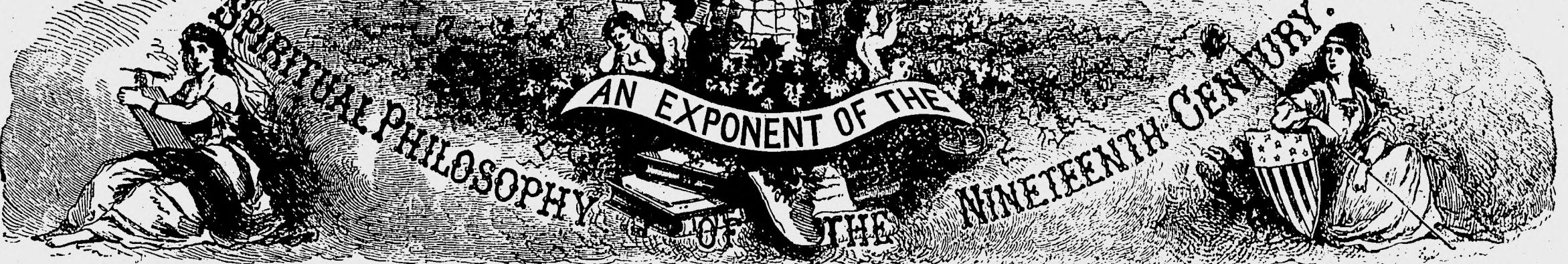


BANNER OF LIGHT.



VOL. XXXIV.

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Banner Contents.

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For the Banner of Light.

"WHITE WOLF," TO HIS WHITE BROTHERS.

[The following poem was inspirationally given through the hand of Franklin Bolles, of Hartford, Ct. (a gentleman sixty-one years of age), who had never before in his long earthly experience been able to express himself, (so writes his son) in rhyme to any degree. Two years ago Mr. Bolles was one of the most bitter opponents of the Spiritual Philosophy, but became interested in it through reading Robert Dale Owen's "Footfalls," and finally accepted the belief of spirit reform.—Ed. B. of L.]

Many, many moons ago,
Dwelt our fathers in these lands;
Hunted here the buck and doe,
Where the white man's wigwam stands.
On your lakes in sunlight gleaming,
Sped we in our light canoe,
Trapped the beaver and the otter,
Till the shades of evening grew.
In the rocky mountain gorges
Slew the panther, killed the bear;
Met our foes in bloody battle,
Rang our war-whoop on the air.
We could not with bow and arrow
Face the rifle and the gun;
And they drove us, slow retreating,
Toward the western setting sun.
Soon our fast decreasing warriors
Gathered in the spirit-land;
And Mantonoma, Uncas,
Saugus, formed a glorious band.
All the white man's wrongs forgotten,
In our hunting-grounds once more
Learn we great Manitou's lessons,
Learn his wisdom evermore.
When from earthly life ascended,
Gathered on this peaceful plain,
Here most distant tribes are blended,
Ne'er to separate again.
From the falls of Minnehaha,
From the great lakes of the north,
From the land of Pocahontas,
From the land of Chocoma's birth—
From the Rocky Mountains come we,
From beyond Nevada's snow,
From the Sacramento's fountains,
Where the shining crystals glow—
From the mighty Mississippi,
From Missouri's turbid stream,
California's rocky gulches,
Where the golden treasures gleam—
From that valley where our fathers
Many, many moons ago,
Reared their wigwams, sat in council,
On the river Ohio—
From our wigwams long deserted,
From our homes of long ago,
We are gathered here in council,
Where the peaceful waters flow.
Here the Spirit Great doth teach us
Love to all his sons below—
Love that makes us all as brothers,
And our hearts with peace to glow.
So we come to earth to cheer you,
Guide, and help you on your way,
Through the darkness that surrounds you,
Lead you up to heaven's bright day.
To the land of endless summer,
Where June roses ever bloom;
Where the breath of pure white lilies
Fills the air with sweet perfume;
Where bright birds are ever flitting,
Through the bowers of Paradise;
Where the air is always balmy
Dear ones meet your ravished eyes!

Edward Eggleston begins a new story in this wise: "Subtraction is the hardest ciphering" in the book. Fifty or sixty years off the date at the head of your letter is easy enough to the 'organ of number,' but a serious strain on the imagination. It is hard to go back to the good old days your grandmother talks about—the golden age when people were not roasted alive in a sleeping couch, but gently tipped over a toppling cliff by a drunken stage-driver! Grand old times were those, in which boys politely took off their hats to the preacher or schoolmaster, solacing their fresh young hearts afterward by making mouths at the back of his great coat. Blessed days, in which persons were stiff, white stocks, and walked with staid dignity, and yet were not too good to drink peach brandy and cherry-bounce with folks; when Congressmen were so honorable that they scorned bribes, and were only kept from killing one another by the exertions of the sergeant-at-arms.

MR. LINCOLN AND BIG EAGLE—A CURIOUS EPISODE.

[From the Chicago Illustrated Journal.]

The present generation will not be likely to forget the horrible Sioux massacre, of August, 1862, in Minnesota, when some ten or twelve hundred persons of both sexes were ruthlessly butchered. Notwithstanding the fact that a succession of terrible events of the Rebellion had familiarized the public with stories of carnage and suffering, these savage atrocities brought a new phase of experience to the common heart, and the shock of the calamity was profound and widespread throughout the land. New Ulm, with some two hundred buildings, was burned; Paynesville was also destroyed, and Glencoe plundered. The distress and terror of the smitten region amounted to a panic. It is estimated that thirty thousand people, scattered over eighteen counties of Minnesota, fled affrighted from their farms, for safety, to districts supposed to be better protected than their own. Col. Sibley found about seven thousand together at St. Peter, destitute of subsistence, and suffering for the ordinary comforts of life. It was long before the painful excitement throughout the State subsided, and a feeling of security against the foe prevailed. Calm investigation, and a thorough knowledge of the treatment which the natives had received at the hands of officials and others, enable us to see that this fiendish outbreak was the natural result of long and grievous abuses. The seed sown through many years produced at last its bloody fruitage. As Indian hatred is indiscriminate, it gluttied itself wherever it had the best opportunity, without regard to character, sex, or age. During the military operations, which were energetic and decisive, many of the Sioux were slain. Little Crow, their leader, deserted by his warriors, was killed at Scattered Lake, by a Mr. Lamson, nearly a year after the massacre. Of some three hundred of those arrested and sentenced to death, thirty-eight were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, lest they might be executed by mob violence—the public exasperation was most intense and bitter—were transported stealthily to Camp McClellan, a military post beautifully situated in the outskirts of Davenport, Iowa, on the upper rapids of the Mississippi. I was living in Davenport during the whole period of the Sioux captivity there, and had opportunity to learn a good deal about them. So far as could be ascertained, I think none of them were actually guilty of participating in the atrocities, while a few evidently attempted to prevent them. I suppose, as a body, they were far more civilized than the average of the tribe. Some of them had the rudiments of an English education, and, as a general thing, they were exemplary in their lives. They seemed to enjoy Christian worship, and welcomed warmly the ministers who occasionally conducted religious services among them.

Not long after their arrival at the post, Bishop Whipple visited them, to their great satisfaction, and I remember that, after he had related to Bishop Lee and myself, a good many facts proving the innocence of some of the accused, he showed us thirty or forty letters, handsomely directed by their own hands, which they had entrusted him to deliver to their friends in Minnesota. In the course of time they were allowed a good many liberties, and it was no uncommon thing to see squads of them bathing or fishing in the river, under the guardianship of two or three soldiers. On one occasion they were visited by some of their distant friends, one of whom, a prominent young chief, whose name I have forgotten, was the most magnificent specimen of the Indian race I ever saw. Happening to meet him for the first time alone, he extended his hand with the grace of a prince, and the cordial hand of a brother, and saluted me in his native tongue. I shall never forget his appearance. My youthful ideal of the red man was satisfied. He was as splendid as a young Apollo. Among the captives was a chief called Big Eagle, about whom the interest of the present article centers. This Indian was of robust frame, rather heavy and severe countenance, and of dignified manners. His natural capacity was good, with some strong traits of character, and his behavior at the post was grave and becoming.

My object in this paper is simply to relate a singular incident of history, which, though curious in itself, gets a peculiar interest from its connection with President Lincoln and his family. The circumstance was the release of this chief, Big Eagle, from prison through alleged spiritualistic influences. Whatever meaning the phenomena of Spiritualism may have to others, in my view, though unsolved, they have no more supernatural character than magnetism or gravitation.

The chief actor in the affair that I am about to describe was Geo. S. C. Dow, Esq., for many years a prominent lawyer and highly esteemed citizen of Davenport, whom I knew intimately, and whose friendship I have enjoyed since 1858. Memoranda of the circumstances were taken at the time of the occurrence, from Mr. Dow's statement to me personally, and the same gentleman has lately furnished me with additional notes on the subject, from which material I compile my narrative. I may state here that the picture of Big Eagle on the first page of the Journal, is engraved from a photograph in the possession of W. A. Remington, Esq., formerly of Davenport, but now of Geneseo, in this State. During an interview of Mr. Dow with Mrs. Conant at her house in Boston, in the fall of 1864, when a small company were present who were interested in spiritualistic manifestations, suddenly a message, purporting to be from the spirit of Little Crow, the deceased leader of the Sioux, came through Mrs. Conant, stating in substance that the release of Big Eagle, from confinement would promote the pacification of his tribe; that the interests of both the white man and the red would be thus effectually served, and that it was useless for the Indians to contend against the powerful armies of the United States. "Wet your powder, throw away your scalping knives, and live in peace with the white man," was a specimen of the messages that Little Crow wished the imprisoned chieftain to bear to his people. It was formally announced, at the time, that the spirit of Willie Lincoln was present. Willie had not long been dead—and that he believed great good would be effected by the liberation of Big Eagle, and would direct the efforts that might be put forth for this end. The request for some one to act accordingly was urged so strongly that Mr. Dow was deeply impressed with his personal duty in the matter, and being from Davenport, where the chief was confined, volunteered to be of any service in the case he could, although he had not known before then even of Big Eagle's existence. The point made was not to save one Indian from a miserable fate, but to promote the good of both nations.

Mr. Dow was then directed by Willie, through Mrs. Conant, to go to Mr. Charles H. Foster, of New York, who would furnish him with a letter

upon the subject from him (Willie) to Mrs. Lincoln that would be effectual. It is only just to state that the mission on which Mr. Dow entered was not one agreeable to his taste, nor likely to conduce to his advantage. In fact, it was both inconvenient and expensive, and at the outset had little to encourage hopes of success. Still it must be confessed that his feelings were enlisted by the almost pathetic plea to which he had listened, and his curiosity was excited by the singular means that were evidently to be employed in the conduct of his errand, though his judgment taught him how the whole matter would strike a cool observer. On reaching New York, Mr. Dow introduced himself to Mr. Foster by saying, "I am the person who is to take a letter from Willie Lincoln to his mother," stating nothing about the object of the letter, nor the events that led to the application for it. Foster replied, "This is strange. I have been trying to write one to her for some time," and, sitting down, at once wrote what purported to be a letter from Willie to his mother, making certain interesting statements, and begging her, in his own affectionate way, to intercede with the President for Big Eagle's release, and insisting upon its expediency. Before this visit was ended, an event occurred which I relate in the exact words of Mr. Dow himself: "After Foster had written and handed me the letter, and as I was about to leave the room, he said, 'Perhaps there is somebody who would like to talk with you.' When immediately there were tremendous raps upon the underside of the table some six feet from us. He said, 'Yes,' and rolling back the cuff of his coat and exposing his upper wrist, there appeared in blood-red letters the initials A. M. D., an inch or more in length; these remained for several seconds, and then faded out. I inquired, 'Who is A. M. D.?' when he replied, 'It is not a good morning for this kind of manifestation, but let us see what he will write.' Sitting down at a table, he wrote off hurriedly, Albert Marshall Dow, and handing me the paper, said, 'That is the person.' I told him that I had a brother of that name who died in California in 1853.

On reaching Washington, Mr. Dow sent the letter to Mrs. Lincoln, and the interview which he asked was immediately granted. This meeting was described to me as deeply affecting; and to narrate all its incidents would be an invasion of the sacred privacy of the maternal heart which had been so grievously smitten. Willie Lincoln was a fair, bright boy, very winning in his manners, and of a most engaging disposition. His nature, indeed, had just that flower-like sweetness which steals into one's affections, and makes one better and happier. Thousands who now remember his sunny face and gentle ways shed tears when he passed away. While he was a great favorite generally, it is no wonder that he was such a light and joy in the family, and that the life of the parents was so tenderly bound up in his own. His death was a terrible blow to them, and the wound of their bereavement was still fresh and sore when Mr. Dow came to Washington. Mrs. Lincoln told him that she had been expecting to hear from Willie for some time, and expressed a strong desire that his wishes respecting Big Eagle's liberation should be carried out. The conversation, which was deeply interesting, lasted for more than half an hour, and Mr. Dow retired with the assurance that Mrs. Lincoln would lay the whole matter before her husband, and use her influence in behalf of the proposed measure. But it was necessary for Mr. Dow to see the President himself. For a private citizen to get a conference with the President at that time was not easy, and to approach him with a request to liberate a condemned Sioux warrior would seem simply a piece of folly. It was just before the Presidential election. There was great excitement throughout the country, and the government was crowded with business. Mr. Lincoln himself was pressed down by manifold cares and labors, and harassed almost to death by public interests of great moment, and by constant engagements. Nevertheless, an interview was granted Mr. Dow, at which the President showed that he had been put in possession of the matter of Willie's letter. In discussing the sub-



"BIG EAGLE," ONE OF THE CHIEFS OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

ject, while he seemed struggling with suppressed emotion, it was clear that he sought conscientiously to do his duty. His inquiries were pertinent and searching, but all the while, it was plain that the memory of his dear boy was working at his great, strong heart. Finally, the last point on which he wished to be quite satisfied was concerning Mr. Dow's responsible character and standing. Ample evidence on this score was afforded him by a letter which Mr. Dow bore from Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice President. The interview terminated as Mr. Dow had hoped. The President gave him an order, written hastily with lead pencil on a slip of paper, for the release of the Indian chief, and, the same day, met him again, by appointment, for further explanations. This order, though expressing Mr. Lincoln's wishes, owing to its informality, was not obeyed. After some delay, another was procured on the strength of the first, through the military department at Washington. This original special order lies before me now, as I write. It is a printed form, with the subscription to Capt. Vandeverter and what follows written in red ink. I copy the document, which belongs to Mr. Jas. Thompson, of Davenport:

Special Order No. 436. "WAR DEPARTMENT. 'ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, 'WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1864. 'Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, with the receipt of this order, he is hereby released from confinement and set at liberty. 'By order of the President of the United States, 'Official: E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. Gen. 'E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen. 'CAPT. JAMES VANDEVERTER, Com'g Sub. Pals. 'Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

This identical order Mr. Dow sent to James Thompson, Esq., a well-known and highly respected citizen of Davenport, and also a friend of mine, who was conversant with all the proceedings thus far in the case, with the request that he should see to the execution of it. Mr. Thompson at once presented the document to Capt. Judd, Commandant of the prison, who declined to obey it without further instructions, treating the bearer as if he were the victim of some delusion. A remark of the Captain, that "they were not accustomed to obey spirits, whether their orders came through adjutant generals or anybody else," will show how Mr. Thompson's application was received at the prison. It happened that the sentry on guard that day was a Spiritualist, and hearing the conversation—between the Captain and Mr. Thompson, gave the latter an opportunity to converse with Big Eagle through an interpreter, so that the Chief had the pleasure of hearing what had been done for him. Mr. Dow was notified at Washington of this failure, and immediately proceeded to work up the matter, though with considerable difficulty, to a successful issue. Some sort of red-tape had been the hindrance, and when certain technical objections were settled between the Federal authority and that of the State where the convict was sentenced, the way was clear. So, upon Mr. Dow's arrival in Davenport, he, in company with his friend Thompson, on applying at Post McClellan, had the pleasure, after a little delay, of seeing Big Eagle set at liberty.

Mr. Dow had not communicated with Mrs. Conant or any of her friends, the news of his success; in fact, the operations connected with the matter which had commanded his services for several weeks had been kept a profound secret. But on the very day that the order for the release of Big Eagle was carried out, Mrs. Conant wrote a letter, purporting to be from Little Crow, congratulating Mr. Dow on the issue of his efforts, and thanking him for his labors. Mr. Dow states, also, that when he called on Mrs. Conant, at his next visit to Boston, the spirit of Little Crow, as she affirmed, made her get down on her knees and express the gratitude he felt for the good that had been accomplished by the liberation of his brother chief. It is worthy of note that the effect of Big Eagle's release did seem beneficial, and there is reason to believe that he used a wholesome and restraining influence among his people.

The remainder of the Sioux prisoners were set

at liberty in April, 1866, being taken by the way of St. Louis to the reservation of Nebraska (running water), in the northeast corner of Nebraska. Lieutenant Mitchell, commanding Company C, 3d U. S. Regulars, had charge of their transportation, which was quietly and happily conducted. HORATIO N. POWERS.

Spiritual Phenomena.

Physical Manifestations in Presence of Maud E. Lord—Dark Circle; Manifestations in the Light, in presence of Master DeWitt C. Hough; Testimony in Favor of Hazelton's Spirit-Photographs; Spiritual Awakening in the "Island Ward."

In view of the increase of the physical type of spirit manifestations, we have decided to give, in the current number some important facts which have recently come to the notice of ourselves or our correspondents:

The Mediumistic Work accomplished by Maud E. Lord.

On Saturday evening, Jan. 24th, our reporter formed one of a party of some twenty ladies and gentlemen, called together, per invitation, at the residence of L. A. Bigelow, Esq., corner Washington and Waltham streets, Boston, to witness some of the peculiar phenomena which occur in the presence of Mrs. Lord. The visitors met in the dining-room, the chairs, arranged in the close-drawn circle with which all are familiar who have attended one of Mrs. L.'s seances, were filled—the medium being seated in the centre, as is her wont—the rules of the meeting were briefly stated, and the lights extinguished, darkness of an Egyptian type supervening. As has been previously stated regarding her seances, the parties present were required to continue the grasp of hands throughout the entire sitting, the left hand of each individual being placed around the right wrist of the person on the left, thus giving each one the use of the right hand to grasp anything which might be presented, or to clasp the invisible palms which might seek such close acknowledgment.

The members, skeptic and believing, sat quietly for a few seconds, the spirit-operators apparently improving the time in the condensation of power, and then commenced a series of those wonderful demonstrations of active, intelligent force at work in the room, outside of and beyond the possibilities of the medium or the company, which have been so frequently treated of in these columns, and also in those of the secular and spiritual press in all parts of the United States in which Mrs. Lord has been. Without endeavoring to follow the phenomena in the exact order in which they were presented, the following sketch is drawn up as the gist of the proceedings:

A MUSIC BOX. In a round tin case, and furnished with a crank, a *la* hand organ, was deposited in the hands of several parties in succession at their request; at other times it was floated above the heads of the circle, high up toward the ceiling, and while there was played in regular manner, the peculiarity of its formation requiring *two* hands, i. e., one for holding the box and one for turning the handle, while the palms of Mrs. Lord were heard constantly clapping together (as is her custom) to demonstrate that she did not move from her position in the centre of the circle.

FLOWERS WERE BROUGHT Into the room and distributed among the company, although the door was tightly closed during the seance.

SPIRIT VOICES. Were audibly heard, their conversation with relatives and friends present, being of marked interest to those concerned, the words being distinctly uttered, and the manner of expression being marked with unmistakable individuality. One lively and fun-loving spirit, who in the physical bore the name of "Sawyer," came to banter with a gentleman friend in the circle, and showed himself as much at home in repartee as when he exercised his organ of mirthfulness in earth-life. Parents present recognized their little ones, and many tests were given of spirit identity which, while a source of intense gratification to the recipients, would not be of any marked interest to the public.

THE MOTHER OF MR. MASSEY.

In the course of the seance Gerald Massey, who was present, received a remarkable proof of continued existence beyond death, from the spirit of his mother. At a previous sitting with Mrs. Lord, the medium described a spirit lady, old and grey, who appeared near him. He saw by the word-portraiture that it must be his mother, but said he was not yet aware that she was dead, a letter received by him from England having informed him, however, that his aged parent was so reduced by sickness that the next account he received would probably be that of her decease. The spirits also wrote on the slate at Mrs. Hardy's materialization seance (held the previous Wednesday evening), "Yours shall meet you and speak soon," and upon his question as to "When?" the answer was written "Next Saturday night." While sitting in the circle on this, the foretold Saturday night, Mr. M. became conscious of the pressure of hands familiar in their touch, and which he at once recognized as his mother's, but said nothing till she spoke to him in an audible voice, "It is all clear to me now." He had always told her that the varied relations of life, death and immortality would be more lucidly presented to the spirit on its entrance into the next stage of being, and her first effort from the soul-world was to acquaint him that his assu-

10

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The **POSITIVES** cure Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, Pains of all kinds; Diarrhea, Dysentery, Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Worms; all Female Weaknesses and derangements; Erys. Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Spasms; all high grades of Fever, Small Pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Erysipelas; all Inflammations, acute and chronic.

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Both the **POSITIVE** and **NEGATIVE** are needed in Chills and Fever.

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— COMBINED.**

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From Father or Brother,
For a Wife or a Daughter.

A Sister or Mother!
As we have fully expressed an opinion of its merits here
before, we prefer to let our patrons speak, who are
fully endorsing our latest expression of the Sewing
Machine. The following will suffice as specimens:

*Office of Rural Progress Club,
J. W. Higgs, Professor,
West Macdonald, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1896.*

BEARWITH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY:

Gents: The Machine has arrived, and has been used
long and tested by our family. Here there are but
42 machines, and all are in use. The best I prefer
to it, in other, in several points. Please send me two box

A Sister or Mother!

AS we have fully expressed an opinion of its merits here before, we prefer to let our patrons speak who are fully endorsing our highest expressions of the wonderful invention. The following will suffice as a specimen:

*Office of Rural Engineer Club,
WEST MADISON, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1874.*

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Gents: The Machine has arrived, and has been tried around and tested in our test families, where there are four or five machines, and all of them are giving the most reliable results together, in several points. Please send me two books of instruction for working the machine. We had one, but it is laid aside for good.

Yours truly,
J. W. HILLIGES, F. M.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of \$5 the balance, 40c. in advance by express.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.
Jan. 3, 1862 Broadway, New York.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers with the added Extra Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for Rent, in Cities or Countries, during the Winter Season, at the

[illegible]

A Sister or Mother!

AS we have fully expressed an opinion of its merits here before, we prefer to let our patrons speak, who are all well satisfied with the product and the superb invention. The following will suffice as specimens:

Office of "Rural Empire,"
J. W. Briggs, Proprietor,
West Madison, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1876.

SIR,

Gentl's. The Machine has arrived, it has been round and tested upon best families, where there are four \$20 machines; and all agree that the Beckwith is preferable to any other. It is simple, strong, durable, and two copies of instruction for working the machine. We had one, but it is mislaid or lost.

Yours truly,
W. H. Briggs, P. M.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of \$4; the balance, \$15, on delivery by express.

BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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New and Second-hand, First-class Makers
With the Lowest Prices for Cash, or on Instal-
ments for rent, in Cities or Countries, during the
Financial Crisis. Apply to
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A Sister or Mother!

I have fully expressed an opinion of its merits here before, and I am glad to prefer to let our patrons speak who are fully conversant with her history, progress and successful invention. The following will suffice as a specimen:

Office of "Rural Empire," No. 7,
WEST MADISON ST., N.Y. CITY, Nov. 20, 1864.

HON. FRANKLIN M. HUNT, Governor.

SIR:—**BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.**

finks. The Machine has arrived, and has been tried many times and tested upon best families, where there are four or five married men and all agree that the Beckwith's is preferable to all others, in several points. These send me two books of instruction for working the machine. We had one, it is instead of lost. Yours truly,

J. W. HERGESS, P. M.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of \$4; the balance, \$15, on delivery by express.

"BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 1, 362 Broadway, New York.

Jan. 3.

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Women. New York, Nov. 22, 1864.

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MILFORD BRADY, D.D., J. L. BLOCHMAN, Esq., of New York City, Letter to Dr. J. A. ELLIOTT, dated Feb. 1st, 1885.
214 East Fourth St., New York City, Station D, New York City.

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Frank White's address for March is Springfield, Mass. William Hutton is speaking in Troy, N. Y., February 14th, and may be addressed for further engagements at that time.

New Publications.

SOURCE OF THINGS; OR, PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCHES AND CONCLUSIONS. By William Denton, V.M.S., LL.D. and LL.M. Issue of the first volume of this remarkable work early will prepare the public for the succeeding ones. These are, under the eye, entering the thoughts, the sphere of action, examining the past, and peering into the future, with most accurate views of life, the human condition to appropriate. The scope of the vision which underlies the substance of this work extends researches and theories in geography, archaeology, geology and astronomy; in fine, all that pertains to our planet and to the universe. One who reflectively pursues this work will be sure to become absorbed in the grand and mysterious statements, partly confirmed, partly self-difficult, which through and by his faculties of recognition. The universe opens wonderful doors to receive and hide from sight human emotions which had previously been regarded as the light of wisdom, such views of the universal creation

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ere is a book that ought to be read by all young persons, and many of their elders, for the practical good it is capable of doing. It teaches, as its chosen motto purports, that "the passions can augment the number and intensity of diseases to a point which it is impossible to figure; and, reciprocally, the hideous empire of physical pain can be contracted by virtue within limits that cannot be fixed." The subject, ordinarily regarded as too delicate for plain and impressive discussion, is one of the most vital ones known to the race, and the perils that

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ained in the single phrase—renouncement of lustful
tations. The beautiful life is only the self-restrained,
e pure but strong character is that which wastes nothing
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irely new dress. The appearance of this popular journal of melody—always attractive and welcome—has here elved the finishing touch. Neatness and avoidance of play, blended with reading matter, prose and poetic, ey and replete with information, the whole furnishing a frame within which are set nine pages of choice music.

RECEIVED: THE HERALD OF HEALTH for February—Good & Holbrook, publishers, 13 and 15 Laight street, New York City.

SCHOOLDAY MAGAZINE for February—J. W. Daugh-

BRIGGS & BRIGGS' QUARTERLY ILLUSTRATED FLORAL ORK.—This is a stout catalogue—gotten up in the highest style of typographic art, on fine paper, and rendered attractive by colored and other plates—in which this enterprising publisher, with one of the best artists in the country, has

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The *First-Fruit* hall, Parker Memorial building—The *Union Spiritualists' Union* hold meetings, for addresses, conferences, etc., every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock, in its hall, corner of Appleton and Berkeley streets. All spiritualists and friends of Liberalism are cordially invited to attend. *Admission Free.* H. F. Gardner, President.

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rs. S. A. Floyd, at 2½ and 7½ p. m. The audience priv-
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cellent quartette singing. Public invited. The Children's
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and Essex streets, every Sunday, at 10½ o'clock. G. W.

Text Circles are held at Nassau Hall, corner Washington and Common streets (entrance from No. 8 Common street), every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. Mrs. L. W. Litch and others, mediums. Seats free.

Columbia Hall, 176 Tremont street.—Sunday morning circle, Mrs. Belle Bowditch, medium, 8-11 P. M. a free circle. P. D. Higgins, leader. Entrance free. Trem. E.

Temple Hall.—Spiritual meetings are held every Sunday in this hall, 108 Boylston street. Test Circle morning and afternoon. Good mediums present. Circle or lecture every Sunday evening. The Lyceum meets every Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Dr. C. C. York, Conductor.

February 8th, the usual exercises of the Children's Progressive Lyceum No. 1 were varied by recitations from Rudolph Burtleson, Cynthia Hull and May Potter, and singing by Henry Dodge and Edna Bragdon. The Jyng movements were directed by Mr. French and Misses Stone and Thomas.

Mrs. Sarah A. Floyd interested large audiences on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 8th. Good singing by the choir.

A *Masquerade Ball* will be given at this hall on Wednesday evening, March 11th, under the direction of the following named gentlemen: T. L. Barlow and H. B. Goodale.

Committee of Reception; H. W. Kittredge, T. L. Barlow, J. S. French, W. S. French, H. B. Cooledge and C. A. Ross, Floor Directors. Tickets—gentlemen \$1.00, ladies 50 cents—can be obtained of the Managers and of the Janitor at the Hall. Dancing from 8½ till 2 o'clock. Music, F. M. Carter's popular Band.

Temple's Hall, 280 Washington Street.—We are informed that some of the mediums of Boston and vicinity have instituted a course of meetings at this hall of a social and conversational nature, the object of which is to create harmony, acquaintanceship and mutual development among the earthly instruments of spirit communion. Ses-

during which J. H. Hartley, Mrs. Dr. Cutter, Mrs. Liek, Mrs. Dr. DeArbourn, Mrs. C. F. Tabor, Drs. Colby, Coffin and others participated in remarks—were found to be instructive and well attended. The meetings will be continued till further notice on Thursday evening of each week. Subject for conversation on Feb. 19th is "Hill Country."

the best promote the welfare of our mediums?" The public and mediums generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Codman Hall, 176 Tremont street.—A "Children's Progressive Lyceum" was organized, in connection with the meetings held at this hall, on Sunday, Jan. 11th, 1874. It

already numbered fifty scholars, and we gladly invite all who are interested in the cause to come and labor with us in our good work. Our meetings are held every Sabbath afternoon at one o'clock.

DAVID BROWN, *Con.*

CHELSEA.—Prof. Torrey will lecture at Granite Hall Building, Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

ERRATUM.—*Dear Banner:* In my strictures of last week, under the caption "Sinning Against the Holy Ghost," an inadvertent error occurred in the improper use of the word "ethics." Nothing could be further from my intention than was the idea of calling in question the "system of morals" by which the gentleman is governed. Please bear me the correction.

"aphysics," would have answered my purpose better; and
 "ontology" better still. That Mr. H. is "upright before
 God, and downright before man." I have no reason to
 doubt, Sincerely, HORATIO N. SPOONER.

A BIOGRAPHY

The book contains a mass of the minutiae of Mrs. C's confidential life, and the present edition, together with extracts from the diary of her physician, selections from the letters received very largely supplement the communications given through her organum at the Banner of Light Free Circles; and spirit messages, essays and instructions from a uniform intelligence in the other life.

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Those who would know of the dark, bitter experience which, though it lies the pathway along the mediocrity of Calvary—and those also who would sense, in a certain degree at least, the first fresh breeze of the infinite springtime of rejuvenating reward for labors done—should read this book. For the powers of the world, though the bodily powers may be abated and the physical eye grow dim, should read this plain, unvarnished tale of one who, halting in the red autumn sunset of life, (while the world is in the red autumn sunset of its life), has seen the waving harvests of spiritual benefit and advancement which shall find reapers in at least another generation of human beings.

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