

THE WORD.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF REFORM.

VOL. I.

PRINCETON, MASS., APRIL, 1873.

NO. 12

The Word

Favors the abolition of speculative income, of woman's slavery and war government; regards all claims to property, not founded on a labor title, as morally void, and asserts the free use of land to be the inalienable privilege of every human being—one having the right to own or sell only his service impressed upon it. Not by restrictive methods, but through freedom and reciprocity, the Word seeks the extinction of interest, rent, dividends, and profit, except as they represent work done; the abolition of railway, telegraphic, banking, trades-union and other corporations charging more than actual cost for values furnished, and the repudiation of all so-called debts, the principal whereof has been paid, in the form of interest.

E. H. Heywood, EDITOR.

Contributors, correspondents, and those from whose works extracts may be printed are responsible only for their own opinions; the editor must not be understood to approve or reject any views, not editorial, unless he says so.

TERMS: 75 cents annually, payable in advance; 5 copies, \$3.30; 10 copies, \$6.00; 20 copies, \$11.00; 50 copies, \$20.00; 100 copies, \$37.50. Single copies, 7 cents. Address: THE WORD, PRINCETON, MASS.

There never has existed a wealthy and civilized society in which one portion of the community did not, in point of fact, *live on the labor of others*. It would not be difficult to trace the various devices, by which the wealth of all civilized communities has been so unequally divided, and to show by what means so small a share has been allotted to those, by whose labor it was produced, and so large a share given to the non-producing class. The devices are almost innumerable, from the brute force and gross superstitions of ancient times, to the subtle and artful fiscal contrivances of modern.—*John C. Calhoun.*

O'Connell *invented* agitation, turning from the rich and the magistrates and appealing directly to the masses of Ireland, laying down for the first time the principle, "There is no political advantage which is worth a drop of human blood," and with it the principle "Nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong.—*Wendell Phillips.*

A match-making mamma who has found husbands for a large family of daughters, thus defen'ds her love brokerage:

Not one of these young men would have married a daughter of mine if I had not brought it about by little dinners and adroit attentions, by making opportunities for intercourse, and—by putting it in their heads. And they are all very happy. I think the world would be much better off if the question of marriage were settled for people, by anybody but themselves.

Cor. Woman's Journal.

The *Trades Journal* has gone back on its labor reform principles—if it ever had any.

THE N. E. LABOR REFORM LEAGUE.

Its fourth Annual Convention met as advertised, in Boston Feb. 23rd and 24th. The following resolutions prepared by Wm. B. Greene and approved by the Executive committee, were presented by Benj. R. Tucker.

Whereas, it has been alleged, both in Boston and elsewhere, by municipal authorities and as a governing rule, that by the bare fact of an admission fee being demanded and taken at the door, a public meeting becomes a private assembly for amusement, like a theatre or circus, and as such requires to be specially licensed by municipal authority; and Whereas, it has been intimated to the New England Labor Reform League, through some of its members, that if admission fees are demanded and taken at the door at the meetings of the league in its present session, all of those meetings being avowedly unlicensed by the city authorities, a duty may perhaps, under certain foreseen contingencies, be devolved on the city authority to disperse the meetings; and Whereas, the assumption of unconstitutional authority on the part of municipal functionaries here and elsewhere may be just as well contested now as at some future time; and Whereas, all disputes about the extent of constitutional rights ought to be conducted with the greatest possible amiability, courtesy and distinctness of statement, and with the least possible amount of passion, confusion or violence; therefore,

Resolved: That the meetings now being held by the New England Labor Reform League are described in the nineteenth article of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights, and are held under the guarantee of that article.

Resolved: That no statute law and no ordinance of the city of Boston actually exists authorizing the city of Boston either to assimilate the meetings of the New England Labor Reform League to theatrical entertainments or circuses or other amusements, or to require the league to take out a license for holding its meetings or to restrain the league from charging admission fees at the door.

Resolved: That if any such laws or ordinances really exist on paper, which, as a matter of fact, is here denied, such laws and ordinances are in violation of the Constitution of Massachusetts, and are as such, null and void.

Resolved: That the league at one or more of the meetings of the present session, or at all of them, as the executive committee may decide, will demand and receive admission fees at the door.

Resolved: That his Honor the Mayor of Boston is hereby respectfully called upon to protect the meetings of the league from outside violence and from the intrusion of disorderly persons.

Resolved: That if any meeting of the league in its present session, is dispersed by the city authorities or prevented from assembling un-

der color that the meeting is not licensed, or that admission fees are demanded and taken at the door, or that the city has a right to dictate what persons as such shall or shall not have a right to speak on the league's platform, then the officers of the league are requested to contest, in a peaceful, orderly and legal manner, the authority of the city officials to disperse such meeting on such pretences; and they are also requested to make use of the proper and legal process for obtaining, if possible, a decision of the Supreme Court on the whole question, or to take such other measures for redress as may seem necessary and advisable; also to devise means to pay the expense of contesting the matter, the league having no power to vote money for legal or any other purposes, and no money to vote.

Resolved: That if legal action is taken, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the "Legislative Body" of the Commonwealth, "by way of address," to serve, if need be, as a "remonstrance" and as a reminder to the General Court of "wrongs done" to the people by unconstitutional usurpation of power on the part of municipal authorities and of "grievances suffered" by the people through a withholding from them of the liberties guaranteed to them in the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights.

E. H. Heywood, offered these;

1st. *Resolved:* That, since nothing can rightfully be held as property, which is not the product of human labor, the ownership of land, mines, water-flow, and other natural resources is morally inadmissible; and we seek the extinction of all claims to wealth which assume to hold, or sell, more than the cost of improvements.

2nd. *Resolved:* That while the free use of land, as of the air, is the natural and inalienable privilege of every human being, the attempt to hold, or sell it for gain, is sufficient cause for its confiscation, and the indictment of the traffickers as common thieves.

3rd. *Resolved:* That no worse evidence of human depravity exists, than the general effort of people to secure an income without work; that the frauds of Tammany Democrats and Credit-Mobilier-Republican Christians are nothing, in comparison with the vicious schemes, by which, under the sanction of church, state, the courts, literature, science and perverse public opinion, men and women everywhere strive to get control of property, without returning equivalent, personal service.

4th. *Resolved:* That the effort of Gov. Washburn and his confederate capitalists, in the Massachusetts Legislature, to abolish the Labor Bureau, should rouse working people to a knowledge of the fact that federal, state and municipal governments are in the hands of men as fully determined to profit by others earnings, as the old slave oligarchy were to subsist on the unrequited toil of negroes; that

the friends of labor, of woman and of peace should unite, their forces in a political movement to teach these enemies of social justice the salutary lessons of honesty and good manners which they so much need to learn.

5th. Resolved: That the ever-increasing demoralization of cities is mainly due to the subjection of labor and of women to the avarice and lust of reputedly "good" men; and, while it is not the business of this League to enter upon questions of Love and Marriage, we welcome to our platform Victoria C. Woodhull or any other citizen who aims to abolish the pernicious system, by which men now have the industrial and social services of women, without paying the pecuniary and moral costs thereof.

6th. That, renewing our demand for the immediate abolition of distinctions of sex, in the ballot, we urge Massachusetts to follow the example of California, in forbidding school committees to discriminate against women, in the salaries of teachers; and entreat all people to make an end of the ineffably mean and dishonest practice of paying girls and women, less than boys and men, for the same work.

7th. Resolved: That the effort of Mayor Pierce to revise our list of speakers, to determine what subjects we shall discuss, and class reform meetings under the head of "amusements", forbidding them to take an admission fee towards expenses without a license, which he refuses in advance to give, is an indirect, but complete denial of the sacred right of Free Inquiry, which no pro-slavery predecessor stooped low enough to undertake; that we shall continue to exercise the natural and constitutional right of the people "orderly and peaceably to assemble and consult for the common good", taking an admission fee if necessary, and invite all good citizens to join us in resisting this new, impertinent and scandalous outrage upon popular liberty.

John Orvis submitted the following:

1st: Recognizing the unity of humanity—that the highest welfare of each depends upon that of all; that the injury of one is the injury of all.

2nd: Society should be a common providence for the equal protection, assistance and encouragement of all.

3rd: Declaring the existing poverty, disease and crime-doing system to be but another name for organized fraud, duplicity and war, resting on crystallized abuses of prior savage, barbaric and oppressive ages. Hence the laborer goes starving to his rest of straw, while the idler and the drone loll in debasing luxury.

4th: In view of the present existence of affairs we demand that society shall take its strong feet off the necks of women; that they shall be clothed with citizenship and political and social rights equal with man.

5th: Affirming that the conflict between capital and labor is not normal but artificial.

6th: Speculation is fraud, whether in money or property. Things are worth what they cost, and not what selfish advantage taking can extort as their price.

7th: Pledging warfare with capital as the enemy of labor and to grasp the foe with hands of steel into a new world of unity, order and peace.

The Sunday sessions were held in Codman Hall, Col. Greene presiding, day and evening.

Tremont Temple having been refused, on account of Mrs. Woodhull's presence, the Convention reassembled Monday in Hall No. 4 J. A. Andrew Building under the direction of John Orvis. The following were elected officers for 1873. President, John Orvis West Roxbury; vice presidents, William B. Greene, Boston, L. K. Joslin, R. I. A. B. Brown, N. H. John Bishop, Conn. I. G. Blanchard, Boston, William K. Cowing, Me.; recording secretary William B. Wright; corresponding secretary, E. H. Heywood; treasurer Benjamin R. Tucker; Executive committee, William B. Greene, John Orvis, Mrs. Lulu Mulliken, E. H. Heywood, Benjamin R. Tucker, William B. Wright. By the suggestion of Josie S. Tilton a Resolution was passed thanking the Boston City Government for opening the Public Library on Sunday. Letters were read from Revs. Wm. R. Alger J. M. Manning, and Jesse H. Jones; A. Briggs Davis and Olive N. Robinson. The Convention was addressed by John Orvis, Wm. B. Greene, Mrs. V. C. Woodhull, John Wetherbee, E. H. Heywood, E. M. Chamberlin, Grace Royal, Dr. C. K. Wheeler, Mrs. A. T. Heywood B. D. Godfrey, Dr. H. B. Storer, Jesse H. Jones, N. E. Chase, E. S. Wheeler, S. H. Morse, Dr. Bigelow, A. Coquard, Loring Moody, B. R. Tucker, Mrs. Aurora Phelps, Messrs Thayer, Bowdlear, Elliot, Dowdell and others.

Mrs. Woodhull spoke twice Sunday, delivered the "Suppressed Speech" Monday evening and repeated it Tuesday evening, acquitting herself well in every effort. One or two dozen policemen in citizen's dress were present as spies but they were orderly and quiet. Admission fees were charged as usual; and, though the Mayor had threatened to disperse us on that issue, his spies had to pay 15 cents each to get in Sunday evening, and 50 cents each Monday evening! It is due to the Letting Committee of Tremont Temple to say that, though badly frightened by the Woodhull scare, they yet acknowledged the validity of their contract with the League, and paid \$250.00, damages for breaking it. The doings of the Convention were orderly, spirited and impressive throughout, and we would gladly print the speeches did space permit. The press generally did well. Especial thanks to the Boston Post and Herald, the Banner of Light, and Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly for full and fair reports.

And while the lamp holds out to burn,
As Erring Mayor may return.

CHAS. W. SLACK Editor of *The Commonwealth*, printed an intelligent and timely word for free speech Feb. 22nd. Meeting the Mayor some days before the Convention he asked, "Pierce, what are you going to do?" PIERCE. "Enforce the law." SLACK. "What law?" The Mayor could not tell!

Wm. L. Garrison, the ancient Nonresistant, opposes Sumner's humane and statesmanlike effort to remove the relics of civil war from the battle flags and army register. "To what base uses we may come at last."

Next month.—A letter from Col. Greene on Beecher, as an Individual Sovereign; also one from Olivia F. Shepard to Josiah Warren, on the same fertile theme.

The Word.

PRINCETON, MASS. APRIL 1873.

The Third Annual Convention of the AMERICAN LABOR REFORM League will be held in New York City, Sunday and Monday, May 4th and 5th. Particulars in our next.

THE AMERICAN ANTI USURY SOCIETY meets in New York City, Monday, May 5th.

This number closes the first volume of THE WORD. Next month it will be enlarged to nearly double its present size. For terms see Prospectus. Its circulation has extended far beyond our first anticipations, and with the continued co-operation of friends willing to work for individual and social redemption, we shall ultimately be able to make THE WORD both a weekly, and a penny daily, with metropolitan headquarters.

CANVASSING AGENTS who wish to earn money, and also serve their time and kind, are requested to write us for terms. We pay liberal *Cash* commissions, have a good variety of publications to select from, and can furnish work to agents in every city and town of the States; and also in Canada and England. Girls and Women, Boys and Men can win needed funds, and quicken people to regenerating thought, by aiding us in spreading reformatory ideas. Working Girls, tired of housework, shop and factory life, will find this a healthful and remunerative avocation. Address Co-operative Publishing Co. Princeton, Mass.

The Banking Committee of the Mass. Legislature declined to give a hearing to the petitioners for free money, saying that the subject was outside of the province of the legislature! The petitioners simply ask for the repeal of an existing state law; and what legislators are competent to enact, they are competent to repeal. Such a decision however comes naturally from political capitalists who indorse usury with its complement, the subjection of labor, as fixed and perpetual facts. We appeal to an enlightened moral sense which will ere long hand these wily thieves over to a severe but merited retribution.

The increased salary fraud was a clear theft of one and a half million dollars. The last Congress was sufficiently infamous without this added enormity. Grant pocketed a bribe of \$25,000.00 for signing the bill. Butler fathered the piracy, and other profane members joined the "christian statesmen" to push it through.

In answer to general inquiry about Col. Higginson it should be said that while A. T. H. is ready to testify, in court, if need be, to all which her statements implied, she did not intend unnecessarily to annoy that distinguished soldier and author; but wished to remind him that he ought to become better acquainted with himself and truth, before he attempts further to lecture girls and women on questions of moral purity.

A New England Free Love League was formed in Boston, Feb. 25th. with L. K. Joslin of Providence R. I. President, and B. R. Tucker of Boston Secretary. Gen'l agent, and commander in chief of the "new order." The *Herald* says Mr. Tucker is a "good looking ardent young gentleman in his teens." Probably, but this is tall treason, for one in his "teens" to be plotting against the domestic peace of New England. The immediate object reported is to bring Mrs. Woodhull back to Boston and enable her to lecture in leading cities and towns of New England.

Mrs. O. F. Shepard lectured successfully in our Town Hall, on Dress Reform, Mar. 14th. An intelligent and talented writer, she has lately published a Tract entitled "Pants versus Skirts", the arguments of which unreasoning devotees of fashion will find it much easier to scoff at than refute. Price 1 cent each; 10 cents a dozen.

RADICAL DISCOURSES ON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By WM. DENTON. This book of 332 pages will be a very effective bombshell in the camp of old theology; in compact statement, logical force, burning sarcasm and impressive appeal it is probably unequalled by any other volume of its kind, since the death of Theodore Parker. The discourse entitled "The God proposed for our National Constitution", showing by actual quotations from the Bible what an unmitigated scoundrel the Orthodox God is, should be reprinted, by the Liberal League, and spread broadcast over the land. It is evidence of increasing intelligence and good sense that the people crowd in such numbers to hear Mr. Denton, and so generally read his books. This is sent postpaid on receipt of price, \$1.50. Address the author P. O. Box 1490 Boston, Mass.

For a rare chance to engage in the Book and Job Printing business, one with a little capital can address P. O. Box 502 Clinton, Mass.

Correspondence

REV. C. A. BARTOL, D. D. Boston: "Let me thank you for 'THE WORD'—an expression very dear to me, and an excellent title. May it carry under it the truth in your columns—all must be discussed. There are lies of silence, as well as of speech!"

ALGERNON T. BEAMAN, Princeton, Mass.: "If a man has been honest twenty years he may be counted on in future; but though a man may have been virtuous twenty years there is no telling what he will do tomorrow."

JAMES HARVEY, Liverpool Eng.: "Will you allow me to say that any advantages you possess over us are all comprised in God's gift—plenty of land—and the counteracting influences which drag your population, i. e. your working men, to a level with us here are the work of vicious institutions—the work of man. Of those counteracting influences the two most energetic are the MONOPOLIES OF LAND AND MONEY. As to tenure of land you sell land out and out, to the present generation thus giving to a few the heritage of future generations. As to monetary issue, you slavishly followed the example of European States in making a commodity into money, in making gold the lord and tyrant over all other commodities by investing it with a money denomination. Labor the source of wealth, should be the source of money.

That one of your railways should have made into private property a larger area than England and Wales, is a sufficient specimen of robbery effected under law made by the robbers themselves. As to money—the moniedocracy having made interest eternal have constituted themselves into an aristocracy which will ever be plotting against republican institutions. Bear in mind that we are fighting the great battle of social regeneration under the cold shade of aristocracy. You who have commenced your career as a nation under better auspices have thrown yourselves, in your worship of the almighty dollar, at the feet of a monied aristocracy which is rapidly making itself a landed aristocracy.—In another generation where will we be? Your lust for military glory fills us who have proudly looked upon you as destined to teach the nations how to live with grief and despair. Why this everlasting jubilation over your Southern brethren, who after all are your countrymen?"

PARKER PILLSBURY, Concord N. H.: "Can THE WORD be made flesh, at half or three quarters of a dollar per annum, on the bones of its proprietors and publishers? There must have been flesh on the arm that tossed that Wachusett bombshell, heavier than Titan ever threw in fabled war, at the head of Higginson. God forbid that such should ever be the desert or doom of yours very sincerely."

WM. MELVIN, Princeton, Mass.: "Handling blocks of your Nonpareil type brings the fear of death to me."

DR. H. B. STORER, 137 Harrison Av. Boston: "I congratulate yourself and husband upon the notable success and influence of the late Convention. I am proud of such noble championship of free speech as the League volunteered. There is correlation among all the specific re-

forms proposed in human affairs, and fundamental to the success of all, is this right to absolute freedom of thought, speech and practical life. There seems to be a strange hallucination of the public mind in regard to the sacredness of institutions, but not yet an intelligent appreciation of the sacredness of human nature—for the use of which all institutions must be made as perfect as possible. Sitting at the feet of all teachers, I strive to learn what I can, with the hope of bringing to the aid of others, what I find to bless and benefit myself."

MARY BOSTON, Charlotte, Mich.: "Uncivil Liberty" is the best thing of that nature I ever read. We will try to get up a club for THE WORD here." Cash received; The books you ordered are not in print; Hope what we sent instead will prove satisfactory.

JOHN ORVIS, West Roxbury Mass.: "Dr. Eddy and Mr. Jones are both very friendly to the Labor Cause, but neither of them is prepared for that flood of light, on other topics, which it has heretofore been the chief glory of the League to dispense."

J. K. INGALLS, N. Y. City: Received. Will print it in next issue, and then discuss the land question further. Have not seen your article in Britain's Quarterly, but would like to.

WM. B. WRIGHT, 59 Temple St. Boston. "The Public Library is open, and will continue to be until intolerance gets the power to shut it again. Thus the church gradually relinquishes her iron grasp, and the world progresses, as Christianity melts away."

Josiah Warren, Princeton, Mass.: "The belligerent spirit so extensively arising against the successful, in the general scramble, is certainly premature, to say the least. In my humble experiments, I have always found the rich to be quite as ready to defend 'Equity' as any other class, when they came to understand it. In the existing financial confusion, all are obliged to be oppressors in turn. We can approach Civilization only by degrees, step by step. We have all been ushered into the world in the midst of confusion, and no government, nor any popular teacher seems to know what is the matter. Our troubles all arise from our ignorance. Violence will only intensify the confusion and calamities. A little simple information is what is wanted."

T. M. Lamb, Worcester, Mass.: "We live in stirring times."

Chas. E. Tenney, Princeton, Mass.: "The snow will average (March 12) five feet deep on every road in town. We can cut out some of the main routes with teams, but shall have to let the Almighty work on the cross roads."

Eliphalet Kimball, Oxford, N. H.: We cannot print your tract on the terms proposed, nor can we return manuscripts unless stamps are inclosed to pay postage.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH, an admirable magazine, devoted to "a higher type of manhood—physical, intellectual and moral"—discusses intelligently and ably a wide range of subjects touching the laws of life and health, which it is the duty and for the best interests of all classes of people to study. Single copies 15 cents; per annum \$2.00. Wood and Holbrook 13 Laight St. N. Y. City.

THE MODERN THINKER No 2 is out, bright, saucy, and able, though less aggressive than No. 1. Hobbes said that "if he had read as much as other people, he might have been as ignorant." But here is a publication that one can read not only without losing what little knowledge he has, but with good prospect of getting more. Terms \$1.00. David Wesley & Co. 7 and 9 Warren St. New York.

One honest spot in Boston—Miss E. W. Philbrook's Working Women's Home 14 Lincoln St., conducted on the cost principle.

In saying last month that Mayor Pierce's "children would blush to own him as father" we did not mean to insinuate any thing, for we did not know that he is a bachelor!

Petition For Free Money.

We the undersigned, citizens of respectfully request the Senate and House of Representatives to repeal all laws (within their competency to make or repeal) which secure a monopoly of the currency in the interest of privilege; so that individuals or associations may, in the exercise of their natural right, and on their own responsibility, issue and circulate money based on property—whether such money be in the form of specie, credit in account, due bills, promissory notes, checks, drafts, bills of exchange or other proper medium of circulation.

CLASS MONEY LAWS.

We claim that, if money were free, its price, like that of other commodities, would be regulated by the cost of production. Below is a specimen of the class legislation by which lenders assess interest as an arbitrary tax upon borrowers, and make productive enterprise, everywhere, the victim of speculative monopoly.

General statutes of Massachusetts Chap. 162 Sec. 18 "Whoever issues or passes any note, bill, order or check, other than foreign bills of exchange, the notes or bills of some bank incorporated by the laws of this state, or by the United States, or by laws of either of the British Provinces in North America, with the intent that the same shall circulate as currency, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 19. Whoever issues or passes any note, bill, order, or check other, than the notes or bills of a bank incorporated under the authority of this state, or some (other) one of the United States for a sum less than five dollars, or whereon a sum less than five dollars is due at the time of such issuing or passing thereof, with the intent, that the same shall be circulated as currency shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence.

Sec. 20. Whoever receives or puts in circulation as currency a bank note or bill which is, or a part of which is, for any fractional part of a dollar shall be punished by fine of twenty-five dollars."

Since money is essentially exchangeable debt, no valid reason can be given why Bills of exchange, in land and foreign, Due Bills, Promissory Notes, and other paper, backed by reliable credit, should not be issued and circulated as currency among those who are willing to receive and use them as such—though to make any medium of exchange, whether coin or paper, legal tender is a species of intrusion and fraud, that strictly free people will not enforce, or tolerate. Since the statistics of well managed banks show the cost of money to be less than one half, or one per cent, and since business men, by pledging property to secure the redemption of currency issued against it, can provide their own money at cost, we hold, that their doing so, would promote individual interests, and tend to abolish one of the greatest obstacles to human progress, usury. Those who prefer to pay the price demanded for the use of national bank notes, or specie, have a perfect right to do so; but we assert the equal right of others to do better if they can, and think government should not only not forbid, but should encourage FREE COMPETITION in money, knowing that, as in other kinds of business, the best article, at the lowest price, will be most generally in demand, and eventually supersede all others. We are aware that existing laws against Free Banking have professedly in view the protection of the people against fraud; but under the delusive idea that we are protected by law, we are thrown off our guard, and exposed, without redress, to incessant imposture from corporations entrenched behind statutes devised by themselves. If existing legislation against fraud in the formation and fulfillment of contracts is insufficient to protect free trade in money, it can be easily made so; but the best protection we can have is that enlightened self interest which respects the individual right of all to transact their own business, at their own cost.

Seeking no special privilege but simply the abolition of an unjust monopoly which infringes upon the natural liberty of the great mass of business men, and defrauds labor universally we have put in circulation the above Petition.

The Herald, advertised elsewhere, is ahead of all other dailies in Boston, and rivals if it does not surpass the newspapers of New York City, in the number of its readers and amount and variety of its news. It is also one of the first to recognize and report reform movements.

Duty is a moral obligation imposed from within. What we do, we must do because it is right, not because any one can demand it of us.—Whewell.

John Orvis says of Mrs. A. T. H. who arraigned him for supposed evasions of labor and social reform duty: "She impeached, tried, sentenced and hung me on the spot."

WOODHULL & CLAFLIN'S WEEKLY, an Independent Journal open to the absolutely free discussion of all subjects in which human welfare is involved, and which is especially the organ of social reform, is published by Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin (Woodhull and Claflin,) at No. 48 Broad street, N. Y., upon the following terms: One copy one year, \$3 00 Five copies one year, 12 00 Ten copies one year, 22 00 Twenty copies one year, 40 00 Six months, half these rates.

CIRCULAR TO THE LIBERAL PUBLIC.

We propose to purchase or erect in the city of Boston a building to be known as the PAINE MEMORIAL HALL, as a testimonial to the great services of THOMAS PAINE in the struggle for American Independence, and for Universal Mental Freedom. Said building to be suitable for stores, business offices, a Hall for Free Discussion, Lectures, Amusements, and finally, an office for the business purposes of the BOSTON INVESTIGATOR. To accomplish this, we need the assistance and contributions of all the friends of PAINE and of the INVESTIGATOR, and believing our readers and other Liberals to be of the number on whom we may rely, we ask their aid and assistance by contributing liberally themselves and inducing others to do so. Subscriptions will be acknowledged in the columns of the INVESTIGATOR. We have labored under many disadvantages during our connection with the INVESTIGATOR, in providing suitable accommodations for our business, and in securing a Hall for our Paine Celebration, and we appeal now to the Liberal public to come forward and help us to secure a permanent place for business and for holding our meetings.

Friends, Brothers, Sisters, the hour will come when we must cease from our labor. The cause that the Proprietor and Editor of the BOSTON INVESTIGATOR have expended their lives in, is in itself an earnest voucher that not for SELF alone, but for HUMANITY, they have worn away a life-time. And we invite all our friends to zealous and prompt action, as advancing age indicates that time waits for none. We all feel solicitous that our Works may live after we retire; and that our advocate of Freedom, our sturdy old INVESTIGATOR, may still, for coming generations, sound our rallying cry—"For all Peoples, and over all lands, forever Liberty." J. P. MENDUM, HOBACK SEAVIER, T. L. SAVAGE, M. ALTMAN, D. E. FUNT, Trustees. Address J. P. MENDUM, 84 Washington St. Boston.

MORAL PHYSIOLOGY.

A PLAIN TREATISE ON POPULATION. By ROBERT DALE OWEN. This work is one of the first importance, not only as a reply to Malthus, but also as supplying to every father and mother of a family the knowledge by which, without injury to health or violence to the moral feeling, any further increase which is not desired may be prevented, more especially in cases where the mother, or the diminished income of the father, imperatively advises no further addition to the number of offspring.

This work is illustrated with a Frontispiece. Price, including postage, 68 cents. Address Co-operative Publishing Co, Princeton, Mass.

SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY.

A SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR EXPOSITION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS IN SOCIOLOGY.

By R. T. TRAIL, M. D.

The great interest now being felt in all subjects relating to human development, will make this book valuable to every one. Besides the information obtained by its perusal, the bearing of the various subjects treated in improving and giving direction and value to human life cannot be over estimated.

This work contains the latest and most important discoveries in the Anatomy and Physiology of both sexes; explains the origin of Human Life; how and when Menstruation, Impregnation, and Conception occur; giving the laws by which the number and sex of offspring are controlled, and valuable information in regard to the begetting and rearing of beautiful and healthy children. It is high-toned, and should be read by every family.

With eighty fine engravings. This work has rapidly passed through fifteen editions, and the demand is constantly increasing. No such complete and valuable work on that subject has ever before been issued from the press. Price \$2; Postage 20 cents. Address Co-operative Publishing Co, Princeton, Mass.

The whole American people are crazy save one, Geo. F. Train.—Mrs. L. M. Tilton.

THE BOSTON HERALD

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