BY MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 597 Broadway, N. Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT

THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD! Never boils over; makes its own hot water; does its own dripping; draws visitors to hear as amber; extracts all its strength and retains all its aromatic and nutritious properties. Coffee made in five minutes.

The only automatic steam coffee maker ever invented, simple in construction, perfect in operation, marvelous in economy, never fails with good materials to make most delicious coffee. Family size, 4 quarts, \$2; 3 quarts, \$2.25; 2 quarts, \$2; 1 quart, \$1.75. Send to any address on receipt of price.

Coffee and Tea Urns, plain or nickel-plated, furnished to hotels and saloons to order. Here is an opportunity to make money rarely presented in a lifetime. State and County Rights for sale. Call and examine it in operation, or send for illustrated circular.

DE WITT C. BROWN & CO. OFFICE AND SALESROOMS, 675 BROADWAY, opposite the Grand Central Hotel, New York City.

COTTAGE COLOR PAINTS. GROUND IN OIL. 50 cents to \$1 per gallon.

ENGLISH ROOF PAINT. GROUND IN OIL. 50 cents a gallon.

LIQUID SLATE ROOF PAINT. VERY CHEAP. FIRE PROOF. Send for cards of colors and circulars.

N. Y. CITY OIL CO., Sole Agents, No. 116 MAIDEN LANE.

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give the MOST POWERFUL, the SOFTEST, CHEAPEST, and the BEST Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs of PRISMATIC REFRACTING CHANDELIERS for factories on hand and made to order. A Liberal Discount to Churches and the Trade. Depot 61 PEARL STREET (one door east of Broadway), New York. I. F. FRINK, Inventor and Patentee.

No Frog No Foot, No Foot No Horse. HOW TO SHOE HORSES PROPERLY. RATIONAL HORSE-SHOEING. Price One Dollar "GOODENOUGH HORSESHOE."

41 Dey Street, New York.

LARGEST STOCK OF TYPE, PRESSSES, Boxwood, Pattern Letters, and Printing Office paraphernalia at VAN DERBURGH, WELLS & Co.'s, corner Fulton and Dutch sts., N. Y. N. B.-Inks and Brackets.







Commercial.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS REVENUE.

THE United States has one hundred and thirty six customs districts and ports of delivery, at which the collection of import duties for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1873, amounted to \$184,556,045.02.

Of the one hundred and thirty-six districts and ports of delivery there were thirty-two at which not a dollar was collected, although the Government paid \$75,259.78 as the compensation of official employes who did nothing and had nothing to do.

At twenty-four other ports the receipts were \$576,103.60, and the cost \$275,218.63. At ten ports the receipts were \$731,027.41, and the cost \$259,390.30.

These figures show very clearly the wisdom of Secretary Richardson's recommendation that Congress should revise the whole system of customs districts, consolidating many of them and abolishing others, dismissing useless employes, cutting down the expenses of the service, and in this way retrenching the expenses of the Government.

BUFFALO TRADE.

THE following statement given by the Buffalo Commercial shows the average rate for each season on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo and the annual receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo for the under-mentioned years:

Table with columns: Year, Average Season Freight on Wheat, Grain, including Flour. Rows from 1861 to 1873.

Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine vessels arrived at the port in 1873 and ten thousand three hundred and three in 1872. In 1863 the number was sixteen thousand three hundred and ninety.

THE GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Senate having requested Secretary Richardson to prepare a statement of the amount of money expended by the Government on public works in the several states and territories from June 30th, 1865, to June 30th, 1873, the Secretary has submitted a detailed exhibit, showing the total sum to be \$108,294,501.

DRY GOODS.

THE characteristics of the season thus far are a slackness of trade; a large number of out-of-town buyers who are anxious to begin their selections, but are waiting for something to turn up; a confidence on the part of agents and jobbers that when the spring fairly opens it will be large; and, hence, prices are well maintained, though the market is well supplied with seasonable goods.

Unbleached sheetings and shirtings have been in small demand during the week, without speculative transactions. Prices are steady, nominally, in both heavy and light weights, and the stock in first hands is small for the season.

Bleached sheetings and shirtings are not in very active demand; but there are large deliveries on former orders, and prices are well maintained, though the sales are on a small scale.

Printing cloths in the gray are dull. There is no speculative market and the sales are only to meet current wants. Sales are reported at 6 cents for best extra quality, 6 1/2 square, for immediate delivery, 30 days. 56 by 60 are sold at 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 cents, 30 days.

Prints are not in so active demand as might be expected at this season. There are considerable package sales; but there is a limited distribution among the jobbers of piece goods. A slight reduction of Garner's prints has been made by H. B. Claffin & Co.

Ginghams are not in much demand. The sales from first hands are small, but an improvement is looked for. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Printed lawns and percales are in less demand than they were earlier in the season; but prices remain steady at the quotations. Cotton drills and osanburgs are in steady demand, with small sales for the home consumption at steady prices.

Cotton bags are more active, but without largely increased sales. Prices are steadily maintained.

Cotton lawns are without change. The sales are moderate and prices steady.

Corset jeans are in full supply, but the stock in first hands is not greater than the

usual demands of the season. Sales are limited, but prices are steady.

Cambrics of the best makes of black and assorted colors are in steady demand, with firm prices.

Rolled jacanets are selling from first hands in small lots without any essential change of rates. The leading makes maintain steady prices.

Silastics are selling rather more freely, but without any special activity, at steady prices.

Apron checks can hardly be quoted as active, but prices are firm and the sales are to a fair extent.

Cottonades are in small demand with limited sales. Prices remain unchanged.

Denims maintain steady prices for standard qualities, but the market for colored domestic cottons is generally quiet.

Worsted dress goods are exceptionally active, with considerable sales of all descriptions, at steady prices, while most of the leading makes are delivering on orders.

Cloths and overcoatings are in fair demand, with moderate sales of desirable grades at steady prices.

Fancy cassimeres of desirable styles are in pretty good demand, but the general trade is light, with but little doing in medium and low grades.

Satinets are in small demand, but prices are steadily maintained.

Flannels at this season of the year are usually neglected, and there is but little doing in them now, though prices are generally firm.

Foreign goods are in rather better demand, but the improvement is not very marked. Importations continue light. But there have been some very large auction sales during the week, which have attracted a vast crowd of buyers from all parts of the country.

The following shows the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise at the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 20th and since the beginning of the year:

Table with columns: For the week, Entered at the port, Thrown on market. Rows for Dry Goods, Gen'l Merchandise, Total for week, Previously reported, Since January 1st.

The following are the dry goods imports included in the above for the same period:

Table with columns: For the week, Entered at the port, Thrown on market. Rows for Dry Goods, Gen'l Merchandise.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, February 23d, 1874.

PRINTS.

Table of print quotations for various locations like Amoskeag, Washington, Concord, etc.

GINGHAMS.

Table of gingham quotations for various locations like Lancaster, Hartford, Hartford.

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Table of brown sheeting quotations for various locations like Amoskeag, Lawrence, D., etc.

Table of other dry goods quotations for various locations like Atlantic, Harrisburg, Agawam, etc.

BLACHED MUSLIN.

Table of blached muslin quotations for various locations like New York Mills, Wampanoag, etc.

Table of various goods prices including White Rock, Forestdale, Masonville, etc.

DEMNIS.

Table of denim prices for various locations like Amoskeag, York, Blue Hill, etc.

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Table of striped shirting prices for various locations like Amoskeag, York, Uncasville, etc.

TICKETS.

Table of ticket prices for various locations like York, 30-inch, York, 32-inch, etc.

CORSET JEANS.

Table of corset jeans prices for various locations like Amoskeag, Laconia, Naumkeag, etc.

BROWN DRILLS.

Table of brown drill prices for various locations like Amoskeag, Pepperell, Laconia, etc.

DELAINES.

Table of delaine prices for various locations like Pacific, Hamilton, Manchester, etc.

CANTON FLANNELS.

Table of Canton flannel prices for various locations like Hamilton, Laconia, Tremont, etc.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will offer on Tuesday, Feb. 24th, an unsurpassed collection of novelties in

DRESS FABRICS

for their most select retail sales.

In new MOURING SECTION, in addition to the usual variety of goods always on hand, will be opened SEVERAL CASES OF

IRON AND BLACK GRENADINES, SMALL, MEDIUM and LARGE MESHES, from 50 cts. per yard to the highest quality made.

Rich Black Striped Grenadines, for overskirts, some very original in design and FIRST IMPORTED.

ON FOURTH AVENUE SECTION will be found an immense stock of POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

ADJOINING ROTUNDA, 10TH-ST. SIDE, NEW FRENCH PRINTS with SIDE BAND TRIMMINGS.

NEW FOULARD CAMBRICS in choice designs.

Twenty cases PRINTED STANDARD ALCOES, at 9c and 10c, value 12 1/2c.

A large variety of PRINTED LINEN LAWNS will be offered from 25c. per yard upward.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

An immense stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, etc., of selected qualities and makes, at prices fully twenty-five per cent. below their value.

Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10 sts.

SHIRTS.

J. W. Johnston, 260 GRAND STREET, New York.

Also Hosiery and Men's Furnishing Goods. Six prior Dress shirts made to measure of Wampanoag XX Muslin for \$12.50 and upward, according to the linen. Six fine Dress Shirts of Masonville Muslin for \$10.00. Six good Harris for \$9.00.

BROOK'S PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON.

WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORED. Smooth as Silk and Strong as Linen, and the Best ever made for Hand or Machine use. WM. HENRY SMITH & Co., 82 and 84 Worth Street, N. Y.



**Financial.**

**OUR NEW YORK BANKS.**

THE National Broadway Bank has had an eventful history. It began business in the month of August, 1849, with a capital of only \$300,000, under the management of skillful, energetic men, who thought they saw at the time a good opening for such an institution "up-town," or above Wall Street. Mr. Francis A. Palmer was elected president and Mr. J. L. Everitt cashier. The establishment of this bank was regarded by many as an experiment involving considerable risk, and on that account it was not easy to get the stock taken. The officers and stockholders were so happy over their success in raising the capital that they celebrated the event over a well-spread table in their small office at the corner of Broadway and Worth street. To the credit of all parties present, we will say that the "starter" drank on this memorable occasion was nothing stronger than coffee and ice-water. And we may, with no impropriety, add that this prosperous institution has ever since that event recognized the fact that fat dividends, Saddle Rocks, and ice-water always go well together. Whether such a semi-annual division of good things to the stockholders has been the chief cause of the rapid increase of business in that concern we will not say; but leave the matter for full discussion until the next dividend day, when, if no other judge can be had, we will ourselves preside, and see that there is fair play, free speech, and an impartial decision.

But we have slightly wandered from our main purpose. The capital of the Broadway Bank has been increased several times. It now stands at one million of dollars. Its deposits are about four and a half millions and its discount line a little over six millions. During the late panic this institution was able to move steadily along, having ready means to grant almost the usual facilities to all its dealers and correspondents. Instead of asking help at the Clearing House at that trying time, it was able to furnish it to other more needy institutions. Its location (corner of Park Place) is too far uptown to get much business from Wall Street. Its depositors are mostly up-town merchants and retired capitalists. This bank, for a dozen years or more, was made the depository of all the city money. At times the amount was several millions of dollars. As the revenues of the city have increased from four or five millions to thirty millions or more, the politicians have wisely decided to distribute its money among several banks. In their zeal for reform, however, they have left the Broadway Bank out in the cold, giving it no deposits whatever. Yet its profits and dividends have been larger since the deposits were removed than ever before. The bank began in 1850 to pay 4 per cent. semi-annual dividends, and it has steadily increased the same until it has reached the high figure of twenty-four per cent. per annum. It has made more money during the past six months than at any other corresponding period in its history. The stock is seldom offered for sale. Its value is at least 300, at which price we do not think a hundred shares could be purchased. It has disbursed to its stockholders since its organization more than three and a half millions of dollars, and had a reserve fund after the last dividend of nearly two millions.

The officers and directors of this bank are sagacious, conservative, practical business men, who take pride in promoting its best interests. The efforts made in certain quarters to injure this institution by asserting its criminal connection with the "Ring Thieves" has been an utter failure.

**THE VOLUME OF PAPER CURRENCY.**

WHEN Congress passed the first Legal tender Act, on the 25th of February, 1862, it authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 of legal-tender notes, doubtless at the time supposing that this amount would be sufficient to meet all the necessities of both Government and people. On the 11th of July in the same year it discovered that \$150,000,000 more of this kind of currency were needed, and gave the authority for the issue. On the 3d of March, 1863, it author-

ized an additional issue of \$150,000,000 more, making in all \$450,000,000, with the provision that \$50,000,000 should be kept as a reserve for the redemption of temporary loans. When the present National Banking Law was passed, June 3d, 1864, provision was made for a bank-note currency to the amount of \$300,000,000. On the 8th of July, 1870, Congress provided for an addition of \$54,000,000 to the bank-note circulation.

These issues, including fractional currency, constitute the present paper circulation of the country, in round numbers amounting to \$750,000,000. Now, one of the questions which has been sharply discussed in the present Congress, especially in the Senate, is whether this amount is too much or too little. Senators Morton, Logan, Merriman, and Bogy think it not enough; and, hence, they are in favor of moderately increasing the amount. Senators Sherman, Morrill, Sumner, Howe, Fenton, and Schurz think it too much for the best interests of the country. Senator Boutwell thinks it about right as it is—or, at least, that the growth of business and population will ere long make it right; and, hence, he is not in favor of expansion or contraction at the present time.

This diversity of opinion is not at all marvelous. The simple truth is, there is no body of men that can be convened who are competent to decide by law for a whole people just how much currency they need or will need. If convertibility into gold be the standard, then it is plain that they need no more than can be maintained at par with gold. The currency being inconvertible and what are called the demands of business being assumed as the standard, then the difficulty is to determine what are these demands and just what amount will be sufficient to meet them. No single man and no body of men assembled together was ever wise enough or ever will be so to settle beforehand the demands of business as to know either the maximum or minimum of the currency that ought to be issued. Any amount based on their decision and rigidly confined to it will be either too much or too little at different times. The problem never was correctly solved by a fixed amount, and any currency system based on this mode of solution is sure to involve difficulties in one direction or the other. The discussion of the point may be continued forever without anything more than an arbitrary settlement.

The reason is obvious. Business is variable at different seasons of the year and in different years, from causes which no one can anticipate. It is itself a fluctuating quantity, sometimes more and at other times less; and any currency system that cannot naturally, by its own force, without legal regulation or interference, expand or contract its volume, in accordance with these variations and at the time of them, is for this reason radically defective. Such a system works by a rigid and unyielding rule, arbitrarily fixed, and, hence, it lacks the cardinal element of elasticity or the power of accommodating the currency volume to the necessities of business. It gives too much at one time and too little at another.

The remedy for this defect existing in our present currency system is not in clothing the Secretary of the Treasury with power to increase or diminish the volume according to his judgment. It would be a dangerous power, if placed in his hands; and, moreover, he is not competent to the task of wielding it wisely. The true remedy lies in free banking, in connection with a thorough and well-organized system for the redemption of bank-notes. This would make the currency self-regulating and always responsive to the demands of business. When more was needed, it would be promptly supplied by bank agency; and when more notes were in circulation than the people really wanted they would go back to the banks for redemption. And thus the currency would have elasticity at both ends: first, in the direction of expansion when called for; and, secondly, in that of contraction when this was required. There is no way to gain the result except through the banks, unless the Government itself assumes the functions of banking, which would be unwise to the last degree. If Congress will authorize free banking, with

rigid note redemption, the currency thereafter, so far as banks are concerned, will take care of itself, without any discussion or regulation of its volume. It will in this respect have the automatic property.

**MONEY MARKET.**

BUSINESS opens tardily this season, notwithstanding the very favorable conditions of the weather, which render the shipment and transportation of goods more easy than usual. The city is well filled with intending buyers from the Southwest, who hesitate to give their orders or to make their selections for the sole reason that, while Congress keeps on discussing the questions of contraction or expansion of the currency, no one can venture upon any extended commercial operations except at a great hazard. The point has been reached now, however, when it may almost certainly be known what the result of congressional action will be, although it may be two months before the final vote will be taken. It is admitted now on all sides that there is a majority of about thirty-five in the House in favor of an increase of the legal-tenders or of bank currency, and in the Senate a majority of seven to nine in favor of similar measures. But, though these majorities may be relied upon for some sort of an expansion policy, the differences of opinion render it rather difficult to predict precisely what shape the bills may take that originate in each branch of Congress. A perfect agreement is not to be looked for, and when committees of conference shall be appointed it is the opinion of the leading senators on both sides that they will settle on a compromise by agreeing to limit both the legal-tenders and the bank currency to \$400,000,000 each, making a total of \$800,000,000. This will be satisfactory to the expansionists, as they are called, and it will be entirely satisfactory also to the business community. If there were a certainty of it, there would at once be an active revival of business undertakings; but as it is nearly certain it will be prudent for the country at large to assume that it will be and for business men to shape their affairs accordingly.

During the week affairs in the financial world have been exceedingly tranquil. Money continues to pour into Wall Street and the rates of interest have ranged from 4 to 5 per cent. The banks, as well as the private banking houses, have more deposits than they can employ profitably, and in some cases large amounts of currency have been loaned at 3 per cent. on long time, and in others free of interest at 10 days. Still these low rates of money do not stimulate speculation, for the reasons that we have mentioned above. The stock market is without any speculative movement, and a dead calm reigns in Broad Street, New Street, and Exchange Place. Some considerable disturbance was created early in the week by two forged papers served upon the vice-president of the Stock Exchange, professing to be sent from the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announcing that the capital stock of that company had been increased to the extent of \$50,000,000; and from the president of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, to the effect that an issue of ten thousand shares of stock was to be made. These announcements created a wild excitement for a little while, until it was discovered that both documents were forgeries. The decline in the market generally was 1 to 2 per cent.; but it was largest in the two stocks mentioned. The market immediately recovered its tone after the fraud was detected; but large quantities of stock were sold and some severe losses were caused. Apart from this flurry, the transactions at the Stock Exchange have been on a small scale. There are no prominent "bull" or "bear" operators nor any cliques of much importance. As soon as it can be understood, however, that Congress will legalize the whole of the \$44,000,000, of which Secretary Richardson has already put out \$26,000,000, there will be an immediate change.

The gold market has been kept quiet but strong, the price varying from 112½ to 113½, the closing price on Saturday being 112½.

In all descriptions of investment stocks which pay dividends, in railroad bonds, and in Government securities prices are strongly maintained. The 7 per cent. bonds of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad have advanced to 105½; while the stock, which pays 8 per cent., is selling at 104½ to 105. The most anomalous securities on the market are the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The incomes, which pay 10 per cent. and are redeemable in September next, are selling at 80½ to 81½; the land grants, which pay 7 per cent., are selling at 83 to 83½; and the first mortgage 6 per cents. at 85½.

The Bank Statement of the week exhibits a loss in the reserve of about \$3,100,000, in

consequence of a withdrawal of gold to pay custom-house duties; but the legal-tender shows an increase of \$278,500 and the loans are increased \$5,000,000.

Monday being a legal holiday, no business was done in Wall Street nor on the Stock Exchange.

**QUOTATIONS OF THE CITY BANK STOCKS FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 21ST, 1874.**

	Offered.	Asked.
New York	125	130
Manhattan	145	—
Mechanics	136	—
America	150	—
City	265	—
Phenix	80½	100
North River	—	82½
Fulton	150	175
Butchers' and Drovers'	—	145
Mechanics and Traders'	121	—
Gallatin National	125	135
Merchants' Exchange	80	—
Leather Manufacturers	150	—
Commerce	117	—
Mechanics Banking Assoc'n	75	90
Mercantile	115	117
American Exchange	109½	110
Pacific	—	200
Bank of the Republic	103½	—
Metropolitan	129½	—
Market	118	125
Continental	77	—
Importers' and Traders'	194	199
Park	—	145
Mann's and Merchants'	—	90
N. Y. National Exchange	65	—
Central National	99	100
Fourth National	105	106
Ninth National	100	—
Bank and Brok. Ass'n	100	—
German American	83½	94½
Germania	113	—

**CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.—INTEREST FUNDING.**

A LARGE proportion of the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds having signified their acceptance of the company's proposition to fund the interest which the road is unable to meet, the company is now ready to fund the four coupons of the same as proposed in recent circulars to which we have given due publication. It is a matter of congratulation that so much harmony exists among the holders, and there seems to be no doubt but that the whole matter will be amicably adjusted and without recourse to law. Holders of these 6 per cent. bonds having coupons attached are requested to surrender the same at the office of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 53 Broadway, through whose agency seven per cent. income bonds will be issued therefor. There is every reason to believe that, under the wise management proposed, this road will soon emerge from all the difficulties occasioned by the late panic.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23rd, 1874.  
BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,  
No. 5 NASSAU STREET.

WE BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections; and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which at present prices are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad reached last year \$14,000,000, and its business is constantly increasing.

The continued scarcity of Government Bonds, with steadily advancing prices, is increasing the demand for the best class of railroad securities, and their relative advantage for interest-paying investment, at current market rates.

**FISK & HATCH.**

**10 TO 12 PER CENT. LOANS** on Minneapolis and St. Paul property. Send for circular to W. R. TRIPPE, Minneapolis, Minn.

**12 Per Cent. Net.** Improved Farm First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed. Send for circular. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

**HOW PEOPLE OF MODERATE MEANS SHOULD INVEST.**  
A Pamphlet mailed on receipt of 10 cents.  
H. P. CHANDLER, Box 1200, Boston.

**IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.**

Bonds of Counties, Cities, and Towns; combining the advantages of **Security, Convertibility, and Large Profit.**

Experience, sustained by the highest judicial authority, has established this class of securities as the **SAFEST OF INVESTMENTS.** Having devoted years to this specialty enables us to select these bonds with discriminating care and to recommend such with confidence. Send for circulars, price-lists, and further information to **A. W. BEASLEY & CO. DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, 11 Wall St., New York.**



# Railroad Bonds.

WANTED,

Midland, North Pacific, or any other Railroad Bonds, in exchange, on fair terms, for Beckwith Sewing Machine Company Stock.

Apply personally or by letter to

## UTLEY & BOWEN,

4 Wall Street, N. Y.

## GEO. OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau St., New York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS RECEIVED. DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

## LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, AND COUPON BONDS OF \$100 EACH, REGISTERED BONDS OF \$1,000 AND \$5,000 EACH, INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1882. PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. FOR SALE ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY BY

## SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

BANKERS, 36 Broad street.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund" of 1862, and of the balance ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

## UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 336 and 338 CANAL STREET, corner Light. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

Assets over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Bank Books in English, French, and German.

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T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

## Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic).

No. 25 Pine St., New York.

DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

## Notice to Investors.

We offer for sale the following: 150,000 real estate first mortgage 10 per cent. bonds, 10 years, issued by the Equality Coal and Salt Company of Illinois.

Also 5,000 Cairo City 6 per cent. 50 years.

Also 50,000 City Vincennes (Ind.) 6 per cent. 20 years.

Details in full on application at the office of

## WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William st.

## KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available at all points at home and abroad.

Investment Securities for sale.

## A SOLID TWELVE PER CENT.

While bonds and stocks are the footballs of brokers, the solid Illinois and Missouri TEN PER CENT'S (semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York) and our choice Kansas TWELVE PER CENT'S have never failed. Nothing but an earthquake can impair their absolute security; and as to promptness, ask our New York Bank. Our paper is always at par in New York, because always paid at maturity. Have loaned millions, and not a dollar has ever been lost. For details address ACTUARY of the Central Illinois Loan Agency, Jacksonville, Ill. P.O. box 537.

PUTS \$10 to \$100 invested in Wall Street often leads to a Fortune. No Risk. 22-page pamphlet free. VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 139 Wall St., N. Y.

## 10 PER CENT. NET.

THE IOWA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will invest money on first-class Real Estate at 10 per cent. interest, net, payable semi-annually in New York, and will guarantee the collection of all loans made through its agency. All charges paid by the borrower. Please write before investing for New York and New England references and full particulars. SAMUEL MERRILL (late governor of Iowa), President. Address JAMES B. HEARTWELL, Secretary, drawer 167, Des Moines, Iowa.

## DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BANKERS,

Corner Pine and Nassau Sts., New York,

ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND TRAVELING CREDITS. Available in all the principal cities of the world. TRANSFERS OF MONEY BY TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC COAST. Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

## Financial.

### DISTRIBUTION OF BANK CIRCULATION.

A TABLE prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency and contained in his last report shows that the six New England States have \$70,690,046 and the five Middle States have \$9,416,503 of bank circulation in excess of their proportion on the basis of population and wealth. On the other hand, the fourteen Southern and Southwestern States show a deficiency of \$51,371,084, while the nine Western States show another deficiency of \$21,423,811, and the twelve Pacific States and Territories show still another deficiency of \$7,926,648—making an aggregate deficiency of \$80,621,493 on the basis of population and wealth. The first two classes of states have \$80,589,742 of bank circulation more than their proportion on this basis, while the last three classes of states are deficient by about the same amount. This shows a very great inequality in the apportionment of bank circulation on the basis assumed.

This inequality is due to the fact that when the National Banking Law went into operation, with three hundred millions of bank circulation as the amount fixed by law, the New England and Middle States more rapidly organized banks under the law than the other states, and, hence, took a larger portion of the circulation. In 1870 Congress authorized an additional issue of fifty-four millions, to be distributed among states having less than their proper proportion; and, when this should be taken up, it authorized the withdrawal of twenty-five millions from states having more than their proportion, and its distribution among states having less than their proportionate amount on the basis of population and wealth. In this way Congress sought to equalize the circulation among all the states.

The bill reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate, proposing that the Comptroller of the Currency should be authorized forthwith to withdraw the twenty-five millions from the states having an excess of bank circulation, and distribute it among those that are deficient, has led to a sharp discussion of the whole subject. Many of the Southern and Western senators wanted a larger amount, while many of the New England senators regarded the withdrawal of even twenty-five millions as an act of bad faith toward the banks of New England, that had been invited and virtually coerced into the adoption of the national system.

The whole theory of this bill and, indeed, of any bill which proposes to distribute or equalize bank circulation by law is founded on false principles. What is wanted and all that is wanted is an entire repeal of all restrictions upon the amount of circulation, accompanied with an effective system for the redemption of bank notes, thus leaving the people anywhere and everywhere to organize as many banks as they choose and to have as much circulation as they can guarantee by the deposit of United States bonds. This would give the country free banking with practical redemption; and, if it were accompanied with the withdrawal of greenbacks in proportion as bank-notes are issued, it would be a long step toward the solution of the financial problem. The South and the West could then organize just as many banks as they want, provided they can furnish the requisite capital for investment in the banking business, and that, too, without taking a dollar of the circulation from the New England or Middle States.

It is well to remember that the circulation of national bank-notes is not determined at all by the place of their issue. Being of uniform value throughout the whole country, they will go just where the laws of trade carry them, no matter where the banks are located. Indeed, if the banks were all in one state, it would make but little difference with the actual movement of bank-notes. It is not possible to equalize their circulation by law unless law can equalize trade; and this no one pretends. Water will run down-hill; and so bank-notes, having virtually the properties of money, go where debts are to be paid and the balances of trade are to be settled. The only real

benefits that the South and the West would derive from an increase of bank circulation apportioned to them would arise from the profits of corporations engaged in banking and from having a larger banking capital for state taxation. They could not localize and retain the circulation against the laws of trade. It would stay with them or go from them just as these laws should determine. If they owe the East more than the East owes them, then they must pay the balance in money or its equivalent. Bank-notes are not capital, but simply the instrument of transferring capital from one hand to another; and, hence, they go and must go just where this service is demanded. Free banking will give every section of the country all the opportunity it needs to engage in the banking business; and then the distribution of the circulation will regulate itself, under the laws of trade, without any help from Congress.

### BANK-NOTES AND LEGAL-TENDERS.

THERE are certain characteristic distinctions between legal-tender Government notes and convertible bank-notes, issued under a well-regulated system of banking, that ought not to be lost sight of in considering the currency question. We name some of these distinctions as follows:

The bank-note is a loan to a borrower, who gives his note for it with an endorser or the guaranty of collateral security, and with the promise of returning in due season either the note itself or its equivalent, while the Government note is a loan from the people and paid out to meet current expenses. The bank-note is the product of capitalists organized to do business and meet the wants of business by loans, discounts, and circulation; while the Government note is the product of a bankrupt treasury, whose liabilities exceed its resources, having debts to pay and no other means of paying them. The bank-note comes into existence as a natural expression of the business thrift and prosperity of the people; while the Government note expresses nothing but the poverty of the Government compelled to resort to its issue. The bank-note circulates only because the people choose to have it circulate; while the Government note, being made a legal-tender, forces itself upon their acceptance and use. The bank-note is limited in the quantity of the issue by the necessity of redemption; while the Government note quarters itself upon the people, to be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government. The bank-note naturally returns to the bank, to be redeemed; while the Government note has no machinery for return or redemption. The bank-note cannot be repudiated; while the Government note may be. The bank-note cannot exceed the natural volume of convertibility without being discredited; while the Government note, being a legal-tender, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, may be issued by the cartload. The bank-note may be made elastic by a suitable system of banking; while the Government note is as rigidly inelastic as an iron bar. The bank-note, not being money, does not necessarily disturb the course of prices; while the Government note, being money, always adds to the volume of money and is sure to lead to more or less inflation and fluctuation of prices. The bank-note is a worker, earning a profit for the lender and the borrower; while the Government note is a forced loan from the people without interest. The bank-note is not a standard of value; while the Government note is such a standard of fluctuating and uncertain character. The bank-note does not disturb our relations with the money and commerce of foreign nations; while the Government note always disturbs these relations. The bank-note does not demonetize gold or silver or drive either from the country; while the Government note demonetizes both and sends them abroad. The bank-note leads to no speculation in gold; while this is one of the uniform attendants of the Government note.

We ask our readers to study this contrast between the two kinds of notes—not fanciful, but real; and then they may judge for themselves as to which of the two is the best form of paper circulation.

### AN ORIGINAL DISCOVERY IN FINANCE.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says: "We are inclined to think, too, that what is money should not be valuable for anything else. Currency should not have legs. . . . The mission of money should begin and end with its uses as money." The last statement is, of course, a very safe one, since whatever is used as money is, when so used, confined to the mission of money. The first statement, however, contains a new discovery in finance, for which The Enquirer should lose no time in taking out a patent.

Does The Enquirer know that money, whatever be the material of which it is composed, is simply a commodity, with which the people, by usage or law or by both, measure and appraise the value of all other commodities, and which they, hence, employ as the instrument of exchanging these commodities by first exchanging them for money? Does it know that the ultimate reason why money is the medium or instrument of exchange consists in the fact that it is a standard for the computation of values? Does it know that the indispensable condition of every measuring standard is that it should possess, in a fixed and definite degree, the quality which it is used to measure? What would The Enquirer say of a yardstick that has no definite length, or of a gallon measure that has no definite capacity, or of a pound weight which has no specified number of ounces? How shall a thing be compared with a standard unless the two have a common quality, admitting of such a comparison?

So, in regard to money, if the element of value, as founded on other uses to which the material may be applied, taken in connection with the labor cost of production, be withdrawn, it is utterly unreliable as a standard of value. It must have value in itself in order to be a fitting standard; and then this value needs to be one that is not only generally recognized and acknowledged, but also exposed to the least possible fluctuation. For this, among other reasons, gold and silver, and not paper, are selected as the standard of value among commercial nations. We advise The Enquirer to spend a little time in studying some elementary treatise on political economy—John Stuart Mill's, for example.

### SPECIAL DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

It has become a very common practice for banks to receive into their vaults special deposits, as bonds in packages or in tin trunks, and other valuables that occupy but a small space, for safe keeping, as an accommodation to their customers. Alluding to this practice, and also the liabilities to litigation in the event that such deposits are lost or stolen while in the possession of the banks, the Comptroller of the Currency, in his last report, recommends that Congress should pass a law providing that "no national bank shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with any national bank, unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated."

Ordinarily the banks make no charge for their custody of such deposits, and, hence, receive no benefits from the service; yet, under the common law in respect to bailees, they are answerable for that care which they usually bestow upon their own property of a similar kind. This lays the foundation of lawsuits in the event of loss or robbery; and, therefore, perils the assets of the banks, with no compensation therefor, as well as the property of dealers in their possession. It is but reasonable that the owners of such deposits should take all the risk of loss, when they pay nothing, unless there be an express stipulation making the banks responsible.

In the large cities there is no occasion for asking the banks to perform this service at all. They are abundantly furnished with safe deposit companies, whose special business is to take the custody of papers, bonds, securities, and other valuables. Moreover, their vaults furnish the only real place of safety alike against robbers and fire. They are more strongly built than bank vaults and usually more carefully watched. One, so far as the question of safety is concerned, might about as well lock up his securities in his own safe as to put them in a bank vault.



Insurance

THE STRUGGLES OF WIDOWHOOD.

In the course of last year there were published in England five hundred and seven new novels and two hundred and twenty-one new volumes of poetry. To these may be added, for the year's product, half as many more books of the same sort published in this country. A similar fertility has occurred in previous years. But how many of these books have had any just pretensions to be read or remembered! To be as charitable as possible, it may be asserted that nine-tenths of the annual crop of novels and poems represent only the waste of human industry and the disappointment of human aspirations. But, as waste is the law of Nature, as millions of herrings' eggs are produced for every herring that runs into our rivers in the spring, so it is inevitable that hundreds of novels and poems should be printed for one which gains even a transient popularity.

Of the writers of these books, a large number are women. Some women, when in distressed circumstances, bereft of the means of support which they had enjoyed while their natural protectors were living, take to writing stories or poems, as other women take to dressmaking or stage-acting, with a vague belief that it may be a mode of making a livelihood. Their motive is not to be condemned. Whatever condemnation their acts may justify belongs to the husband, who, while living, provided no means for the future support of his family, and, dying, left the widowed mother to shift for herself. Compelled to do what she can for her own support, and being unable, for various reasons, to do mechanical, scientific, or artistic work, she makes an effort to get a living by the pen. Here she touches our sympathy. And we may read the catalogue of last year's publications with the belief that many of them represent the struggles of slowly-sinking families to keep their heads above the sea into which improvident habits of the father had cast them. Behind the novel and the poem we discover the poor widow left with a family to take care of. We think of her desperate efforts to make her daily expenses and income meet; her increasing difficulty to keep up respectable appearances; the declining patience of her husband's relations; her appeals to the patrons of charity; and, finally, the straits which have driven her to the publisher, hoping to find in print some more respectable means of livelihood than in beggary.

Now, what is the moral to be drawn from this lamentable history? Is it not this: that it is always the duty of the father of a family to provide a respectable support for his wife and children in the future, as well as in the present? after he is dead, as well as while he is living?

There are other means, besides the irregular savings from his own labor, by which he may do this; means which he can command even while he feels confident that his savings will be sufficient; means which may be relied upon after his savings have failed. We advocate life insurance as a precaution for every family. The time is likely to come when it will be needed, and the time to secure it is before the necessity for it arrives. In the Proverbs of Solomon we are told that the ants are a people exceedingly wise, because "they prepare their meat in the summer." Though an insignificant creature, it is prudent enough to provide support and comfort for its family in anticipation of that bleak season which is to follow the present sunshine. The man who does not feel that he has a similar duty to perform for his own family possesses less wisdom than the ant. And, as life insurance has proved itself to be the one steadfast and reliable source from which this provision may be drawn, how shall we estimate those who are content to live in utter neglect of it? More than thirteen thousand persons were insured last year by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. More than thirteen thousand families were thus provided for in the future. More than thirteen thousand seeds planted to yield a hundred fold in the harvest time. It is in this manner that the good rather than the evil which man do in their lives is made to live after them; and

every year, as it passes, will deal out a larger measure of justice to the memory of those who, while the opportunity is offered, place their wives and children under the protecting shield of life insurance.

"It is not just as we take it, This mystical world of ours; Life's field will yield, as we make it, A harvest of thorns or flowers."

INSURANCE.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 991 Chestnut St. Incorporated in 1847. Assets, \$4,130,643 15.

ENTIRELY MUTUAL. Invested in the United States and City Loans, Railroad Bonds, etc. \$1,233,979 25. In cash on hand and in Trust Companies. 123,729 77. In Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Estate in the city of Philadelphia. 1,650,331 25. In Premium Notes, Secured by Policies. 688,061 17. In Loans on Collaterals. 79,159 70. In Deferred Payments due Company. 49,374 76. In Scrip Dividends held by Company. 284,969 58. In Interest on Loans due and accrued. 41,167 73.

Assets, January 1, 1873. \$4,130,643 15. The Penn is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country.

It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically, selects its risks carefully, pays its losses promptly, and is liberal in its requirements generally.

Its dividends may be applied to reduce the Premium the second year or to increase the Insurance.

Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment. SAMUEL C. HUEY, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, H. S. STEPHENS, Vice-President. Second Vice-President. JAS. WEIR MASON, HENRY AUSTIE, Actuary. Secretary.

J. W. IRDELL, Jr., Sup't of Western Agencies, Cincinnati, Ohio. Agents wanted in the Middle and Western States, with whom liberal arrangements will be made.

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE CO.,

100 and 102 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital - - - \$1,000,000 00 Assets, Jan. 1st, '74, \$2,255,937 08 Liabilities - - - 171,081 95

Branch offices: 26 COURT STREET, BROOKLYN; 106 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN, E. D.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. T. HOPE, President. H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-Prest.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, HIRAM BARNEY, BENJ. G. ARNOLD, LAWRENCE TURNURE, A. A. LOW, SAMUEL A. SAWYER, S. B. CHITTENDEN, CYRUS CURTISS, WM. H. SWAN, WM. D. MORGAN, HENRY C. BOWEN, ALEX'R M. WHITE, ABRAHAM B. HULL, WILLIAM BRYCE, WILLIAM M. VAIL, CHARLES LAMSON, THEODORE I. HUSTED, WELLINGTON CLAPP, WM. H. CASWELL, HENRY F. SPAULDING, D. H. ARNOLD, JOHN PAINE, WM. M. RICHARDS, ROBERT H. MCCURDY, HORACE B. CLAFLIN, GEORGE MOSLE, JAS. FREELAND, JOHN H. EARLE, C. J. LOWERY, HENRY EVERETT, JOHN D. MAIRS, CHARLES H. BOOTH, LORING ANDREWS, WM. H. HURLBUT, ARTHUR W. BENSON, EDWARD MARTIN, WM. T. COLEMAN, BRADIGH JOHNSON, E. W. CORLIES, S. M. BUCKINGHAM, GEO. W. LANE, SHERMAN HARTWELL, JAMES PRASER, JOHN P. SLATER.

ACCIDENTS.

Insure in the TRAVELERS of Hartford, Ct.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INS. CO., NEW YORK CITY. THE ORIGINAL JOINT STOCK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES. WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice-President. JOHN H. HEWLETT, Secretary. EDWARD W. LANESBY, M.D., Medical Examiner.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS OVER \$2,500,000. Similar to the "Friends Provident" of England. RISKS NOT CONFINED TO FRIENDS. Low rates of Mortality. Prudent, straightforward, and economical management. Strictly Mutual. Business Men Wanted as Agents.

WANTED--The United States Life Insurance Company is now reorganizing its Agency Department, and is prepared to negotiate with gentlemen of business ability to act as Agents. Previous connection with the business is not considered necessary. Apply at the Home Office, 261 Broadway, N. Y. JOHN E. DEWITT, President.

Twenty-third Annual Report OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, JANUARY 1st, 1874.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1873. For Premiums, Extra Premiums, etc. \$1,596,318 27. For Interest. 531,739 78. For Interest, etc., accrued. 265,101 01. \$2,393,159 06.

DISBURSEMENTS. Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Payment of Annuities. \$679,187 15. Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Interest on Dividend. 494,072 19. Total Amount returned to Policy-holders. \$1,173,259 35. Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, and Commissions. 318,677 93. \$1,491,937 28.

ASSETS. Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand. \$356,580 33. Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same. 4,365,428 08. Loans on Policies in force. 2,299,623 00. United States and New York State Stocks. 726,555 53. Quarterly & Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission. 870,738 56. Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value of the Securities \$84,257). 629,950 00. Interest due to date and all other property. 70,536 83. Gross Assets. \$9,000,462 33.

Reserve required for all policies in force, Carlisle 4 per cent. \$6,880,151 84. Claims by death not yet due. 264,970 00. Dividends unpaid and all other liability. 197,763 54. \$7,342,885 38.

Undivided Surplus. \$1,665,626 95. The Manhattan invites a comparison with other Companies as to the following particulars:

- 1. The large Proportion of its Assets to Liabilities. 2. The small Ratio of Expenses to Income. 3. Care in the Selection of Risks. 4. Prudence and Skill of Administration. 5. Justice and Liberality in the Payment of Losses and Dividends. 6. The even and uninterrupted success of its operations for a quarter of a century.

PRESIDENT, HENRY STOKES. VICE-PRESIDENT, C. Y. WEMPLE. SECRETARY, J. L. HALSEY. ACTUARY, S. N. STEBBINS.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, N. Y.

Capital, \$300,000. Insures Fire Risks.

R. M. C. GRAHAM, President. SAMUEL J. YOUNG Secretary.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF Manchester, England. U. S. Branch, No. 187 Broadway, New York City.

Agencies throughout the Country. Capital -- \$10,000,000. JOSEPH L. LORD, Manager.

United States Life Insurance Co., Nos. 261, 262, 263, and 264 Broadway, Corner Warren Street. INCORPORATED 1850. CASH ASSETS NEARLY \$4,000,000.

The principal features of this Company are ABSOLUTE SECURITY, ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, and LIBERALITY TO THE INSURED. All forms of Life and Endowment Policies Issued. JOHN E. DEWITT, President. CHAS. E. PEASE, Secretary. WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New York, January 26th, 1874. The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1873:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873. \$6,511,114 25. Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1874. 2,212,160 70. Total amount of Marine Premiums. \$8,723,274 95. No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks. Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1873. \$6,290,018 73. Losses paid during the same period. 2,960,882 49. Returns of Premiums and Expenses. 1,258,319 26.

The Company has the following Assets, viz: United States and State of New York Stock, City Bank, and other Stocks. \$5,567,105 00. Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise. 2,212,000 00. Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages. 467,000 00. Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at. 422,894 66. Premium Notes and Bills Receivable. 2,833,302 27. Cash in Bank. 521,840 59. Total Amount of Assets. \$15,612,642 52.

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1870 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Third of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued for gold premiums the payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

- TRUSTEES: J. D. JONES, WILLIAM H. WEBB, SHEPPARD GANDY, GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDY CHAUNCEY, CHARLES P. BURDETT, FRANCIS SKIDDY, ROBERT B. MINTURN, ROYAL PHELPS, ROBERT L. STUART, DAVID LANE, WILLIAM E. BUNKER, JAMES G. DE FOREST, DANIEL S. MILLER, ALEXANDER RYAN, WM. STURGIS, CHAS. D. LEVERICH, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSIAH C. LOW, WILLIAM E. DODGE, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, ADOLPH GALLARD, JR., ADOLPH GALLARD, JR., GEORGE W. LANE, C. A. HAND, ADAM T. SACKETT, JAMES LOW, THOMAS F. YOUNGS, JOHN D. HEWLETT, SIMON DE VISSER, BENJ. BABCOCK, HORACE GRAY.

J. D. JONES, President. CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President. W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Prest. J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Prest.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

144 & 146 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS FIFTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.

J. M. STUART, Secretary. W. H. C. BARTLETT, Actuary.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., 159 MARKET ST., NEWARK.

J. H. STEWELL, President. R. C. FROST, Vice-President.

Assets, Jan. 1st, 1874. \$1,500,013 91. Liabilities. 1,933,214 00. Surplus. 476,799 91.

This Company issues all kinds of policies at equitable rates. Attention is also invited to the Decennial Policy, which is practically an endowment assurance at ordinary life rates.



# KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

CHARLES STANTON, President.

Accumulated Assets, Jan. 1, 1874.....\$5,087,211 02  
 Gross Liabilities, including reserve.....4,909,968 29  
 Surplus as to Policyholders.....1,177,242 73

RATIO OF EXPENSES (including taxes) TO TOTAL INCOME, 1873

From the surplus, as above, of \$1,177,242.73 a return premium (Dividend) will be apportioned to each Policy, in proportion to its contribution to such surplus, which return premium will be available on settlement of the ANNUAL premium falling due in 1874.

The "SAVINGS BANK PLAN," recently introduced by this Company, has proved a great success, from the fact that Policies bear on their face a DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER VALUE and are as negotiable as a Government Bond.

JOHN A. NICHOLS, Vice-Pres't. CHAS. M. HIBBARD, Actuary.  
 GEO. F. SNIFFIN, Secretary. E. W. DERBY, M.D., Consulting Physician.  
 HENRY W. JOHNSON, Counsel.

## HOME

### INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$2,500,000 00  
 ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1874.....\$4,852,697 65  
 LIABILITIES.....\$216,690 24

ABSTRACT OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, showing the condition of the Company on the first day of January, 1874.

#### ASSETS.

Cash in Bank.....\$151,510 55  
 Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate, worth \$5,000,000.....1,597,840 66  
 Loans on Stocks, payable on demand (market value of Securities, \$487,656.00).....361,795 96  
 United States Stocks (market value).....1,044,125 00  
 State Bonds.....216,330 00  
 Interest due on 1st of January, 1874.....33,936 49  
 Balance in hands of Agents.....177,837 85  
 Bills Receivable.....21,728 33  
 Salvages and Reinsurance.....34,886 54  
 Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at this Office.....17,246 14  
 Total.....\$4,852,697 65

#### LIABILITIES.

Claims for Losses outstanding on 1st January, 1874.....\$216,165 24  
 Dividends unpaid.....525 00  
 Total.....\$216,690 24

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.  
 THOS. B. GREENE, Ass't Sec'y. A. F. WILMARTH, Vice-President.  
 C. K. FRANCIS, D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-President.

## REPUBLIC

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

MAIN OFFICE, 153 BROADWAY.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1874.

Cash Capital.....\$300,000 00  
 Surplus.....337,031 44  
 Gross Assets.....\$637,031 34  
 Liabilities.....35,239 04

#### TRUSTEES:

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

CHARLES H. RUSSELL, R. LENOX KENNEDY, SAMUEL WILLETS, JOHN J. ASTOR,  
 JOHN A. C. GRAY, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, FREDERIC G. FOSTER, CHAS. G. MILLER,  
 R. M. BLANCHARD, C. DOWLING, JOS. CAITLAND, JR., PHILIP G. WEAVER,  
 ISAAC H. REED, DAN'L DRAKE SMITH, ROBT' H. BERDELL, JOHN E. DE WITT,  
 JOSEPH HOWLAND, PETER MARIE, FRED. DE FEYSTER, WILLIAM R. FOSTER,  
 SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, JOHN STEWARD, GEO. T. ADDEE,  
 HENRY P. VAIL.

EDWARD ROWELL, Ass't Sec'y. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.  
 Branch Office, 504 Third Avenue, Corner East 34th Street.

## CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

Nos. 22, 24 & 26 NASSAU St.,

CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Policies issued, - - 62,000.

Assets - - - - - \$6,500,000.

President, L. W. FROST.

Vice-President, M. B. WYNKOOP

Secretary, J. P. ROGERS.

Actuary, S. C. CHANDLER, Jr.



## ÆTNA

### INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$3,000,000 00  
 ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1874.....5,735,925 70  
 LIABILITIES.....214,575 65

Losses paid since organization, over \$40,000,000.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER & PECK, Agents,  
 113 Broadway.

## HANOVER

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

120 Broadway, corner Cedar St.

Capital.....\$400 00  
 Surplus.....674,376 69  
 Assets, Jan. 1, 1874, \$1,074,376 69

R. S. WILCOTT, President.  
 J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.  
 HENRY KIP, Assistant Secretary.

## Twenty-ninth Annual Report

# NEW YORK

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1st, 1874.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS Jan. 1st, 1874. \$21,574,842 70.

#### INCOME.

Premiums and annuities.....\$5,131,531 38  
 Interest received and accrued.....1,418,094 88  
 Total.....7,549,616 21

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by Death.....\$1,446,123 04  
 Dividends and Returned Premiums on Canceled Policies -  
 Life Annuities Matured, Endowments, and Reinsurance.....2,344,805 83  
 Commissions, Brokerage, and Agency Expenses.....82,629 13  
 Advertising and Physicians' Fees.....445,889 91  
 Taxes, Office and Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing, Revenue  
 Stamps, etc.....115,593 67  
 Total.....4,699,579 65

\$24,490,879 82

#### ASSETS.

Cash in Trust Company, in Bank, and on hand.....\$1,661,537 85  
 Invested in United States, New York State, and other stocks  
 (market value \$4,987,320 24).....4,850,195 20  
 Real Estate.....1,768,174 14  
 Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at \$44,000,  
 000 00, buildings thereon insured for over \$13,700,000 00, and  
 the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral  
 security).....14,135,263 23  
 Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on  
 these policies amounts to \$4,052,419 96).....963,113 98  
 Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1,  
 1874.....563,365 83  
 Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and col-  
 lection (estimated reserve on these policies \$800,000, in-  
 cluded in Liabilities).....287,936 34  
 Amounts due from Agents.....26,459 77  
 Interest accrued to January 1, 1874.....175,831 98  
 Total.....24,480,879 82  
 ADD  
 Excess of market value of securities over cost.....87,125 04

CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1874, \$24,518,004 36

#### APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted Losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1874.....\$271,655 00  
 Reported Losses awaiting proof, etc.....207,715 00  
 Reserved for Reinsurance on existing policies insuring  
 \$122,594,273 20 participating insurance (at 4 per cent. Carlisle  
 net premium) and \$1,078,113 65, non-participating (at 5 per  
 cent. Carlisle net premium).....23,087,449 38  
 Dividends outstanding.....208,630 57-22,775,499 95

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS, \$1,742,554 41

From the undivided surplus of \$1,742,554 41 the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies, proportioned to their Contribution to Surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement of premium, if the policyholder so elect.

During the year 8,884 Policies have been issued, insuring \$26,631,000.

#### TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, GEORGE A. OSGOOD,  
 DAVID DOWS, HENRY BOWERS,  
 ISAAC C. KENDALL, CHARLES L. ANTHONY,  
 DANIEL S. MILLER, SANFORD COBB,  
 HENRY K. BOGERT, EDWARD MARTIN,  
 JOHN MAIRS, EDWIN HOYT,  
 WM. H. APPLETON, H. B. CLAFLIN,  
 ROBERT B. COLLINS, WILLIAM H. BEERS,  
 WILLIAM BARTON, J. F. SEYMOUR,  
 WM. A. BOOTH, CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M.D., Medical  
 GEORGE WILKES, M.D.,  
 CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Asst't Medical Examiner



## Selections.

## THE SONG OF THE PRATEE.

"As fiddle in hand  
I crossed the land,  
Wid homesick heart so weighty,  
I chanced to meet  
A girl so sweet  
That she turned my grief to gaily.  
Now what cause for pause  
Had her purty feet?  
Faix, the beautiful flower of the pratee.  
Chorus.—Then more power to the flower of the  
pratee,  
The beautiful flower of the pratee,  
For fixin' the feet  
Of that colleen sweet  
On the road to Cincinnati.

You'd imagine her eye  
Was a bit of blue sky,  
And her cheek had a darlin' dimple.  
Her footstep faltered;  
She blushed, and altered  
Her shawl wid a timid trinkle.  
"And oh! sir, what's the blossom  
You wear on your bosom?"  
She asked most sweet and simple.

"I looked in her face  
To see could I trace  
Any hint of lurkin' levity;  
But there wasn't a line  
Of her features fine  
But expressed the gentlest gravity.  
So quite at my ease  
At her innocent ways,  
Widorra a sign of brevity,

Says I: "Don't you know  
Where these blossoms blow,  
And their name of fame, mavourneen?  
I'd be believin'  
You were deceivin'  
Shiel Dhuv this summer mornin',  
If your eyes didn't shine  
So frank on mine,  
Such a schemin' amusement scornin'.

"Now I don't deny  
"Twould be aisy—why  
Clane off, widout any reflection—  
Barely to name  
The plant of fame  
Whose flower is your eyes' attraction.  
Aisy for me,  
But to you, machree,  
Not the slenderest satisfaction.

"For somehow I know,  
If I answered you so  
You'd be mad, you could disrimber  
In what garden or bowyer  
You'd seen this flower,  
Or adornin' what forest timber,  
Or where to seek  
For its fruit unique  
From June until November.

"Since thin, I reply,  
You take such joy  
In this blossom I love so dearly,  
Wid a bow like this  
Shall I love you, miss,  
Whin I've mentioned the name of it merely;  
Or take your choice,  
Wid music and voice,  
Shall I sing you its history clearly?"

"Oh! the song, kind sir,  
I'd much prefer,  
She answered, wid eager gaily.  
So we two and the fiddle  
Turned off from the middle  
Of the road to Cincinnati,  
And from under the shade  
That the maples made  
I sang her the Song of the Pratee."  
—A. F. GRAVES'S "Songs of Killarney."

## WHAT THE WORM COULD AND DID DO.

HE had dark, curly hair—very curly—curling almost as tight as the tendrils of a grapevine; and you all know how tight they curl.

And he had bright gray eyes, with long black lashes, and a funny little mouth that looked as though it was always asking questions; as, indeed, between you and me, it always was.

And he was a boy five years and I don't know how many days old; and he had no sisters, or brothers, or cousins, or anything of that kind. Or if he did have a cousin or two, they didn't live there; so what was the use?

He played with the flowers and stones and grass; and talked to the bees and the butterflies, and the dog and the cat, and he sang pretty songs with the birds, and his name was "Andy," because the funny little mouth said "And why?" so often. But they called him Andy, for short.

He loved to play in the dirt, and he had a tiny garden for his very own, where, one summer, he raised one pea-vine and two radishes.

The reason he didn't raise any more pea-vines and radishes was because he kept digging up the seeds he had planted, to see if they were grown yet. But this pea and these two radish seeds, having rolled away and hidden in a corner, escaped being dug up, and so took root and became, as I said before, a pea-vine and two round, red, crisp, very nice radishes.

The two radishes Andy ate (I'm afraid he did not stop to wash them); and the pea-vine, after putting forth five sweet, pink blossoms that looked like angel butterflies, died because it was so lonely.

Well, one day Andy was digging in his very own garden, just after a shower, when he spied a big worm.

Worms are not pleasant things. I don't think that anybody would make a pet of one; and, although I've tried very hard, I cannot say that I really love them myself. But I am not afraid of them, and neither, I am glad to say, was Andy.

He didn't run away as fast as he could, tumbling over all sorts of things, until he reached the house; nor did he dance up and down, screaming "Oh! oh! oh!" when this worm came out of the ground. Not a bit of it.

He sat quietly down on an overturned flower-pot, and looked at the worm in silence for at least two minutes; and the worm raised its head a little (worms can't raise their heads very high) and looked at him.

At last said Andy: "You're not pretty."  
"I am not," answered the worm.  
"You can't dance," said Andy.  
"I can't," said the worm.  
"Nor sing," said Andy.  
"Nor sing," repeated the worm.  
"You don't know your letters, even," said Andy.

"I don't," said the worm.  
"Butterflies can fly," said Andy.  
"They can," said the worm.  
"Bees hum," said Andy.  
"They do," said the worm.  
"You can't do anything," said Andy.

"I CAN," said the worm, so loudly (for a worm) that Andy tumbled off the flower-pot, he was so very much astonished.

But, quickly picking himself up, he sat down again, and asked "What?"  
"Something that bees, birds, and even boys can't do," answered the worm, wriggling a little, as naughty girls do when they say: "So there, now, you think yourself something great."

"Let's see," said Andy.  
"Take your little spade and chop me in two," said the worm.  
"Oh! no," said Andy. "That would be wicked."

"Well, don't you ever do it unless a worm asks you to," said the worm. "Then it's all right. Now I'm ready, go ahead."  
"Are you sure you're in earnest," asked Andy.

"Quite sure," answered the worm.  
"And won't it hurt you?" asked Andy.  
"Don't ask so many questions. Do as I tell you," replied the worm.

"And why?" said Andy. But, seeing that the worm was turning away from him, he seized his little spade and chopped it in two; and lo! and behold, one-half crept off one way and one-half the other.

"Well, sure enough," said Andy. "I don't believe I could do that. Good-bye, Mr. Worm—I mean two Mr. Worms."

"Good-bye," said the head, and "Good-bye," said the tail; and they both crept under the ground and left Andy to ask, "And why?" until this very day.—St. Nicholas.

## A STEAM JACKASS.

THE St. Louis *Globe* has struck a new line in the way of invention in the following:

"A man living near Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, has recently invented an apparatus to take the place of whistles for railroad signals, steamboats, fire-alarms, factory calls, and the like. He calls it the 'Telephon,' but the popular name is the 'steam jackass.' The inventor is a stock farmer, and has devoted much of his time to raising mules, whose habits and anatomy he appears to have studied carefully. On his farm there was a mule of more than ordinary vocal powers, whose voice could be heard at a distance of four miles in every direction, when he once got warmed up to his work. The owner computed that, if he could put in motion all the air in a circle of eight miles in diameter, or twenty-five miles in circumference, or an area of fifty square miles, or 12,000 acres, a hundred horse-power jackass could, all other things being equal, rival any noise yet discovered. He established the fact that the power of an ordinary ass is about one-twelfth of an indicated steam power. A steam engine of one thousand horse-power would, therefore, be equal to the power of 12,000 asses. Wherefore, if one ass can fill a circle eight miles in diameter, 12,000 jackasses or one 1,000 horse-power jackass would fill a circle of 85,000 miles in diameter.

"The inventor thought all this over carefully, arriving at the deduction that, if he could take Nature's vocal apparatus and apply to it a greater power, he could produce a larger and more satisfactory volume of sound. Filled with this idea, he put the mule to death, and carefully severed the head from the body. He then injected solutions of chloride of lime and arsenic into the veins and arteries of the head and neck, to prevent the decay of the flesh. India rubber was dissolved in sulphuric ether, and the solution forced through the trachea or windpipe and through the larynx or throat. The ether evaporated, leaving a film on the membranes; and the injection and evaporation were continued until the rubber film was found of sufficient thickness. These organs were then subjected to a vapor of sulphur, heated three hundred degrees, by which process the rubber was vulcanized, its elasticity increased, and the membranes rendered impervious to steam. These preparations completed, a short piece

of rubber hose was attached to the windpipe and connected with a steam boiler.

"It was a moment of agony to the inventor as he placed the ass-head in the hands of an assistant and slowly pulled the valve open—a moment of thrilling interest. As the steam was turned on, it passed on into the windpipe, expelling the air and producing a sigh, followed by a groan, a snort, a chuckle, and then a violent coughing and sneezing. As a full head of steam was turned on, the most fearful noise, the most frightful guffaw, the most vociferous bray that ever assailed mortal ears was produced. The lips contracted, disclosing a terrible array of teeth; the features developed a satanic grin; the jaws rose and fell as the steam crowded the passages; and the ears participated in the general movement, giving to the head of the ass an animated and excited appearance. The man who was holding the head gazed upon it a moment, with dilated eyes, colorless cheeks, knocking knees, and protruding tongue; then, suddenly losing all interest in the performance, he emigrated. As for the inventor, his success exceeded his most sanguine anticipations. For an instant he contemplated the head, his countenance working with every manifestation of intense delight; then he too started to learn the greatest distance to which that voice would penetrate, leaving it still in operation, with all steam on. The head had now got fully warmed up to its work, and that bray went hurling through the universe. It was an acoustic earthquake; a sky-shake; it was a storm, a hurricane of storm, a tornado, a cyclone of noise; it was a donkey carnival, a jackass Fourth of July. It was the greatest success the world has ever known."

## COUNSEL TO GIRLS.

GATHER ye rose-buds while ye may,  
Old Time is still a-flying;  
And this same flower that smiles to-day  
To-morrow will be dying.

The glorious Lamp of Heaven, the Sun,  
The higher he 's a-getting  
The sooner will his race be run  
And nearer he 's to setting.

That age is best which is the first,  
When youth and blood are warmer;  
But, being spent, the worse and worst  
Times still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time;  
And while ye may, go marry:  
For, having lost but once your prime,  
You may for ever tarry.

—R. HERRICK.

## CURIOUS WILLS.

IN 1796 two English gentlemen were called upon to act as executors for a common friend, just deceased. They found the will duly executed, but were extremely puzzled, on comparing the schedule of property with the testamentary dispositions, to perceive there would be a deficit of a considerable sum. The executors were so much the more surprised as they had always known their friend to be peculiarly accurate, as well as strictly honorable; and they believed him quite incapable of bequeathing a larger amount than he possessed. They searched carefully, therefore, in every conceivable place; but without finding any clue to the missing amount, beyond a scrap of paper on which was written the memorandum: "7000. to be taken out of Till." As this sum corresponded with the amount by which they were out of their reckoning, they naturally concluded that the testator must possess some strong box which he designated by the word "Till," as he was not in business, and could, therefore, only intend it figuratively; still, after the most diligent inquiry, no such reserve appeared. Under these circumstances the effects of the testator—furniture, plate, library, etc.—were sold and the proceeds distributed. It was not until some time after that, still pondering on the provoking mystery, it occurred to one of the parties that the writer of the paper might have meant some book the author's name of which was "Till," the more probably as it was written with a capital T; and, referring to the catalogue, he found there inventoried among the folios a volume of Bishop Tillotson's sermons, a fact which at once threw a new light on the difficulty. Having communicated his discovery to his co-executor, they repaired together to the bookseller who had purchased the library, and inquired whether he had as yet disposed of the volume in question. "I had parted with it," replied he; "but, as it happens, it has been returned on my hands, for the purchaser to whom I sent it in the country objected to pay the price, and I shall, therefore, be glad to dispose of it to you." The value was agreed on and the book carried home, where, after carefully turning it over, page by page, bank-notes to the amount of exactly 7000. were found, as the scrap of paper had stated, "in Till"; and the intentions of the testator were carried out.

Dr. Ellerby died in London, in February, 1827. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He passed for being a very eccentric character and all his habits bore the stamp of originality. In his will are to be found some singular clauses; among them the following: "Item.—I desire that im-

mediately after my death my body shall be carried to the Anatomical Museum in Aldersgate street, and shall there be dissected by Drs. Lawrence, Tyrell, and Wardrop, in order that the cause of my malady may be well understood." "Item.—I bequeath my heart to Mr. W., anatomist; my lungs to Mr. R.; and my brains to Mr. F., in order that they may preserve them from decomposition; and I declare that, if these gentlemen shall fail faithfully to execute these my last wishes in this respect, I will come—if it should be by any means possible—and torment them until they shall comply." This threat did not much alarm the abovenamed parties; for it appears that they unhesitatingly renounced their several legacies.—*Illustrated London News*.

## ANECDOTES ABOUT DOGS.

A dog belonging to a gentleman who lived near Chester was in the habit of not only going to church, but remaining quietly in the pew during service, whether the master was there or not. One Sunday the dam at the head of a lake in the neighborhood gave way, so that the whole road was inundated. The congregation, in consequence, consisted of a few who came from some cottages close by, but nobody attended from the great house. The clergyman stated that, while reading the Psalms, he saw his friend, the dog, come slowly up the aisle, dripping with wet, having swum to get to church. He went as usual into the pew and remained to the end of the service. A man in Paris, being desirous of getting rid of his dog, took it along with him in a boat; and, rowing out into the River Seine, threw it overboard. The poor animal repeatedly struggled to regain the boat, but was as often beaten off; till at length, in his attempts to baffle the efforts of the dog, the man upset the boat and fell into the water. No sooner, however, did the generous animal see his master struggle in the stream than he forsook the boat and held him above water till assistance arrived, and thus saved his life. Was not his dog morally superior to his owner in thus returning good for evil? Two powerful dogs were often seen on the pier at Donaghadee, Ireland. One was a Newfoundland and the other a mastiff. They were both powerful dogs, and, though each was good-natured when left alone, they were very much in the habit of fighting when they met. One day they had a fierce battle, and both fell into the sea; and, as the pier was long and steep, they had no means of escape but by swimming a considerable distance. Each began to make for the land as best he could. The Newfoundland, being an excellent swimmer, very speedily gained the pier, on which he stood shaking himself, but at the same time watching the motions of his late enemy, who, being no swimmer, was struggling exhausted in the water and just about to sink. In dashed the Newfoundland dog, took the other gently by the collar, kept his head above water, and brought him safely on shore. There was a peculiar kind of recognition between the two animals. They never fought again; they were always together; and, when the Newfoundland dog had been accidentally killed on the railway, the other languished and evidently lamented for a long time.—*Christian Leader*.

## LEAD PIPES AND WATER SUPPLY.

THE question whether water is poisoned by flowing through lead pipes was lately discussed in the French Academy of Sciences, with results that are calculated to quiet the apprehensions of those who get their water supply through such pipes. M. Dumas stated that in his chemical lectures he had long been accustomed to employ a very simple experiment for the purpose of showing that water corrodes lead only under special conditions. He takes distilled water, rain water, spring water, river water, etc., and drops into each pieces of lead. It is found that only the distilled water acts on the lead, the salts of lime in the rest of the specimens preventing the reaction. M. Belgrand read to the Academy a memoir giving the results of his investigations into this subject. The ancient Romans employed lead water-pipes on a large scale; but yet no Latin medical writer says anything of lead poisoning produced by the water. According to M. Belgrand, one-sixth of a grain of calcareous salts to the quart prevents the dissolution of the lead. He exhibited to the Academy pieces of lead pipes which had been in service from the time of Louis XIV, without showing any signs of corrosion; and analysis of water that has passed through a long line of lead pipes showed the complete absence of lead.

—Galaxy.

A COLORED MAN applied to a Boston saving bank, wishing to draw one dollar. The clerk informed him that the iron rule of the institution forbid the withdrawal of less than three dollars. Our colored brother was in deep study for a few moments, and then said: "Sar, I'll take de free dollars." The three dollars were paid to him, when he at once added: "Now, sar, if yer please, sar, I'll posit two dollars in de institution." The amount was duly received and credited, when, with his loose dollar in his pocket, he gave the clerk a sly wink and walked out.



ADVERTISE.

VALUE OF PRINTER'S INK.

Those merchants and other business men who want to sail smoothly should use a little printer's ink. It is the best specific we know of, and our columns constantly show that the best and shrewdest men use this popular remedy to "keep things moving." Five hundred or a thousand dollars paid out in judicious advertising has in thousands of instances enabled business men to tide over a storm and reach a safe harbor. To sit in silence, or groan over events, or resolve to do nothing is palpable evidence of folly, or weakness, or both. In hard times the world moves more rapidly than in easy times, and those who don't want to be left among the break-ers or drifted into chaos must move along and keep moving step by step with the great business current.

The following will show what is thought of THE INDEPENDENT as an advertising medium:

HENRY C. BOWEN, Esq.: Dear Sir—In November I commenced advertising in the Christian Union, Weekly Tribune, Graphic, Brooklyn Eagle, and INDEPENDENT my water-proof preparation, "Scotchmen's Ink," and resolved that, if my returns from the advertisements were remunerative, I would increase my consumption of printer's ink by advertising in Stickwell & Co.'s Mucilage and Stafford's Chemical Writing Fluid. Sufficient time has elapsed to enable me to form a correct opinion of the value of the above-named papers as advertising media for specialties having intrinsic value. I have derived more benefit from the advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT than from the combined advertisements of all the other above-named papers. Respectfully yours, S. S. STAFFORD, Chemist, 215 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MR. H. C. BOWEN: Dear Sir—THE INDEPENDENT has been one of the best paying papers to me which I have patronized. You have a moneyed class of subscribers, who appear to be of the very best families; and during the past spring and summer season I have realized better results from it than any other paper of the religious press, without a single exception. I inserted a trial advertisement of one-half page in the The Independent, which paper claims to have a larger circulation than THE INDEPENDENT—Ed., and also in THE INDEPENDENT (position in the former being most favorable), and yet the latter brought me between two and three times the money and responses over the other. Yours respectfully, A. BURDETTE SMITH, Publisher of "Pattern Bazaar," New York, May 21st, 1873.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher N. Y. INDEPENDENT: Dear Sir—In answer to inquiries made in reference to our advertisement in your paper, we most cheerfully say that we receive more returns from THE INDEPENDENT than ALL THE PAPERS COMBINED in which we advertise, now numbering nearly four hundred. It is needless to say that we consider it one of the best mediums in the country. Yours truly, J. M. FOSTER, Manager "Victor" S. M. Co. New York, June 23d, 1873.

MR. HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher N. Y. INDEPENDENT: Dear Sir—It gives us pleasure to testify to the excellence of your paper as an advertising medium; especially as a means of reaching that intelligent class of men whom we desire to represent the interests of the COMMONWEALTH in all parts of the country. The money expended with you for this purpose is abundantly repaid in the great benefits we are daily deriving from your extended circulation. We are well satisfied with a result which has more than justified your representations and our expectations. Yours truly, HENRY F. HOMES, Sec'y.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO., of Washington, D. C. state that out of 100 best religious and secular papers, selected and advertised in liberality at the time of the formation of the Company, THE INDEPENDENT led the list in response. Officers and directors out of every 10 referred to THE INDEPENDENT.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO., say: "THE INDEPENDENT has done us the most good hitherto of any religious paper we have ever patronized."

AVERRILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: "When we first commenced advertising in THE INDEPENDENT it seemed as if two objects were being accomplished in their hands or pockets or said they took the paper. Our extensive sales date from the time of our first advertising in THE INDEPENDENT."

FINANCIAL, a prominent Banker, who advertises in all the daily papers, decided to try THE INDEPENDENT. On calling at the office to pay the bill, he stated that "THE INDEPENDENT had done him more good than all the rest put together."

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.: "We have found THE INDEPENDENT the very best paper for insurance advertising in New York City."

A. BURDETTE SMITH, Publisher of Fashions for Ladies, says: "THE INDEPENDENT yielded me a net profit of \$2,000 in cash from an advertisement of only two months. I am surprised at the wealth and excellent class of your readers. I shall patronize it more heavily in the future."

THE FRAGRANT SAPOLINE CO., Cleveland, O., after trying 2,772 papers, and took THE INDEPENDENT last, with considerable reluctance, states that, after one month's trial, "THE INDEPENDENT heads the list. We have more replies from it than any six other first-class papers on our list."

O. F. DAVIS (Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.) says: "THE INDEPENDENT has been to me the most valuable of all the religious press."

B. K. BLISS & SON (Seedmen): "The results of advertising in THE INDEPENDENT have surpassed all our expectations. We secured it more one of our best mediums."

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio, state that, after inserting a full-page advertisement, with illustrated matter, in nearly all the weeklies of large circulation in New York, THE INDEPENDENT brought the largest number of applications for agencies and their advertisement realized the most business. They state that THE INDEPENDENT has proved the best paying of the entire religious press.

J. C. TILTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the largest advertisers in the country, says: "My advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT has paid me better in proportion to cost than any other paper."

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., St. Louis, Mo.: "Our illustrated advertisement in THE INDEPENDENT did us more good than any paper we ever patronized."

THE INDEPENDENT

SPLENDID PREMIUMS!

A Proclamation to Everybody!

MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS,

Thousands Receiving Them!

THE INDEPENDENT in the future will endeavor to maintain the high position which it has held in the past. In its literary columns it will depend upon its well-known corps of American and foreign contributors—a body of eminent authors, larger, probably, than that connected with any weekly newspaper in the world; its departments, devoted to Art, Science, Missions, Education, and Biblical Research, are conducted by specialists in various departments of study; its full and catholic register of clerical changes is continued; its juvenile columns are filled by writers whom the children regard with favor; constant efforts will be made to furnish prompt and able literary reviews; and in its editorial pages affairs of religious and general interest are discussed by competent writers.

We are determined that no subscriber to any other journal shall receive as much in real value for the money paid as a Subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT.

We are also determined not to be excelled in the way of premiums, and hereby proclaim it as an undoubted fact that we give with THE INDEPENDENT more beautiful, meritorious, and really valuable premiums than are offered by any other weekly paper published.

A few years ago an oil painting was so much of a rarity, by reason of the positive limitation of the supply, that only the very wealthy could afford to possess one. Today the windows of our fancy stores are lined with pictures so nearly like oil paintings as to be hardly told from them, and at a cost which brings them within the reach of all. The fine chromo of to-day, for all practical purposes, is as good as a painting in oil; indeed, it is an oil painting, only the painting is quickly done, by a peculiar kind of printing process, instead of by the hand of the artist.

Our New Premium for 1874

is one of these fine Chromos. We have been fortunate in securing the services of the *Eminent American Artist, Mr. F. B. Carpenter* (among whose works is the great oil painting of "Lincoln and his Cabinet," or "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation"), who was directed by us to design and produce something really beautiful, and which would be creditable both to himself and to ourselves. He was instructed to do this regardless of time or expense. The result is what might have been expected from this world-renowned artist. He designed and has painted a picture elegant in its conception and complete in its combinations. This has been reproduced in all the richness of oil color from thirty different chromo-lithographic stones, making a large and superb *Genuine Oil Chromo*, and is entitled

"Memories of Childhood."

It is 17 by 21 inches in size and is really a beautiful specimen of the chromo-lithographic art. This picture, which has the appearance of a genuine oil painting, is well worth \$10; but it cannot be obtained at any price except in connection with our paper. It will be kept exclusively as a premium picture. As a work of art it is purely American, and as such we do not hesitate to commend it to our friends and the public.

The chromo is a beautiful combination of portraits and landscape, representing a group of four bright and beautiful children, engaged in outdoor recreations under the shade of a venerable tree, from a branch of which is suspended a swing. In this swing sits a young girl, smiling upon the bold lad who is holding a buttermilk under her chin, as a test whether or not she loves butter; while another sweet girl, with a hoop in her hands, and another very intelligent and dignified-looking youth, with his slate and books under his arm, are thoughtfully looking at the effect produced. There is also in the foreground a favorite *Equimaux* dog, which seems to take a deep interest in the proceedings; while in the background is a sailboat upon the lake lying at the base of a mountain. Flowers are in full bloom about them, buttercups in abundance; and the picture is one suggestive of modesty,

innocence, and happiness. It is a delightful household picture, suited to any parlor or drawing-room.

It will be sent, post-paid, unmounted, to EVERY Annual Subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT who pays \$3.00; or, mounted on canvas (rolled) ready for framing, for \$3.25; or, mounted on canvas and stretchers, like an oil painting, for \$3.50. The latter in all cases will be sent by express at the risk and expense of the subscriber. On account of its size (17 by 21) we cannot safely send it by mail on stretchers.

We also continue to give our two Chromos,

"Good-Night Frolic" AND "So Tired."

These pictures were painted by the eminent artist, Mr. G. G. Fish, and are, indeed, exquisitely beautiful. One of them is called "A Good-Night Frolic," and represents a young girl frolicking with her kitten upon the bed. The little blue-eyed fairy is dangling one of her many beautiful blonde curls over the kitten, which is lying on its back, trying to catch the curl with its paws. It is, indeed, a perfect gem, that one cannot help falling in love with at first sight. The other picture is that of a young girl, who has completely exhausted herself with play, and is now reclining on a sofa, "So Tired," and yet so beautiful, that all who have seen it are enthusiastic in their admiration of it and pronounce it positively splendid. These two pictures we have had chromoed, at great expense, by one of the best chromo-lithographic artists in the country.

They are each 13 by 16 inches in size, and are printed in twenty different colors, from as many different stones, each color of the finest material; and altogether making two of the best and most beautiful chromos that have ever been published, and such as would readily sell at the picture stores for \$10 each.

We will send BOTH of the above-described valuable chromos, postage-paid (unmounted), as a premium for every new yearly subscriber sent to THE INDEPENDENT, with \$3 in advance; or we will send the chromos, postage-paid, mounted on thick binders-board, sized and varnished, ready for framing, for 25 cents extra—viz., \$3.25 in all; or, mounted on a canvas stretcher, precisely like an oil painting, for 50 cents extra—viz., \$3.50 in all.

RITCHIE'S MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S

"First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Our magnificent Steel Engraving by Ritchie (one of the largest and most perfect specimens of art ever executed in America) entitled "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln," is becoming more and more valuable as one after another of the persons there represented are removed by death. This wonderful picture has a "MOST STRIKING AND PERFECT LIKENESS" of President Lincoln and his whole Cabinet—viz., Chase, Seward, Stanton, Bates, Smith, Blair, and Welles. The last two only are living. We have given away as premiums for new subscribers over 18,000 of these engravings and the demand seems now to be steadily increasing.

If our subscribers and friends want this splendid work of art—and who does not?—let them EACH AND EVERY ONE send us the name of one subscriber and \$3.25 in advance, when it will be sent at once by mail, free of postage. Before we purchased the steel plate this engraving was, as it now is, richly worth \$30.

We absolutely guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case and to all parties, or the money will positively be refunded.

RITCHIE'S MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING ENTITLED

Authors of the United States.

Size 24 by 38 1/2 inches.

One of the Finest and Most Celebrated Steel Engravings ever produced in the country, now given away for one subscriber and \$3.25 in advance.

This is believed to be one of the most valuable premiums ever offered for one subscriber.

The following distinguished "Authors of the United States" appear with good-sized likenesses in this engraving—viz.:

- IRVING, BANCROFT, PARKE GODWIN, MOTLEY, BEECHER, CUTLER, EMERSON, R. H. DANA, MARGARET FULLER, OSWELL, CHANNING, MRS. STOWE, GALE KIRKLAND, WHITTIER, LOWELL, BOKER, BAYARD TAYLOR, SARKIS, STODDARD, MRS. AMELIA WELBY, GALE KIRKLAND, COZZENS, HALLECK, TUCKERMAN, HAWTHORNE, SIMES, PENDLETON COOKE, HOFFMAN, PRESCOAT.

Remember! One Name sent with \$3.25 will get this Engraving, and also THE INDEPENDENT for one year.

Engravings of Grant and Wilson.

We will reward any person who sends us one new name, with the money in advance—viz., \$3.00—with a copy of each of Ritchie's Splendid Steel Engravings of President GRANT and Vice-President WILSON.

SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING OF

Edwin M. Stanton, late Sec'y of War.

We will give a copy of this excellent engraving, printed on fine pasteboard, to every subscriber who will send us the name of a yearly subscriber, with the money—viz., \$3.00 in advance. The engraving will be sent, postage paid, to any post-office in the United States.

"Providence" Wringer.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the "Providence Wringer," by which we offer the "Cog-Wheel Machine" (cash price \$8) to any person who will send us the names of three new subscribers, with the money, \$9; or who will renew their own subscription for four years in advance and pay us \$12. The "Wringer" will be delivered at our office or sent by express as may be directed.

Carpenter's Book.

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We will send THE INDEPENDENT one year—price \$3—and "Six Months at the White House"—price \$1.50—postage paid, to any person who will send us \$3.50; or we will send "Six Months at the White House with Abraham Lincoln" as a present to any person who will send us the name of one new subscriber to THE INDEPENDENT, with the money—viz., \$3.00.

Magazines and Newspapers.

We will send THE INDEPENDENT one year, and either of the following Magazines or Newspapers, one year, to any one not already a subscriber to those Magazines or Newspapers, for the sums set opposite each respectively:

Table listing prices for Independent and Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott's Magazine, National S.-S. Teacher, St. Nicholas, Harper's Weekly, and Bazar.

Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher "The Independent," P. O. Box 2787, New York City.

Special Notice.—Subscribers for THE INDEPENDENT are particularly requested not to pay money to persons representing themselves as agents until they receive the Premium and our regular form of Certificate, bearing the fac-simile signature of the publisher, guaranteeing the sending of the paper.

The Independent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present registration system is virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

BY MAIL, \$3.00 for 52 Numbers, in advance. Single copies 10 cents.

PAPERS are forwarded until an explicit order is received by the Publisher for their discontinuance, and until payment of all arrearages is made as required by law.

No names entered on the subscription books without the first payment in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, and to forward what is due for the ensuing year, with or without further reminder from this office.

THE RECEIPT of the paper is a sufficient receipt of the first subscription for the year, and is remitted to RENEW subscriptions as indicated by the change in the date of expiration on the little yellow ticket attached to the paper, which change is made either the first or second week after the money is received. But when a postage stamp is received the receipt will be sent by mail.

Messrs. SAMPSON LOWY & CO., No. 125 Fleet street, are our Agents in London to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

HENRY C. BOWEN, Editor, Publisher, and Proprietor, P. O. Box 2787, New York City.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1.—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2.—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3.—The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PER AGATE LINE, EACH INSERTION. (14 lines to the inch, 30 lines to the column.) Ordinary Advertisements, Last Page & Business Notices 1 time (one month)... 75c, 1 time (one month)... 50c, 4 times (one month)... 2.00, 4 times (one month)... 1.50, 12 times (one month)... 4.50, 12 times (one month)... 3.50, 12 times (one month)... 2.50, 12 times (one month)... 1.50.

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HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR, No. 3 Park Place, New York.



FARM AND GARDENING

FARMING VS MECHANICS

The question whether it is best to leave the farm and come to the city periodically has its run in the papers, uniformly with the decision in favor of the farm. The question, however, is always open and undecided, because every young man must make a trial for himself and get a personal experience.

A letter was recently addressed to the *Phrenological Journal*, of this city, by a farmer's son, containing this inquiry: "I am twenty-one years old, and am learning telegraphing. My father offers to give me a hundred acres of good land, with a farm improved and a team, if I will go to farming. What would you advise me to do?"

The answer given by the editor is just right. We quote it in full:

"Ans.—You have been brought up to farming, and understand it, and will be at home in it. If you have a good body and strength to work, take the land and the horses and wagon, and resolve to be one of the best farmers in your county.

"If you engage in telegraphing, you will have irregular hours, temptation to fast living and various excitement, a liability to be broken up in local home arrangements; and, when you begin to want salary enough to support a family, a boy eighteen years old, or a young woman, who will work for small pay, will take your place, and you will be left without a business. Take the farm, and become a settled, permanent, and influential citizen. Take the farm, and let those learn telegraphy who have no farm offered them and to whom such an opportunity will be a blessing. We want a million more farmers, good ones, more than we want anything else in this country. There is such ill-advised eagerness on the part of multitudes to rush to the cities and railway lines—to become mechanics, artisans, railroaders, operators, speculators, etc.—that the lands are left uncultivated or surrendered to shiftless Americans or to foreigners, many of whom are ignorant of American ideas, uncultured in all things, and calculated to make very indifferent farmers and not the best of citizens. But they are becoming masters of the soil, and Americans are becoming the floating, landless population in their own country. Take the farm!"

MECHANICS

Turning now to the labor of mechanics, and looking at how they live, it will be found their lot is even harder than the farmer. Cases of sickness are always occurring; loss of time, dull seasons, strikes, etc., too often show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

The State of Massachusetts has among its numerous commissions one called the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. It costs the state several thousand dollars to pay for the work of the Bureau, and to print a volume of five or six hundred pages of its yearly doings. It interviews personally, sends questions to men engaged in the various industries of the state, and prints the answers obtained. Here is an opportunity of learning a good deal about the condition of men in almost all sorts of industries, without the time and expense of a visit by the reader. The report says: "It is very common to give the wages of the most skillful in any occupation as the average wages of all employed in that occupation. Good blacksmiths may be in demand at \$3.50 per day, while the majority of persons employed in that occupation may not exceed \$2.75.

A table of statistics is given embracing 242 different occupations, in which 277,654 persons are employed, in 13,076 establishments. Of these, 177,590 males, over 16 years of age, earned on an average \$536.53 a year; 85,089 females, over 15, averaged \$237.23; 14,075 youths and children averaged \$150.76.

An American, an old workman in a chair shop, earned \$320.00—short of work two months.

The following return is from Worcester: a machinist earning \$3. One child, four years old; three in family. "Cost of groceries, \$206.00. Provisions (meat), \$60.83. Clothing, \$180.60. Rent, \$150. Fuel, \$48. Lights (11½ gals. kerosene oil), \$3.90. Furniture, \$26.58. Education, \$1. Sickness, \$17.97. Recreation and Travel, \$15.37. Charity, \$3.89. Societies, \$3.60. Sundries, \$50.65. Newspapers and periodicals, \$5. Total, \$854.24. Wages received in the year, \$295.65. Amount saved, \$41.41.

A carpenter in Fitchburg earned \$963.50. Expenses \$1,005.00. In debt \$62.50. Loss of time from sickness and travel on account of sickness, 33 days. He says: "The cause of my sickness was working beside a stove heated with shavings, when we had any. When we had none, we were without fire. The shop was so cheaply built that snow drifted through the side to the depth of five inches on the floor. In such a shop I work, and I dread the coming winter. It is chilly and sweaty all the time, but I have what they call good pay

(\$3.50), and I hate to leave the work and place, and have, as it were, to begin life anew.

Shoe Cutter.—Has worked at trade about twenty years. Has the help of a girl of fifteen, who strings shoes at fifteen cents per case, taking two hours for each case. Has earned some extra money by taking care of two halls and selling sewing machines. Can save nothing. Total earnings past year \$450. Wife has been an invalid for the last three years and has buried the youngest child.

Machinist has worked at trade over forty years. Owns a house, having no incumbrance on it, assessed at \$3,000. Gives savings at about 75 cents per day and total earnings at \$635. Does not give expenses.

Loom Harness-Turn.—Has wife and five children, only two at home. One besides self working at \$1.25 per day in ash and blind making. Earnings of self, \$564; boy, \$345; making total \$909. Savings about \$100. Owns house, assessed value \$1,500, mortgaged for \$1,250.

Carpenter.—Has traveled somewhat extensively and received varied prices for labor, from \$1.25 to \$10 per day; but finds wage labor to amount to much the same in all the different places—a bare living. Lives in a hired house, quite convenient, but where the sun never shines. Gets \$3.25 per day. Expenses, \$914.96.

Overseer in woolen mill.—By close economy, bordering on nigardliness, has saved \$400. Earnings of the family (two children working in the mill), \$1,400. Expenses, \$1,000.

Overseer of Weaving.—Occupies four rooms in the up-stairs part of a block of ten rooms. Has no family, but wife. Gives earnings, \$850. Expenses, \$735.

Shoe Cutter.—Commenced the shoe business about twenty years ago, and worked at the business perhaps half of the time since—the trade fluctuating to such a degree that I have been obliged to work at anything for support. Am married and have four children. My oldest girl, of fifteen years, has worked the past four months stringing shoes at fifteen cents per case, taking two hours for each case. My wages are \$2.50 per day. I can save nothing. Rent a house of four rooms, one mile from work. There are houses occupied in this neighborhood that are not worth what they are rented for. When business is good, have very little lost time; but in winter the trade is dull and I am out of work about three months each year.

TOPICS OF INTEREST

HOW TO DESTROY NOXIOUS INSECTS.

A small black flea, in great swarms, eats the leaves of cabbage plants after they come up from seeds sown in the open ground, and also early cabbage plants after being set out in the open ground from hot-beds. A slight dusting of fresh slacked lime over the plants in the morning, while wet with dew, will drive them off or kill them. Dust the plants one morning, and again the second morning after that; then the job is finished. The "flea" is more fond of "pepper cress" than cabbages, so that if the cress is sown thinly along with the cabbage seed it will save the cabbages.

A greenish mealy louse in vast numbers attack cabbages when nearly full grown. Two dustings of fresh lime will kill them.

A black grub, which lodges in the ground, eats through the stems of young cabbages after being transplanted, causing the heads to drop off. Whenever that is observed, search around the plants out and find the grub and kill it. It is only a quarter of an inch under the surface. After it eats off one plant it gets to another, so that you must search around the neighboring plants, if not found where it has been devastating. They are always in pairs, so that, after finding one, search for its mate. It may be several plants from the other.

The wire worm lodges in the ground, and is destructive to the seeds of Lima and Pole beans and Indian corn. Plant twice as many seeds as you want plants. When they begin to push through the ground, draw the soil from the seeds gently, and see that there be no worms in them. If the worms are there, pick them out with a pin or needle and destroy them.

WINDOW GARDENING.

A correspondent of *The Tribune* thinks that in parlor gardening it is best to have a few really good plants which will grow and be easily managed, than to attempt too much. "No flower-grower is successful until he has gained some experience. An English or an Italian ivy running on the wall, embracing pictures, brackets, etc., does far better service in ministering to a love of ornament and of beauty than scores of such house plants as are generally seen. The pleasure is never proportioned to the number or variety on our list. The finest effects are produced with a few plants, if one is skillful in arrangement and combination. In the broad bay window of one cultivator I have seen several callas, a large rhinoceros-moss, and pots of pink oxalis, so grouped as to appear like a huge bouquet rather than grow-

ing plants. Another friend makes a variety of plants. She drapes window with it in winter, and generally her hanging baskets are embellished with numerous sprays from the same redundant vine. The basket is always filled with things bright and pretty, budding and blooming. The smilax runs up the handles and cords to the ceiling, branching off and spreading itself in a most accessible manner. This comprises her stock of house plants, though her apartments are always made fragrant and cheerful with blossoms, geraniums and tulips. Cultivate a few things, cultivate them well, and turn your back upon all novelties. Own an old rule, given me years ago; and whenever I have departed from it the result has uniformly been chagrin and regret."

LIFE ON A VERMONT FARM.

A correspondent of the *Burlington Press and Herald* relates the following pleasing incident of life on a Vermont farm, in the course of a communication urging farmers to read more books: "I remember a month or two of summer, once upon a time, spent at a farm-house in Vermont, where Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers' were read aloud at the dinner-table. (It was in 'haying' too; so that I know these things can be done in farm-houses at any time, and nobody come to grief.) The reading began when the table was being cleared for dessert, and continued for an hour or two. I remember well the enthusiastic laughter with which Mr. Pickwick's ridiculous adventures and Sam Weller's drolleries were greeted. I do not believe that inimitable book was ever more thoroughly appreciated or enjoyed. I had tried to read the work once by myself, and had found it so stupid that I laid it aside; but in this sympathetic audience, with a capital reader, who entered spiritedly into all the scenes, the whole thing came to me in a new light. I remember that after-dinner hour now as the pleasantest and most social part of a very pleasant summer, and I do not think that any one of the circle regrets that he had that restful chat with Dickens, that genial laughing-time with his friends, instead of another hour each day in the hay-field."

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming are given in a letter from Webster City, Iowa. A lawyer bought two thousand acres of land near that place for \$24,000, and sowed 1,700 acres in wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second amounted to \$30,000. A Swede, stricken in health, went to the state with \$2.50 in his pocket, and worked for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat. His first crop brought him \$6,000, or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance, after all payments were made, of \$3,000. Then he sold his land for \$27 an acre, or \$3,400, making him richer by \$6,340 than when he had started, one year previously. Another man on a twenty-seven acre farm found himself with nearly \$1,000 clear profit at the end of the first season. In another case a rented farm of 160 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however; but, unfortunately, all are not so successful.

TRAINING WISTERIAS.

*The Gardener's Monthly* says: "We should like to call attention to a note we gave last year, that some beautiful objects for lawn decorations can be made of Wisterias by training them as standards. A young plant is selected and trained to a stake six feet high. When the plant reaches this it is headed off. The second year the stake may be taken away, and the young plant will support itself. It will never make running branches after this, as it takes all its nutritive power to overcome gravitation and sustain itself erect. A beautiful umbrella-like head is formed, and its hundreds of drooping flowers in spring thus show to advantage. Another point of interest to a nurseryman in this is that with this check to growth the reproductive powers are called into play, and the plants then usually produce seed abundantly. There is hope for these numerous improved varieties as soon as these facts become generally known."

RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

The following facts, if trustworthy, show that the system of granges is not a mere idle display of hostility; but that the farmers have reaped decidedly practical advantages by refusing to deal with "middle men" and buying their goods direct from the manufacturer. A good farm-wagon, complete, sold for a hundred dollars, the grange purchases for seventy dollars; a plough, for which farmers have been paying twenty-two dollars, is bought by a granger for sixteen dollars; a fifty-dollar sewing machine is bought for thirty dollars and a sixty-five dollar one for thirty-nine dollars.

...The experiment of sending beef from Texas to New York in refrigerator cars seems to be succeeding. One train of ten cars, each having a load of ten tons, has arrived at New York from Houston, Texas, where there is one establishment capable of killing, dressing, and shipping 500 steers daily. The company propose to run three trains per week to New York. Good luck to the enterprise; for it promises to reduce the price of beef in the New York market, and it will doubtless materially increase the comfort of the cattle to be killed before making the journey.

The following shows how the color of flowers may be made to vary: An amateur (M. Hæghel) had some primroses which he transplanted into a better soil, and the result was that from yellow the flowers became an intense purple. By a similar modification and by mingling with the soil certain substances one may vary the color of plants. Charcoal deepens the color of dahlias, hyacinths, and petunias; carbonates red den hyacinths; and the phosphate of soda changes, in various ways, the hues of some plants.

Among the thousands who wear alpaca cloth very few know what it is made of. The alpaca goat is a species of the llama, whose home is in the mountain regions of Peru. It lives on the coarsest fare, the scanty herbage of the rocks, and has a beautiful wavy coat of light chestnut-brown wool, which is nearly a foot in length, very soft and elastic and nearly as fine as that of a cashmere goat. This is sheared off and sent to England, where it is sorted, woven, dyed, steamed, slugged, and turned into the market.

As an illustration of the increasing value of walnut lumber, the *Indianapolis Journal* notes the standing walnut trees on a half section of land on Eel River, in Miami County, Ind., were recently sold to a lumber dealer for \$17,000. There is a large amount of other timber on the tract which is not included, only the walnut timber being sold. Walnut lumber is coming more and more into use throughout this country and Europe, and at present a very large business is done in preparing and shipping it from Indiana.

The oldest known rosebush in the world covers one of the walls of the Hildesheim Cathedral. It is over 1,000 years old. The main stem is one foot thick in diameter, and separates into six large branches fifteen feet from the ground. Some 700 years ago it was put under cover to guard it against the ravages of the weather. It still sends forth every year an immense crop of roses.

A farmer's wife, writing to the *Ohio Farmer*, says: "Of all the products of the farm butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it began to smell. The result was that a jar of butter, which I was then packing, smelled and tasted like spoiled beef."

They are getting ahead of us in Germany in the way of enterprise. One of the restaurants on a popular railroad there wraps up every sandwich sold to a hungry passenger in a hundred-dollar share of the road, elegantly printed, and with all the coupons attached. In the flush times these shares were above par; now the company is bankrupt.

For the ten years ending January, 1874, the average price of grain and produce in the New York market was as follows: Wheat, \$1.70; price now, \$1.65. Rye, \$1.18; now, \$1. Corn, \$1.08; now, 84 cents. Hay, \$1.13 per cwt.; now, \$1. Butter, 39 cents; now, 36 cents. Cheese, 16½ cents; now, 14½ cents.

The production of wool in the United States during the last four years is thus set down by *The Commercial Bulletin*: In 1870, 125 million pounds; 1871, 112½ million; 1872, 135 million; 1873, 148½ million pounds.

A Minnesota farmer, who twelve years ago was chopping cord-wood in Wisconsin for fifty cents a cord, has a 500-acre farm, from which he has this year sold \$7,000 worth of grain.

Connecticut now claims the most impudent man alive. Having stolen watermelons from a farmer, he has sent the seeds back in a letter, requesting his victim to plant them next year.

A New Jersey man claims a clear profit on seventy chickens and nineteen ducks last year of \$77. He says it costs him \$1 a year to keep a chicken.

Water-pails varnished inside once every six months with gum shellac will not soak water and will last twice as long as without.

500,000 acres, one-ninth of the arable land of Scotland, is annually under tump. They are the staple there for fattening stock. Herkimer, N. Y., ships annually \$4,500,000



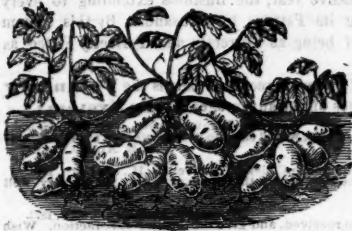
worth of butter and cheese, Little Falls as much, and St. Albans \$2,250,000 worth.

...A North Carolina man raised last year 723 bushels sweet potatoes from one acre of land, at a cost of \$64.

...California shipped 30,000,000 pounds of wool over the Pacific Railroad during 1873.

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**\$750.00** to be divided among the six successful competitors who shall produce the largest quantity of either of the following varieties of Potatoes:—EXTRA EARLY VERMONT, BROWNELL'S BEAUTY, or COMPTON'S SURPRISE, from one-quarter of an acre of measured ground. \$250 for each variety.

**\$750.00** to be divided among the six successful competitors who shall produce the largest quantity from ONE POUND of the seed of either of the above-named varieties. \$250 for each variety. Subject to conditions named on page 23 of our new Potato (Illustrated) Catalogue, just published, which will be mailed free to all applicants.

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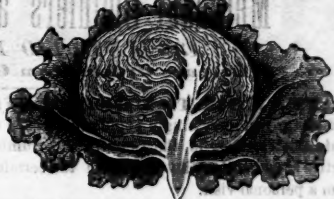
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 Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.  
 For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," 8:40 A. M., 9 and 9 P. M. Sunday 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.  
 Express for Philadelphia, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.  
 For Trenton, at 7:30 A. M., 2, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.  
 Emigrant and second class 7 P. M.  
 For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.  
 For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.  
 For Newark, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:30, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.  
 For New Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.  
 For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.  
 For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.  
 For Philadelphia and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.  
 Accom. for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4 and 6:10 P. M.  
 For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.  
 For Jamesburg, Pemberton, and Camden, 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.  
 Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:35 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Baltimore and Washington, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, and 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, and 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.  
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3-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543



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BE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves.  
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Serofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Bruise, Tic Doloroux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Agedness, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancer in the Womb, and all weeping and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Spirit and all wastes of the principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent curative power.

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THE MOMENT RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS APPLIED EXTERNALLY OR TAKEN INTERNALLY ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS—PAIN, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, CEASES TO EXIST.

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Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and ALL INTERNAL PAINS.

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Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest of Food, Fullness or Weakness in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, and Difficulty Breathing, Flushing at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Feet.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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Providence, Ill., Sept. 23d, 1872. "We think it is the best Remedy now before the public. It ought to be in every family. Send it [I don't see soon as possible]." S. S. Shiman, Great Dealer. "The best medicine I ever used for Catarrh." Mrs. E. K. Shiman.  
Aurora, Ill., May 14th, 1871. "I have used medicines that were highly recommended, none of which did me any good until I used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy, and that gave me immediate relief, and I now consider myself permanently cured." W. B. Smith.  
La Porte, Ind., May 18th, 1872. "Dr. A. F. Ewing, Dear Sir: I have used your Diamond Catarrh Remedy in my private during the past year, and find it far superior to any and every other treatment for cure of Catarrh. It will certainly do all you claim for it." Yours truly, Geo. M. Babin, M. D.

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- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: In acknowledging receipt of suit, would say the fit is perfect in every particular. I do not hesitate to recommend your house.  
Richmond, Me., July 14th, 1873.  
J. E. ALEXANDER.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: I received my overcoat the fore part of this week all right. It fits very well and I am perfectly satisfied.  
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Sept. 6th, 1873.  
G. H. CHILD.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The garments ordered are received, and give the best of satisfaction. Wish you success.  
Worcester, Mass., June 30th, 1873.  
C. W. THOMPSON, Box 737.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The pants came to hand yesterday, and I take pleasure in saying that they are all right every way.  
Norwich, Conn., June 23d, 1872.  
C. T. FRAZIER.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: My winter overcoat with sealskin trimmings arrived yesterday. It is a perfect fit, elegantly made, and thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.  
Goshan, N. Y., Oct. 17th, 1873.  
HERBERT GEDNEY.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Dress suit and cape overcoat are received. As regards style, material, and fit, all gives satisfaction. If I had doubts before of your system of measurement answering the purpose intended, they have now disappeared.  
Graysville, Pa., April 3d, 1873.  
J. C. KELLY.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Suit to hand, and am glad to inform you that each portion of same fits very comfortably.  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16th, 1873.  
J. B. WINTER.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: My suit came to hand all right and fits O. K. This is the second suit you have made for me, and I have never had better fits.  
Poplar Bluff, Ark., Dec. 15th, 1873.  
J. J. JONES, M. D.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Have received per express goods for myself and son. Feel that I am doing a public service, and you no more than simple justice, in stating that the fits are elegant—far better than can be realized here in the best shops and fully twenty-five per cent. lower. Accept my thanks, and believe me, Sincerely yours,  
Hanging Rock, Ohio, Feb. 14th, 1873.  
G. R. SCHRYVER, M. D.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Received my clothes last night, also Hamer's and Mitchell's. All fit to admiration. It is now conceded that if you can fit Hamer you can fit anybody.  
Marion, Ind., April 29th, 1873.  
J. N. TURNER.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Received articles all right in due time, and am much pleased with them. The fit is as good as the tailor's I have patronized for twelve years, and he is A. No. 1. Retain measure. You can rely on me for a customer.  
Green Valley, Ills., Jan. 1st, 1874.  
ISRAEL SCHUREMAN.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Please accept my apology for not writing on receipt of clothing. It arrived early in November. The fitting is tip-top and please myself and friends perfectly. Incidentally of travel (snow seven feet on the level) will prevent further orders till spring. This will reach you about Christmas, wishing you a merry one.  
Penn Mine, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1873.  
FRED. A. SMITH.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Overcoat received. Fits splendid; highly pleased with it. You may expect other orders shortly.  
Glenwood, Iowa, Oct. 18th, 1873.  
C. H. BOBYSHELL.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Clothing ordered received, and gives entire satisfaction. Will give you further orders as I have need.  
Madison, Wis., June 4th, 1873.  
D. F. BOUGHTON.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The clothes received in due time, and give entire satisfaction.  
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 1st, 1873.  
THOS. T. SMITH.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Suit ordered the 12th received yesterday. The fit is excellent and gives good satisfaction.  
Winona, Minn., June 27th, 1873.  
A. C. DIXON.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Please send samples of suits from \$35 to \$55. Ordered from you a year ago through a gentleman of this place, and was well pleased with suit.  
Utica, Mo., Oct. 13th, 1873.  
L. E. THACY.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Clothes have arrived, and give satisfaction. Money should have been received ere this.  
Great Bend, Kan., June 19th, 1873.  
D. K. RALMER.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Received our suits on the 6th inst. They fit nicely and give entire satisfaction. Please retain measures for future orders.  
Muskegee, C. N., Indian Ter., Dec. 8th, 1873.  
CHERRY & CASEY.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Please send samples of suits and overcoats, also blanks for self-measure, etc. Suit sent me to Las Animas, Col., has given perfect satisfaction.  
Grenado, Col., Oct. 1st, 1873.  
WM. M. RIVERS.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Suit of clothes ordered came in due time, and I am well pleased with them. They fit splendidly.  
Fort Stead, W. T., April 10th, 1873.  
WILLIAM E. HAINES.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Suit received, and is the best, both in fit and finish. I have even had other orders.  
Plum Creek, Neb., May 12th, 1873.  
C. J. FRESHE.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The three suits ordered have arrived and give entire satisfaction. All are well pleased with goods and prices. You will receive several more orders soon.  
Yankton Agency, D. T., May 29th, 1873.  
THOMAS FLICK.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Clothes ordered are received. They fit me nicely and am much pleased with your selection.  
Helena, M. T., Dec. 24th, 1873.  
RUFUS E. ARICK.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Our three suits came this morning. The fits are first rate, and ever so much pleased. More orders may be expected from friends here.  
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 16th, 1873.  
J. B. POTTER, Jr.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Excuse delay in acknowledging receipt of pants. Have been absent. They are the best fit, without exception, I ever had. Please send styles and samples for next season.  
Salt Lake City, Utah Ter., Sept. 23d, 1873.  
EDGAR HOWE, care JNO. F. LOWELL.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: On the 23d of September I sent to you for four suits. They have arrived all right. The fit in each case is excellent. Sent with order coin draft for \$25. Presume it was sufficient to meet all demands, as you say nothing to the contrary. Please send more blanks, as other parties wish to order.  
Pioche, Lincoln Co., Nev., Oct. 22d, 1873.  
T. W. ABRAHAM.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: This evening my husband received the suit ordered from you. Am happy to inform you it is a perfect success. Could not be a better fit. Please send samples and blanks, as friends intend ordering.  
Hamilton, Nev., April 5th, 1873.  
MRS. W. F. ANDERSON.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The two suits are received. Mr. Binnell and myself are well pleased. They fit quite well. Wish to order dress suits from same measure. Please send samples.  
Portland, Oregon, Oct. 8th, 1873.  
L. W. GILLILAND.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: The suits ordered of you were received. They give entire satisfaction, and are greatly admired for their perfect fit, which is truly wonderful.  
San Diego, Cal., Aug. 29th, 1873.  
RALPH L. WRIGHT.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Our suits arrived, and fit splendidly.  
San Diego, Cal., Nov. 25th, 1873.  
ARNOLD & CHAZOT.
- Messrs. FREEMAN & BURR: Goods received, and I must say I never was so well satisfied in my life. Perfect fit in everything. Please retain my measure. Will want a nice overcoat in a short time.  
Hot Springs, Nev., Dec. 26th, 1873.  
H. CHAPMAN.

THE IMMENSE STOCK for the present season is from the choicest products of the Loom, from every part of the world, embracing all the most Fashionable and approved of the prevailing Styles, and everything in the line of Wearing Apparel for all ages and all classes.

FREEMAN & BURR'S extensive and excellent facilities for executing Orders to Measure enable them to please the most exacting and execute orders promptly and at Moderate Prices.

ORDERS BY LETTER are attended to with the utmost care and promptness. Rules for Self-measure, Book of Fashions, and Prices and Samples of Goods sent Free on Application.

**FREEMAN & BURR,  
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,  
138 AND 140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.**