Feb. 21/98

Prof. J. R. Laughlin—

Dear sir,

I have directed Putnam's to forward you a copy of my book, just published, on the last thirty years of American finance. I should be grateful for any criticism or correction which you may think it worth while to submit.

I have no special merit to claim for the work.
except that it does what no other book has yet attempted to do—reverses plainly, as clearly & consecutively as possible, the series of events which culminated in the downfall of the Treasury in 1893 and 1894.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Aug. 5, 1876

My dear Mr. Lapham: Y

of the 4th received. I will take
the series of articles you propose
to write, with the understanding
that they are to appear in no
Cheygo paper, and in no other
except the Sentinel in this state.

I suppose we need not go into
mer the story over and over until
the end of the presedntial cam.

Yrs.

Very truly,

Horace Rublee.
Dear Mr. Jones,

I recently visited the United States and enjoyed the country very much. I have many fond memories of my stay and hope to return soon. The hospitality I experienced was exceptional.

Best regards,

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Longfellow:

The Post will be glad to decease your terrible people at the earliest
can and will announced their
pubication as a companys
feature.

In Kentucky we will make
a novel campaign for the
accept of voters and turn our
attention to his money later,

motivated by the spirit of
the coming campaign. I enclose
my review of the Chicago
adventures.

Your sincerely,

[Signature]
Dear friend,

I hope this finds you well. I am writing to express my gratitude for your kind gesture. Your assistance has been invaluable to me, and I am truly grateful.

Please convey my warm regards to your family and friends. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes,

[your name]
My dear Mr. Kohlraust

You asked me to look at—

"Cant's Free Lecture" in today's Herald

and you will pardon me for saying that it dodges the fact, assuming it is supposed to attack. If it were to refer to the Act of 1792, he will find that it has been guilty of the old trick of duping one's sensibility.

It is true that 371 1/4 grams of pure silber was to constitute a dollar or the limit of values. But the same act also provides that 249 4/8 grams of pure gold shall constitute an Eagle to each
Dear Mr. [Name]

I am writing to express my concern regarding the recent events that have occurred in our community. As a long-time resident and member of the community, I feel compelled to speak out about the situation.

It appears that there has been a misunderstanding or some form of conflict that has led to a temporary halt in the construction of the new park. I believe it is crucial that we address this issue promptly and find a solution that satisfies all parties involved.

I understand that this is a sensitive matter, and I am open to any suggestions or ideas that may help resolve the situation. I encourage all parties to come together and work towards a common goal.

Thank you for your attention to this matter, and I look forward to hearing your thoughts on how we can move forward.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
The value of the dollar or unit was therefore 24 ¾ grains of the pure metal and the ratio being 13-101 at that time that made the unit in silver 37 ¼ grains, any difference between one and the tenth of 10.

When a man quotes law and suppresses a point the way to prove his fraudulent mentalism is to quote the whole law bearing on the subject and not go off on Hamilton's report or any other authority.

As it is the Herald has only the editor's assertion against loin's statement of the law of 1792, when fit and d have floored Coin by pulling the whole law about.
לא אני מתחלף אלאدعון על שם קבורה של אחרות

הארכס פעמים רבות אין לי כוונה שינשא

נמצא כי בזה מפורק שכתוב שבו כתוב

שToStrי בטוח שњכדăn. ש場合ים נטוע

שלוחות של אחרים שמציגים את עקרונות

של התשובה. שהרי הוא באמת

נושרות את השילוש ונדגן

דהיינו על פריחת החיבה והאהבה. ומעבר

בזה גם על עליוןアメリカ. ומעביר

בראשון. ומעביר היינו موضوع

ובית היינו גם על שם השילוש ונדגן.

אני מוחלט כי זה מפורק שњכדăn. ש場合ים

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his eloquent ears.

"People's Financial School" is something so absurdly fictitious and illusory that any attempt to answer it by anything but fact and ridicule is a waste of gray matter.

As a newspaper editor I would not give a twinkle — for all the eddymals, specialists, and the like — I have ever written from now to doomsday. One story will at present do — from Mark Twain: one after another from Abe Lincoln is worth a whole wilderness of profound thoughts by Prof A and Dr Z. "See!" as Churrin Paddan says.
Treasury Department,
Bureau of the Mint,
Washington, D.C., June 26th, 1895.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin,
Hotel Russeaumont, Lake Placid, New York.

Sir:—

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, you are respectfully informed that the World's product of silver for 1894 is estimated to have been 165,918,338 fine ounces, the value of the same at the average price of silver for the year, namely 63 1/2 cents, was $105,348,135.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Director of the Mint.
Treasury Department,
Bureau of the Mint,

Director of the Mint.

SUBJECT:

No. of Inclosures,
Chicago Jan 6 1872

Pro Slaughter

Dear Sir,

If you will look in the Morning's Record you will see the true meaning of all this free silver crank put forward by Farmer Wilson of the Free Field & Thursday State. This meaning rather bluntly put is nothing more or less than impracticable. You & I proffer in the currency the authority upon such questions saw this months ago & I a Hobo workingman without home friends or money & without the full
Mr. Hewitt or even A. Common School Education saw it as plainly almost as you did yourself. I have never believed in this debt refund as other than a scheme in the first place because there are thousands of men like my self all over the Country who tell their labor that an only thing they have to debt for Cash & by end Commanding for Cash who have no business going in debt than a street Car Conductor has to give Credit in the second place I have worked all over this Country for the last twenty five years & I know that there now being no arguments advancing to the question simply because there has never been any arguments advancing that will fit these Cash you have made more learned arguments as they have convinced me.
but unfortunately about
these here got notes they
have not got the reasoning
power to understand
such deep arguments. I then
again you have such men
as Atkinson of Boston
upon your side. A man who
the poor regard with little
more mortal enemy
what is wanted is simple
arguments that will
appeal to honest laborers
in the interest. Regarding
it through them to this
reason. Let me make an argument that will
Farmer Wilson's argument is purchased and put into a cackled hat.

The debt among farmers and the cash paying wage worker interest not the same.

The general assumption that appears to run through all the arguments advanced by the free coinage people is that the wage worker who sells his labor the only thing he has to sell for cash to buy his necessaries for cash is as deeply interested in this debt paying scheme called free coinage of silver as the debt owning farmer of the West. It is easily to be seen by the four of these press that they regard him as considerable of
A foot for not immediately jumping to the same conclusion. It is an open question how neither all men do look at the question that affect them most in their proper light, but there is no question in my mind that the wage laborer is perfectly right when he looks with indifference to the favor upon the efforts of the debtors' Class. I consent him to his way of thinking from a wage laborer's point of view as I understand the question. John we will say is a poor man. He goes out west. He takes up the last remaining quarter section of government land that is worth taking up. On the 10th of this month of one hundred and fifty dollars of land for an amount that ought to do. To support two families in any other country an agent of a eastern or European money lending effort to loan him might ten thousand or two thousand dollars as all farm products are selling for a high price. Then as dozens of men are who did not get there yet as quickly as John is clamoring to buy for a large price. The land...
that he got for nothing
John not the least both
but borrows A couple
of thousand dollars
Thus this favored Child
of the government without
laying out a single Cent
for he had none to lay
out it without doing a
single Stroke of work
becomes Possessor of a
Splendid Farm of one
Hundred & fifty acres of
as fine a land as ever
laid out of doors & the
Splendid Sum of two
Thousand dollars
Tame a Poor man &
Johns twin brother goes
out west & gets there ten
Seconds after John &
gets left.
He is just as capable just as honest as just as industrious as his brother but he only a common mechanic he no farmer he therefore no favored child of the government Do nobody offers to settle him for life an & splendid farm I give him two thousand dollars to start with nor will anybody give him even a chew of tobacco 100 miles somebody gives him work to do to earn it.

If he can't get work in his trade his brother John may give him work if it happens to want a man but he
will take very good care that he will not pay him any more than the market price of labor an not any more than the newly arrived Tory or German Farmer. Hand in the next field is getting. In the meantime the cost of the Angeleno and Country of the Colorado have been opening up there Landa for Settlers. Perfecting there Common Rail Roads at adopting the latest improved Farm Machinery. I have commenced to flood the markets of Europe with all kind of Farm Products. The result is that the Farm Products of this Country go down. John now tells that he has cut off more than he ever had for he not alone raising more land than he can properly use but more than any one man ought to have of the Common Country. But in Montgomery he has measure of it's only not by the Russians or Argentine Standard that come in competition with him. But by the Mineral & City Cans of the W. S. with thanks to the Protectors.
House at Clinton & Washington St.

Tariff at there limited.

Quantity must continue to go up in price while with the opening of Russia.

I rail road & the opening up of country his must go down. I doubt in appealing to courts the question & interest as I have done I would be trying to array one class against the other. But what of Farmer Wilson of the F. H. & trying to do it with less expense than I have. You people will have to come to me for the final decision why not let some of me help you now. It is a hard matter to keep one self along the dock & summer to gain going leave by Thursday & has John Sturgis Hill.
Mr. J. Laurence Laughlin,

Professor of Political Economy, Univ. of Chicago,

Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:--

I have read with much interest from time to time your contributions to the "Times-Herald" on the currency situation.

May I ask if you do not consider the "multiple standard" an excellent means of insuring that the debtor will be enabled to meet his obligations in practically the same measure of value as that in which the debt was contracted? Is it, in your opinion, too cumbersome?

Should be very glad to have you insert an editorial in the above journal at an early date, if it please you.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
June 1, 1895.

Mr. Editor:

What effect, if any, did the volume of our circulating medium have upon the exportation of gold, during the past fall and winter?

What causes operate in the exportation of gold? Is not a redundance of circulating medium usually followed by exportation of gold?

What equivalent, if any, do we get when gold is exported?

Was not the currency contracted by the retiring of the greenbacks, after the passage of the resumption act of 1879? If not, what provision was made to avoid it?

Were not debts which had been contracted during the greenback period, and which did not fall due until after the passage of the act of 1879, made harder to pay than they would otherwise have been?

If you can use one or more of the above queries for the text of an editorial in the Times-Herald, I am sure it will gratify a great many who are seeking light upon the financial question.

A Reader.

( Please hand the above to Prof. Laughlin if you consider it worth while, and if the letter or any part of it is published do not use my name.)

D. A. Orebaugh
I am sorry if I am wrong, or if I am misinterpreting something I look. I am trying to be as clear and as honest as possible.

I think it is important to understand that, in order to make sense of the situation, I need to consider all the available facts and evidence. It is also important to consider the context in which the events took place.

I believe that it is important to consider all possible explanations for the situation, and to be open to new ideas and perspectives. I am willing to listen and learn from others, and to be corrected if I am wrong.

I hope that by sharing my thoughts and ideas, I can contribute to a better understanding of the situation, and to help find a solution that is fair and just for everyone involved.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,
[Name]
Edward J. Elliott,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
1103 Home Insurance Building,
Telephone 395 Main, Chicago. June 6th, 1896

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin,
5717 Lexington Ave., City

Dear Sir:

In conversations with several gentlemen interested in the publication of your work, I have had the importance of getting it out early repeatedly emphasized to me. Many other books on the same subject are appearing now, and I simply want again to direct your attention to the extreme importance of having it ready to place in the hands of the publisher by the first of July.

Upon reflection and consultation with others interested, I have about concluded that 20 or 25 illustrations will be sufficient. As soon as you have gotten far enough in the work to have an idea of what illustrations you want, I shall arrange for a conference between you and the artist who is to illustrate the work, who, however, has not yet been selected.

You will remember that the contract calls for a book of not less than 150, and no more than 200 pages. We have come to the conclusion that a book of 200 pages will sell better than one of 150 pages. You know that it is often easier to write a
treatise of some length than to write a short one. You therefore
need not exert yourself specially to keep the book within 150
pages; rather develop it so as to make it reach 200.

Trusting you are making satisfactory progress, I am,

Yours very truly

E.S.E.-F.

[Signature]
Fires Herald

Sir: Please induce me to refer to you. Records and proofs if there is a finish in the pretended 'extracts'? Were these been well appropriated? These extracts can be generally used as 'refute.' The idea of Prof. Longstreet's that the measure "Crime of 1873" was well understood by the masses. I'm like to have further.

Risip

Clark Conkling
Prof
Please answer me.

NKK
Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation alone, for its own and its own belongs. — Thomas Jefferson

NO FUSION

The Farmers Tribune weeks with ballot on the Ohio platform.

Rumormongers and Reformers would be glad to tell you where the referendum platform is.

Now our last test has been received for the educational campaign (in the fight that April, 1895, and only a little later, in the question on the 1895 budget), and we are going to organize as we did with the political party of 1895. Before we act and do not let us act without some thought of the future that lies before us.

Be sure to attend your county conventions, and note to that in mind, but bear in mind, necessarily for the Ohio platform and platform to every form of action, as noble a delegate as you can. Be sure you have as many as you possibly can.

Theaging, inept, and indispensable democratic party, which represents neither the people nor the nation on any political question, ought to be suppressed. It is only the reorganization of the party, and its name to the United States.

What's in a name? Not much, is it? "Jayhawk," in the case of the Republican Party. Because the cockfighter and the thoroughbred have nothing else, and perhaps the same is true of the people. Just as the Daily Star get the support of the labor and long that is important.

Rumors are flying that a "liberal" reformer is on tap. Because the cockfighter and the thoroughbred have nothing else, and perhaps the same is true of the people. Just as the Daily Star get the support of the labor and long that is important.

Mr. Hooper, the "liberal," is on tap. Because the cockfighter and the thoroughbred have nothing else, and perhaps the same is true of the people. Just as the Daily Star get the support of the labor and long that is important.

Mr. Hooper, the "liberal," is on tap. Because the cockfighter and the thoroughbred have nothing else, and perhaps the same is true of the people. Just as the Daily Star get the support of the labor and long that is important.

Mr. Hooper, the "liberal," is on tap. Because the cockfighter and the thoroughbred have nothing else, and perhaps the same is true of the people. Just as the Daily Star get the support of the labor and long that is important.
A Newbery Flush Valve.

A new type of flush valve which is being manufactured on a large scale and in many different forms, especially fitted to the requirements of the modern sanitary engineer, is the "Newbery Flush Valve," which is the result of the researches and experiments of W. A. Newbery, an English engineer and designer who has for many years been engaged in the development of new types of plumbing fixtures. The valve is a simple, efficient and economical device for flushing cisterns, and is adapted to use with any type of flush toilet. The Newbery valve is constructed of brass and is easily installed. It consists of a hopper or chamber in which the water is collected, and a valve which is operated by a handle or lever. When the handle is turned, the water is forced into the toilet bowl and the valve is closed, thus stopping the flow of water. The Newbery valve is claimed to be more economical and efficient than any other type of flush valve, and is being extensively used in public and private buildings throughout the world.


**MESRS. TRIBUNE.**

**FINANCES AND MUNICIPALITIES.**

A bill has been introduced into Congress for the suspension of the act of 1879, which requires depositaries of public funds to record all mortgages and pledges of public property for the security of any loan or advance made by the government. The bill is to be considered by the House of Representatives, and it is expected that the Senate will follow suit.

**THE POWER OF THE PRESS.**

The system of free speech and press is now well established in this country, and is being respected by all classes of people. The government has not interfered with the liberty of the press, and the people are free to express their opinions without fear of interference. The government is now doing everything in its power to give the people an equal share of the fruits of civilization.

**THINKING AND WORKING.**

A new movement is taking place in the United States, which is to be seen in the gradual growth of the cooperative movement. This movement is now gaining a footing, and is likely to spread much more rapidly in the future than it has done in the past. The cooperative movement is a most important one, and it is to be hoped that it will be carried to a successful issue. The government has done all that it could to promote this movement, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.

**POPULATION IN RELATION TO THE ECONOMY.**

The population of the United States is still increasing, and the country is now in a better position to take care of its own needs. The government is doing everything in its power to promote the growth of the country, and to provide for the necessities of the people. The government is now doing all that it can to provide for the welfare of the people, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.

**THE NATION'S HEALTH.**

The health of the people is now in a better condition than it was a year ago. The government is doing everything in its power to promote the health of the people, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. The government is now doing all that it can to provide for the welfare of the people, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.

**THE NEW YORK TIMES.**

The New York Times is now in a better condition than it was a year ago. The government is doing everything in its power to promote the health of the people, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful. The government is now doing all that it can to provide for the welfare of the people, and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.
THE WORLD IN GENERAL

NICARAGUA.

LENOR, May 3.-The New York Times reports that a Nicaraguan revolution is essentially an American enterprise. It is understood to be sponsored by the United States government which is in no way responsible to the American public. The situation there is described as critical and the American government is urgently asking for an armed expedition to be sent to Nicaragua. President Roosevelt has given his approval to the sending of an expedition, and it is expected that the expedition will leave within a few days.

The revolution is said to be supported by the government of Honduras, which is controlled by the United States. The revolutionists are said to have the support of the English and French governments, and it is feared that the situation may become international.

The American government is said to be prepared to use force if necessary to protect its interests in Nicaragua. The President has ordered the Navy to blockade the Nicaraguan coast, and a squadron of American warships is expected to arrive in a few days.

The revolutionists are reported to be poorly armed and poorly organized, and it is expected that they will be easily suppressed.

The American government is determined to maintain its hold on Nicaragua, and the revolution is regarded as a threat to American interests in the country.

THE FARMERS.

WHO ARE THE FARMERS?

THE FARMING PROBLEM.

The farming problem is one of the most pressing issues of our time. It is a problem that affects not only the farmers but all of us. The farmers are the backbone of our country, and their well-being is crucial to the health of our economy.

The farming problem is multifaceted. It involves issues such as land ownership, access to credit, and the ability to compete in the global market. It also involves the challenge of feeding a growing population while preserving our natural resources.

The solution to the farming problem is complex and requires the participation of all stakeholders. It involves policies that support farmers, such as subsidies and trade agreements, as well as innovative solutions like regenerative agriculture and sustainable practices.

The farming problem is not just a problem for the farmers. It is a problem for all of us. It affects our food security, our economy, and our environment. We must work together to find solutions that benefit all.

The farmers are an essential part of our society. They work hard to provide us with the food we need. We must support them and ensure that they have the resources they need to succeed.

The farming problem is a challenge that we cannot ignore. It requires action now to ensure a sustainable future for all.

THE WAY TO PROSPERITY.

The key to prosperity is through education and technology. We must invest in our people and our communities to ensure a bright future.

The farmers are essential to our prosperity. They are the backbone of our society. We must work together to ensure their success.

The farming problem is a challenge that we cannot ignore. It requires action now to ensure a sustainable future for all.
Des Moines, Ia.
May 9, 1895.

Prof. J. Lawrence Langhlin,
Dewitt: Enclosed are two articles, marked, which I send you as specimens of what might be said on ‘The Other Side’ of the discussion. The personal touches are the essential cure for Populist palates.

Yours truly,

Thos. A. Bryan, Editor.
Iowa City, Iowa
May 9, 1895:

J. Lawrence Laughlin
Professor of Political Economy
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir,

I have with interest read your articles in the Times-Herald on the silver question and on Coin’s Financial School. And I must say you are doing the public a great service by clearing up the sophistry of the unlimited coinage advocates. Be assured that your articles are growing in favor here, for even those who would not listen to the discussion of your arguments are now anxious to know how you
Last article will be answered by Harvey.

I close wishing you complete success in your undertaking in this crisis.

Respectfully,

M. Fell, Jr.
Chicago, May 7, 1895.

Prof J. Laurence Laughlin,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir,

Mr Kohlsaat directs me to suggest to you that henceforth (except on special request) one editorial daily--the signed article--will be sufficient.

Very Respectfully Yours,

[Signature]

Managing Editor.
Chicago, May 7, 1938,

Prof. E. Lawrence Jenney,
University of Chicago,

Dear Sir,

Mr. Dyer's wife writes me to suggest to you that pneumonia (pneumonia) was not the cause of death as stated by the deputy coroner. She says that the death was caused by a heart attack.

Very faithfully yours,

[Signature]

[Address]
Chicago, May 4th 95

Prof. J. L. Laughlin

Dear Sir,

I am deeply interested in your articles on “Coin” in the Times- Herald. Referring to today’s may I ask if at the time the several Governments suspended silver coinage, they also took away the legal tender character of coin of that metal then in use, so that it could no longer be used as “redemption” money (if I properly understand that term)? If so, Coin is obviously correct as to that money being lost to the world. If such is not the fact, why use the misleading word “decoinization,” which describes just what the governments did not do? We play into the hands of the opposition by using their purposely misleading terms. Why is not “decoinization” better? Or, why, in the absence of a better term, why not use in so many words “suspension of silver coinage?”

Very truly yours,

E. A. Congdon
J. F. Beem
Lawyer

Marango, Iowa, May 3 1895.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:—I beg to say that in writing a few articles, "in silver," for a local paper, deciding to put them in form to meet ideas of the readers of the paper, I use your "History of Bimetallism," freely, and have not, as yet, given you credit in the article. There being no copies within my reach at present of various documents quoted, I simply make use of your circle for judgment in the selection of quotations, so think I have not thus invaded your rights. I am not doing as an author or authorizing, but simply to aid in
J. T. Beem
Lawyer

The enclosed letter (anonymous) shows how I have followed my ideas passed on by me.

Malenago, Iowa, 1895.

my way, however humble, the summarization of truths about our country's laws and history. The agitation is really just beginning here, and it is in the local country paper that gets to the voter as a rule in farming communities. It will probably neither pain nor surprise you to learn that many unlettered (relatively so) "silverites" look with suspicion on a "College Professor" as a mere theorist, who cannot, by reason of his environment and habits of life "make money" about "business," which here consists of traffic in butter, eggs, starch, grain—and the purchase of agricultural and domestic commodities retail.
Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, D.C.,

April 29, 1895.

Prof. Lawrence Laughlin,
c/o The Times-Herald, Chicago, Ill.

My dear Sir:

I have seen in the Chicago Times-Herald several editorials written by you exposing the fallacies of the book entitled "Coin's Financial School," and I write to ask you if it is your intention to print these articles in book or pamphlet form?

Very truly, yours,

[Signature]
Drar Martha Hood, New York

May 4th, 1870

Sir:

If charitable criticism is more complimentary than fulsome flattery may I have the honor of forwarding for your distinguished and favorable consideration accompanying me in which it is opened may be found views or vagaries or sentiments and in consonance with the voices and notes of a movement (speaking at least) part of the American people, the fulfillment of whose wishes, well and mean is the aspiration and aim of a democratic or representative government.

To the points raised in your article and add that as the principal bone of contention between the two schools of monomaniacs it seems to be that by the "yellows" superiority is claimed for gold on account of its stability and steadiness, owing to its relative rarity and by the "whites" preference is given to silver because of its
Mr. Express Agent,

Dear Sir:

We are large shippers over your company's territory and no doubt you have had express packages pass through your hands for our account. We wish to interest you or some one in your office in our behalf, we therefore address this communication and proposition to you personally and ask you to give this matter your earliest attention. By doing so you benefit your company—for you will increase our shipments through your office—and if you take hold of our proposition in person you benefit yourself. On the other hand if you turn it over to someone in your office, you still will benefit yourself by having appointed for us a good agent who will bring business to your company and at same time do such party a service for which he or any reliable party in your place of residence or county will have occasion to thank you for.

Enclosed find a few Order Blanks, they explain themselves. We are desirous of obtaining a LOCAL AGENT, one who can take a few orders for us on basis outlined on order blanks. If you have the time and will sell three orders for us, we will send you, FREE, for your trouble, one watch and 50 cigars as per cuts and description on back of order blanks. You need no samples or experience to sell our goods, the back of each order blank gives full & distinct description of the cigars and watches we offer, and if you
Supplement and sufficiency ensue on its comparative abundance; e.g., in inseparable and emplaced (not isolated and independent) coagulation of gold and silver, to their common attributes as desiderata as money metal, (by devaluation, disorderliness, destructibility, divisibility, destructibility, distributibility, durability) what is best and most beneficial in both reach would be contributed and preserved.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

'Jan. 6th'

Cranmore

Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin

Chicago University

Chicago, Illinois
full and minute description of the cigars and watches we offer, and if you take an order, have your customer sign the order blank, mail same to us and we will ship the goods through your office, subject to full examination and if the cigars and watches do not show up to the entire satisfaction of the purchasers they need not accept them. But we know they will lift the C. O. D. package for the watch we send with the 100 cigars is alone worth double the investment. If you have no time to obtain three (3) orders then get someone to take up our proposition. WE MAKE THIS OFFER TO INTRODUCE OUR CIGARS. Furthermore, anyone that becomes our local representative will get our goods to handle as long as such party acts upright and our Local Agents can from time to time obtain valuable presents for a few hours' work, or WE WILL ARRANGE AND PAY A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE EITHER A LIBERAL COMMISSION OR SALARY after he shows us what he can do on our present plan. We handle all grades of cigars and a good man with little experience can do well by corresponding with us. WILL YOU TAKE HOLD OR GET SOME ONE TO DO SO. Please answer. You need not rush matters. Send in your orders one at a time or all three at once.

Yours truly,
EUROPEAN CIGAR COMPANY.

P. S.--As soon as you make the 3 sales, you will receive free, one watch, either Gents' or Ladies' and 50 cigars or we will send you a handsome silk dress free.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE OF INVESTIGATION:

To all Whom These Presents May Concern: Be it hereby known, That I, WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN a duly commissioned Notary Public for the City and County of New York have investigated the standing of the European Cigar Co., of the City of New York and find after such investigation that they are reputable business men, in good standing, have been in business the past ten years, and have occupied the building 48 and 50 Cortlandt St., N. Y., for a number of years past. I, therefore, take great pleasure in recommending them to the business community. WM. KLINGENSTEIN, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 114 Nassau St.

References:
MECHANICS' & TRADERS' BANK
New York.
Des Moines, Iowa, April 30, 1870.

Dear Prof. Lawrence Laughlin

Chicago:

Sir - Inclosing copies of my Financial School I notice that he mentions your name as one of his audience, and the whole thing appears to me to be so full of romance that I wish to ask if you attended his lecture at any time and if Mr. Fage and the other parties named were present—and if his remarks upon your views and his responses are substantially correct—

I confess so much...
Des Moines, Iowa

doubt about his statements that I may do him an injustice, hence this letter.

Very truly,

[Signature]
April 30/95

My dear daughter,

A book publisher here wants to publish an illustrated edition of "Comics Financier Fool" and wants your photograph. If you will send it to me, I will send it to him. That you will see, that the new edition is made if it that you would not oppose.

Yours,

Horace White
The Stantford Hotel. 1254 Michigan Ave.
Chicago 1 May 1895.

Professor J. D. Laughlin
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir:

Having been commissioned by a firm of publishers to prepare a popular reply to Mr. Ed. C. Coin's fallacies and fraudulent misrepresentations. I should esteem it a pleasure to include therein your portrait especially if you have an impression of any line or woodcut representation of yourself which may have appeared in any periodical. Thanking you in anticipation for the courtesy of your reply.

Yours very truly,

Frank C. Prade, M.D.

No. Compiler of McM Co.'s World's Fair Guides.
Elroy This May 2 1875
Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin.
Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir:

I have not followed you as closely as I should have liked in your contention with the Mythical "Reform". I am under the impression that you have been railing the "Reform" over the coals for making the statement that from 1792 to 1873 the legal unit of value was the silver dollar. In yesterday's Times Herald I know that silver was notsteadily demonetized for being forward. Mr. Hooper J. Nunn as a witness. If Mr. Hooper is a reliable witness you undoubtedly prove...
Yesterday's contention that the
Money act of 1873 was
honorable passed. To me it also
appears that Mr. Hooper also
shows that the silver dollar was up to
1873 the legal unit of value.

Hence your contention on this point
shows that you are liable to err
in discussing points with the
Mythical "Prof." and to me
the conviction comes firm that
you are not a true worthy authority.
I do not wish to intimate
that this error was an intentional
one to deceive. It is quite
Common for Mr. Heavys Critical
to accuse him of intentional errors.
I believe, however, that he is honest
and is Mr. Nune the truth told
of the Silver Money Deny than
you are the tool of Wall street.
I am pleased at the position that
you took in the Senate. Senator
Thorne
you said, "In this discussion
gold and silver — it is proper to reason together fairly and frankly. Our only concern must be to get at the truth (as far as men with judgment this is liable to be biased from self-interest) whether it may lead us.

I like the tone of this frank statement. It is something unusual for the press to answer fairly and frankly with the so-called so-called or the other men and vice versa.

Many of the editorials by some many editors that I have been appear to me more like therowning of mad men than the reasons of sensible others, and vice versa.

To turn on the light as you see it.

The truth shall make you free.

Here are two specimens of the kind of oratory Sound Money men employ to "tickle" the vanity of their hearts.
If, in 1875-6-7-8, the bankers and the sound money men had been organized as they are organized now, and had spoken out as they are speaking out now; had started out on a campaign of education as they are starting out now, the greenback would long ago have been wiped out, the silver lunacy, before it had wrought incalculable damage, would have been confined to the asylum where it belongs, and populism would have been promptly swept back into the holes of its native prairie from which it originally emerged and would have become a rare specimen of this dangerous manifestation of barbarism, which now mouths poisonously against our possessions and our liberties. [Applause.]

I will be charitable toward Mr. Cornwall and assume that by "one" he means more than the banker possessions and liberties. Undoubtedly Mr. Cornwall views the silver lunacy in pretty much the same light that the Catholic Church looks upon heresy - heresy in the Catholic Church is, so I am informed, the only thing for which a priest can excommunicate a member of the Church.
The Catholic Church may be the only true Church and so very
solemn momentous by the
only some Money. While I accept
much in religion upon faith
I usually lose my faith upon
reason. That being in the
Catholic Church is
remediable offence I can not
help but think it an unreasonable
position for the Church to take.
As it seems to me questionable
to call men lunatics because
they, perhaps in blindness, believe
that silver can be made good (some)
Money. I am tainted a little
with the silver hung my self
and it may be that I am a
having lunatic. I shall
take with pleasure all the
"good care" arguments that the
same men are willing to prescribe.
However, in War perspective it's not very perceptible if they who prescribe it would hold their temper a little and proceed on lines laid down, if you will.

Robert L. McCloskey at the Hamilton Club said—

"To the settlement of this question, our first duty is to smash below honest metalism in the face, and then commission the Republican party (God forbid) to reconstruct a system of currency along lines as intelligent and comprehensive as those of its flouting record. Shades of Rebellions! The question under discussion was money and what party is to blame even from a gold point of view for the bad condition of our currency but the Republican Party?"

This will open the treasure..."
and unlock the vault of wealth.
God will rush into its development.
Commerce is in profuse profusion.
Then it was born to the
Treasury of Creus by the
Means of Pacts
The golden
Days of redemption rest upon us.
The boon of
Prosperity will reign beyond its
dream of advance.
What a glorious Country England
Must be with solid Merit
almost as firmly rooted as
are the everlasting
No. M. M.'s
Speak English and Burnham if you please.
After all Mr. Laughton I believe
That yours are the true modes
in this sublimity that the sound
Money men are quarreling toward the
Promised land—Respectfully
Edward Green.
PROF. LAUGHLIN.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

PEORIA MAY 2nd 1895

Dear Sir:—I have been reading your answers to "Coin" should be " Coen " and am greatly pleased with them but tell me this. Why when the silver dollars was left out of the act of 73 did the government go on coining them, and why is the silver dollar legal tender to-day to any amount.? I do not ask this question to be " smart " but for information and I enclose stamp for reply.

Truly Yours

EUGENE F. BALDWIN.

PEORIA I11.

Address me at 113 Main St.
PEORIA NATIONAL BANK

PEORIA, ILL., May 2nd, 1878

G. Salmon, Professor of Political Economy,
University of Chicago.

Dear Sir: In your review of May 21st, 1878, you say: "In 1863 the power to tax, which has been resorted to and must have been respected, is a very strong line of defense against any such tax as you mention," I think. In the review the government allows us to keep silver dollars as a second line of defense against a fiscal policy that has been resorted to and must have been respected, as a fiscal policy which has been resorted to and must have been respected, as a fiscal policy which has been resorted to and must have been respected, as a fiscal policy which has been resorted to and must have been respected. Please reply, Samuel Smith.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin,

Chicago University,

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Sir:

I venture to send you a pamphlet entitled "What is Money?" A glance at its pages will show you how very much I have been indebted to you in writing this book. You will of course understand that I do not set up to be an economist, but have tried to write upon the subject in a simple way and to give information which I know by experience is sadly needed. It seems indeed strange that after your History of Bimetallism in the United States was published there should so long remain a misunderstanding of the question "of the demonetization of silver".

Yours very truly,

Rigel Weissinger
May 4th, 1930

Proctor Insurance

Chicago University

Dear Sir:

I am one of those who have been privileged to

have read your pamphlet entitled 'Want to Muster'.

A copy of the latter has been placed in the hands of

the President of the Student Body. You will be

interested to know how it is used. The book contains

some information that I do not see as being an

economical way of giving information.

It seems to me that I have been interested in a

subject of far greater importance than the

contents of the book.

The question of the relationship of

the Union to the general welfare of the


Your very truly,
THE MONEY UNIT.

The new Chicago Times-Herald—the old paper having been supplanted by the present organ of plutocracy—commences its career by charging "mistatements" in the first chapter of Mr. Harvey's book, "Coin," and after a lot of irrelevant writing, about what Hamilton said in a report, not what the law of 1792 contains, says of the framers of that law: "Now the simple truth is they did not 'adopt silver,' and when the author of 'Coin' says so he assumes that his hearers are men who know nothing."

Now the law itself is better authority than what any fraud says about it. We have before us a compilation of the coinage laws of the United States. To set at rest the fact whether the framers of the act of April 2, 1792, did or did not "adopt silver" as the author of "Coin's Financial School" asserts, or whether the new Times-Herald is presuming upon the ignorance of its readers in saying that they did not, we quote the law itself.

After declaring that the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in "dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths," and establishing a mint at the seat of government, section nine of the law of 1792, the one that settled the question, reads as follows:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, that there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver and copper of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz.: Eagles, each to be of the value of $10, or units, and to contain 247 grains and four-eighths of a grain of pure or 270 grains of standard gold. Half eagles, each to be of the value of $5 and to contain 123 grains
OLD BERRY, Eng., April 27.—Mrs. Hall, mother of the young woman, Emma Hall, whose death in the hospital at Detroit, Mich., has cast suspicion on Rev. Jonathan Bell, was called upon Friday and said that in the last letter she received from her daughter, dated January 17, deceased said she had written her cousin, telling what was the matter with her. She could not write to her mother, because the children would have to read the letter sent her. Mrs. Hall declares she has sufficient evidence to convict Rev. Jonathan Bell, whom she holds responsible for her child's death.

Emma, in a letter to her cousin, says Rev. Bell sent her to America and wished her to go when he went but...
and six-eighths of a grain of pure or 185 grains of standard gold. Quarter eagles, each to be of the value of $2.50, and to contain 61 grains and seven-eighths of a grain of pure or 67 grains and four-eighths of a grain of standard gold. Dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current and to contain 371 grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure or 416 grains of standard silver. Half dollars, each to be of the value of the dollar or unit and to contain 185 grains and ten-sixteenths parts of a grain of pure or 208 grains of standard silver. Quarter dollars, each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar or unit and to contain 92 grains and thirteen-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure or 104 grains of standard silver.

The remainder of the section fixes the size of the minor coins.

But, says the Times-Herald, in its newborn zeal to serve the cause of plutocracy, the framers of this act "did not adopt silver," and when the author of "Coin" says so he assumes that his hearers are men who know nothing."

What, then, does the language of the act, providing for the silver dollar, mean? Read it again: "Dollars or units, each to be of the value of the Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 371 grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure or 416 grains of standard silver."

If these words do not "adopt silver," then the words that precede them do not adopt gold. And this is the only statute that fixed the unit until the act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar of 1792 out of our coinage and changed the unit of value in these words: "That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenth grains shall be the unit of value."

While the old law was in existence—1792 to 1873—the mints were open to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, but the act of 1873 abolished the silver unit and established the gold unit.

The advocates of gold monometalism have commenced their campaign of misrepresentation and abuse. Jefferson's, not Hamilton's, plan was adopted in 1792, and Jefferson's plan was, to quote his own words: "The unit, or dollar itself, of silver." And yet, we are told, by a fresh and mendacious organ of our gold plutocracy, that the law of 1792 did not "adopt silver."

There is no use of arguing with a liar.

WHICH is the button...
Emma then declined the invitation, although she seems to have changed her mind later and to make use of the pass given her by Rev. Ball. Mrs. Hall in January last received a return letter which came from America addressed to Rev. Ball at Boston but was forwarded to Mrs. Hall. In this letter Emma said Bell knew what was the matter with her and concluded with saying if he did not see her again on earth it was “Goodbye for ever.”

Mrs. Bell, wife of the missing pastor, says she does not know whether her husband is dead or alive, as she has heard nothing from him since Tuesday, when he said goodbye, adding he would be away a few days. Mrs. Bell also said she regarded Emma Hall as one of her best friends, but she now finds she has been cruelly deceived and wronged.

The members of Bell’s congregation consider his guilt fully established.

Up to this evening the police have received no communication from the American officers regarding the case. Bell being a Primitive Methodist clergyman, the Methodist connection has decided to provide for his family. Bell left them without means of support.

The remedy rests with the afflicted. If consumption be strictly taboo so called “cheap” baking powders, they will not be manufactured. Dr. Price’s is the best, purest.

Probate Court.

Estate of William Grant, deceased: Warrant and inventory of appraisers, James Videto and Geo. W. Chapel, showing property left amounting to $6,900.55.

Estate of Joseph Dryoylette, deceased: Report of sale of real estate filed and confirmed by the court.


Estate of Sherwood Holland, deceased: Warrant and inventory of appraisers, J. Weston Hutchins and James Perrott, filed, showing property left amounting to $11,811.50.

Estate of Paul C. Scott, deceased: Proof on probate of will filed.

Estate of F. Dean Smith: Mary A. Dean appointed guardian.

Estate of Rachel Sillsbee, deceased: Warrant and inventory of appraisers, J. B. Tomlinson and Lincoln Wood, filed, showing property left amounting to $10,047.13.

Estate of Loomis A. Chamberlain, deceased: Abbie B. Chamberlain appointed administrator.


Estate of Washington Beeman, deceased: Claim and notice of appeal and motion allowing appeal on
Chicago,
May 9, 1925.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin
Dear Sir:

Will you allow me to suggest a point in the silver question that I have not seen made by anybody? Granting, for argument's sake, that adoption of free coinage would create such a demand as to carry the price of silver to $1.29 per ounce, what would that $1.29 be paid in? $0.62

Yours truly,
J. M. Tarar.
Cenalia, Nebraska
April 26th, 1876

Mr. H. H. Kohlraast
Chicago Times Herald

Dear Sir,

I am a firm believer in sound money, and have noticed with interest the articles on Coin Financial Policy which are now appearing on the editorial page of the Times Herald.

I have observed the effect of this book in my part of the country and I know that up to the present time it has been very great, not only among the humble classes, but among the businessmen who endorse the book and declare that it has made converts of them. I believe therefore that it is of the utmost importance that it should have a clear, intelligible, and widely circulated answer. No newspaper can at present do more for sound money than by devoting itself to such a work.

Permit me, however, with the most earnest of the best intentions in the world, to say that such editorials as that which appears in your Saturday morning edition (April 26th) can never produce the desired effect. Petty attacks and placing on Coin its worst construction which they were evidently not intended to fear, will produce no effect on those who are disposed...
to be influenced by his work, for they are through.in earnest and have made a sufficient study of
the book to be able to see the weak points in
such criticism.

With much deference I would submit
that the proper method in which to attack
Comte book is as follows:

(1) Keep prominently before the public the deceit
in the book, about which there can be no question
such as the false statements that such lectures were
actually delivered in Chicago, commented on by
the newspaper, and attended by Lyman J. Sage
and others.

(2) Impress upon the people that we are dealing
with a question of today, any that questions of
past history to which the book is somewhat
devoted and not pertinent to the issue until
they have a tendency to throw light on the pending
situation.

(3) Analyze the book into its fundamental
fallacies, such as:—that the relative value of gold
has greatly increased—that the fall in the value
of silver is not due to incense its supply—that
relative weight is a test of relative value—that free
coinage of silver would be an unlimited demand for
silver—like several others which I will not take
your time to point out. These fallacies should
be taken up one at a time; the arguments in the
book which rest on them should be carefully referred
to and then the fallacies should be blasted and
punished.
in a clear and correct way using popular
language and comparison as far as possible.

(4) The inconsistency of the book should be
exposed by stating one of Coin’s so-called
arguments and then answering it by quoting
other portions of the book. In this way Coin can
sometimes be made to refute himself, notably
on the question of the appreciation of gold.

I am sure that any writer on your
force who possesses a fair working knowledge
of the money question can turn out a series of
articles on this plan which will produce a
most salutary effect.

I write this with the greatest esteem for
yourself and prompted by the feeling that your
paper with its unconfronting spirit on the
money question with its wide circulation throughout
the west can do more to destroy the effect of the
Coin propaganda than any other one influence.

Feeling sure of knowing the book
as well as I do I am sure anyone can see
the work carried on with the greatest possible
efficiency.

Truly yours,

William Poppleton
Dear Sir,

The enclosed editorial was prepared by Mr. Crawford, one of our editorial writers. Inasmuch as it is so close to the discussion you are now carrying on I thought it best to have you pass on it.

Yours Very Truly,

[Signature]

Managing Editor.

Prof Laughlin.

I also send an editorial on the Cinti. meeting that I would rather not run till you have approved. Will you please return these by messenger boy.
Chicago, Apr 26, 1926

Dear Sir,

The enclosed action plan was prepared by the Committee for our approval. It is to be called the Chicago plan for the benefit of your area.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Postmark]
Apr. 24, 1895

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin,

Dear Sir,

Please notice the story your article was handled in the Herald this morning.

I would like to have an editorial every day, a little bit shorter than 6 days, if possible.

Please send it down to the office by 3 P.M. if possible.

Address it to W. N. Kansley, Managing Editor.

If you could get one or two articles ahead, if possible, it would help me.
I will make an appointment and see you as soon as I can get there.

Yours truly,

H.H. Kohlcaut

April 24, 95.

Mr. K. - Telephone about Dr. Goodfellow's office today to have it sent to you.
Captiva, Fla. April 13, 1895

Mr. H.C. Kohnered,
Chicago, Ill.,
Mr. Jarvis,

I have been trying to
my hands before and a
copy of Coin's financial work,
the contents of which is
claimed to be lectures given
in Chicago, on page so in it.
Published, some authors claim
up to that person name if you
the people here and any other
as to whether such has
really been or not, if you did
attend those lectures, then
really read as is claiming if
the book such lecture given in
which the people were so.
5 CH...KM...ED....19paid -----812AM.

Chicago April 22--- April 23-----95.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin,

University Of Chicago.

Will you kindly prepare your second editorial
on Coan so it can be used Tuesday night for Wednesday
paper?

H. H. Kohlsaat.
CONDITIONS.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the message written on the face hereof and the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company, is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of messages to any point on the lines of the Company can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of this Company’s messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office. For delivery at a greater distance a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

This Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not presented in writing, within sixty days after the message is filed for transmission. In any event, this Company is not to be held liable for any loss, or damage, or for delay, or detention, or errors caused by storms or action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an unrepeated Message and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.
Prof. J. L. Laughlin:

Dear Sir:

I am using your "Elements of Political Economy" and find it quite satisfactory on the whole. But I have been obliged to call the attention of my pupils to a few errors of expression which I am confident you will gladly remove.

On page 93 in lines 25 and 26 we read: "but he can confine himself to work which the boy or even few men can not do." These words do not express what you doubtless intended to say.

Again on page 107, in the last sentence on the page there is an incorrect sequence of tenses: "If market men had accumulated ... why is it sold cheaper?"
On page 252, line 17 do you mean to say that "the line RS" is horizontal to AD? 

Yours truly,

Henry E. Sawyer.
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Laughlin,

Very sorry that I must again "send regrets" for Mr. Adams.

I have one more got settled down here, and would be much pleased if I could entertain the club here. Do you think there is any chance of it?

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

(over)
P.S. I was at a luncheon yesterday, so must please with your little P. E. w to be sorry I had no time to write a notice of it. The fact is I am obliged to lay aside nearly all writing.
175 W 58 St. New York
15 December 1887

Dear Mr. Laughlin,

I regret very much to say that I shall not be able to attend
the meeting of the Political Economy Club on the 27th.

I was sorry not to see you when you were in New York the last time. I hope you will remember where I live when you visit this city again. Remember me.
Kindly do Mrs. Laughlin and believe me sincerely yours

C. Sanny
Hanover, N.H.
15 Dec. 1887

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin.

Dear Sir:

It is my intention to be present at the meeting of the Economics Club at Mr. Adams' on the 23rd. I will promptly notify the distinguished host if I am
at a late hour compelled to change my plan.
No statute of limitations will, I trust, bar
my late congratulations to you upon the completion
of your admirable manual of Political Economy. I
have taken great pleasure in examining a copy which
your publishers kindly sent me. Such a book cannot fail to sit there
for when you aroundly

of a letter from Commander...

I received your letter...
Rochester, Dec 14, 1887

Dear Sir,

I shall not be able to attend the coming session of the Political Economy Club on the 27th inst.

I have received a copy of your new Text Book on Pol. Econ. from the publishers, and am very much pleased with it. I shall write the publishers soon.

Yours Truly,

M. B. Anderson

Old Tom Jolin
Jan 19th, 1886.

My dear Mr. Langhlin:

I quite like that little pocket, and have marked it for inclusion in an essay on

of The Atlantic, with my love,

J.R. Aldrich.