

THE NEW ERA.

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VOLUME 4.

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Say what you think of them for ten days and return them for full catalogue and prices. W. E. & J. S. HAINES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill. (22-3m)

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Wish to purchase Pins and Organs equal to every other in the market. Manufacturers' Wholesale Price, and thus save nearly one-half of your money, do not fail to order purchases to write full catalogue, descriptions and prices, to Post Office Box 250 New York.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springfield, Mo., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 12, 1876.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—
Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago I suffered every day with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered every thing that a man could. Over three years ago I met a friend who had taken seven bottles of VEGETINE, and he told me that it was the best medicine he had ever used for rheumatism, and that it was the best medicine he had ever used for rheumatism, and that it was the best medicine he had ever used for rheumatism.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—
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I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have also recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood, it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

RHEUMATISM IS A DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.
The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of uric acid. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy condition. It purifies the blood, which is very important in this complaint. The blood is not only purified, but it is also renewed. VEGETINE acts on the blood, and it is found to be the best medicine for this disease.

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FACTS

Not surpassed by any, the stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Now being displayed at the Store of
A. S. Long

Call and examine for yourselves.

A LITTLE CASH
—WILL BUY A FEW—
MORE GOODS

than you can get turned out to you at
ANY OTHER HOUSE

—IN—
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NOW, COME AND SEE.
NO TROUBLE

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You should go to
JOHN P. RAINE.
Who keeps the Largest
AS WELL AS THE BEST
Stock of SADDLERY
in Rolla.
His prices are Moderate and in keeping
with the times.

The Road to Monarchy.

[From Pomeroy's Democrat.]

"It gave the land to hastening ill a prey. There wealth accumulates and men decay!"
The true patriot may well pause in amazement when looking at the present condition of our Republic and contrasting it with the republics of the past. The greed of gain, the rapid and enormous accumulation of wealth by the operations of unjust laws; the creation of overpowering monopolies; the corruption of high official positions; the creation of salaries out of all proportion with the simplicity that should ever mark a republican form of government; the reckless expenditure of public moneys; the aping after the customs of monarchy; the inevitable division of the people into classes; the few very rich and the millions very poor; the ostentatious extravagance of the rich, with their intolerant arrogance and the poverty, abject dependence, and forced servility of the masses, robbing them of true manhood in the struggle for bare existence, have ever been the mile-posts that marked the downward road of every republic that has gone before.

Read that sentence again, please, and try to remember it. It is true as Holy Writ. It may awaken thought. It may open your eyes to the dangers which are upon us. That sentence committed to memory by a million voters may yet save our Republic to bless a down-trodden world.

Do any of these mile-posts mark our pathway? Mark them! The enormous fortunes, the hundred millions—some of the few who have rapidly absorbed the substance of the many! The vamps on the body politic who have sucked the life out of industry. And the millions of bankrupts. The millions of farms and homes swallowed up by our monster monetary devilism. The millions of tramps. The millions now hopeless, and the millions in suffering, ignorance, want and starvation! These have been robbed by law! These are the inevitable outgrowths of a false and wicked financial system. And these very causes were designed to be produced by the power that dictated and paid for that system. And these very causes were designed to be produced by the power that dictated and paid for that system.

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It exercises a right which rests alone in the Government—the right to furnish the people with money—a right which Congress had no power to delegate to another—a right given in direct violation of the Constitution—a right which puts it in the power of single corporations to raise or lower its values, to cause panics, to impoverish the people, to rob a nation at will. With its 2,000 heads, and each head a monster of iniquity, oppression and danger, it possesses the power to overthrow the Government at any moment when it may suit the purposes of the Money Power to cause that result! It holds the Government in the palm of its hand—ready to crush it when it wills! Here is the humiliating spectacle of a great nation creating a great danger and putting the sharpened blade into its hand to strike at its life. It is the most blundering or the most wicked mistake of centuries.

And the coal monopolies, with their famine prices to consumers and the wage-slave miners. With its big per cent dividends to the coal lords and its 60 cents or 70 cents a day and much to the diggers and their families. And its Tom Scott rifle-ball extra diet to all who grumble. And its judicial murders as a terror to hold over the starving ones. Then the big monopolies with their eternal grind, grind, grinding oppressions on the people, are doing their legitimate work. They grind, not only the prosperity, but the hope, the confidence, the patriotism as well. They are sowing the wind. When they reap the whirlwind, they should not grumble.

Then the corruption in high places; the Credit Mobiliers; the back-pay and salary-grabs; the \$500,000 paid to demoralize silver, and the other hundreds of thousands and millions that have been "put where they would do the most good"—into the pockets of American Congressmen to secure the passage of unjust and unequal laws; the unblushing purchase of Gen. Grant by the Money Power; the rings, and cliques, and jobs, and the brazen bargain and sale that mark the administration of public affairs from the Executive down to dog-pelter. The most degenerate days of the Roman Republic show nothing more corrupt than the venality that stamps our Government with fraud for these many years. The grasping after power and emoluments; the desire to become rich at the public expense; the unscrupulous manner in which public moneys have been used for this purpose; the heavy and useless burdens of taxation upon the people, and the consequent impoverishment of the masses are fast building the only safe foundation upon which monarchy can rest. For, while these things destroy the general prosperity, they create and sustain a class that now calls itself the aristocracy—men who are very rich and therefore imagine themselves better than their fellows. This aristocracy is not a thing of the future. It is now among us. An aristocracy of land. Hundreds of millions of acres of it. And an aristocracy of bonds, and stocks, and money. Men who look with contempt upon Republican simplicity. Men who travel in Europe, and ape the fashions of royalty. Men who have crests and coats of arms and lackeys in livery. Snobs and parvenues that have come up among us like a poisonous mushroom, but no less dangerous for all that. They poison the public conscience and silently teach the lesson of wrong and robbery to the beggarly masses who see them rolling in wealth that has been stolen, while the owners are respected. The beggar in Five Points and the tramp upon the highway feel in their very bones the great injustice that makes the hell of poverty for them and the Fifth avenue heaven for the others. And while these revel in the extravagance and display that comes of stolen wealth, the millions of beggarly ones are quietly thinking. Does the political economist and the philosopher wonder, that rank communism should take root in such soil? Should he not wonder, rather, that crushed American manhood keeps quiet so long? The fifteen hundred thousand protest of last Fall's elections shows plainly that manhood is not disposed to be quiet. Let us hope that its voice shall be alone heard through the ballot!

But the most gloomy and most threatening aspect of our public affairs is to be found in the degeneracy of our elections. Men of talent are bought to advocate a great public wrong for the benefit of a party, a ring or a corporation. Newspapers are bought. Votes are bought. The party in power puts its hands in the public pocket and takes out money to pay an army of unnecessary officers under the thin pretext of preserving the purity of elections, when the only object is to corrupt the election and bull-doze voters. Money is the prime factor in politics. Not great principles of political economy. Not matters of the general good. Not measures of the

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[From Pomeroy's Democrat.]

greatest good to the greatest number. Not laws and systems that shall solve the problem of the equitable distributions of the creations of labor. Not anything that shall uplift general, grant misery on the hand and put a check to the creation of modern Crosses and Caligulas. These were well enough in earlier ages of the Republic. These things were fit for the Fathers of the Republic to talk about in their Republican simplicity. But they are not proper in modern political parties and modern elections. Money rules our elections! Is this a lie? What chance is there for a poor man to be elected to any prominent office—President, Governor or Congressman for instance? A man's fitness is not asked after, but "has he the money to stand the campaign?" That is the main question. So it comes that only the rich are put in nomination and elected. And so it follows, as sure as fate, that laws are enacted in favor of the rich and against the poor—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is but human nature, which is the same in Congress and out of it. As well expect our Congress of 256 bankers and bank attorneys to make equal laws as to expect the hungry lion to divide his prey with the yelping jackal. The impulse to take the "lion's share" is exceedingly human, and as long as we put the rich lions in places of power we are idiots to look for other results. We will look for them only to be disappointed. A Congress of workmen or men actively engaged in our great industries and in full sympathy with labor is the only hope of the American people, and the only security that our Republic shall survive the fate of other republics.

But can we reach this? Yes, in one way, and one alone. We, the workmen, must vote for men of our own class, regardless of all the talents, and all the lies that may be brought to deceive us, and regard less also of all the money that may be offered directly, for our votes. The ballot is yet in our hands and we are fools if we do not use it to right our wrongs. We can vote ourselves into greater poverty and degradation and ultimately lose that only weapon of freedom by our supineness; or we can vote ourselves into that condition of equal rights and fair play which is the essence, the very genius of a republican form of government. It rests alone with us to lose our liberties with the loss of our prosperity, or to rise to the full stature of freemen.

Every step we have taken as a nation, away from the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, has been taken by republics of the past that led to their ultimate overthrow. As in our case, so in theirs, the approaches to the final disaster were gradual and insidious. One false step silently followed another, unnoticed by the masses. Evil after evil fastened itself upon the government and became unnoticed or popular until liberty was supplanted by despotism. History is replete with the mile-posts that marked their downward road. The American Republic has already passed many of the fatal mile-posts. As sure as God reigns, she will meet the same fate if we do not purge ourselves of the evils which have fastened themselves upon the life of the nation. Let fools cry "alarmist!" if they like, but let us not be silly enough to think ourselves exempt from the operations of causes so potent for evil in the past. Effectful wrongs cause now as ever before. This is true no less of all departments of human life than in the domains of science. Human nature, human greed, human power and human tyranny uny-restrained, are not changed by the lapse of centuries, and their results, now as heretofore, may be expected in the general degeneracy of the masses, with their general poverty and wretchedness and the quiet acceptance of the iron hand that throttles liberty and erects a monarchy upon the ruins of the Republic.

The lessons of history stare us in the face. But our eyes are closed. We sleep while the sun of truth shines fair in our faces. We blindly expect a miracle to be performed to save our Republic from the operations of the inevitable—her final and speedy overthrow.

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foolish, wicked to expect so much. Without a radical change in our public affairs but a few years of life remain to our Goddess of Liberty. The predictions of eminent European statesmen that allowed but one century of life to our Republic, will speedily come to pass, unless our downward career is checked! The best way to do this is to kill those monsters of corruption and misrule, the Republican and Democratic parties, and throw their dead bodies under the wheels of our now fast-descending car, and let a new party of the people run the Government in the interests of the whole people. Without this we are lost.

As sure as Rome could furnish a Nero to fiddle while she burned, just so sure will our nation furnish a Grant to throttle and kill liberty. Where is the salvation from all this? In organizing Greenback clubs—one long, living line of defence, to the preservation of the Republic, our homes our liberties. Jos. Wolfer, Boulder, Col.

OUR SPARTAN TWENTY-EIGHT.
[From the Greenback News.]
"We have twenty-eight as brave and true Greenback members, as ever battled for liberty and freedom."—M. V. INGRAM.
All honor to our Greenback men,
The heroes of our State,
Who dare to meet a slimy foe—
Our Spartan Twenty-eight
Upon their banner, broad and wide,
And fair as eye hath seen,
"Humanity" is written bold
In lines of living green.
And 'neath those colors, to the last,
Our gallant Spartan braves,
United as a single man,
Will grapple with the knaves.

Now let the base and treacherous
Republicans unite
With Democratic ghouls and thieves—
We dare them to the fight.

Now let them make their whipping post,
Divide their Mastin steal,
Push on their poll-tax infamy
To crush the comrag weal.

[But why not forge, from silver ore,
A mammoth "T" to brand over,
Official thieves and traitors, too,
All o'er this goodly land?]

Now let them feed their golden calf,
And spurn the orphan's cry;
We'll fight them till our cause is won—
'Tis ours to do or die.

And two years hence, the right and true
Shall rule our noble State
With full and ample more from out
Our Spartan Twenty-eight.

WILL A VILLAGE COW PAY?
"Will it pay to keep a cow, in village or city?" asks a reader of the American Agriculturist, a professional man, living in a village. He "has a stable, can get pasturage during six summer months at 37 cents a week; a boy will drive the cow to and from pasture, and milk her night and morning, and feed and milk her in winter for one-sixth of her milk. Hay costs \$12 a ton; bran, 14 cents per bushel. I can buy milk at 4 cents per quart, or sell any surplus to neighbors at the same price."—A fair cow ought to average 10 quarts a day, 270 days in the year, or 2,700 quarts. Deducting one-sixth, or, say, 500 quarts, for the boy, leaves 2,200 quarts, at 4 cents, equal to \$88. Six months' pasturage, \$10; or 3 tons of hay, \$36; 1,000 lbs. bran, or 6 lbs. a day for six months, \$18. Total cost, \$58. Profit, \$30. The value of the calf, and especially of the manure, should be worth much more than the risk and any depreciation in value. At these figures of cost, the cow would pay \$30 profit, reckoning the milk at only 3 cents per quart. The best profit would come thus: Buy in spring a fresh milk-cow, a fair milker of common breed; keep her from breeding; milk her 6 to 8 months, or until she ceases to give 7 quarts or more a day; then dry her quickly, feeding a few bushels of corn meal, until she gets in good condition for beef, and sell her to the butcher. Farrow cows thus treated, take on flesh very rapidly, and make very good beef, in only 6 to 8 years old. They will sell for nearly as much for beef as they cost in spring, and the winter's keep, and loss of three months' time are saved. We much prefer a farrow cow's milk, especially for younger children. A fresh, good milk-cow, bought in autumn, will yield fairly during winter, and though farrow will keep up milk on summer pasture, and can be beefed in autumn, or when she fails in profitable milk-flow. We should keep our own farrow cow, even if compelled to reside in a city, hire a stable, and feed hay, meal, and bran through the year. —[American Agriculturist for January.]

Our Tenure of Life
Depends in great measure upon our regard for or neglect of the laws of health. If we violate them we cannot expect to "make old bones." But that the span of existence allotted to a naturally delicate constitution, or one which has been shaken by disease, may be materially lengthened, is a fact of which we have daily proof. The vivifying and restorative influence of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, upon a failing physique, affords a striking illustration of the power of judicious medication to strengthen the hold on life. Restored digestion, complete assimilation, renewed appetite, sound repose, these are among the benefits conferred upon the debilitated by this Supreme Tonic. With a circulation enlivened, a frame invigorated, and a nervous system tranquilized, the invalid, after a course of the Bitters, feels that his life-term is no longer the precarious thing that it was—that he may yet enjoy a "green old age."—[Feb.]

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