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Professor D. C. Seymour.

Excepting a few months last year and this Prof. Seymour, with his sublime pen, has charmed the readers of HUMAN NATURE in almost every issue since its birth. We are rather stealing a march on our old friend by introducing on this page this month his "shadow" taken ten years ago, but we believe it is the last photograph he had taken and represents him when in better health than he is today. His earnest labors in the lecture field for many years have been very exhausting for one who inherited such a frail constitution, but his soul is in his work, and he went at it as earnestly as any religious devotee.

Now, in his sixty-fourth year, he is resting from his labors at his garden house in Port Angeles, Wash., but in poor health.

Like all true reformers he has sacrificed financial interests to the good of others and ought now to be better "fixed" than he is today, although it may hurt his proud spirit to say it.

His delicate, clear-cut features, sharp forehead, a large perceptive faculties, as indicated by the length from opening of the eye to root of nose, together with fine organic texture, shows him to be of the Mental-Motive Temperament and a man of genius.

His lack of vital stamina has been the bane of his life, but he possesses undoubted endurance and has held on life when 999 fail.

May his life be still spared to us for many years to come, but in

the enjoyment of better health is our earnest wish, and we are sure will be the earnest wish of all our readers near and afar who have been delighted with his pen pictures, for no scientist ever wrote with loftier aims or on more vivid lines than Prof. Seymour. He has carried us on wings of inspired thought through all the depths of



stellar space—through spiritual and psychic life he has lifted us to heights of infinite knowledge, infinite law, love and wisdom; indeed he has said, "It is not all of life to live nor all of death to die, but to learn aright the truth that gives the glories of eternity."

Professor Seymour was born 63 years ago in the city of Erie, Pa. His father was a prosperous merchant at that time, but two years later a most disastrous fire swept the accumulations of the Seymour brothers entirely away, and the father of our sketch moved to Ill-

inois to begin life anew on the wild prairies of that then far Western State, where Indians and rattlesnakes held almost undisputed sway. The battle of life now begun in earnest, with poverty as master of the situation. Among the earliest recollections of our subject are the living in a log house and going over a mile every day to a small log cabin schoolhouse, the only road being a "cow trail" through the prairie grass and bushes, jumping over "massogers" and other deadly snakes, and running away from Indians that happened to be skulking or camping in the brush along the trail. Charles Seymour, father of our present sketch, was a relative of Horatio Seymour, who at one time was Governor of the State of New York and ran for President of the United States on the Democratic ticket of Seymour and Blair soon after the close of the great Rebellion, in 1865. The puny, weakly lad, Dewitt Clinton (our subject), was named after Dewitt Clinton, Governor of New York and projector of the great Erie Canal, built long before the era of railroads that connected the great lakes with New York Harbor. Little Dewitt Clinton grew up to manhood a bright, quick scholar in school, but in the fun and frolic of the playground and the fisticuffs and fights among the boys he had to always take a back seat from pure physical weakness, but in early manhood he managed to get a good education and became a

school teacher, finally studied Phrenology, and for forty years has traveled and lectured more or less continuously from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Seymour has also given many illustrated lectures on Astronomy, Geology, Evolution, Stirpiculture, Sex-life; also written a vast amount for scientific and liberal papers, and is well known in the literary world generally. At present he has retired from the lecture field.

EUROPEAN TRIP.

FROM NIAGARA TO NEW YORK.

No. 2.

Dickens' description of the Falls, as printed in our last, has never been excelled, but Table Rock, on which he stood to view the sublime sight, has gone—fallen into the river below. Since his day American ingenuity has constructed a series of wooden platforms or bridges in front of the Falls at their base, penetrating their center where the waters divide, owing to a large projecting rock overhead.

To reach this spot we descended a flight of winding stairs, clothed in an oilskin suit, a guide leading the way. On reaching the narrow platform in front of the Falls the guide took our hand and began to walk cautiously. The tremendous fall of the waters, their deafening roar, the surrounding mist, but more than all the great pressure of air which seemed to draw every breath from the body, impressed the mind with a desire to turn back, for you are sure no human being can face such a storm and live, until you are assured by the guide that the ordeal is no greater than usual, that others, even ladies, have accomplished the task, when you brace up and plunge into the

CAVE OF THE WINDS.

Here you are behind the great sheet of water which curtains the outer world from view.

The roar of the water is fearful

and unceasing. The spray dashes and whirls about you and you behold the most awe-inspiring scene at Niagara. Its immensity is startling, as millions of tons of water per minute fall over you from the overhanging cliffs 500 feet above. How small one feels; how helpless as he stands there within a few feet of certain death. Chas. Dickens, as he stood on Table Rock, had no conception as to how it felt to stand *behind* that great sheet of water at Niagara.

"Flow on forever, in the glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty. Ye flow on
Unfathomed and resistless. God hath set
His rainbow in thy forehead, and the
cloud

Mantled around thy feet. And He doth give

The voice of thunder power to speak of
Him

Eternally—bidding the lip of man

Keep silence, and upon thine altar pour
Incense of awe-struck praise."

A peculiar feature in the "cave of the winds" is the ever-present rainbows when the sun shines from outside and penetrates the veil of water. We saw two massive rainbows in the cave, remarkable for their circular shape. This, it is said, is the only spot on earth where rainbows forming an entire circle may be seen. Sometimes three or more of these rainbows are beheld. The sight will never—can never be forgotten. It cost a dollar to "do" the cave, but it is money well spent.

The Falls have lost their horse-shoe form, and have now assumed more the contour of an inverted letter V, the middle of the channel having worn away at the rate of about one foot per year during the last fifty years. Even the sides are receding a little, so it is estimated that in about twenty thousand years the Falls will have disappeared. One of the wonders of the world will be no more, but probably we shall be all dead then!

THE WHIRLPOOL.

On the surface immediately below the Falls the water is still, for

a long distance, so that boats can steam up and down the river, but the under-current is tremendous. The mad rush of the waters at the whirlpool below, where the river narrows and the troubled waters rise in angry mood mountains high, it would seem that no boat could pass safely however constructed, yet a few days before our visit one Captain Neisett, in a strong vessel constructed for the purpose, passed through, but he declares he will never make another attempt. His craft was in the form of an elongated tube, bound with strong iron bands. He was strapped to the bottom of the tube, or boat, and when taken out was unconscious. On regaining his senses he declared it a piece of madness.

The speed of the river at the whirlpool rapids is twenty-seven miles an hour. Its depth is estimated at three hundred feet, and the width of the gorge is the same as the depth, yet Captain Webb, an Englishman of world wide repute as a swimmer, in July, 1883, attempted to swim the rapids and lost his life. His body was found three days later five miles further down the river.

WATER POWER.

Above the Falls, where the waters rush for miles at a tremendous rate, American ingenuity has constructed hydraulic canals, and by a system of belts, ropes, etc., is transmitting power long distances in all directions. We have not space to say more in regard to the Falls of Niagara. We took the electric car to Buffalo (the motive power being derived from the Falls), a distance of twenty two miles.

And now comes a

ROMANTIC

part of our story. In 1831 a young gentleman with his bride left the shores of old England to seek his fortune in the New World, and settled within the roar of Niagara on a farm of about 140 acres.

Here, as he wrote home in after years to his sister in England (the writer's mother), he smoked his pipe of peace under his own vine and fig tree. Children were born to the couple and families grew spreading mainly in Buffalo. During all these seventy years, from 1831 to the present day, correspondence has been kept up from generation to generation, and the ties were never lost. Cousins Jane A. Martin of Buffalo and Allen Haddock of Yorkshire, and later of California, had a penchant for writing to one another from an early age—a peculiarity of this kind running in the family like the man with a wooden leg. Imagine, then, the feeling of relations seeing one another for the first time, although they had known each other all their conscious lives. Be sure the family reunion was a great event—a red-letter day never to be forgotten—but too sacred for public use. We could not tear ourselves away until the fifth day.

NEW YORK.

On Monday, July 16th, at 6:15 P. M., we left Buffalo and arrived at New York the next morning at 8 o'clock.

We made a call at Fowler & Wells', and had a pleasant interview with the manager, Mr. Percy, also a long and interesting chat with that remarkable lady, Miss Jessie Fowler, editor of the *Phrenological Journal*.

Miss Fowler has not only a very pleasing address, most agreeable and courteous, but is cosmopolitan in her tastes. To her all men are brothers, of whatever race or color. Almost her whole life having been spent in England (although American born) she is much possessed of the solid English character, of its manners, customs and high veneration for the worthy sons of men.

We made a call also on Mr. Albert Turner, of the Health Culture Company. The day was sweltering hot, the hottest day of the year, with the thermometer at

101½ degrees. The papers recorded hundreds of cases from prostration and nine deaths from heat next morning, yet we took a ride on the famous Brooklyn bridge and walked back under the burning sun until our clothes were wringing wet with perspiration. We became possessed of an unquenchable thirst that several glasses of ice water, lemonades and ice cream sodas failed to quench.

That night we sought a good hotel, threw the bedroom windows open and kept them open all night to admit a breath of air, for the bedroom was as hot as an oven; hence we were glad to sleep without any clothing whatever, anxious to get on board ship and out of the city as soon as possible. New York in July is hot as Hades, while in January it is cold as the arctic region, but the weather here made us cast longing eyes on San Francisco when the papers recorded a cooling temperature of 58 degrees for July 17th—the cooling zephyrs of California tropical climate being very inviting.

PROF. ALLEN HADDOCK.

PROF. HADDOCK IN ENGLAND.

(From *Batley Reporter* for August 4, 1900.)

PROF. ALLEN HADDOCK IN BATLEY.—A hearty welcome has been extended to Mr. Allen Haddock, who arrived in Batley on Saturday last from San Francisco, United States. Through his articles in the *Reporter*, under the title of "Down by the Golden Gate," he has been kept in touch with his friends in England during his 16 years' absence from the old country. He proposes to write for the *Reporter* a description of his long journey. On Thursday Mr. Haddock visited the Batley Workingmen's Club, of which he was one of the founders. During his visit he will probably give an address or lecture before the institution,

HOME AGAIN.

CHAT WITH PROF. ALLEN HADDOCK.

(From *Batley News* for August 4, 1900.)

Although perhaps not known to the younger generation of Batley people, many of the older ones will remember Prof. Allen Haddock, who prior to migrating to California was formerly in business in Wellington street. He arrived at Batley last Saturday. Thinking that his experiences might prove of interest to our readers a representative of the *News* has obtained a short interview with him. It was at the Workingman's Club, an institution which Prof. Haddock did much to further, that the interview took place, in the quietness of the reading room, with the photo of Prof. Haddock looking down from the mantelpiece. The gentleman himself is looking in good health and has not got the American "twang" in his speech. He appears very little changed in appearance since he left Batley.

"How long have you been away from Batley?" was the first question.

"Sixteen years the 17th of next December I left," he said.

"And you are having a holiday now, I suppose," said our representative.

"I am just on a tour. I have never had a good one since I went. I thought I would come and see my old friends and have a good time with them."

"And what have been your experiences abroad?"

HIS TRUE VOCATION.

"I found human nature the same in San Francisco as elsewhere. My experiences have been varied. I began as a stranger in a strange land, without means, but not without spirit. I had to be energetic and pushing, and having found my true vocation in life I met with

success. Of course, as in every other business there is competition, but energy, ability and brains are sure to win, and I am on the winning side, and it enables me to feel more comfortable than for many years."

EXPERIENCES ON TOUR.

"When did your tour commence?"

"I started on the 6th of July and I landed on the 10th at Chicago, and spent two pleasant days with friends there in my line of work. I ascended the Masonic Temple, 22 stories high, and had a good view of the city, and also went on top of other high buildings. There are some 'sharppers' in Chicago," he continued. "I went to the stockyard to see the pig-sticking, when a man asked me to come to a saloon and see a fine collection of horns. I remembered the experience of Reuben Blakeley, however, who was in Batley some time since, and who was robbed under similar circumstances."

AT NIAGARA.

"From Chicago I took the evening train to Niagara Falls. I stood on what is left of Table Rock, where Charles Dickens stood when he described the Falls. I may say that his description has never been equalled. It is sublime, but Table Rock has fallen into the river below. I experienced something Charles Dickens never did. I went down a winding staircase to where the water is divided by a large rock. Donned in oilskins I went, under the guidance of an expert guide, between the rocks and the Falls, shut out, as it were, from the world. I think I should hardly dare go there again. No man would hardly venture a second time. It seems so near death. The great pressure of air draws your breath and the spray drenches you through, although you are in oilskins, while the wind and roar of the waters are terrible and deafening. It was the most awe-inspiring scene I

have ever witnessed in my life. Then I viewed the river and the whirlpools and rapids on each side of the river for about twenty miles, the finest ride in the world for a dollar.

"From there I went to Buffalo, where the only things of interest are the Park and the buildings for the Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1901. The Park is a large one, but nothing to be compared with Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, which is one of the finest in the world. The trees in Buffalo Park looked very meagre compared to those at Golden Gate.

IN NEW YORK ON THE HOTTEST DAY.

On Monday, the 16th instant, I took the night train for New York and landed there on the 17th, the hottest day they had experienced for the year. There were nine deaths that day from heat according to the *New York World*. I was glad to get out of it. I would not like to live there for £5 a day if it were like that.

"I then embarked on the 'Cymric' of the White Star Line, one of the largest vessels afloat. I never saw anything like it. The steadiness of the boat made the ocean seem like a millpond all the way through. There was no particular incident on the voyage, and as soon as I got to Liverpool I came straight on to Batley.

WELCOME BY THE BATLEY PEOPLE.

"What I have been most touched with," feelingly continued Mr. Haddock, "is the reception I have received since I came back; it has touched my heart. I never thought I had so many friends. Every one I meet is so glad to see me, and it is a great satisfaction to me to meet old friends and be so appreciated by them. I miss a good many old faces, and seem to have grown much older, while others keep about the same. I am very much struck with the improvements at Mount Pleasant and Carlinghow. A good many houses

have been built at both places since I left. The centre of the town does not seem to have altered much. I see the old 'White Elephant' still stands at the top of the market place. The streets seem rather narrow and contracted to me now, after being used to such broad ones.

"What do you think of the proposed electric trams?" asked our representative.

"I don't know the corporation's scheme," replied Mr. Haddock, "but I am surprised that you have not had electric trams before now in Bradford Road. Steam trams are very much behind the times, and electric trams would be so much cheaper and better."

"And how long are you staying here?"

"I shall stop until Batley Feast and then go back. In the meantime I shall visit the Paris Exposition."

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKERS.

"What are the conditions of the workers out in 'Frisco?" asked the interviewers.

"The workers make more money," he said, "but are worked to death. They have no Saturday afternoon off, no breakfast time and only thirty minutes for dinner, and they start at 7 o'clock in the morning and leave at half-past five at night. They are always on the rush. There are no woollen factories in San Francisco, which is a shipping town with a population of about 350,000."

Thanking Prof. Haddock for his courtesy, our representative then left him with his many friends, who, it may be mentioned, had arranged to give him a reception last night, but unforeseen circumstances prevented it taking place, and it will be held later on.

For \$1.00 we will send *one* each of our exchanges and other literature worth \$5.00, but the purchaser of *this parcel* must pay expressage. Address ALLEN HADDOCK, 1020 Market street, S. F.

SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY,

TEMPERAMENT.

Before beginning this subject I beg leave to correct some errors appearing in the previous article on "Size," in which the measurements were not correctly printed. I think it best to repeat here the measurements:

MEASUREMENTS OF HARMONIOUS HEAD.

By Callipers.	Percent of circumference.
1. Width should equal	...27¼ per cent
2. Length " "	...34
3. Ear to Individuality	...23½
4. " " Parental Love	...20
8. " " Firmness	...26½
By Tape—	Per Cent
1. Ear to ear over Firmness	...63¼
2. Individuality to Parental Love	...63¼
3. Ear to Ear over Perceptives	...56
4. " " Reasoning Group	60
5. " " Continuity	...60
6. " " Amativeness	...44

It will be seen there were two errors in last month's article, if compared to this. These tables are taken from "Riddell's Human Nature Explained," and I have found them a great aid in the delineation of character.

We will now take up the study of Temperament in general. The best book I have seen is "The Temperaments," by D. H. Jacques, M. D., and from it I shall quote at pleasure.

Many writers, at different periods of the world's history, have written upon this broad subject, and nearly as many views concerning it may be found in books. However, there are two classifications, which appeal to me as both natural and correct— one a *normal*, the other an *abnormal* condition.

Dr. Jacques says: "Temperament, considered in its physical aspects, is a state of the body depending upon certain combinations of its various systems of organs, and certain functional conditions affecting them." To have a comprehensive view of the body one should understand at least

the general principles of Anatomy and Physiology.

We find the human body to be made up of three grand systems of organs, of classes in each system, and each class having its special work in the general body work house.

1. The Motive or Mechanical system.
2. The Vital or Nutritive System; and
8. The Mental or Nervous System.

These three systems include all the organs, and perform all the functions of the physical man.

Upon this classification are based the natural or normal Temperaments.

1. The Motive consists of—
 1. Bones.
 2. Ligaments; and
 3. Muscles.
2. The Vital consists of—
 1. The Lymphatics.
 2. The Bloodvessels; and
 3. The Glands.
3. The Mental consists of—
 1. Organs of Special Senses.
 2. The Cerebrum; and
 3. The Cerebellum.

There is another classification which is usually adopted by physicians, and, consequently, represents pathological or abnormal conditions of the systems or organs which make up the system.

This classification is as follows:

1. The Lymphatic Temperament.
2. The Sanguine Temperament.
3. The Bilious Temperament.
4. The Nervous Temperament.

We shall see further along in our article how these are natural conditions brought about by in-harmonious environments or hereditary influences, and are very closely related to the normal classification above referred to.

All men possess characteristics peculiar or common to the race, and these we can recognize at once in the systems of organs and the general makeup; but we also

see certain differences. That man yonder is tall and lanky; this one short and plump. The young lady behind the desk is slender and her hair is golden, and the romping boy of eight years with his top and hoop and a face as round as his hoop, ruddy cheeks and flaxen hair, are but a few of the comparisons you may make in the time that it takes to write them.

These differences and many others which we may learn of, are the results and indications of what is called Temperament and which Dr. Jacques briefly defines as "A particular state of the constitution depending upon the relative proportion of its different masses and the relative energy of its different functions."

As before stated, the body is made up of certain grand systems of organs with their various subdivisions. First, we have the bony framework, bound together by ligaments and overlaid with bundles of muscular fibres, by means of which its parts are moved and locomotion produced, the whole constituting the motive or mechanical system; second, the Vital or Nutritive System, whose principal masses lie in the chest and abdomen, and consist of lymphatic bloodvessels, performing such functions as digestion, secretion, circulation and depuration; and third, the Mental or Nervous System, having its principal seat in the cranium, but extending itself, in minute ramifications through every part of the body and furnishing the mediums of sensation and volition.

It is by the combination of these constitutional elements, in various proportions, that the body is *tempered*—the predominating element determining the *temper* or temperament, and the others the innumerable modifications it may present.

It will thus be seen that each person may have a temperament of his own, from the fact that no two persons, perhaps, in the whole

world are exactly alike in physical makeup, i. e., have the same amount and proportion of elements in their compound structure in which they "live and move and have their being."

It is essential, then, for practical purposes to reduce this matter of temperament to as few rules as possible in describing them, and to refer always to types and combinations of types.

In chemistry we find that we may take a different number of molecules of only two elements, as carbon and hydrogen, and so arrange them that we may have more than a hundred different substances, each possessing a character physically peculiar to itself. But the study of chemistry, as with the study of temperaments, consists in the acquiring of the laws and rules by which these combinations take place.

To this end, we shall consider, then, the three Temperaments, Motive, Vital and Mental, and their combinations, as the normal Temperaments of mankind.

The Temperament is an effect of certain causes, which are both hereditary and circumstantial, i. e., environments may change the temperament within limits, and under this term environment we may include diet, work, climate, education and association.

On the other Temperament is a cause of certain differences in the characters of the people whom we meet, and if we have a correct notion of it, we have a very safe basis for the study of character and, as the physician puts it, the "idiosyncrasies" of those whom we meet. In our next paper will be considered the special Temperaments.

J. E. Morton.

MENTAL INFLUENCES IN THE HEALING OF THE BODY by Dr. Gifford, 5 cents.

BUILDING CHARACTER.

BY LILLA D. WINDSOR, M. S., PH. D.,
M. D.

We build character little by little. We must lay the foundation strong if we expect to develop a good and harmonious character. Parents have much to do in the foundation work of character.

How important then, that we study to improve and perfect the human mind and body.

The body is the envelope and should be well and perfectly formed of strong and enduring substance. We don't study natural laws as we should, or else we should not see so many weak children. We see them often sadly deficient in both body and mind.

Why is all this? It is not accident, but ignorance, that produces these results, so we should dive deeply into the secrets of nature and learn a few facts.

It is a grand thing to build a magnificent structure. We often stand and admire some palatial residence and compliment the architect, etc., but how about magnificent man and woman? Are they not more to be admired, and are not they, and their parents before them, to be admired for the grand mental and physical structure that they have built?

Yes, indeed, for building character is a delicate and tedious business, for the main structure cannot be built in a week, month or year, as the house can be, but it takes day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, to build magnificent man.

So if we will only understand humanity and natural laws we may build and perfect the character within and without. However, we should only expect our growth or development to proceed step by step.

"Sow an act, we reap a habit; sow a habit, we reap a character;

sow a character, we reap a destiny."

Every day should add something better to our development, for why stay on the earth unless we grow?

This house we live in (the body) is a wonderful thing, and we are capable of exhibiting to the world many wonderful results through the use of this mind and body.

Oh, that humanity at large would study and drink at the fountain-head (Phrenology) for knowledge to develop, construct and perfect character as it should and can do. Phrenology is the light, the life and the guiding star. Why do we not study it more? If more relied on Phrenology to guide, the world would be the better for it.

Phrenology has done much for the world, but she will do much more in years to come, for we are just beginning to realize how easy and how perfectly we can build a magnificent character through phrenological knowledge. It is highly beneficial to understand the minutæ of Phrenology, but not necessary.

But every one should submit themselves to an expert phrenologist and thereby learn how to build their characters aright, for one flaw sometimes wrecks the whole structure. In other words, one weak or one inflamed organ of the brain may wreck you body and mind. If not detected and controlled in time it may destroy all health, happiness or success in life.

Phrenology gives us the facts and helps us more than all other sciences combined in building character.

We don't want the glittering generalities—they don't aid us—but we *do* want the absolute facts, and that is what Phrenology gives to us and therefore helps us to build our characters aright.

We would therefore advise all to study and profit by phrenological knowledge, and in and through that knowledge they will be able to develop and mould themselves

and their children into magnificent men and beautiful women, just as surely as the artist can mould a piece of wax into a beautiful and perfect flower. One is nature, the other is artificial. Which is the most beautiful?

Lilla J. Windsor,

VENERATION.

I was asked one day by Prof. Brinkler to give a definition of the faculty of veneration. Having this particular faculty large in my own organization, he of course, from a phrenological view, would expect from me a very good account in writing of its peculiar mental operations in respect to other faculties of the mind. The organ of Veneration, as it should be understood by all phrenologists, is a "sentiment" of the moral group of the faculties of the mind, and it is also a subservient faculty. It is, by the process of evolution, the result of civilization. The Hindoo and the Chinese have this faculty large. It is a faculty which gives the desire to work in common with the rest of mankind and the existing customs, organizations and institutions. With the progressive faculties large it may show great attachment for a new institution and make a zealous worker for the cause, such as socialism. While it is confessedly small in Americans and the later nations. It is not a religious faculty, and is only religious when its activity is influenced by the organ of Spirituality or Marvelousness. It is then a compound faculty and its results are religious fanaticism. It is a respector of things in general when all the faculties are active and a respector of things in particular when some of the faculties are active. If the intellect predominates, with large Veneration, then the result will be a respect for intellects and their labors. If

the imaginative faculties predominate, with large Veneration, a love of artists, musicians and their works is the result.

If the selfish element predominate, a love for the aristocracy, the rich, etc. If the social is active or large a love for the family, other people's children and society in general.

This faculty is small in some ministers, freethinkers and progressive people. It is always small in Democrats. It is large in Antiquarians, Artists, Socialists.

John S. Pur,

THE MAN WITH THE DOUGH.

BY PROF. F. E. REYNOLDS.

The man with the dough
Makes the man with the hoe,
The man with slanting brow,
Whose stultified brain
Through the plutocrat's gain,
Knows no more than the horse in the plow.

Through adverse circumstance,
He has very small chance
To improve or enlarge his brain,
When his whole day is spent
With his back sorely bent,
What knowledge can he ever gain?

He at night to his hut
Goes bedraggled on foot,
Like a tired-out mule to his stall,
There partakes of his crust,
And appeases his thirst.
After which into sleep he will fall.

At the first break of dawn,
He is up every morn;
Poor horny-handed slaver of toil;
And is out with the lark,
From daylight till dark,
Tilling and grubbing the soil.

The man with the dough,
As all of you know,
Will ever o'er him dominate;
'Till the man with the hoe,
Makes the man with the dough,
In unity, co-operate.

And this shall be done,
As sure as the sun
Is essential to life and to light;
By the man with the hoe,
When he learns to know
How to establish his right.

Now, you men with the hoe.
When with ballots you go,
Be sure that you cast them united.
With economic taught brains
You can loosen your chains,
And all your wrongs can be righted.

All this can be done
Without firing a gun,
Not one drop of blood need be shed.

When you learn to unite,
You'll establish your right
With the Standard of Justice o'er head.

The Man with the Hoe
In figurative you know,
Of all the wage-earners on earth,
That the Man with the Dough,
Most cunningly so,
Robbed, from the time of his birth.

The man with the dough
Has cleverly though,
Formed his trusts and combines,
Till the man with the hoe
Has scarcely a show,
To eke out a living these times.

Yet the man with the dough
Is teaching you so,
With his great combinations and rings,
That, if you'll co-operate
Throughout every State,
'Twill right the condition of things.

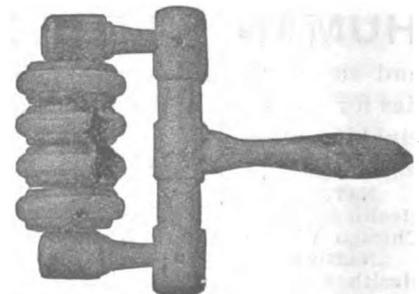
What a great imposition,
To say competition
Is the incentive and life of trade.
It's an exploded theory
And makes me grow weary,
When such foolish remarks are made.

How the rich men combined
And through it you'll find,
They can corner what line they may
choose,
So that no competition
Interferes with fruition,
And to make it impossible to lose.

Think you, men with the hoe
How men with the dough
Must laugh when they see you so blind?
You do nothing but grumble;
Can you not take a tumble,
And, like them, get in, and combine?

No, you compete with one another,
'Till you outdo your brother,
By cutting down prices so fine,
That when you get through,
Not a nickel for you,
As well as the loss of your time.

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And get time to think,
By shortening your hours of labor,
And solve the solution
For this grand revolution,
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good examiner.

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articles as before.

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Nome; he says "Their is no place
like Nome" but he will try to send
in his articles as usual.

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tor and business manager pro-tem.

We intend to send notes by the
way.

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phrenological science, and its essence in
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sold for \$25, but the price has been re-
duced to \$5, if taken in one package.

PHRENOLOGY IN GERMANY.

To Germany belongs the honor
of giving birth to Dr. F. J. Gall,
the first great discoverer in induc-
tive Psychology, or Phrenology,
and his distinguished student and
fellow laborer, Dr. J. G. Spurzheim,
was born in the same country.
Their first efforts in expounding
the new science and philosophy
were made in Vienna, Austria,
where both had been pursuing
their studies for the medical pro-
fession. It was not before 1805
that these eminent men began
their labors in their native coun-
try, Germany. During the years
1805-6-7 they gave demonstrations
of their discoveries before audi-
ences composed of physicians and
the most eminent scientists in Ger-

many and Switzerland. They visited more than thirty of the leading cities of these two countries. Dr. Gall dissected a brain in the presence of the eminent physiologist Reil, who is reported by Prof. Bischoff as having stated, "I have seen more in Gall's anatomical demonstrations of the brain than I believed it possible for one man to discover in a lifetime." Gall and Spurzheim made many friends in Germany, but they did not remain there long enough to permanently establish Phrenology.

In the penitentiaries of Berlin and Spandan Dr. Gall had an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the practical value of Phrenology. In these two prisons he examined about 600 prisoners. Although he had never seen any of them before he demonstrated the practical value of the science to the eminent men who accompanied him, among whom was the celebrated Hufeland.

From 1807, when Drs. Gall and Spurzheim left Germany, there were no public lectures or demonstrations on Phrenology until 1842, when George Combe delivered a course of lectures at the Heidelberg University in the German language. These lectures were attended by professors and students. At the close of the course resolutions were passed expressing the appreciation of Phrenology and Mr. Combe's efforts. The resolutions were signed by those in attendance, among whom were the following members of the University faculty: Mittermacer, Naegele, Chelins, Spengel, Wartensleben, von Struve, Roller and others.

In 1843 the German *Phrenological Journal* was established at Heidelberg and ably edited by Gustav von Struve and Dr. Edward Hirschfeld. This appeared quarterly until three volumes were complete when, on account of the death of Dr. Hirschfeld, one of the editors, it was discontinued.

In 1843 the following gentlemen

proposed the establishing of a German Phrenological Society: Gustav von Struve, of Mannheim; Dr. Hirschfeld, Bremen; Dr. G. Scheve and Leopold Count von Wartensleben, Heidelberg; Prof. Friederick Ansbach, Prof. Grohmann, Dresden; R. R. Noel, Bohemia; Prof. Dr. Cotter, St. Gall; Franz Count von Thun, Castle Taschen. Most of the above are authors of excellent works on Phrenology and were able advocates of the science. Some of them gave public lectures in the leading cities of Germany and established local societies. In 1849 Dr. Schere was given a position as Professor of Phrenology in the Heidelberg University. He continued an able expounder of Phrenology for many years and wrote several valuable works on the science.

There are many students of Phrenology in Germany at the present time, but the practical phrenologist has not been so successful as in England and America. Mr. Ullrich of Berlin established a Phrenological Society in that city in 1806, and is lecturing in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Mr. C. Y. Morrison of Emsbuetel, near Hamburg, must also be numbered among the earnest students of Phrenology.

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The Psychology of Suggestion,

BY W. R. C. LATSON, M. D.

In order to gain a clear understanding of the uses of suggestion in the cure of disease it will be advisable to first consider in a general way the operation of the mind. This is a matter of less difficulty than is generally supposed. Let us imagine a man carrying a lighted torch through a forest. Round him is a circle of light in which objects may be plainly seen. Outside of this is a penumbra, a zone of partial illumination, in which all objects are seen but indistinctly, and which merges gradually into the surrounding gloom.

As the torch-bearer moves onward, new objects are constantly appearing within the radius of the torch's light and others disappearing into the darkness. When the torch flares up the circle of light grows larger, bringing new objects into view. When its flame becomes smaller the circle of light narrows. So, in speaking of it, we might say that there were two conditions present, one of light and one of semi-darkness. There is no exact line of demarcation between the two; and objects are constantly passing from the darkness into the light and out of the light into the darkness.

Now, in studying the mind we may consider it as having two parts, the conscious mind and the sub-conscious mind. Between these two phases of mental activity there is no distinct line of separation, for one merges into the other, just as the light of the torch blends into the surrounding darkness. Moreover, just as objects are constantly passing from the circle of light into the surrounding shadow while other objects appear in the circle of light, so ideas are continually passing from the consciousness into the sub-consciousness, while others from the sub-consciousness take their place in the field of conscious activity. In other words, we are incessantly forgetting and remembering.

The facts of consciousness are so obvious and insistent that men have been led to consider consciousness all there is of mind; and for many centuries this mis-

take was made by scientists. In fact, it is only of late that the immense importance of the sub-conscious mind has been appreciated by students of the western hemisphere.

The greater part of the work of the mind is sub-conscious. All education, whether physical or mental, is simply the training of the sub-consciousness to do something which was at first done consciously. In learning to write, for instance, first the shape of the letters is consciously repeated, until after a time they can be made without thought. Then they are consciously and laboriously combined into words, and after a while the spelling becomes sub-conscious. Skating is another instance. This at first requires the closest conscious attention. After a time, however, the sub-conscious mind takes charge of the work of propelling and balancing the body, leaving the skater's conscious mind free to think about something else. So with many other activities of every-day life, like walking, speaking, cycling, typewriting, piano playing, and so on.

It is probable that the sub-conscious mind never forgets, but carries within itself the ineffaceable record of every action and thought of the individual's life—if no more. To bring these impressions within the range of consciousness, into the circle of relativity, is quite another matter, and one which need not be here discussed.

But not merely as a receptacle is the sub-conscious mind important. All the physiological functions—digestion, assimilation, absorption, secretion, respiration, circulation, peristalsis, etc., are regulated and controlled by the sub-conscious mind, which in its truth is powerfully influenced by the consciousness. The conscious mind practically controls the movements and location of the body, but the sub-consciousness governs the operations of the body itself. Just here is the element of danger in the high development of the consciousness, called intellectuality in the individual and civilization in the race. This very power on the part of the consciousness enables it to make demands upon the body which the sub-consciousness cannot fulfil. In the case of a man whose bodily

conscious mind, generate energy enough for ten hours' labor daily, the consciousness may demand 15 hours. In this case the entire organism is strained, and the health and life of the individual are in jeopardy. This power of the conscious mind to force the organism into positions in which it must suffer injury is one of the gravest dangers of civilization. Self control without self-knowledge is dangerous.

The influence of the conscious mind upon the sub-conscious may be greatly augmented by outside influences. These influences in a general way are known as suggestions.

The word suggestion in its psychological sense means the introduction into the mind (conscious or sub-conscious) of an idea or influence which shall cause a change, conscious or unconscious, voluntary or involuntary, in the actions of the subject. The assurance that he will succeed to one about to start in a precarious undertaking is often a determining factor in his success. This is an example of suggestion applied to the consciousness. The music played to an army of men marching has been found by conclusive experiment to add materially to their powers of endurance. Gangs of laborers at working some rhythmical doggerel with the same effect.

Life is full of suggestion, all of us are constantly giving and constantly reacting to suggestions from books, pictures, scenes and the spoken and written words of those about us. Students of medicine, while reading up some particular disease, often develop such characteristic systems as palpitation, vertigo, headache and fever. The skilfully worded advertisements of the patent medicine concerns often produce in a suggestible reader the very symptoms described. All advertising is, in fact, a practical application of suggestion.

The successes of the magnetic healers, the faith healers, the ministering healers, the "Christian" scientists, the distant healers, the herb doctors, the bonesetters, et al., are in reality merely the effect of suggestion. To claim that they do not make cures is absurd. Every one of those enumerated above has made cures, often surprising ones. These cures are

made, not through any merit in the particular form of absurdity professed, but occur as the normal result of a powerful suggestion acting upon the patient's mind.

A moment's thought will convince any one how amenable we all are to the suggestion that we are looking better or that we appear ill; that we are bound to succeed or that fears are entertained as to the outcome. A hundred anecdotes might be told of the most striking results of suggestion but space forbids. Enough has been said to show the importance and universality of suggestion, and some of the leading facts of mind involved in their employment.—*Health Culture*.

THE CYCLE OF LIFE AND MOTION.

NO. V.

Our globe rolls on in its splendor with a speed that far outstrips the velocity of a cannon ball. It is covered with life, from the insect to the elephant. I was just reading my newspaper, when a speck that I at first thought was a fly "period," seemed to be moving across the white paper, intent on going to a certain spot, showing it had desire, calculation, mind, will, etc., and must have a brain, with a variety of faculties. I put an obstruction in its way. It tried to go around, but finally changed its mind and traveled off in another direction, thus showing reason and intelligence. I annihilated it with my finger nail, it made a red blot on the paper, so it had blood, veins, heart, muscular and nervous system. Nature abhors a "vacuum." If we go out to a pool of water standing in the warm sun, and take a little slime from the bottom and examine it with a microscope, we find a still much smaller specimen of life and motion, almost in size and appearance exactly similar to the amœbæ found in countless numbers in the human blood. These amœbæ life, in animal and human blood are the life germs or life builders of our physical bodies. Any drug or narcotic

taken into our system that will destroy all these life germs causes our death. They are what we call poisons, as alcohol, nicotine and many others. We can thus see why every drink of liquor, even beer or wine, or even cider, for they all contain alcohol, is but another screw in the lid of our coffin. It is the same with the most potent and powerful drugs. The majority of people are practically *self murderers* by what they put into the mouth and down the red lane. And yet the expenses of our towns, cities, counties, states and general government is very largely paid by licensing the manufacture and sale of these death dealing articles, to be bought and used by an ignorant humanity. Saloons, tobacco stores and drug shops everywhere.

Where they do not kill they fire the human brain, especially the base of it, where the animal and selfish organs are located, giving those organs the control of the mind and the intellect, turning the man or woman, often of good morals and intellect, into human fiends. No wonder our jails and prisons, asylums and poor houses, are becoming larger and more numerous and crime and war, prostitution and poverty, are flooding the lands of the so-called civilized world. Man's brain and life force (life germs) are being eaten out, burnt out by the awful iniquity generally perpetrated by an ignorant humanity, and our governments flourish and pay the fat salaries (which is what makes such a scramble for government office.) Think of it, a scramble for a place where services are to be paid for by money collected by licensing the manufacture, barter and sale of goods, that sold, degrades, demoralizes and kills off the people and fills our land with crime and bloodshed.

Oh, God! If there is one, why does this foul thing go on year after year and century to century.

Our government, all governments, should take a hand by being in partnership with the accursed thing. Christianity nor any other religion can save the world with such a cancer eating out its brains and vitals. Let the order go forth from headquarters that all these vile compounds shall be poured into the sea and no more ever be produced and the work of regeneration will then begin. Man can then evolve from the human brute plane to one of true manhood and womanhood and our world elevated from a pandemonium into a true humanity, where peace, morality, reason, science and education shall prevail.



SUCCESS THROUGH PHRENOLOGY.

Goethe says:

He only earns his freedom and existence
Who daily conquers them anew.

"Wealth and comfort do not bring success."

Almost every great achievement in the world's history, like liberty has had to win its triumph through opposition, through almost insurmountable obstacles, and phrenology has done this and saved many from despair. It was downright hard work, indomitable energy and dogged perseverance which found the world mud and left it marble, which found civilization in the cradle and elevated it to the throne. The genius that has transformed the world was born, "in adversity and destitution often amid the harassing cares of a straightened household in bare and wretched garrets, with the noise of squalid children, in the turbulence of domestic contention and in the deep gloom of uncheered despair. This is its birthplace, and in scenes like these, unpropitious, repulsive and

wretched have men labored, studied and trained themselves until they have at length emerged from the gloom of that obscurity, the hining lights of their times have become the companion of kings, the guides and teachers of their kind, and exercised an influence upon the thought of the world amounting to a species of intellectual domination."

And Phrenology explains this as nothing else can. There is hardly a man in history who has not had to win his way to success inch by inch against opposition, amid the abuse of friends and enemies. But each has worked on the lines of his phrenological developments. "History teaches us that Washington was threatened by a rude crowd because he would not pander to the clamor of the people. The Duke of Wellington was mobbed on the streets in London, had his windows broken while his wife lay dead in the house. Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, had his house burned and his chemical library destroyed by a mob, and he was forced to flee from his country. Bruno was burned in Rome for revealing the heavens, and Versalius was condemned for dissecting the human body. Roger Bacon, one of the greatest thinkers of the age and of the world, was terribly persecuted, his books burned in public and he was kept in prison for ten years.

Barnum began the race in business life barefoot. He had reverses that would have disheartened most men, but he had that grit and pluck which knew no defeat. Robert Collyer brought his bride to America in the steerage. He worked at the anvil in Pennsylvania nine years, and by dint of great perseverance he became one of the greatest preachers. Columbus was dismissed from court after court as a fool, but he pressed his belief in the new world against all odds. Threats, ridicule, ostra-

cism, storms, leaky vessels, mutiny of sailors, could not shake his purpose. Galilio with an opera glass made greater discoveries than has any one since with the most powerful telescope. Gifford worked his intricate problems with a shoemaker's awl on bits of leather. John Brighton, the author of "The Beauties of England and Wales," used to study in bed because too poor to afford a fire. Isaac Rich, the millionaire, left Cape Cod for Boston with only \$4 in his pocket. He could not find an "opening for a boy," so he made one and started by selling oysters and saved \$130. Disraeli was scoffed, ridiculed, rebuffed, hissed from the House of Commons. He simply said: "The time will come, gentlemen, when you shall hear me." His time did come, and the boy with no chance swayed the scepter over England for a quarter of a century.

The mental developments of the following men indicated their different talents: Thomas Carlyle and Hugh Miller were masons. Dante and Descarte were soldiers. Jeremy Taylor was a barber. Andrew Johnson was a tailor. Cardinal Wolsey, Defoe and Henry Kirke White were butchers' sons. Faraday was the son of a blacksmith, and his teacher, Humphry Davy, was an apprentice to an apothecary. Kepler was a waiter boy in a German hotel. Bunyan was a tinker. Copernicus, the son of a Polish baker. Claude Loraine, the son of a pastry cook. The boy Herschel played the oboe for his meals. Marshal Ney, the bravest of the brave, rose from the ranks. Richard Cobden was a boy in a London warehouse. His first speech in Parliament was a complete failure, but he was not afraid of defeat and soon became one of the great orators of England.

It was once asked: How can you keep a determined man from success? Place stumbling blocks

in his way and he takes them for stepping stones and climbs to greatness. Take his money away and he makes spurs of his poverty to urge him on. Cripple him and he writes the Waverly Novels. Lock him up in a dungeon and he writes "The Pilgrim's Progress." Leave him in a cradle in a log cabin in the wilderness, and in a few years you find him in the White House. All these things are brought about by perseverance. No one is ever beaten unless he is discouraged. He who would get the most out of life must fight his way up to whatever worthy prizes he would win.

Dewart says:

For truth with tireless zeal they sought,
In joyless paths they tread;
Heedless of praise or blame they wrought,
And left the rest to God.

Success in life demands one's interest, spirit, enthusiasm, mind, strength.

Push is the word that explains all the wonderful achievements and triumphant progress of this nineteenth century. It has built great cities where a few years ago were rolling prairies; it has girdled the globe with railroads and given us Cunard steamers for ancient shallops, so that we can go from Chicago to London in a week. It teaches us to raise our crops and creates yearly more wealth than the Orient ever knew.—Quoted from *Success*.

No man should feel himself equipped for business until he has taken a full course of instruction at the American Institute of Phrenology. Mr. Ogden says of the non-college graduate who starts in business: "His mind has not been trained to see at a glance that one prospective customer of a certain facial expression is most liable to be attracted to a certain grade and pattern of goods and that a second prospective customer with a different facial expression—of a different type of character in

short—is most liable to be attracted to a totally different grade and pattern of merchandise. Lacking this mental training, this ability to perceive different characteristics in customers, the non-college graduate salesman loses considerable time."

The solution of this wise advice is to take instruction in Phrenology and Physiognomy with the view of using these to the best advantage in business afterward. Mr. Robert C. Ogden is Wanamaker's manager in New York. His forty years of active business life makes him without a peer. We thus confidently recommend the science of Phrenology to all.

"FOR BETTER OR WORSE."

The marriage tie is not a modern institution, but extends back into the ages beyond the memory of man. No one can say with certainty when or where it originated, but it appears to have been born of certain conditions of society, a general desire to have and keep your own as separate and distinct from that of others and the better to rear and educate the family, a duty which if properly confined to the known father and mother of the children, will be more successfully performed than when children may be reared by others who have had no interest in their birth.

But this we know, that the marriage relations assume a very important position in the modern commonwealth. It has become the corner stone of society, the bulwark of the nation and a very important factor in the life of every individual.

It commands the wisdom of our best statesmen to make laws for the government of the people concerning the marital relations. It has called forth the warm blood of our bravest heroes to protect the home built up under these laws.

How important that the proper selections should be made in rela-

tions that mean so much to the State, the perpetuation of the race and the betterment of modern society. The relations should be congenial, that happiness may reign supreme.

How are these desirable ends to be brought about? By the only science known to man that explains human nature in all its various phases, marriage especially. Every contemplated marriage should be submitted to an expert Phrenologist for an opinion as to its probable compatibility.

It is generally supposed that couples of like nature make the best matches. This is a mistake, as we have some very happy homes composed of persons of very unlike natures. Harmony is one of heaven's first laws. In music, to strike like notes means to strike the octaves, but that is not harmony; neither are persons of like nature in harmony. But strike the first, third and fifth and we have harmony in its truest sense. It is music, pleasant and agreeable and produces a desire for a continuation of the tones that produce such pleasant results.

Thus couples of different dispositions, other things being equal, may result in the happiest marriages. Their general tastes should be similar. If one is of a literary turn of mind the other should be capable of appreciating the efforts.

What grand results would follow if the State would support practical phrenologists for this specific work. It would be the beginning of the millennium of peace and happiness.

Wm. B. Curtis

HYGIENE.

According to Webster is the art or science which treats of the preservation of health. This embodies the alimentary substances such as articles of diet, clothing, temperature, climate, ventilation and many other subjects, which tend to prolong and preserve health. I shall take up these subjects one by one in a series of articles in as simple a manner as possible, beginning with the subject of water.

Water, as you all know, covers the greater part of the globe and is used for many purposes. The most essential quality is pureness; that is to say that it must be abso-

lutely free from organic and other impurities. By the addition of one or two grains of potassium permanganate to the quart of water and allowing it to settle the organic impurities will be found to have settled at the bottom of the container in the form of a gelatinous mass of a brownish color. This phenomena will also take place on the addition of two or three drops of solution of chloride of iron.

Many means have been devised in the way of filters, etc., to purify drinking water, but these, of course, are mostly all costly apparatus; but any one having a little ingenuity can at a minimum cost manufacture a simple but effective filter to be attached to the water faucet in the kitchen, i. e., take a piece of rubber hose about six inches long and cut two pieces of tin to fit inside the opening of the tube and perforate these with holes, then mix sand and animal charcoal, equal parts, together, and fill the hose to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from either end, then insert the perforated disc of tin covered with a piece of cheese cloth or some loose material and with a piece of wire make a constriction around the tube so as to prevent the sand and charcoal from being forced out by the pressure of the water. Do the same thing on the other end, then slip the hose over the faucet and turn on the water; in a very few seconds the water will flow from the filter perfectly clear. When the tube becomes clogged up from the accumulation of dirt it can be reversed and the first water passing through will wash out the filter, which then, becoming cleared, will in turn purify the water for drinking.

Coke has also been used for clarifying water. Lime also. The city of Hamburg has a system of filtering water composed of pebbles, sand and gravel. The plan is as follows: There are large decantation basins, in which the water is allowed to stand twenty hours. The upper surface is then decanted into the filters and purified; from time to time the upper layer of sand is removed thoroughly washed, new sand added and is then ready for purifying the water.

In my next article I shall give some of the impurities and the diseases they cause.

H. M. BECK, M. D.

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Leave TAVERN of TAMALPAIS—

* 7:10 A. M. 1:40 P. M., 4:25 P. M.

*This train will not be run until additions to
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