

The Argus  
Will be Published Every Wednesday  
IN THE OLD ARGUS BUILDING  
THIRD ST., BEAVER, PA.  
At \$2.00 per annum in Advance.  
Letters and contributions, by mail,  
shall have prompt attention.  
J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 49, No. 6. Beaver, Wednesday, February 6, 1867. Established 1818.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS  
Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50  
cents per line per week, for the first  
insertion. A liberal discount made for  
advertisements inserted for long periods.  
A space equal to "beaver" of the type  
measured by the square.  
Special notices 75 per cent. additional to the  
above rates.  
Business notices, 75 cents a line, per year.  
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political  
and other Notices of a public nature, free.

**GRAND**  
**CLOSING-OUT SALE!!**  
AT  
**GEALY'S**  
**NEW MILLINERY,**  
**TRIMMING**  
**AND SHOE EMPORIUM,**  
CORNER BRIDGE & MARKET STS.,  
BRIDGEWATER.

WANTING TO REMOVE ABOUT THE  
first of March, to the room formerly occu-  
pied by J. M. Baker, on Taylor St., Bridge-  
water, I OFFER MY BEST AND CHEAPEST  
TRIGS THAT WILL SATISFY ALL.

**Millinery**  
Of every description, cheaper than the  
cheap. Velvets and Silk Bonnets; Ribbons,  
Flowers, Plumes, Ornaments, &c.  
A JOB LOT of Ladies' and Misses' Hats—  
Very Cheap! Call and see them.

**Trimnings,**  
of all kinds, for Dresses and Cloaks, Gimpes,  
Cards, Laces, Buttons, &c.

**BALMORAL & HOOP SKIRTS,**  
**CORSETS, HAIR NETS,**  
**BELTS, BUCKLES, &c.**

**MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND**  
**CAPS, MENS' KNIT COATS.**

**LADIES' CLOTHS, ALL COLORS,**  
Very cheap.

**Hosiery & Gloves,**  
**FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!**  
**CLOSING OUT AT COST!**

**WOOLEN GOODS,**  
Superior Knit Shawls, Hoods, Nobias, Sontags,  
Squares and Long Shawls.

**SHOES,**  
Selling at less than cost.

**MILLINERY,**  
Bonnets altered and cleaned, CHEAP.

**Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting**  
and making up short notice.

**WATT GEALY.**

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF**  
**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court  
of Beaver county, the undersigned,  
Executor of the last will and testament of  
Matthew Elder, late of Elder's Mills, in said  
county, dec'd., will expose to sale by public  
vendue on Saturday, the 21st inst.,

1. A good piece of land, containing about 10  
acres, situated in the township of  
Darlington, and South Beaver townships, in the  
county aforesaid, bounded on the west by land  
of Wm. H. Knight, on the north by two other  
lands of said testator, on the east by land of  
James M. Geahan, on the east by land of James  
M. Geahan and other lands of testator, and on  
the south by land of Thomas E. Elder, containing  
about 80 acres, about 60 cleared, on  
which are erected a large Two Story Brick  
Saw House, with Dwelling House attached, Cellar  
underneath, Double Porch to Dwelling; a  
Large Two Story Brick Wooler Factory, with a  
basement full of stone, and with all necessary  
machinery thereon for Carding, Spinning, Winding,  
Plying, &c.; the building and machinery  
being in good order, and of capacity sufficient  
for a large manufacturing business. The  
whole water power of the Little Beaver Creek  
is available for manufacturing purposes at this  
point and the Dam, Race, Race, and race  
and of good order. Also, a good Two Story  
Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen attach-  
ed, double porch, &c. Also, a good double  
Frame Barn, with good stone foundation, and  
a large Wagon Shed and Corn Crib. Also, a  
Two Story Frame Warehouse, and two hundred  
log barns on the premises.

The improvements on the tract above describ-  
ed are very valuable. The water power is  
excellent and well improved. The Factory and  
other buildings are well and substantially con-  
structed, and the location a good one for man-  
ufacturing purposes.

Also, all the following described piece  
or parcel of land, situate in Darlington tp.,  
Beaver county, bounded on the west by land  
of Wm. Harvey Knight, on the north by land  
of Selah Chamberlin, on the east by other  
lands of said testator, and on the south by  
the site of the Woolen Manufacturing or  
other lands of said testator, containing about  
100 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared  
and underlaid with good wood, and on  
which is erected a hewed log barn, with frame  
sheds; fruit trees on the premises. The farm  
is well watered.

The above are valuable farms; are located  
about 4 miles from Darlington, and about 11  
miles from the present terminus of the Darlington  
Central Coal Railroad, and are immedi-  
ately upon the projected Railroad from New  
Gallies, on the Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C. Rail-  
way down the valley of the Little Beaver,  
through the coal and oil region to Glasgow,  
at the C. & P. R. R., at the Ohio River.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase mo-  
ney on the confirmation of the sale by the  
court, the balance in two equal annual pay-  
ments on the date of the confirmation of the  
sale by the court, with interest, back pay-  
ments to be secured by bond and mortgage.  
For further information apply to the under-  
signed at his residence, near the premises, or  
address him at Darlington, P. O., Beaver  
county, Pa.  
WATT GEALY, Executor.

**Grand Opening!**  
**FOR THE**  
**Fall Trade**  
**OF 1866,**  
AT

**F. A. Fortune's**

**CHEAP**

**DRY GOODS STORE,**

IN THE  
**DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.**

Our prices will astonish all  
who favor us with a call.

Goods of every description sold  
Cheaper than ever.

Brown Muslins at 10 cts  
Bleached do 12 1-2  
Good Prints 12 1-2

Pants Stuffs,  
Tickings,  
Checks,  
Ginghams,  
Prints,  
Canton Flannels,  
Red & Yellow Flannels,  
Barred & Striped do  
Balmoral Skirts,  
Hoop do  
Hats and Shoes,  
Trimmings,  
Ribbons,  
Millinery Goods,  
Etc., etc.

The prices of the above  
Goods we warrant less  
than the same class of Goods  
can be bought for west of the  
mountains.

Dress Goods in endless  
variety,  
French Merinos,  
Coburgs,  
Delaines,  
Poppins,  
Plaids,  
Cashmeres,  
Etc., etc.,  
Cheaper than ever!

Blankets and Blanket Shawls,  
At great bargains.

Remember the place:  
**FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,**  
IN THE DIAMOND,  
**ROCHESTER, PA.**

Come everybody, and see for  
yourselves before purchasing.  
**NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**  
**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY**

**REMARKS OF**  
**COL. ALEX. W. TAYLOR,**  
Senator from Beaver County,

**ON THE**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT**

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, in making  
reference to the proposed  
constitutional amendment, I shall do so  
with the approval of my own judg-  
ment, and in accordance with the will  
of a large majority of my constituents.

When the President of the United  
States, and the representatives of the  
people in Congress, differed as to the  
terms upon which the conquered re-  
bels should be restored to full partici-  
pation in the affairs of the Government,  
both confidantly appealed to the peo-  
ple. The policy of "unconditional resti-  
tution," adopted by the President, was  
well known to the country. The policy  
recommended by Congress was ex-  
pressed in the amendment which we  
are now considering, and which, if rat-  
ified by the requisite number of States,  
should be regarded as a satisfactory set-  
tlement of our domestic trouble.

The important questions involved in  
this issue were discussed by the press  
and from every platform in the North  
during the late political campaign. Many  
of our most sagacious statesmen  
regarded this as a most critical period  
in our history, and the mind of the na-  
tion was absorbed in thought and in  
debate.

Never was there a time when a  
more profound and universal inquiry  
prevailed; never was there a time  
when the great mass of the people  
more fully understood the nature of  
the questions to be decided by the  
ballot. They were of vital importance  
to the future history of the republic,  
the destiny of thirty millions of free-  
men would be affected by the result,  
and no patriot could be an indifferent  
spectator. Yes, we are gravely told  
by the gentleman on the other side of  
this chamber, that these questions were  
not understood—that the people were  
deceived—and it is even said, these  
questions were not in issue.

What are the facts?  
For years we had been grappling  
with treason, culminating as it had in a  
rebellion of the most fearful magni-  
tude. Our very existence had been im-  
periled by the combinations of treason  
in our midst, aided by jealousy, and  
mad ambition of our foes in other lands.  
Three hundred thousand noble  
lives had been sacrificed, and millions  
of treasure had been expended.

The maimed and emaciated  
soldiers still lingered in our sight; the  
widows and orphans of the heroic dead  
were still the objects of our care. The  
horrors through which we had so re-  
cently passed were not forgotten.

The healing hand of time had not  
yet obliterated the bitter memories  
of the fearful sufferings endured by  
the nation. But the civil war had ended,  
the carnage of battle had ceased,  
passion had subsided to a great ex-  
tent, and the work of reconstruction  
had already begun. The people were  
appealed to, as we have said to decide  
what should be the policy in the recon-  
struction of the revolted States. The  
questions involved in this contest had  
been so long before the people, and  
had been so thoroughly canvassed, that  
the supposition of the gentleman from  
Fayette (Mr. Searight) is a reflection  
upon the intelligence of the age.

The assertion that these questions  
were not in issue, in the district which  
I have the honor to represent in this  
branch of the Legislature, they were  
the prominent themes of political dis-  
cussion pending the October election,  
and this is true of every other district  
in the State and throughout the entire  
North.

While "swinging round the circle,"  
the President, in every stump speech,  
made this the distinct issue, as did his  
followers throughout the land. But  
the people were insensible to these  
appeals and rebuked this matchless  
perfidy of the President and his party,  
by an emphatic approval of the  
mild and easy terms proposed by Con-  
gress. And now they attempt to es-  
cape this stunning blow by telling us  
that the people did not understand the  
question!

The Senator from Fayette solemnly  
declares, as his belief, that "this policy  
of Congress is the offspring of hate,  
malice and ill will." We would not  
expect the entire approval of those  
who have sympathized with rebellion  
from the first, to any measure in the  
least offensive to the South. but this  
language may well astonish us. Sir,  
the lenient terms proposed by Con-  
gress to the rebel States, is an exhibi-  
tion of magnanimity without a paral-  
lel on the pages of history. The  
past furnishes no such example of  
generosity.

Many true men of large experience  
and great wisdom, who voted to sus-  
tain the action of their representa-  
tives, were convinced that a more stern  
and rigid policy was demanded to se-  
cure a lasting peace, and remove the  
evils resulting from secession.

It seemed not improper that some  
monument of the power and justice of  
the Government be erected as an endur-  
ing testimony against the crime of  
treason—as a warning for all time to  
come—and that some better security  
for their good conduct in the future,

be erected at the expense of conquered  
rebels.

Every citizen of justice and  
humanity, seemed to demand that  
treason be made odious, and that  
traitors should be punished.

But when we see the mild  
policy proposed by Congress, we  
wonder how it could have been  
adopted, and how the Southern States  
could have been restored to a dispo-  
sition to accept it.

But the policy of the North  
was not to be abandoned. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

The gentleman from Fayette  
seems to be in a hurry to get  
out of the subject, and he has  
not time to say more than that  
the policy of the North is to be  
maintained.

But the policy of the North  
is to be maintained. The  
loyal people of the North would  
not permit the traitors to be  
restored to a position of equality  
with themselves.

a black man in the same State. They  
are willing to restore to the rebel mas-  
ter all his former rights, and to the  
loyal negro all his former helplessness  
and degradation. There may be some  
reason for this distinction in favor of  
treason, but I am unable to see the  
wisdom, the justice, or the magnani-  
mity of such a distinction.

Sir, it is too late in the history of  
civilization to reply that this despised  
race have no rights, that a white man  
is bound to respect. That disgraceful  
doctrine has exploded with the  
despotic system from which it emanated.

But the same disposition to oppress  
and humiliate and grovel keep down  
the race of men, is exhibited here in  
all its strength.

It has been said of the people of  
Ireland that their history might be  
traced like a wounded man, by their  
blood. The same may be said of the  
whole history of the negro, whose  
whole history is full of bitterness and  
tears. And now we find him after  
emerging from his cruel bondage, not  
complaining of the past, but simply  
imporing that he may have a bright-  
er future. I for one, sir, cannot  
yield to this crusade against this help-  
less race.

Canter compels me to confess that  
I do not believe this section is broad  
enough. And while it is a step in the  
right direction, it does not furnish  
that protection to our friends and al-  
lies in the South which they merit at  
our hands. They should not be com-  
pelled to look to their enemies for the  
common justice which it is our duty  
to secure them. Sir, this is no con-  
cession for their ill-fated loyalty. It  
is not a fair equivalent for the lives  
of three hundred thousand brave sol-  
diers given up that the liberty of our  
nation might be preserved.

There is great reason to fear that  
our failure to secure this justice and  
protection to all the loyal people of the  
rebellious States of whatever clime or  
color, by the positive exercise of our  
power as a conqueror, will leave with-  
in our land an element of discord and  
future danger, which by wise legisla-  
tion could have been avoided. Surely  
this was one of the highest duties of  
the hour, and it seems to me this sec-  
tion does not fully meet the problem  
which it should solve now and for-  
ever.

The third section provides that no  
person shall hold any office, civil or  
military, who under the sanction of  
an oath has betrayed his trust and en-  
gaged in "insurrection or rebellion,"  
and it is to be regretted that we hold  
this to be the case only in the one  
instance of a two-third vote of Con-  
gress. It should be made a part of  
the fundamental law and should be  
so unalterably fixed that no man who  
has betrayed a representative trust  
should ever again be trusted with  
official power. My anxiety to lift  
this penalty from the shoulders of men  
whose souls are stained by perjury  
has not yet reached that point that I  
am satisfied with this exclusion.

Our sacrifices of life and treasure  
should secure a total absence of unre-  
pentant rebels from our legislative  
halls. Those who have failed to de-  
stroy this Government on the field,  
should not be permitted to attempt it  
in the halls of Congress. But if it be  
true, as is objected by the other side,  
that the men thus excluded are the  
best men of the South, then we may  
well hesitate to admit them to the  
control of the nation. The friends  
of the nation should not  
control its destiny.

The fourth section provides for the  
payment of the public debt, and that  
no debt created for the purpose of  
destroying the Government or for the  
claims of slave-owners for their emanc-  
ipated slaves shall ever be paid. It  
would be difficult to see how any loyal  
man could object to the adoption of  
this principle.

The debt incurred to suppress insur-  
rection shall be paid to the last  
farthing, while no debt contracted for  
an illegal purpose is ever binding.

But the power of Congress to  
amend the Constitution in the absence  
of the Southern States has been called  
in question on this floor. Traitors  
must be consulted—the criminal must  
be permitted to sit in judgment on his  
own crime, else violence is done to the  
organic law! This is the position;  
and it may well be characterized as  
monstrous and absurd.

It has been laid down here as a  
principle, which I think must be ad-  
mitted as correct, that all constitu-  
tional authority in the Government  
adheres to those who adhere to the  
Government. Those who stood by  
the Government constitute the Govern-  
ment.

In this country, where the power  
resides with the people, the will of the  
people is the law of the land. Where  
then does the power reside in a time  
of civil war?

What party or faction is then re-  
garded as the rightful government?  
Surely not that which rebels against  
it.

If Congress had the right to sub-  
due the rebellion it follows that the  
right continues until all the logical  
consequences of rebellion  
are removed; for it must be ad-  
mitted that where a power exists to do  
a particular thing all the means ne-  
cessary to its full accomplishment are  
implied.

Congress, then, which is an agree-

ment of those who adhered to the  
Government, has the undoubted right  
to dictate terms to those who rebelled  
against it. In the work of recon-  
struction, the rebellious States have  
no potential voice, however much  
they may be interested in the result.  
This is a duty devolving exclusively  
upon the Government, of which, by  
their own choice, the rebels do not  
constitute a part. The functions of  
the States which attempted to secede  
have been suspended, and the States  
remaining loyal have, through their  
representatives, proposed the conditions  
upon which those functions may be  
restored. These conditions are not  
tyrannical or unjust. Nothing oppres-  
sive or humiliating has been re-  
quired at the hands of vanquished  
vanquishers. Indeed, such an example of  
magnanimity as is exhibited in the  
terms proposed by Congress, may well  
challenge the admiration of the  
world. History fails to record an  
instance of greater generosity to a  
conquered people.

But these terms, sir, magnanimous  
as they are, have been defiantly re-  
jected by the people of the South.  
They have assumed the air of vic-  
tors and treated the authority of the  
Government with supreme contempt.

They seem to have learned no-  
thing from the experience of the  
past. If they are not to-day, re-  
turning to their former standing in the  
Union, it is because the spirit of rebel-  
lion is not yet destroyed, and treas-  
on with all its venom is still alive.

Sir, when we consider the total ab-  
sence of cause for the colossal war  
waged for our overthrow, and the  
perfidy which marked its inception;  
when we remember the selfish spirit  
in which it was prosecuted, the  
matchless cruelties of Salisbury,  
of Belle Isle, of Andersonville, the  
agencies of a thousand battlefields,  
and the fearful desolation that has swept  
the land, and then think of the insolent  
and dictatorial spirit of the rebel-  
lious States, we may well say that  
"the forbearance of the loyal North  
has been the wonder of the world."

But, sir, we are told that there is a  
point, beyond which forbearance ceases  
to be a virtue. We have well nigh  
reached that point. This defiant spirit  
of the South has almost exhausted  
the patience of the North, and a more  
stern and rigid policy will be deman-  
ded by all the loyal sentiment of the  
country.

Traitors should be made to feel the  
power of the government, that they  
may realize a fact which they have  
been slow to learn, and that they  
were not the victors in the late con-  
test, that they were not successful in  
their rebellion.

When a man has been successful in  
terms proposed by Congress in this  
amendment, they should be compelled  
to accept a more just and rigid policy.  
This, I think, will be the imperative  
demand of the loyal States. And, sir,  
this will be prompted by no feeling  
of revenge. It is our duty to so  
garner the harvest of the sword that  
no recurring fields of slaughter may  
be swept by civil war. It has been  
well said that the proper way to se-  
cure true peace hereafter, is to do jus-  
tice now.

When we do this we may hope, en-  
joy the blessing of Heaven, to enjoy  
perpetual peace and to enter upon a  
career of national prosperity which  
shall be as enduring as time itself.

**Crossing the Atlantic in an Open  
Boat.**

The famous yacht race in which  
Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr. has won so  
much distinction is completely eclipsed  
by the feat of Captain Josiah  
Shackford, of Portsmouth, N. H., in  
the last century. The particulars of  
which are related by the Portsmouth  
Journal, as follows:

Opposite Matherly street stood the  
mansion house of Madame Eleanor  
Shackford, built by her father Math-  
anite Mendum, probably as early as  
1700. She was twice married, and al-  
though she lived to the advanced age  
of 91 years, she died in the same room  
in which she was born, and never lived  
in any other house. By her first hus-  
band, named Marshall, she had four  
daughters—one of them was grand-  
mother to the late Colonel John N.  
Sherburne, Her youngest daughter,  
Dorothy, never left her. They kept  
good slaves, as was the custom in  
these days—the names of the three  
were Adam, Marcor and Bees. Adam  
lived to be very old, and one day  
while left alone he fell in the fire and  
was burned to death.

After Mr. Marshall's death the wid-  
ow married Josiah Shackford. He had  
one son then absent at sea, Captain  
Josiah Shackford, Jr. When he re-  
turned home he sought the residence  
of his father. He met Dorothy at the  
door. As soon as he saw her he fell  
desperately in love, and determined  
in his mind to make her his wife, but  
on making a declaration, she refused  
him, saying she had no heart to be-  
stow, as he was engaged to another.  
He, however, persisted in his suit, de-  
claring she was the one who was raised  
up before him by an astrologer in  
Europe, and he should marry her or  
nobody. She being naturally of an  
amiable and condescending disposition,  
like a dutiful child, took her parent's  
advice and married him. After they  
had been married several years, he  
wanted her to remove with him to  
New York as that was the port he  
always sailed from and returned to,  
but she refused to leave her aged  
mother.

He died something like thirty years  
ago, over eighty years of age, lying  
to see his town, so beautifully situ-  
ated at the junction of the Sohier and  
Ohio rivers, become a place of note  
and the chief county town. He was  
a studious man, intelligent, but of an  
eccentricity which, to some extent,  
bore marks of insanity—but those who  
recollect him in Ohio will not allow  
that he was any other than a sane  
man. He was probably convinced  
that astrologers' sayings should never  
have an influence in the selection of a  
wife—and his wife doubtless was satis-  
fied that the best of which was held  
by another should not be harbored  
even by parental influence.

A snow boating contest asked a witness  
during a trial for assault, at what  
distance he was from the parties  
when the assault happened. He re-  
plied:

"Just four feet five inches and a  
half."

"How come you to be so very ex-  
act, follow?" said the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool or  
other would ask me," said he, "so I  
measured it."

It is a great simpton who imag-  
ines that the chief power of wealth is  
to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases  
out of a hundred it creates more want  
than it supplies.