

BANNER OF LIGHT.



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NO. 15.

A PRAYER FOR HUMANITY.

BY CORA WILBURN.

For the lone, and woman-toller, plodding through the city's
mark,
With the laggard step that telleth of the overburdened
heart,
While the vulture pangs of hunger, with temptations fierce
assail,
And the wrong heart's invocation rises on the bitter pale—
For the lone and earth-forsaken, we implore thy Love Di-
vine!
Give to them the revelation of thy nearness—make them
thine!

For the souls that pine in anguish, creed-bound in the
chains of fear,
For the homeless in heart-worship; for the mourner by the
bier;
For the outcast fleeing wildly from the finger-point of scorn;
For the Christ-souls that in silence the world's martyrdom
have borne;
For the heroes and the sages living 'neath the humblest
guise,
We beseech thee, open the portals of thy Truth's own Para-
dise!

For the swift and speedy advent of the day when Peace
shall reign
O'er the chafed hearts of millions, o'er the spreading
earth's domain;
When no more the floods of bloodshed or the gentleness
shall claim
Heritage within the bosoms of the children of thy name!
For the bright millennial morning—dawn of Love and Truth
—we pray:
Let the foregleams of its glory light our darkened faith to-
day.

For the friends that cheer existence, for the invidious teach-
ing foe;
For each gleam of blessed gladness, for the discipline of
woe;
For defeat, that bears within it all the triumph of the
strong;
For the warlike might of virtue throned above a prostrate
wrong;
For the shadow and the sunlight, for the turmoil and the
strife,
Mother Love-Divine, we thank thee! oh sustainer of all
life!

And we pray thee, send thine angels, holy messengers of
grace,
Unto all earth's weary spirits, where dark sin-thoughts cloud
the face;
Where 'mid crime and brooding horror crouch the victims of
despair,
Wrestling in the dreary twilight with pure Love's re-
membered prayer!
To these lone and fallen children send thine angels vestal-
crowned—
In thy grace and pardoning mercy let their happiness be
found.

Written for the Banner of Light.

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF A PHYSICIAN.

A True Story of Spirit-Aid and Interposition
in a Case of Attempted Suicide by Poison.

BY E. W. LEWIS, M. D.

Each and every particular related in this hastily
written sketch is really and substantially true,
and can be verified by many persons of undoubt-
ed truth and veracity now living in this village
of Watkins, Schuyler County, N. Y., and who were
eye-witnesses of the most singular and well nigh
fatal occurrence. Only different names have been
substituted for the real ones figuring in the case,
the parties being still living in a neighboring
State.

On a beautiful Sunday afternoon, early in the
month of September, 1855, a young man by the
name of Brown called upon me to make a profes-
sional visit upon his brother, who, he stated,
had been rather suddenly taken ill, and to use his
phrase, "seemed very strangely handled." These
two young men (Charles and Joseph Brown)
were journeymen printers, employed in the office
of Mr. S. M. Taylor, then editor and publisher of
our local county and village newspaper, and were
much respected for their quiet, steady and indus-
trious habits. Charles, the elder, I should judge,
was at that time about twenty-six years of age,
was very well informed, bright and intelligent, and
had the advantages imparted by extensive travels
in foreign lands as well as in our own wide and
extended country of the United States. Their
boarding-house in the village was kept by a
young man by the name of Smith, assisted by the
aid of his two sisters, Jane and Ann, all unmar-
ried. Ann, the youngest of the sisters, was an
excellent girl, and, withal, very beautiful, and, as
afterwards learned, had deeply engaged the af-
fections of my patient, Charles; and it was at this
house I found him at this memorable time in his
life's eventful history.

On the examination of his case no unusual
symptom of prominent or incipient disease pre-
sented itself, and yet he persistently asserted
that he was a dying man, that he should cease to
live before the day closed, and insisted upon giv-
ing his watch and other effects to his brother Jo-
seph, and which his brother as resolutely declined
to accept, as he could see no more cause for such
a proceeding than could the rest of us who were
present. Leaving some simple, nerve-soothing
remedy, after making up my mind it was of a na-
ture requiring aid far different than could be ob-
tained from any physician or his drugs, viz., a few
encouraging and soothing words and looks from
his well beloved and much admired Ann, who, I
was informed, was about attending meeting at
one of the village churches, I returned home, and
had nearly or quite dismissed the case from my
mind when Joseph came the second time and
urged me to go and see his brother again and
without any delay, as he appeared to be in a
dying state most really, and wished something
done for him immediately.

This was about an hour—not to exceed an hour
and a half—from the time I had left him, and,
thinking it at least a very singular circumstance,
I repaired to the room where my wife sat reading,

and who had then just become an excellent me-
dium, through whom spirits were counseling and
prescribing for me in disease. As soon as we
were seated, a spirit, purporting to be that of Dr.
Samuel Hahnemann, (the author and discoverer of
the homoeopathic system of medicine, which I had
adopted and was practicing,) made a signal for
the alphabet and spelled: "The young man is in a
more dangerous and critical situation than you are
aware of, and will require prompt and energetic medi-
cal attendance and assistance!" and when he had
spelled out the remedies for him, which were very
powerful and frequently repeated, I was much
perplexed and astonished, and asked the spirit if
it was a case of self-poisoning, and he answered
me emphatically, Yes. I then asked the spirit if
he knew and could tell what kind of poison he
had taken, and he spelled in answer, Arsenic! Being
much astonished and feeling an anxious
solitude in the case, I then asked Dr. H. if he
thought Charles would leave the body under its
effects, and if there were any hopes of antidoting
or neutralizing the deadly effects of the poison,
and he quickly spelled in answer, He will not die
if you work quickly and promptly.

Seeing the urgent necessity of the case, I hastened
to the bedside of my patient, and, sure enough,
found him apparently breathing his last, frothing
at the mouth, eyes closed, entirely unconscious to
all outward things, pulse rapidly sinking, and
gasping for breath, only at quite long intervals.
But, upon trial, we found he could yet swallow,
and, taking advantage of this discovery, we made
out to get down some of the medicine prescribed
by the spirit of the noble Hahnemann, and used
all the external means in our power to save the
life which was so rapidly passing away. In the
meantime another physician, Dr. Wilmer W.
Starkey, was hastily summoned, at my request,
to assist, if possible, in arresting the fatal effects
of the poison which we now plainly saw he had
taken to destroy himself, but all to no avail. In
spite of all our united efforts he ceased to breathe,
and we faithfully stood over our young friend
with our hands over the region of the heart and
our fingers upon the pulse until all became still
and every vestige of life had departed, and not
until then, and long after the light of the glorious
day had been shrouded in the darkness of night,
with sad and gloomy hearts did we relinquish our
efforts.

Charles had that day, apparently with more
than usual care, attired himself in a very rich
and elegant suit of plain black clothes, and, while
he could yet articulate, desired that he might be
buried in them. According to this request we
laid him out, covered the corpse with a sheet, and,
after taking a last look at the countenance so lately
beaming with life, animation and intelligence, we
covered that, also, with the usual appendage, a
napkin, and sorrowfully prepared to take our
departure for home. Before leaving, however,
we noticed that his brother Joseph was not the
only sincere and true mourner over the death of
our young friend, but the deep and heart-rend-
ing sobs and fast flowing tears of the young wo-
man, Ann S., who had, previous to his death, re-
turned home and by her actions and words be-
trayed the real depth of the esteem and affec-
tion in which she held him, however cautiously
she had concealed the same while he was in his
full life, health and strength.

The watchers chosen had taken their solemn
stations beside the corpse, to keep their sad and
silent vigils over their highly and much esteemed
friend and companion through the night, and thus
we left him for our home, feeling deeply to regret
the rash act, and disappointed in the failure of
our noble spirit friend's prognosis, before we left
home, that he would not die, and alas! we had wit-
nessed his last breath, the last faint heart-beat,
had closed his eyes, and left his body to the care
of those performing some of the last sad offices
for the dead, by watching beside all that remained
of him, his lifeless body.

But now came the most singular part of the
whole transaction. After telling my wife that
Charles was dead, that we had laid him out, and
being careful not to mention the death in the
hearing of any of our children, who were much
attached to him, particularly my oldest son, also
a printer, then working in the same printing
office, and who were all in bed some time before
this, (as it was now late in the evening,) we also
retired, to sleep, if possible, but had not been in
bed more than two hours, before we heard the
gate of our front yard open and some person
hastily seeking admittance in a moment at the
front door, and the voice of Mr. Taylor, the prin-
ter, in an agitated manner, saying, "Doctor, go to
Smith's boarding-house as quick as you can. Char-
lie has suddenly come to life, and all are
frightened almost out of their senses." As soon as
possible I again entered the house, where I had
left the dead body, and there, sure enough, found
Charles sitting up clothed and in his right mind,
and taking advantage of the peculiar circum-
stances and conditions which were now so ap-
parent, he was eloquently and energetically push-
ing his heretofore rejected suit with his darling
Ann. This I noticed as I entered the door, and
in spite of all that had so solemnly, a few hours
previously, passed before me in the case, I could
not forbear the hearty and impromptu laugh and
merriment that came unchecked and unbidden
at the (to me) ludicrous appearance of Charles,
with the habiliments of the grave around him,
there was not at this time anything grave-like in
tone or looks, and certainly not in his words.
The watchers informed me, that, after sitting by
the corpse for at least two or three hours, he
gave an unearthly groan, and rose up with the
napkin over his face and the winding-sheet
around him; like Lazarus of old, "he came forth
bound hand and foot in his grave clothes," and
they were nearly frightened to death. And al-
though Charles was apparently dead to all intents
and purposes for at least three or four hours, and
from the effects of a most deadly poison, taken on
purpose to produce death and end at once all his

supposed or real miseries, his recovery was
rapid from the bad effects of the poison, and he
soon went about his daily business again with a
cheerful and merry heart, for Ann had seen and
realized his deep and earnest affection for her,
and had consented to be his wife. And to cut
this narration short, I will only add that they
were soon married, and have since lived together
prosperous and happy. Charles at first gave me
some hard words for bringing him to life, as he
termed it, after he had successfully shuffed off
the mortal coil and safely, as he supposed, passed
the Dark River. But his death, like that of Lazarus
before referred to, was not real but only ap-
parent, and without taking any credit to myself
in the premises, I still most sincerely believe that
his life was only preserved through spirit-power,
and direct spirit interposition. We did not, and
could not under the circumstances, have known
or found out in time that he had taken poison,
soon enough to have given the antidotes and
neutralizers known and recommended by the
spirit of Dr. Hahnemann. And then there was
evidence of spirit interposition besides the reme-
dies thus given, for Brown afterwards proved to
be a very good medium for spirit communications,
became much interested in Spiritualism, and at
a private family circle, some few weeks after the
occurrence above-named, a spirit came and
spelled his name as Thomas Brown, an ancient
relative of his family, and in answer as to whom
and what he was, spelled, "I am one who helped to
save your life, when all who stood about you sup-
posed that your spirit had taken its everlasting flight."
Here seemed, besides the means employed by Dr.
Hahnemann, direct spirit aid and assistance; and
making true the words of the great Nazarene, in
St. Mark, the last chapter, viz.: "And these signs
shall follow them that believe;" "If they drink
any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall
lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover,"
&c.

THE FINAL SOLUTION OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

BY MEANS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORK-
MEN EMANCIPATION INSTITUTIONS.

It is a well-known fact that the capitalists and
the manufacturers are adverse to the interests of
the workmen.

Everybody knows the abuse of the power of
the capitalists on elections, and by the appoint-
ment of public officers, by the obtaining of rail-
road, telegraph and gas monopolies, whose ad-
vantages are to be duly appreciated, which, how-
ever, could exist without enriching a few mono-
polists to the detriment of the public.

The speculators, by means of the concentra-
tion of enormous capital, rule the market, raise
the prices of the necessities of life as they please,
to the detriment of the consumer, and reduce the
value of the money in which the laborer receives
his pay.

The manufacturers and bosses, by the reduc-
tion of the prices of labor and exploitation of the
working power of their employes, try to cheapen
the cost of their goods and to obtain larger profits.
The workmen, however, aim after higher
wages and permanent employment, which they
hardly obtain during nine months of the year.
This, and occasional sickness and death, con-
sume their savings; so that when age approaches,
with infirmities and powerlessness, they have to
encounter want and privations of all kinds.

Several repeated trials have been made to free
the laborer from this unhappy condition. Co-
operative societies, credit and consumption associa-
tions, building and raw material societies have
been organized in different places, by workmen
by way of small contributions, but partly they
failed, and partly they only produced a little al-
leviation to a few laborers without annulling the
sufferings of the working classes in any way.

Strikes, often on a large scale, have been in-
stituted to enforce higher wages, and sometimes
with success; but, to earn again the money ex-
pended and lost through loss of employment
during their continuance, a whole year's steady
labor is necessary. At the same time these
strikes are so often accompanied by excesses and
unlawful acts that these alone would be sufficient
causes to condemn them. The horrible occur-
rences which happened in England, Belgium and
Pennsylvania prove this fact.

The seven great Workmen Congresses lately
held in Europe by more than 60,000 delegates dis-
cussed this question. They acknowledged the
inefficiency and dangerousness of the strikes,
but not finding the way to solve the difficulties,
they resolved their practicableness until some-
thing better would turn up to help them.

Over all Europe this labor question is taking
the most threatening aspect toward capital. In
the breast of the workman a tempest is raging of
great danger, and, should it break out, the un-
avoidable shock will engender a civil war of in-
calculable consequences, the horrors of which
must frighten every friend of humanity.

Therefore now is the time to lay before the pub-
lic the peaceable solution of the labor question,
and begin the practical execution of the same in
the United States.

ESPECIAL PLAN TO EMANCIPATE WORKMEN BY WAY OF WORKMEN EMANCIPATION INSTITU- TIONS.

According to this plan every working man and
woman can be liberated from the oppression of
capital and dependence on the manufacturers
and bosses, by joining a Workmen Emancipation
Institution. They pay nothing—neither entry
money nor contribution of any kind. They only
have to engage themselves to buy all their neces-
sities of life, such as nourishment, clothing, fuel
and washing, in such stores where equivalent
tickets are accepted as payment. These tickets
can be obtained in one of the best banks, in which
the storekeeper can exchange them again for
cash, with a deduction of 15 per centum.

By means of the receipts of the 15 per cent. dis-
count from 5,000 members, a capital of \$102,375, is

created every three months, of which, one-half
has to be used as management capital of the In-
stitution, and from the other half, the members
will receive, after the expiration of thirteen
weeks, continually, free of cost—

1. A Weekly Newspaper, chiefly devoted to the
interest of the working class.
2. Medical Treatment, and internal medicines
in cases of sickness to the family.
3. A Life Insurance to each healthy member of
\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, in proportion to the use of
equivalent tickets.
- Besides these regular and material advantages
of all the members, those employed in the In-
stitution shops will receive—
4. Continual work at the highest wages paid in
other shops for the same branch of labor. This is
worth at least 25 per cent. of their wages under
the present system. As there are but few work-
men who do not lose one-quarter of their time
from lack of employment, this, therefore, at \$24
weekly wages, makes a net gain of \$6 per week
or \$312 per annum.
5. They receive the profits obtained from the
productions of their labor, from \$24 per week
wages, or a profit of \$8, or \$116 per annum.
6. A homestead will be claimed for every mem-
ber from the United States Government, and
worked for them by the Institution, which will
produce a net revenue of at least \$800 yearly to
each concerned.

7. Every one who will have been employed for
twenty-five years in the shops of the Institution
will receive at the expiration of this term a brick
house worth about \$6,000, containing eight rooms,
cellar and wash room, with yard, and built on a
lot of 25 feet front and 125 feet depth.

All these material benefits added together will
insure to each workman earning \$24 per week an
amount of savings in seven years of \$10,000; in
nine years of \$13,000; and of \$40,000 in twenty-
five years; and to all others earning more or less
a proportionate profit to the amount of their sal-
aries. The capital that produces the aforesaid
advantages is created in the following manner:

The Directory makes an arrangement with one
of the best banks of the city where the Institu-
tion is located, in which bank the members shall
deposit every week a sufficient amount of money
to pay for their necessities for that week. The
bank gives them equivalent tickets for the same
amount as the deposited money, and a bank-book
in which shall be kept an accurate account of
money so deposited and equivalent tickets re-
ceived. With these equivalent tickets the mem-
bers will pay for their necessities to store-keepers
located in different quarters of the city, and
who have agreed to accept them as cash. As the
store-keepers receive forthwith 5,000 new custom-
ers, with a daily increase of them, their receipts
and profits are consequently so largely augment-
ing that they agree therefore readily to accept the
equivalent tickets at par, and to exchange them
at the bank at 15 per cent. discount.

These 15 per cent. discounts are accumulating
every three months from 5,000 members in the
sum of \$102,375, forming and constantly increas-
ing the stock and management capital of the In-
stitution.

This capital is divided into equal parts, of
which one part of \$51,187 will be used to pay the
three first benefits—newspaper, medical treat-
ment and life insurance.

The other half of \$51,187 will be exclusively
employed as business capital of the Institution,
thus securing the other many and great advan-
tages.

To prove that all these benefits will be obtained
with certainty, a calculation of the infallible ac-
cumulation of the revenues and the profit derived
therefrom has been made, the exactness of which
is conceded by competent judges, and can be ex-
amined by every one.

This calculation being too voluminous for pub-
lication, we give an idea of the results to be ob-
tained by the following extracts of the balances
of accounts for the first six years.

Year	1st year shows	2d "	3d "	4th "	5th "	6th "
Members	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
Capital	\$51,187	\$102,375	\$153,562	\$204,750	\$255,937	\$307,125

These calculations are based upon \$24 weekly
wages for the workmen; but as all cannot earn
this amount, and as the Institution has to give,
also, work to parties who have no trade, it will
be possible to employ a greater number of labor-
ers than estimated in the above table.

The most intelligent workmen will, of course,
join the Institution first, and out of their number
the most capable and trustworthy shall be pro-
moted to foremen of the shops of the Institution.
These members, who will earn high wages, say
\$24 dollars or more weekly, will also be greatly
benefited by constant employment and the re-
ception of gratis medical treatment. Having no
extraordinary expenses, they can live well at \$16
per week, the surplus being \$8 of wages at \$24,
making a saving of \$416 per year.

The Directory of each institution, in accordance
with the terms of the United States homestead
law, will claim from the Government, in a fertile
district, 5,000 homesteads of 160 acres each, or 800,
000 acres of land for 5,000 members, which the In-
stitution will cultivate for them forthwith, in the
most approved manner and with the best of agri-
cultural implements and machines.

The first 5,000 members joining the Institution
will receive these homesteads on signing a lease
contract of fifteen years to the Directory, in which
the Directory will engage to pay them yearly one-
half of the net production of these homesteads,
and, in return, the members enter into an obliga-
tion to transfer this property, at the expiration of
fifteen years, to the Workmen Emancipation In-
stitution.

Admitted that the net production of these lands
be but \$10 an acre, the half at \$5 per acre would
give a yearly revenue of \$800 to each member.
To cultivate these lands quickly and in the most

rational manner 10,000 farm hands will find em-
ployment. To lodge these, to furnish them with
clothing, washing, &c., and to manufacture the
necessary tools, implements, machinery, &c., 10,
000 workmen of different trades have to be occu-
pled. To manufacture the raw materials already
existing or to be cultivated on these lands, and to
develop the mineral resources of the location, 10,
000 more professional laborers will find steady
employment.

This would concentrate on an area of 800,000
acres of land a number of 30,000 workmen, who
would certainly desire to be joined by their fami-
lies and to live in comfortable houses.

To comply with these desires, a city will be laid
out in a favorable location, where building mate-
rials are plenty and near at hand, so that 30,000
houses, manufactories, mills, the buildings of the
Institution, as well as public buildings and ways
of communication, can be built cheap.

In order to make it comprehensible that such
enterprises can be successfully undertaken in any
State or Territory, that sufficient pecuniary means
will be on hand to insure their completion, and
that the vast territories of the United States can
be populated, in this way, in a short space of time,
as soon as the Emancipation Institutions will
have accumulated the power to import laborers
and workmen, free of cost, from Europe, a calcu-
lation of the expenses of such an enterprise is here
exhibited, to wit:

Admitted every laborer receives \$15 weekly
wages, or \$780 per year, 10,000 laborers will cost
\$7,800,000 per year.

To cover these expenses, the directing Institu-
tion will have the following revenues on hand:

1st—The 15 per centum discount on the equivalent tickets at \$10.50, weekly consumption, amount yearly to	\$812,000
2d—The half of the net production of 800,000 acres of land at 85 per acre	4,000,000

Amount of cash.....\$4,812,000
The payment of wages is made as follows:

\$10.50 in equivalent tickets to 10,000 laborers.....	\$5,480,000
\$1.50 in cash to each.....	2,340,000

Balance of expenses.....\$7,800,000
Cash on hand.....\$4,812,000
Deduct cash expenses.....2,340,000

Balance.....\$2,472,000

Will remain in cash wherewith the next 10,000
workmen can be paid still, leaving a cash balance
of \$132,000 on hand.

The last 10,000, or, if need be, 15,000 laborers can
be paid as follows:

The Institution will borrow the one-half of the
net production of the 800,000 acres of land of the
members to whom it is due for one year, and pay
the interest thereof—

This half amounting to.....	\$4,000,000
Balance of cash on hand.....	132,000

Amount.....\$4,132,000
To 15,000 hands at \$4.50 each.....\$67,500

Balance on hand.....\$622,000

This shows that 35,000 hands can be employed
on 5,000 homesteads with \$15 weekly wages, with-
out the necessity of advancing a large capital, and
the more easy as they are only set to work by de-
gree, and are receiving all their necessities of
life from the Purveyor of the Institution for equiv-
alent tickets.

The houses built by these laborers, and which
shall be donated to such workmen who will have
been employed during 25 years in the Institution,
do not cost more than \$1,728, the amount of the
wages paid to the hands. 4,000 workmen are able
to build 2,000 houses in one year; one-half of the
laborers can be paid \$24, and the other half \$15
per week to reach the above amount of \$1,728.
These houses, however, would be worth \$5,184,
and command a rental of \$288 yearly. Should
they be rented during 25 years before donated, for
this amount, they would bring a

Revenue of.....\$7,100
The cost of building.....1,728

Net profit.....\$5,372

It is evident now that all the enumerated ben-
efits can and will be obtained, and the sooner
when the masses appreciate them and the joining
of the Institutions takes place rapidly.

All the real estate property, with the exception
of the houses built for the purpose of donation to
the members, which will be in the possession of
the Emancipation Institutions after the existence of
seven years, and also the real estates they may buy
or otherwise obtain after this time can neither be
sold, transferred, mortgaged or divided among the
members at any time, or under any circumstances
whatsoever.

This property is a brotherly legacy of the work-
men of this age to the laboring classes of all
future generations.

The organization of the Institutions, and the
general directory, and the manner of their ad-
ministration, is exactly defined in the Constitu-
tion, sub. 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

The Institutions shall not erect any new build-
ings in the cities where they are located until the
number of the members is large enough to carry
the city elections, and to obtain by these means
the grant of such city lots as should be necessary
for the erection of the Institution buildings. If
the high importance of this plan is duly appreci-
ated and recognized, and its execution earnestly
supported by the prompt joining of the Institu-
tions, the time is not far distant when the num-
bers of these Institutions will not only be able to
control the election of the city and country, but
also those of States and United States.

Further explanations, and the calculations of
this plan, also the constitution of the Institutions,
can be obtained and examined at the office of the
General Director, H. Wiestacke, D. M., 1525 Pine
street, St. Louis, Mo.

The New York Commercial says there are more
stores, lofts, offices and basements to rent on
Broadway at this time than have been seen be-
fore since the spring of 1861. This is owing mainly
to two causes—extravagant rents and the increase
of new and elegant stores on the side and parallel
streets from Broadway.

Wisdom consists in employing the best means
to accomplish the most important ends.

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All business connected with the editorial department of this paper is under the exclusive control of LUTHER COLBY, to whom letters and communications should be addressed.

Squirming Under Justice.

Once in about so often, Justice vindicates herself without any special help from men. She acts defiantly of them, as if she had grown impatient of their contempt for her laws and statutes, and intended to take matters into her own hands. There is a class of very rich men in this country, who entertain a belief that their money gives them a right to make whatever use of it they can. They think they can pursue their selfish courses without being brought up for it. One last with a round turn. The more general form of this selfishness takes is that which deceives female hopes and crushes tender hearts. We therefore rejoice when the equality is exacted to the last letter. The Taylor Will case, in Westchester county, New York, is a striking illustration of that penalty, and for that reason is exciting to the devout friends of their fellow the rich New York man and women, whose future is thus rendered liable to be greatly modified by a previous indulgence in practices which are now winked at. Mr. Taylor, it appears, being left a widower with daughters, instead of marrying again and openly announcing what he had done, persuaded another woman, of respectability in every way, to live with him in the capacity of his wife. His children refused to recognize her in the capacity she desired to hold, and she was consequently driven from the house. Mr. Taylor procured her a home elsewhere, and continued to be a regular visitor. In the course of time, several children were born to them.

But when he died his will neither acknowledged this woman as his wife nor made any provision for her openly. Not long after this discovery, the daughters, already married and with families of their own, are served with a notice that it is the purpose of the unacknowledged Mrs. Taylor to contest their sole right to the property. She resolved to put in her claim as Mr. Taylor's legal wife, who had, as such, borne him children, and, as such, be entitled to the widow's share of his large property, he being a millionaire. A bomb-shell exploded at their feet could hardly have surprised them more. They were shocked and horrified. Of course they made preparations at once to meet the issue, and the trial has recently been held before the courts. The decision given is this: that the cast-off woman and wife shall come in for her share of the estate, which, of course, cuts off so much from the grown-up children. Also, that her children shall receive as much as the children contesting, they being regarded as just as much as the rest are, and, as such, legally entitled to their inheritance and position. The rich man, therefore, has been compelled by the law to make that proper provision for his second wife and children which he should have done openly and honorably in his will. The decision has been received with exclamations of horror by a certain class of rich families in New York, because so many of them know how vulnerable they are on the side of their property.

The latter, however, is of not so much interest to us, or to the public generally, as the justice which has been done to a trusting and faithful woman. As the deceased lived with this woman as his wife, and her children were his children likewise, the law steps in to protect her character and provide for her out of his accumulations. It has finally been decided that a man cannot cast away a woman who has been as a wife to him for years, merely because he is rich and has other relatives who refuse to own her as one of their circle. The marriage rights of a woman are declared by this decision to be something which money cannot set at defiance. A woman's faith and devotion, a woman's singleness and constancy, are something which men cannot tamper with, though they are millionaires. Rich society—that is, the society which bases its distinctions on money alone—feels the cut of this legal decision, terribly. The men who wander from their homes for the gratification of their passions, see in it Nemesis close at their heels; and inheriting children are in the dark as to the name and number of those other children, by another mother, who have an equal claim to the property of their own father with themselves. Possibly such a decision may compel men to a more strict observance of their duties and responsibilities at home. At all events, it will make them more discreet in their conduct, while it likewise establishes the rights of women.

Digby's Rampant.

The religious bigots in this country are becoming rampant against the Spiritual Philosophy of the nineteenth century. Why? Because their power is waning. In ancient times their ancestors were afraid of Brother Broadbrim, one of the most peaceable men alive. In modern times Digby is afraid of the Spiritualists, who are as good citizens and as honest men as can be found inside or outside the folds of the Church. These bigots, it seems, are particularly afraid of the physical manifestations, and every year or two pounce upon and imprison the mediums, because they do not take out a juggler's license when the spirit-world exhibits itself through their instrumentality. The last persecution of this description, it seems, has its locality in Pennsylvania—the State that hung the Spiritualist, Winemore, who protested his innocence to the last, and who, it is now alleged, was innocent of the crime charged against him—and the victims are the Davenport Brothers. It seems, according to a dispatch from Washington to the daily press, that a deputation of Spiritualists on Monday of last week waited upon Commissioner Rollins and solicited his interference in the case to stay proceedings, but he declined. In consequence the Brothers are held to bail to appear at Pittsburgh before the U. S. Court. They are charged with "defrauding the revenue by practicing jugglery without paying a license."

The Indian Question.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, has interested himself widely in the Indian question as it now stands involved, and declares emphatically against turning over the peaceful tribes, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Seminoles, and others, to the War Department. He is free to say that the late troubles on the Plains originated with the neglect of Congress to pass the bill, last summer, which was proposed to that body by the Indian Peace Commission. Gen. Harney, an old Indian fighter, has recently come down from the Upper Missouri, and is at present in Washington. He brings word that the greatest fear on the part of the Indians now is, that they shall starve. His errand at Washington is to procure the ratification of the treaty made last July with the Sioux. Gen. Sully has arrived at Fort Harker from the seat of war. He thinks hostilities will not be over this winter, inasmuch as the Indians have chosen for their present retreat a breadth of territory of such character as to make their pursuit most difficult for the United States forces. We all know how great were the trials and endurance of the force that hurried forward and annihilated Black Kettle's followers, who were friendly to the Government.

Kansas.

The Spiritualists of this thriving State are moving in earnest in the matter of sending out missionaries, as suggested at the late Convention. Nearly enough money has already been pledged for that purpose. The State Society is now a legal corporation by the "Name and Style" of "The State Association of Kansas Spiritualists," the object is "to assist the local organizations in the State, to promote the mental, moral, physical, educational and religious condition of the human race." Those who do not meet with a circular or subscription paper, can send their donations direct to the President of the Society, F. L. Crane, Topeka, Kas.

Spiritual Manifestations vs. Jugglery.

In our last issue we published a statement from the St. Louis Republic, giving an account of a union séance held in that city by Hartz, the juggler, and Jackson, the physical medium; showing that the latter succeeded in accomplishing what the former could not. The same paper of a later date states that Hartz had detected Jackson cheating; that he used a knife to free himself from the ropes, &c., which article is written in such a loose, ignorant, vindictive style, entirely unlike the former one, that we omit it, notwithstanding Hartz hopes we will "report the later notice." So the excitement goes on, and much agitation is the result; but as agitation is a good thing, no harm will come of it; on the contrary, the results will undoubtedly be beneficial.

There is much good sound sense in the following article, which we find in the St. Louis Convention Day Journal, from the pen of our friend, Edward P. Felt, Esq. We fully endorse his suggestions and conclusions. Spiritualism rests so firmly on the everlasting rock of truth, that no event can stop its progress—much less such a little episode as took place at St. Louis. Of all people in the world, Spiritualists should have the most faith and courage, for they know they have found the truth, and need not entertain any fears of losing it.

"FAINT-HEARTED SPIRITUALISTS.—It was very amusing to notice the quaking amongst certain of these highly sympathetic natures—whose hopes or fears often get the mastery of their reason—when Jackson was proven, by his trial with Hartz, to be a dishonest medium instead of an honest one. 'Oh, cried they, 'Spiritualism is done for; it has revealed its death blow; we can no longer believe in it.' 'No must answer the sneering press. We must cast off this obnoxious of defeat. We must find some medium who can produce these wonderful phenomena. He must silence them.' were their cries. These seem to forget that underlying the mere phenomena of Spiritualism are the grand laws and principles of our philosophy, which, like the deep flowing river, moves silently but resistlessly along, bearing in its course toward the final goal of truth alike those who gladly ride upon its waves and those who, noisily resisting, its current flow, and sport the willing voyagers, but dirty themselves—the most—like the noble craft and the drift wood, the pure water and the scum and filth from either shore. Spiritualism has been exposed (if time and again, if we are to believe those who ever strive to cast obliquity and derision upon the progress of truth and reform; yet somehow it always rises from the defeat, stronger and more vigorous than before the agitation of battle. Agitation, even by our opponents, incites thought, investigation, analysis follows, and the honest seeker never loses ground. Investigation once begun, we are sure of a result; if not as an active worker, at least as an agitator, a disturber in the ranks of superstition and error. We can ask no more. Friend faint-hearted, if by a person on the plane. The whistling was kept up until the doctor gave up, and said it was done better than he could play. This was in the light. Every evening the medium was held by several different persons, and every one of them declared that the medium does not stir when the music is produced. Woonsocket, N. H., Dec. 15, 1868.

Physical Manifestations.

The Hingham Patriot, of Dec. 11th, contains a lengthy account of the physical manifestations of spirit power exhibited in presence of the medium, Charles H. Read, after detailing the various transactions during the séance, the paper asks "philosophers, whether clerical or lay, by what electric force can a subject of a man's head without spilling a drop? or how can electricity slide rings on to a man's arm without untying knots, when he is securely tied? or count raps, or even make them? If any doubt the above, let them investigate."

MISSISS. EDITORS.—I feel as though I ought to make mention of some of the manifestations that have taken place here of late. Some few months ago I got C. H. Read, of your city, to come here, and he had the wonderful manifestations that are generally given in his presence, with ropes and iron rings, &c., which seemed to stir up the people of this place and vicinity, so that the inquiry is, When will he be here again? My answer is, As soon as his engagements will permit. In the midst of this inquiry, my friends from Newport, R. I., Robert Grandall and wife, the musical medium without instruments, whom I have spoken of before, arrived at my residence at the noon train, Dec. 6th. In the evening my house was filled with friends and neighbors, notwithstanding a snowstorm. Miss Emily Peck, a music teacher, played on the piano, and there were no other musical instruments in the house. The light was put out, and immediately we heard various other instruments playing in company with the piano. Then a weak light was called for by the spirit controlling, for the purpose of an explanation. When the light was produced, Mrs. Grandall was standing by the side of the piano, in an unconscious state, with her right arm paralyzed, her fingers pointing toward the piano, and fifteen inches from the nearest string. The spirit stated that the power used to produce the sounds was electricity, drawn from the persons present.

Then the spirit called for a skeptical person to hold the medium's left hand. We all joined hands and the lights were put out. We then heard music, in company with Miss Peck, that she said could not be produced on the piano, for amongst the different instruments we heard was the double bass viol played on lower notes than there is on a piano. We continued those séances for nine successive nights with complete success, the house being filled with skeptics and friends.

I will mention that we covered the piano, leaving the keyboard out, and Dr. Buffum, of this place, played upon the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Grandall and myself being present. There was heard a distinct whistling of the tune, as by a person on the piano. The whistling was kept up until the doctor gave up, and said it was done better than he could play. This was in the light. Every evening the medium was held by several different persons, and every one of them declared that the medium does not stir when the music is produced. Woonsocket, N. H., Dec. 15, 1868.

Verification of a Spirit Message.

It is gratifying to us, as no doubt it is to many of our readers, to have the spirit communications published in our "Message Department" vouchsafed for by some one sufficiently acquainted with the spirit world in earth-life to do so. We know them to be genuine spirit messages, but cannot possibly know that all the statements made are correct. Spirits are as liable to make mistakes as mortals, but that does not vitiate the fact of the return of the spirit, or its power to communicate. We have received quite a number of such verifications, which we shall lay before our readers soon. In the meantime we invite their attention to the following note, which speaks for itself:

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have for some time past been anxiously anticipating the publication of the communication from the Rev. John P. Smith, D. D., late of Homerton, England, through Mrs. Conant, and I am very highly pleased and gratified by its appearance in the last number of the *Banner of Light*. I have a brother, Rev. Alexander Good, who is a minister among the Dissenters of England, near London, of over half a century standing, and he was a pupil of the late Rev. John P. Smith, D. D., and educated for the ministry expressly by him. For several years I myself (with our family) regularly attended the ministry of the late Rev. John P. Smith, D. D., at the Gravel Pit Meeting-house in Halkney, near London. Under those circumstances, therefore, I felt peculiarly and uncommonly interested in the matter, and from the very intimate knowledge and acquaintance I have of the character, both public and private, of the revered and learned gentleman, I flatter myself my testimony to and opinion of the communication may be favorably accepted by the public.

The Rev. John P. Smith, D. D., is the author of some of the most elaborate and highly approved works on religious subjects and religious controversy extant. This communication, through Mrs. Conant, will, consequently, on account of his standing and influence in society, have a very powerful and unusual effect on a class and society, (the Dissenters) in England, not easily approached or otherwise reached. The wording of the communication is singularly felicitous, and exhibits the learned doctor's manner of expressing himself most favorably. Any one acquainted with his writings will at once recognize this remarkable characteristic. With pleasure, therefore, I take the liberty to send you these lines, and am always respectfully, PETER P. GOON. Plainfield, Union Co., N. J., Dec. 14, 1868.

G. W. Swan, M. D.

Dr. Swan, of Gouverneur, N. Y., recently called at our office, and in the course of conversation related some wonderful cures he had performed by the laying on of hands. It is only a year since he ascertained that he possessed the "gift of healing" by manipulation, which fact we duly chronicled at the time. Since then his labors have been principally confined to the region in which he is known professionally as a physician and surgeon, and notwithstanding the fact, as he says, that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," yet the secular papers in that region, and the published certificates of physicians of all schools, fully attest to the healing powers of Dr. Swan. They say that they do not know on what principle or by what method these cures are performed, but the fact that they have been made cannot be denied. The doctor has given some evidence of his gifts in this city—that of a physician, who had been suffering from a spinal difficulty, who was relieved of all pain, soreness and lameness almost instantly. Dr. Swan informs us that he feels assured he should give satisfaction were he to remain in N. Y., and shall probably spend most of the winter in that city and the western part of the State.

Massachusetts Tachygraphic Society.

This Society (a branch of the American Tachygraphic Association) held its quarterly meeting at Beval Place, Boston, on Wednesday, A. M., December 16th. After the reading of the records of the previous meeting, and the transaction of some preliminary business, the members listened to an address from Prof. D. P. Lindsley, (the inventor of the art of Tachygraphy) in which he gave an account of the progress which this superior style of short-hand is making in this country and Europe.

The objects of this Society are to induce the study of a system of brief forms of expression for written or spoken language, as prepared by D. P. Lindsley, under the name Tachygraphy. Though all new things move slowly, yet there seems to be no reason why this improvement in an important science should not finally win its way to general favor and acceptance.

Another Spiritual Paper.

It would seem that Spiritualist publishers are dearly in love with the word "Banner," perhaps on account of their appreciation of and affection for the BANNER OF LIGHT. Be that as it may, we certainly have no objection to be patterned after, not the least. It only shows we are worth patterning after. Let us see: The California spiritual paper was called the "Banner of Progress"; another, in Chicago, is designated the "Lycium Banner"; and now one has been started in Philadelphia, entitled the "White Banner." It is published twice a month by T. Marston, Richner & Co., at \$1.00 per year. The publishers announce their intention of enlarging whenever their patronage warrants. We cordially extend the hand of fellowship to our contemporary, and bid it God-speed in the mighty work in which it has enlisted.

28th Read the remarks of Core L. V. Daniels and A. J. Davis in regard to Children's Lyceums, which will be found in the report of the National Lyceum Convention on our second page. All the other speeches will be found interesting.

New Publications.

THE PRESENT AGE AND INNER LIFE: Ancient and Modern Spirit Mysteries Classified and Explained. A sequel to "Spiritual Intercourse," revised and enlarged. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Illustrated with engravings. Boston: William White & Co.

The Publishers offer this latest book from Davis as a compend of the harmonious philosophy of Spiritualism, and a repository of facts demonstrating the grand truth of open communication between the two worlds. The gifted and inspired author here furnishes a complete and thorough treatment of the laws and conditions of mediumship. His pages are a plain and exhaustive consideration of the facts and principles of Spiritualism, both ancient and modern. "Life and Immortality" are here brought to light. The frontispiece of itself is a scientific setting forth to the eye of the different regions in which Man dwells, and of the different laws which govern him in the same. Not less valuable are the reflections which naturally rise out of the author's inspired treatment of his theme, than the suggestions that start thick as spring grass from his development of the subject. We commend this latest work of the Great Seer as worthy to crown all his previous efforts, because it is a practical, but not less beautiful and impressive, condensation of the wisdom, and love, and insight, and experience which it has been divinely given his rare spirit to know and realize.

HUMAN NATURE and the LONDON SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE for December have been received, and do not require of us the statement that they are excellent numbers of sterling spiritual magazine.

THE RADICAL for December has articles from John Weiss, Samuel Johnson, J. Stahl Patterson and others. It is vigorous, aggressive and full of living energy. LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is out for January, 1869, and breaks to the view the promise which was made by its successful publisher for the next year. Lippincott has provided a signal success among magazines. It has an eminently magazine-like look and flavor. Its variety is marked, its tone finished, and its execution admirable. Popularly must necessarily go with a publishing enterprise resting on such a basis. An original novel opens the year, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen, which is followed by Golden Wedding Poems by Stoddard, Baker and Bayard Taylor, and other fine articles in prose and verse by T. G. DeLeon, Edgar Fawcett, Rebecca Harding Davis, George M. Towle, Jane J. Austin and others. This number opens the third volume and second year of the Lippincott, which pledges only reading of the highest literary quality.

THE GALAXY for January, 1869, opens its leaves with a glittering column of fresh and racy articles, splendidly worthy of its high reputation. The New York Journalists are described by Eugene Benson. The Liberal Triumvirate of England is a timely article. Verses of rare flavor follow from Steadman and Stoddard. Richard Grant White continues his admirable series of papers on Words and their Uses in "English Grammar." Edwin Booth is analyzed in prose and praised in verse. Bryant tries his hand at a piece of classic verse. T. W. Parsons sings on the Swallows. And the Miscellaneous, the Drift Wood, and the Nebula are the strongest additional enticements for the eager reader.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS greets the New Year with a fine portrait of Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, in his cabin, pen in hand and lamp swinging above his head. Its stories and verses assure the juvenile reader that lies beyond for the twelve numbers that are to follow. The publishers propose generous things for the coming year, among them the Story of a Bad Boy, by Aldrich; a series of biographical sketches of Navigators, Voyagers and Discoverers, by Parton; a series of practical papers, by Edward Everett Hale; a list of scientific papers by Mrs. Agassiz; articles on mechanism, by Troubridge; dialogues by Epes Sargent; and a rich variety of amusements, such as puzzles, charades, rebuses, and the like.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January begins its twenty-third volume. It contains articles in prose and verse by T. W. Higginson, Bayard Taylor, Eugene Benson, Edward Everett Hale, James Russell Lowell, Whitier, Dr. Bowditch, Parton, Bryant, Howells, Dr. Holmes and Whipple. Rarely does even the Atlantic compass such a vigorous variety between a single month's paper covers. The reader will find a feast set before him, and declare at the outset that this price of American monthlies has not yet been paralleled by a competitor.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for January opens with a new story by Kimball, a serial production, and is followed by a poem from Bryant, and entertaining and suggestive articles, in story and essay, from Konan, Paulding, Glyndon, Fenimore Cooper, Lucy H. Hooper, Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, Faxon, Colgate, Johnson and Ch. Tyler. Literature, art and science abroad are put into a separate article. The character of Putnam is ably maintained, and it holds out promise of the first class for the new year, which will certainly be kept. Received by A. Williams & Co.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE holds its place in the literary ranks for favor, and is a handsome and cleverly made-up monthly, containing selections from the best daily and weekly journals, as well as the foreign magazines and reviews. Published by Turnbull & Murdock, Baltimore. ONWARD is the title of Mayo Reid's new magazine for "the Youth of America." It is published by Carlton, of New York, and makes a fine presentation appearance. The title is rather strained, and the title-page illustration decidedly out; but the contents are varied and lively, fresh and vigorous and attractive. We wish the publisher and editor full success.

Miss Eliza A. Pittsinger.

Miss Pittsinger, the California poetess, will give readings of some of her favorite productions, at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23d. The California press are unanimous in her praise. The *San Francisco Mercury* says: "Her elocution is admirable, her positions graceful, and her gestulations few and very appropriate." The *Meadow Lake Sun* (Cal.) says: "Miss P. has but few, if any, superiors in the art of elocution." The *San Francisco American Flag*, referring to one of her performances, uses the following language: "Miss Pittsinger's recitations were delivered splendidly, particularly her own remarkable poem, 'The Eagle,' the spirit of which is exactly suited to her style. Miss Pittsinger possesses the rare accomplishments of soul and genius; her expression is intense and electric, and, on this occasion, her success was complete and triumphant." We would recommend our readers to investigate for themselves in the matter, by patronizing this enterprising lady in her entertainment.

Our Friends

In various parts of the country are enjoined to put their shoulders to the wheel and work manfully for the right, in the great struggle before them, and especially to guard against the enemies in our own household—the wolves in sheep's clothing—who would sink our good ship to aggrandise themselves. These are the "jugglers" in the cause. Let Justice be meted out fairly, and money walk at her right hand.

Beautiful Landscape Paintings.

F. T. Somerby, whose studio is at 65 Cornhill, in this city, has recently finished some very fine landscapes, which he will dispose of at a low figure, if applied for during the holidays. We mention this unbeknown to the artist, for we know that some of our readers would like to possess one or more of these excellent artist's pictures. Several of the paintings which adorn our Free Circle Room are some of his earlier productions.

New Music.

C. M. Tremaine, No. 481 Broadway, New York, has issued the following pretty ballads which are sure to please the singer and listener: "It is not your business why," music by Aug. Coll; "It will not do to tell," by H. P. Danks; "Don't know how they do it, but they do," words by Laura T. music by Henry Tucker.

Concord, N. H.

Dr. French Webster writes us a pretty strong commendation of the ability of Mr. James B. Morrison, of Haverhill, the boy medium, as a lecturer. He says he has been speaking in Concord recently; that he is a good inspirational lecturer, truthful, honest and upright, and recommends him to Societies elsewhere.

Core L. V. Daniels, during her recent course of lectures in Philadelphia, met with unprecedented success. Her audiences in Concord Hall were very large. During this month she lectures in Washington. The last three Sundays in January she is engaged in this city, for the Music Hall course of Sunday afternoon lectures. Many here are anxious to listen to her fine inspirations.

Spiritualism in London.

The London Spiritual Magazine for December contains the following items of interest:

"A Series of" Conferences. Topics of interest in connection with modern Spiritualism have been commenced, and Rooms, 145 Gower street, Euston Road, Mrs. Emma Harris and other well known friends of Spiritualism take part in the proceedings. Tickets of admission can be had on application to Mr. Thomas Slater, Honorary Secretary, 136 Euston Road, N. W.

We have received a circular announcing that a room has been taken at No. 2 Great Cornhill street, Russell Square, for the purpose of holding séances, soirées, and other friendly meetings; and also for supplying to some extent the need of evening the 1st of December, and will continue each succeeding Tuesday, commencing at 7 1/2 P. M. Subscribers of one guinea per annum, will have the privilege of inviting a friend to each séance. Half-guinea subscribers will be entitled to all other privileges, this one excepted. Friends wishing to become members are requested to communicate (as early as possible) with H. Blofield, Treasurer, 208 Euston Road, London.

MR. COUSIN ON SPIRITUALISM.—Our true doctrine, our true flag in Spiritualism, that philosophy as solid as granite, which began at the feet of Plato and Aristotle, and which has spread abroad in the world, which descends upon the severe forms of modern genius, which in the nineteenth century was one of the glories and forces of our country, which perished with the national grandeur in the present century M. Roger Collard came to the aid of public instruction, whilst M. de Ohtaurand, Madame de Stael and M. L. de Quincy transferred it into the literature of the arts. To it is rightly given the name of *Spiritualism*, because its character is fact, in that it is a subalternation of the senses to the spirit, and tending, by all the means that reason acknowledges, to elevate and ennoble man. It teaches the spirituality of the soul, the liberty and responsibility of human actions, the dignity of character, and beyond the limits of this world it shows a God, author and father of humanity, who, after having evidently made man, as an excellent end, will not abandon him in the mysterious development of his destiny.

This philosophy is the natural ally of all good causes. It sustains religious sentiment; it secures true art, poetry worthy of the name, and true literature; it is the support of the right; it equally repels the craft of the demagogue and the tyranny; it teaches all to value and respect themselves, and little by little it conducts human societies to the true republic, that dream of all generous souls."

Holiday Presents.

We have some of the best books in the world upon our counters, just such as young and old ought to have—capital volumes to make presents of during the holiday season. Sold cheap for cash. Do not forget to call at 158 Washington street, up stairs, and examine our catalogue.

Portland.

We learn from a correspondent that Mrs. Bronson had a packed house at her first lecture in Portland, Me., on Sunday, Dec. 6th. Her lecture was much liked. She remains there through December.

"SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN—THE REASONS WHY.—By Lois Wakebrook, of St. Louis (Mo.)."—The author declares that women ought to have the right of ballot guaranteed to them is ridiculed by many, but it is not so easy to show its fallacy on the ground of reason, justice, equality and genuine republicanism. Our opinions on it, and long has been, that upon this ground there is no fallacy whatever in a woman's voting; and such is the view taken of the subject by the author of the pamphlet now before us. In a plain, logical and common sense manner she sets forth many arguments, which we deem convincing. Her pamphlet is able and interesting; it is also pervaded throughout by a liberal sentiment that does not stop to compromise with the Bible when it stands in the way of right and justice. The pamphlet deserves a wide circulation.—*Register*. Every woman in the country should have this above work. At least will not hurt them to read a woman's reasons for claiming the right to the ballot. Women should begin to inform themselves upon this matter, for it is right that will be guaranteed to them at no distant future. The pamphlet can be obtained at this office for twenty-five cents.

The Spirit of Prophecy.

The manner in which, through our spiritual intercourse, coming events have been truly foretold, is familiar enough with all believers. I need to allude only to the manner in which the recent rebellion was foretold, and the prophecy given to the world several years before it occurred.

But the "outside world" seem to attach but little importance to this, and they probably will not appreciate it until so many instances occur as to make it in all minds an established fact. It is with that view, and to add to the mass of evidence, that I relate to you a communication I lately had from Lincoln.

It has already been announced, through your columns, that on two occasions I had intercourse with his spirit. These are not, by any means, the only instances. They have become quite common with me, and always having some connection with the affairs of our country.

Last evening I had quite a lengthy communication from him, some extracts from which I send you, that we may by and-by look and see what there is in this Spirit of Prophecy in which we profess to believe. What he said was this:

"I have long tried to gain your brain and your hand, that I might foreshow what, to me, appears the inevitable result of the present state of things. And as nothing, after all, is so marvelous as human nature, and much more intricate than the labyrinthine windings of an intuitive man's thought and acts, I shall prophesy that the next President will astonish the world, as well as the nation over which he has been chosen to preside, by his peculiar sagacity and the selection of his cabinet."

I find him entirely free from the control of magnetic influences, which too often hold the weak and destroy individuality by merging or attempting to merge through imitation into another. He is thoroughly himself, as the world has it, and he is iron-clad spiritually—being helped and held by organization and a class of spirits who, as I have said, are invulnerable.

He can hear the opinions of a multitude, and take the most positive assurance of men's authority, and yet have his own quiet first impression undisturbed. In this, then, he is naturally truly great. And removed as he was from all connection and intercourse with the political world, I can say to you that the hand of God lifted him out, even as it did Oliver Cromwell, to lead the people into the smoother sea of reason and common sense.

Universal suffrage will be handled wisely, if not apparently well. And as Shakespeare has it, "To this complexion must come even us," so perchance while it seems premature, it will also be seen by you to be the only way to settle an unpleasant matter to the South.

He will be a far more judicious adjudicator than I could have been, for he knows vastly more. And I can lift you above the miserable forebodings which selfish man prate of by assuring you that no man could have been selected through whom so just and appreciating a power could flow to his fellowman.

The subjects of taxation and finance will be masterly handled, and the close of his administration will show a degree of progress entirely marvelous, for the key-note of his popularity will be economy and equality."

This is the prophecy, given in Lincoln's very words. Let us wait and see how nearly it will be fulfilled.

Yours, J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, Nov. 26, 1868.

*This is his word, not mine.

The Late Miss S. A. Kilborn, M. D.

EDWARD BANNER OF LIGHT.—In the *Commonwealth* of the 5th inst. you doubtless saw a notice of the departure from this side the Silent River, of Miss Susanna L. Kilborn, M. D., of this place, formerly of Stanstead, Canada East. Miss Kilborn was extensively known as a lecturer on physiology, and as an advocate of a radical reform in the treatment of the insane.

A notice should have been sent to your columns, but was neglected by mistake, unless it has been sent since the issue for Dec. 5th, in which I find no mention of it. Permit me, however, to assure you that she has for years deeply sympathized with the spiritual movement, and has pursued the investigation of the subject with the same unwearied zeal which has characterized her investigation of other subjects bearing upon the relation of mind and matter. Still she required, as many of us do, so large an amount of evidence—evidence of so positive a nature—that she has never felt, until within the past few months, that she knew there remained for us a conscious, independent existence beyond this life. Within that time, however, she had become satisfied that such was the case, and several times remarked, "I do not believe it now; I know it. And I also know that the claims of Spiritualism are based upon facts, for, though I cannot see my friends, I can so feel their presence as to distinguish between them." These remarks were made but a short time before her departure. She also felt that the work she had so earnestly labored to accomplish must be completed on "the other side."

It were more fitting, perhaps, that this had been said by some of her friends who have themselves accepted the Spiritual Philosophy. But if they have not said it I must do so, for justice to that cause and to her memory demands that it be acknowledged. She fell under many and great obligations to numbers of Spiritualists for their sympathy and for their readiness to assist her in her investigations.

Very respectfully, ELIZABETH M. F. DEXTER.

Wellesley, Mass., Dec. 10, 1868.

5,000 are American negroes.

Miscellaneous.

SYSTEMATIC! PERSISTENT! JUDICIOUS!
EVANS' ADVERTISING AGENCY,
 100 Washington street, Boston.
 Is conducted on the principle of recommending to its patrons such papers as will repay their investment. Having special arrangements with all the leading newspapers, Agents, and Editors, in the country, we are enabled to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to advertisers to give us their orders. **Send for Our Circular,** Dec. 18-19

IMPROVEMENT IN
CABINET ORGANS.

(Patented 1868.)

MASON & HAMLIN

IMPROVED VOX HUMANA

Is a new invention, now ready in several styles of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, to which the manufacturers invite attention, believing that it is likely to prove

THE MOST POPULAR IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE

In instruments of this class.

It is now several years since the invention and application to such instruments as the VOX HUMANA, which was first applied by the inventor to the Organs of Mason & Hamlin, who were urged to introduce it to the public. In its then imperfect state, and especially considering its liability to get out of order, they were unwilling to adopt it. From that time, continuous experiments for its improvement have been made in the factory of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company and elsewhere, which have at last been eminently successful, the result being the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, combining several patents.

In combination with the AUTOMATIC BELLows SWELL, used only in these Organs, it wonderfully increases the capacity and beauty of the instrument, imparting delicious qualities of tone, and producing novel and exquisite effects; especially adding to its variety and delicacy of expression, and increasing somewhat its power. The peculiar excellencies of several other instruments are successfully imitated; and altogether, such frequently characterized by organs, as "the effect of a full choir," is simple in its construction, and so easily adapted to get out of order, and requires no additional skill for its use, being operated by the ordinary action of the bellows, requiring no separate pedals.

Styles and Prices.

Attention is invited to the new styles of Organs, and new scale of prices announced this month.

NEW STYLE NO. 21—FIVE STOP DOUBLE REED CABINET ORGAN, with Vox Humana. Case of solid black Walnut, carved and paneled, new design. Stops, Diapason, Viola, Horn, Clarinet, Flute, and Cornet. The best Organ of its size that can be made. Price \$170.

NEW STYLE NO. 22—The same Organ, in Rosewood Case, Price \$200.

NEW STYLE NO. 23—The same in Pine Organ style of Case, Carved and paneled, Walnut, with richly gilt Pipes. Price \$200.

NEW STYLE NO. 27—SUB-BASS AND OCTAVE COUPLER CABINET ORGAN, FIVE STOPS—Diapason, Principal, Octave Coupler, Sub Bass, Vox Humana, Solid Walnut Case. Each key commands four separate reeds, or vibrators. An Organ of surpassing power and brilliancy, and great variety. Price \$250.

STYLE NO. 1—FOUR OCTAVE ORGAN—Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price \$80.

STYLE NO. 3—FOUR OCTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGAN, Solid Walnut Case, plain. Price \$75.

STYLE A—FIVE OCTAVES, ONE STOP—TREMBULANT, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and paneled Walnut Case. Price \$100.

STYLE C—FIVE OCTAVES, FIVE STOPS, VIOLA, DIA- APASON, and Flute, with one set of Vibrators throughout, and Knee Swell. Carved and paneled Walnut Case. Price \$125.

MANY OTHER STYLES AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

The superiority of the MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS is well established. They are the acknowledged standard of excellence among instruments of the class; were awarded the PARIS EXPOSITION MEDAL, and have been honored with an amount and degree of commendation far beyond that of any other instrument of the kind ever given to any other instrument.

A new descriptive and illustrated catalogue, just issued, will be sent free to every applicant.

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY,
 Warehouses, No. 598 Broadway, New York,
 Dec. 18-19 and No. 161 Tremont street, Boston.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

FOR 1869.

THE Conductors of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" intend to preserve the high literary character of the Magazine, and at the same time to give it a more comprehensive and practical character. They have accordingly enlarged the scope of their efforts, and have made for the coming year an increase of its contents, and have made for the coming year an increase of its contents, and have made for the coming year an increase of its contents.

The following are some of the principal features of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1869":

The Story of a Bad Boy. By T. B. ADRIAN. One of the brightest and most entertaining stories ever written for youthful readers.

Gardening for Girls. By the Author of "Six Hundred Dollars a Year."

How to Do It. By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. A series of articles for young folks, on the subjects of "How to Read," "How to Write," "How to Travel," "How to Act in Society," and "How to Work."

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Biographical Sketches of the Great Navigators, Voyagers and Discoverers. By JAMES PARTON.

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Glass-Making, Coal-Mining, Ship-Building, Watch-Making, and other attractive branches of industry, by J. T. KNOWLEDGE.

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Numerous Full Page Illustrations. By the best Artists.

Regular or Occasional Contributions from Mrs. STOW, Mrs. DIAZ, MISS MULLOCK, Mrs. WHITNEY, Mrs. AUSTIN, MISS PIERCE, Miss FLETCHER, Miss WELLS, Miss THAXTER, "ADAM FANT," Mrs. WEEKS, Miss FLETCHER and other popular writers.

TERMS.—\$2.00 a year, in advance; 3 copies, \$5.00; 5 copies, \$8.00; 10 copies, \$15.00. ANNUAL MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS together, \$5.00.

A copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for 1869 will be sent gratis to any person who will send a list of names, and procure a Club for it. Specimen Copy, Premium List, Circulars, &c., sent free on application.

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 (Successors to TOWNSEND & FIELDS),
 Dec. 18-19 124 Tremont street, Boston.

BEECHER'S SERMONS

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THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER (weekly), and BOSTON TRAVELLER (semi-weekly), particularly adapted for country circulation. Every week during the year they will contain one of the following:

BEECHER'S SERMONS,
 Full Reports of Current News,
 Editorials, Correspondence and Miscellaneous Articles,
 Giving in each issue over

Thirty Columns of Reading Matter,
 Making them, at the low price at which they are offered, the BEST and CHEAPEST PAPERS IN THE COUNTRY.

Daily (by mail).....\$10 per year.
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 Five copies (one to the getter-up of Club of Ten).....30.00
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 Twenty copies (one to the getter-up of Club).....25.00
 Payable always in advance.
 Specimen copies sent free.

WORTHINGTON, FLEASHER & CO.,
 Dec. 18-19 Publishers, Traveller Buildings, Boston.

PIANIST'S MATINEE contains National Airs of 30 countries, Opera Melodies, Sonatas, Songs without words, &c. &c. &c. for the Piano. Published by Charles Quilley, 100 Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Contra Altos, 50 Waltzes, 20 sets of Quadrilles, (including dances, Collected from the best sources, and arranged by Charles Quilley, 100 Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Price, boards, Morocco backs, \$3; cloth backs, \$2.50; Morocco backs and covers, \$4; same, full gilt, \$5. A first-class musical present. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Dec. 18-19 103 Court street, Boston.

SPIRITUALISTS' HOME—Board by the Day or Week, at 54 Hudson street, Boston. 6w-11 Nov. 21.

Miscellaneous.

THE NURSERY,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGER READERS.

25 PICTURES IN EACH NUMBER. Subscribers for this January 1, 1869, will receive the December number gratis. Now is the time to subscribe. Liberal discount to clubs. A sample number, with Prospectus and Premium List, mailed for 10 cents. Address, JOHN L. SHOREY, Dec. 18-19 13 Washington street, Boston.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,

323 WASHINGTON STREET,

Corner of West street.

A FEW important questions to those about purchasing a Sewing Machine, which would be answered satisfactorily before a purchase is made:

Why can this Machine be used successfully by everybody?

Why is it the most desirable attachment?

Why can it be the most rapid Machine?

Why can it be the most durable?

Why is it a safe Machine?

Why are its Hemmers and Felters the best in use?

Why cannot its needle be set wrong?

Why cannot it run backward?

Why is it so little liable to rip, in use or wear, than the "Lancaster," while it can be more easily taken out if desired?

Why has it obtained the highest Sewing Machine Court, yet held, the "Grand Trial" at Island Park, a certificate of honor, ranking it seventeen times as valuable as the competing "double thread" one?

Why has there been made and sold fifty per cent. more of the Willcox & Gibbs Machines than any of the double-thread Machines in the same number of its career?

If such results are had, with little advertising, it is not because the Machine has more merit than any other?

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LAURA HASTINGS HATCH, Inspirational Medium, will give Musical Seances every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, at 8 o'clock, at 8 Kirtledge place, opposite 69 Friend st., Boston. Terms \$2.50, Dec. 18-19

MRS. M. E. BEALS,
TEST,
 Business, and Medical Clairvoyant Medium
 Office hours for private sittings, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Free Circles
 Every Wednesday and Friday, at 3 P. M.

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 Every Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

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 DR. WILLIAM H. WHITE, Medical Electrician,
 and teacher of the same, Cures all Diseases that are Curable.

Mrs. J. J. Clark,
 Clairvoyant and Spirit Medium. Examinations of Communications, \$1.00; written examinations from lock of hair, \$2.00. Office No. 4, Chelsea place, from South Bennett street, between Washington and Harrison avenues, Boston. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Oct. 3.

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 AT NO. 226 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON.

Those requesting examinations by letter will please enclose \$1.00, and return postage stamp, and the address, and state sex and age. 13w-Oct. 3.

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 292 Washington street, Boston. Mrs. Latham is eminently successful in treating Humors, Rheumatism, diseases of the Lungs, Kidneys, and all bilious complaints. Parties at a distance examined by a lock of hair. Price \$1.00. 13w-Oct. 3.

MRS. GRIDLEY (formerly Mrs. Spafford),
 has returned to Boston, after an absence of a year, and taken rooms at No. 4 Essex street, where she will be pleased to resume her sittings, in answer to the earnest solicitations of her former patrons. Hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Dec. 18-19

MARY M. HARDY, Test and Business Medium, No. 50 Poplar street, Boston, Mass. Sealed letters answered by a lock of hair, and two red stamps. Circles Thursday and Sunday evenings. 13w-Nov. 21.

MRS. A. J. KENISON, Clairvoyant, Healing and Test Medium, Magnetic Remedies, Symples, &c., can be obtained at 187 Harrison Avenue, between Lovering Place and Asylum street, Boston. 8w-Nov. 7.

NELLIE STARKWEATHER, Writing Test Medium, No. 4 Newton Place, Boston, Mass. Oct. 3-13w

MRS. R. COLLINS, Clairvoyant Physician and Healing Medium, still continues to heal the sick at No. 19 Pine street, Boston, Mass. 13w-Oct. 3.

SAMUEL GROVER, HEALING MEDIUM, No. 13 Dix Place, (opposite Harvard street.) 13w-Oct. 3.

MRS. S. J. YOUNG, Medical Clairvoyant and Test Medium, 56 Pleasant street, Boston, Mass. Oct. 3-13w

MRS. ARMSTEAD, Test Medium, No. 3 Winthrop place, leading from 1819 Washington st., Boston. Oct. 3-13w

MRS. EWELL, Medical and Spirit Medium, Oct. 3-13w

Mrs. E. L. FOWLE, Test Medium, No. 3 Winthrop place, leading from 1819 Washington st., Boston. Oct. 3-13w

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