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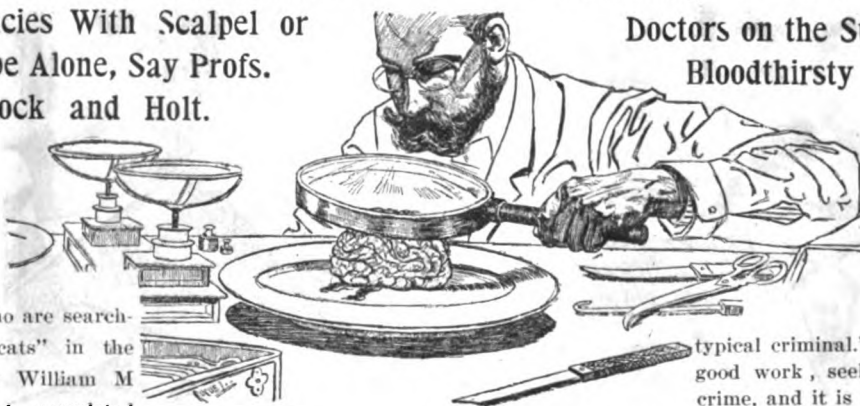
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The following appeared in the San Francisco "Examiner" on Sunday, January 24th, 1897.

Search for the Wildcats in Murderer Roe's Brain.

Will Never Find the Cause of His Criminal Tendencies With Scalpel or Microscope Alone, Say Profs. Haddock and Holt.

Phrenologists Take Issue With the Doctors on the Subject of the Bloodthirsty Monster.



The physicians who are searching for the "wildcats" in the brain of murderer William M. Roe have not yet completed

their study, but they have advanced far enough to warrant them in making the statement that the man was not in any sense a lunatic. His brain does not show the slightest trace of mental derangement as that term is applied to persons that are not responsible for their actions.

The doctors received a letter from Professors Allen Haddock and C. P. Holt, the phrenologists, in which they declare that the physicians are not taking the proper course to discover what, if anything, was the matter with the murderer. The phrenologists viewed Roe's body and took measurements of his head. They formed conclusions based upon their study of the body, which they have submitted to the physicians. Their communication follows:

To the doctors dissecting the brain of murderer Roe at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco—

Gentlemen:—The daily press report you to have dissected the brain of William M. Roe, the multi-murderer, and that although you have not yet completed your investigations, still so far as

you have gone, you have not discovered the cause of his homicidal tendencies; as yet the reason is not apparent to you why this man who had "spells" when like a tempest, the impulse seized him to commit murder and deeds of violence, had other moments of gentleness when he would hesitate to crush a fly; a two sided man; a Dr. Jerkyl and Mr. Hyde." Failing to discover in his brain or body any reason for homicidal tendencies you are reported to have expressed the belief that his "spells" were simply the Indian blood in him asserting its influence, and accounts for all those homicides committed without apparent motive."

Dr. Lane is quoted as saying: "Roe's head and face are not the head and face of a typical criminal, and looking upon his dead features it is hard to believe that he was a remarkable criminal."

Gentlemen—It is because you are reported to have made these statements that we venture to address you and suggest that possibly you are in error in supposing that "Roe's head and face were not like the head and face of the

typical criminal." You are engaged in a good work, seeking for the cause of crime, and it is to be presumed that you desire truth wherever she may lead, so do we.

We trust that we may not be thought to presume too much if we suggest that you are on the wrong "trail"; you will never find the cause of this man's criminal tendencies with the aid of scalpel or microscope alone, nor in his Indian blood. It is true that heredity and antenatal influences were factors in forming his organization, but murderous proclivities are not alone peculiar to the Indian race.

Jessie Pomeroy, who murdered his playmates for the pleasure of seeing them suffer and die, has not a drop of Indian blood in his veins, and so with a long list of murderers down to Dunham, Durant, and Butler, all of whom belonged to the Caucasian race. Murder is peculiar to no race of people; its cause may lie in heredity or in antenatal conditions, but its signs are determined only through a study of the criminal's organic quality, temperament, size and shape of the brain, in harmony with the skull, and in the form of features.

The size and shape of the skull (except in malformations) conform to that of the brain, so that by examining the former the peculiarities of the latter may be determined and character ascertained to a certainty. The principles of mental philosophy enunciated and taught by Dr. Josef Gall will help you in the search you are making for the cause of criminal peculiarities in this murderer whose body and brain you are now dissecting and studying.

Without presumption, but because we have devoted more than thirty years to the study of criminology and mental science and wishing to assist you in your labors, we offer the following suggestions and statements. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Stevens, the undertaker having Roe's body in charge we were permitted to examine and take

portion of his brain lay at the base of the skull, around the Medulla Oblongata, just where all the brain the serpent has is to be found, it being that part of the brain which acts to gratify self and to destroy others.

It was also noticeable that the posterior brain where reside the domestic and love sentiments, was almost entirely deficient and that his top head in the region of the moral brain sloped nearly into nothingness, these facts account for the man's entire lack of sentiment and moral restraining power. He was cunning, crafty and secretive because of the immense organ of Secretiveness.

The median line from the frontal sinus to the top of forehead was prominent, and the upper portion where is located the organ of Comparison joined with

very top of the middle forehead, was fairly developed and when the base brain was inactive the organ of Benevolence held sway; at such times he felt some little remorse for his past crimes and "would not," as he said, "hurt a fly." His "spells" of impulse to murder came upon him when the base brain again became active, perhaps from stimulants or environment.

The difference in the size of one hemisphere of the brain as compared with the other is not significant, because the two hemispheres, like the two eyes, perform the same office. Neither has the crowding of the heart to the right side ought to do in determining the character of the man. That part of the brain which is most active during life causes the skull to be thin in the region of its location; the most active portion of this man's



measurements of the murderer's skull and body, and we are forced to the conclusion that his was indeed a typical criminal head and face; there was no need of dissecting the body or brain to make this discovery. Following are the measurements:

Circumference of head above ears.....	21¾ inches
From ear to ear over crown at "Firmness".....	15 inches
Frontal sinus to occipital spinalis.....	13¾ inches
Diameter of skull.....	5¾ inches
Perceptive intellect.....	4¾ inches
Occipital.....	3¾ inches
Parietal eminence (caution).....	5¾ inches
Frontal eminence (reason).....	2¼ inches
At Secretiveness.....	6 inches

The size of the average man's head is 22 inches in circumference, this man's head measured 21¾ inches being under the average, this accords with the autopsy. It will be seen that the greater

Causality was exceedingly sharp and pointed, which indicated great activity of the reasoning faculties, rendering him analytical and philosophical, explaining his ability to philosophise. Had he been as great in his moral and sentimental brain as in this portion of the anterior lobe he would have been a moral and beloved citizen. The measurements show 15 inches from the meatus over the crown at Firmness which is an inch above the average, and when taken in connection with the physiological sign of an iron jaw and broad chin, explains why he could so hold the reins of power that at the gallows as elsewhere, during his checkered career he was the coolest man in the company. The contradiction in his character which seems so puzzling and which made him at one time a monster and at another time a peaceful man, is explained by the fact that, surprising as it may seem, the organ of Benevolence, located at the

brain was in the region of destructive energy, around the Medulla Oblongata, this part of the skull is full, (measuring 5¾ inches in diameter,) and at this point you will find the skull thin.

Another sign of criminality is shown by an angle of thirty-five degrees on a line drawn from the Meatus auditorius externus to the outer angle of the superciliary ridge, an angle always looked upon with apprehension especially when accompanied by low organic quality and deficient moral brain, as in the case of Roe.

The prominent nose, with its high pronounced ridge, like the beak of a bird of prey, the forward chin and acute angle of the inferior maxillary, are each and all indices of that destructive energy and tenacious purpose which made Roe the multi-murderer and impelled him to deeds of violence.

Through the centuries metaphysicians and doctors with saw, chisel and scalpel

have searched for the hidden key which unlocks the mysteries of human character, but the search has been, and will continue to be in vain, until they turn to the paths marked out by Gall and Spurzheim and there find in bodily structure the truth that men set in accordance with their organization as shown by size and shape of brain, skull and body, modified by organic quality and temperament.

Gentlemen, when you have finished dissecting the rest of Roe's body, examine the skull, look at the skull!

Respectfully,

ALLEN HADDOCK,
C. P. HOLT.

Another Crowbar Case.

William Kennedy, a laborer of this city, while at work in a well recently was the victim of a peculiar accident.

A crowbar dropped down a well sixty feet deep and went crashing through the poor fellow's skull and pinned him to the ground where he remained for a long time before relief came, being perfectly conscious of his predicament.

He retained his consciousness all through and was able to relate all the circumstances of his case later, although he lost a small part of brain matter.

All this seems puzzling to many who read of the accident in the daily papers; even the doctors are reported to be mystified and confounded.

We do not see why they should be. The crowbar struck no vital part, it only ploughed through one side of his head, striking the parietal bone at Cautiousness and coming out at the outer angle of the forehead at the right of the right eye, affecting only one hemisphere of the brain.

The doctors are reported by the daily papers to be mystified about the case and wonder that the man should live so long, (he has since died) after so severe an injury.

They should study phrenology and learn that a man with the organ of Vitativeness large will live through torture that would kill another person who possessed less of vital force.

A cat is said to have nine lives and a turtle has twenty because of immense Vitativeness, while to hit a rabbit a light blow upon the head quickly sends him to the shades of death. Phrenology explains these mysteries.

A reform paper says: "The doctor who writes you a prescription for "Aqua Calcis," instead of telling you to get a little lime water, is looking out for the dignity of his profession, but he is not helping to educate you."

L. N. Fowler on the Modern Phrenology.

The task of placing Phrenology in a legitimate position among anthropological studies—a worthy, if as yet a difficult one—is gradually being undertaken by our leading scientists. Alex. Ecker, in his book on "The Cerebral Convulsions of man," states "If, however, as we think is undoubtedly true definite portions of the cerebral cortex subserve definite intellectual processes, there is a possibility that we may some day attain a complete organology of the brain surface, a science of the localization of the cerebral functions. Such a science, that is, a knowledge of the psychical organs of the brain in all their relations, is certainly one of the most important problems for the Anatomy and Physiology of the next century, the solution of which will work no small transformation in Psychology." If we admit that Phrenology is true to life, we must admit it is based on so important a line of observation that it needs the keen intellectual investigation of the highest scientific men to gain for it a scientific basis, and to keep it from being estimated by those who know but little about it as only of empiric value.

Who would care to contradict the statement "that the skull is moulded upon the brain, and grows in accordance with it; the size and general shape of the brain may be estimated with tolerable accuracy by the size and general shape of the skull"? Any practical phrenologist and close observer, who will carefully follow David Ferrier's experiments, and those of other English and Continental scientific writers of note, can see numerous comparisons between the physiological mode of reasoning out the functional topography of the brain in relation to craniological and anthropological researches, with the older observations of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, with a view of establishing a scientific Phrenology.

"But what will be done by a study of phrenology on physiological grounds," asks the sceptic. Such a study will clear away the scientific clouds of superstition, doubt, and prejudice. Science is the last person clothed with authority to admit a fact. Many things have been discovered before science found them out or admitted they were true.

"But," again queries the sceptic, "supposing I admit that science is a very careful investigator, that it admits of no dilettantism, what physiological proofs are there that the old and the new Phrenology are working with the same end in view, and that Phrenology is not so much quarterly, which every one who dabbles in it measures out to please

himself?" We reply scientific men have repudiated the claim that Phrenology is a science probably because so much has been claimed for it on grounds irrespective of their scientific method of investigation, and because sufficient physiological proof has not been forthcoming with regard to distinct areas for psychical power. But the day has already begun to dawn when, unconsciously perhaps, physiologists are admitting the leading principles of Gall, through their valuable physiological and pathological experiments. Are there, we ask, many, if any, scientific men of note to-day prepared to hold the belief that mind manifests itself independently of brain matter? or are there many anatomists or physiologists of to-day who will care to assert that the brain has not distinct seats, areas, or localizations in the brain? or, further, that the recent researches in physiology and pathology have not established correlative or psychological actions? The proofs therefore which are convincing with regard to the corresponding evidences of the old and new Phrenology are as follows:—

Ferrier applied the galvanic currents to the lower extremity of the temporosphenoidal convolution, which caused movements of the lips, cheek, and tongue, and corresponds to the centre marked by the early phrenologists as alimentiveness; called by Ferrier and other physiologists the gustatory centre. Darwin points out that "in emotions of joy the mouth is acted upon exclusively by the great zygomatic muscles which serve to draw the muscles upward and backward. The upper and lower obicular muscles are at the same time more or less contracted." It has thus been found that galvanic excitation on this portion of the brain produced the physical expression of joy; and this corresponds to the place where is located the organ of hope.

Prof. Sigmund Exner has demonstrated that "the centres for the facial movements extend from the gyrus centralis anterior to the latter halves of the lower frontal convolutions, which are found to correspond with Gall's centre for mimicry or imitation.

Another centre where the galvanic current causes "the retraction of the angle of the mouth, which contracts under the influence of fear," which has been named the muscle of fright, corresponds with "the lower extremity of the ascending parietal convolution, and the angular gyrus, where Cautiousness—according to Spurzheim—is situated. (See Ferrier and Sir C. Bell.)

The centre when excited, that causes "the rising of the shoulders with extension of the arms," which Darwin and Mantegazza have referred to as "the expression of patience, submission, and

the absence of any intention to resist," corresponds with Gall's centre of veneration. Gall located the organ of language in the lower frontal convolution, but it was not recognized until Broca in 1861 localized it in the lower left frontal convolution. Friendship, Acquisitiveness, and other faculties are being compared in the same way. Thus without doubt the results of modern investigation are forcing the facts of Gall's theories upon the attention of physiologists. Let due credit be given to the experimenter with the scalpel and galvanic batteries, who have demonstrated certain "centres of ideation," which the scientific world is adopting; but, curious as it may appear, in nearly every instance these centres have been previously held by phrenologists.

Professor Max Muller says, "The study of man in every part of the world has ceased to be a subject for curiosity only; it has been raised to the dignity, and also the responsibility, of a real science, it is now guided by principles as strict and as rigorous as any other science. The most favorite classification of man has always been that according to the skulls. The skull, as the shell of the brain, has by many students been supposed to betray something of the spiritual essence of man; and who could doubt that the general features of the skull, if taken in large averages, do correspond to the general features of human character?"

Professor Alex Bain, in his "The Study of Character," says "Phrenology has done good service by showing us with more emphasis than had ever been done before, that human beings are widely different in their mental tastes and aptitudes."

Herbert Spencer says, in "The Principles of Psychology," "Whoever calmly considers the subject, cannot long resist the conviction that different parts of the cerebrum must, in some way or other, subservise different kinds of mental action."

Books for physiological reference are Darwin's "Expression of Emotions;" Ferrier's "The Functions of the Brain;" Alex. Ecker's "Convulsions of the Human Brain;" Herbert Spencer's "Psychology;" Veizmann's "Hereditiy;" Galton's "Inquiries into Human Faculties," and "Hereditary Genius;" Alex. Bain's "Mental and Moral Science," and "The Study of Character;" Quain's "Anatomy;" Bastian's "Brain as the Organ of the Mind," among others.

Books for reference on Phrenology:—Gall's "Theories;" Combe's "Constitution of Man;" Spurzheim's "Lectures on Phrenology;" O. S. and L. N. Fowler's "Lectures on Man;" Jacques' "Temperaments;" Drayton's "Brain and Mind;" and O. S. Fowler's "Human Science."

All or any of these books can be had at H. N. office.

Hereditary Taint—Who Is to Blame, Father or Son?

Alonzo C. Wood, a wealthy resident of Chicago, has just died, leaving his son Fred, who is incarcerated in San Quentin, (California) prison for murder, without a penny.

In his will just before his death the father says:

"I have another son by the name of Fred L. Wood, who is now confined in a penitentiary on a life sentence for the crime of murder. During his boyhood and early manhood I had given him more advantages than I had given any of my other children; but all my love and care for him only seemed to make him more reckless and wicked. For many years previous to his arrest and conviction for murder, he had repeatedly threatened that he would take my life, and that of some of his brothers and sisters, and it is my expressed wish and desire that he shall have nothing whatever from my estate, and I make this statement in this, my last will and testament, that there may be no question as to whether or not it was my intention to leave my said son anything."

Query.—How much is the son to blame? Perhaps he is to be pitied; he had no control over his own birth; it would be interesting to know what kind of a life the father led before his son Fred was born. When he died he left a \$1,000,000 estate behind him.

What schemes did he concoct to obtain such wealth? Had he labored honestly for it at \$2 per day since the days of Adam he could not have earned so much.

How many families, or widows or orphans has he oppressed to obtain so much money? Do chickens come home to roost?

A REVELATION.

Our course of lessons reveal the true relation of brain and mind to body.

We show that "all parts of the brain have psychic functions acting upon the soul and physiological functions acting upon the body."

The Corrobellum, for instance—the seat of Amativeness, is connected with the procreative organs, Alimentiveness with the stomach, Hope with the liver, etc. To ascertain the development and activity of one is to know the exact condition of the other, indeed this philosophy is a revelation.

The psychic functions of the brain are yet unknown even to the great majority

of medical men who cannot rise above the revelations of the knife and scalpel.

In its higher functions the brain to them is an unexplored continent, as dark as darkest Africa, and, they are unwilling to believe the wondrous tales told by Phrenological pilgrims who have crossed it hundreds and thousands of times.

A SYMBOLICAL CHART.

Two years ago a young artist painted for us in oil, a large Symbolical Chart, illustrating every faculty of the brain, for our own use in the office. It is an immense picture measuring 7 feet by 4 feet and has been very much admired for its artistic merits; it cannot be reproduced for less than \$50.

We have a facsimile of this famous painting illustrating Phrenology symbolically, which is got up in the same colors and mounted on canvas and rollers for hanging, but half the size, namely, 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, which we are offering for \$3.50, will be sent C. O. D. to any address, unmounted free by mail \$1.00.

These charts will be an ornament to any parlor, and as there is no printed matter or advertisement on them of any kind, having a blank space at the bottom where Phrenologists can add their own name, etc., they will be found the most attractive sign that Travelling Phrenologists can have and will bring their cost every day in examinations.

THE HOTEL SYSTEM.

The hotel system of the West is a nuisance and detestable. It is cold, heartless, and inhospitable. The vast supply of eatables is wholly unnecessary. It must, however, be paid for whether eaten or not. From the time you leave home till you again step on the doorstep, you are a stranger; a "guest;" by the way, a funny word, in the mouth of an extortionate hotel-keeper. No one has any aim but to get your money. It costs as much to spend a day away from home as 50 years ago it cost during a month. The decrease of hospitality pays for the marble fronts of buildings that are multiplied almost beyond estimate. This is one of the many curses of our western civilization.—Hotel Gazette.

HOW NATURE CURES.

We have just bought the remaining stock of this wonderful book from Mr. Manning, price \$2, and will clear them out at the reduced price of \$1.25, postage paid to any address.

We regard the work of teaching the people how to avoid illness, as the most important in which we can engage.

Scientific Men Still Groping.

Just one hundred years ago Dr. Gall gave the first public lecture on Phrenology.

Up to that time what had been known, or supposed to be known, of human science had been clothed in mysterious language, revealed only to the privileged few, and carefully concealed from the masses. Dr. Gall, the eminent physician, had for forty-three years carefully studied the head, skull and brain. He believed that knowledge should be as free as the air we breathe or the light of heaven. He had by studying all classes and conditions of people in health and disease, in life and after death, discovered many facts that were true and useful, although at enmity with the philosophy of ages. Until that time scarcely anything definite was ever ascertained respecting the true character of mental organization. It had been supposed that all men, and women especially, were born equal. Gall taught that some were born tired, some cruel, others kind and so on. The old teachers of mental philosophy opposed him and his teachings, making it difficult for the light of science to shine through such dark clouds of bigotry. He struggled through the enshrouding darkness until his new science of the organs of the mind stood compared with the old system of mental and moral philosophy like a solitary star on a dreary night rendering darkness miserable.

He was the first to demonstrate that the brain is the organ of the mind, and that our every act is but conditions' fruit, and that it is the duty of all, so far as they can, to study their conditions, so that they may go about the work of self-improvement understandingly.

Yet to-day so called "Scientific" (?) men are still groping in the dark. Some of the cleverest anatomists in San Francisco are engaged in searching the convolutions of the brain of a felon in order to ascertain if they can, the reason for the existence of such a monster as Roe, the murderer, but they are on the wrong trail. It is just as reasonable to look for "Yankee Doodle" on the pipes of an organ or the "Last Rose of Summer" in the hollow of a violin as to expect to find any cause for Roe's crimes in a dead and pulpy mass of brain matter.

These doctors remind us of a simple fellow who pulled his mother's fire' bellows asunder in order to discover where the wind came from! when the bellows were whole he could blow the fire, but after he had parted the bonds he found—**nothing.**

Movements of Lecturers

Phrenological lecturers everywhere will please report for this column. Their movements and work will be reported free of charge.

Prof. D. F. McDonald is in Southern California giving lectures and examination.

Prof. N. J. Wirtz is doing good work in Forest Grove, Scholls and Gales City, Oregon.

Dr. English is at present in Denver, Colorado, in the practice of medicine and phrenology.

Prof. W. J. Wirtz is doing good work success of her husband's lectures by her musical entertainments.

Prof. Seymour is resting at his home in Port Angeles, Wash., after a successful trip in British Columbia.

Prof. N. G. Tomlinson writes us from Indian Ter., where he has long been located, sowing with good results.

Prof. Reynolds, spending the holidays in Oakland, called at our office and reports success in the field to which he will return in a few days.

Prof. F. A. Farris is in Arkansas working with might and main and reports good success. A presidential election made no difference to him; rain or shine he dings at it.

Prof. S. W. Parks is in Minn., doing well. Each and every one represents "Human Nature" and some are giving it as a premium for examinations and doubling their incomes.

Prof. C. P. Holt came back to his office duties from a five months tour through desert and over mountains, looking hale, hearty and as brown as an Indian. He says he knows a heap more than he did before he pow wowed with the "Injuns."

A Bright Student.

We quote the following paragraph from the "Delano Courier," California: **WILL BECOME A LECTURER.**

"Rev. A. Ramey has resigned from the pastorate of the M. E. Church and will shortly repair to San Francisco where he will put the finishing touches to a course which he has been studying for a year or more past. His studies include human nature, physiology, pathology, phrenology, physiognomy, ethnology, and a dozen or more kindred sciences and on the completion of this course he will at once enter the lecture field. At several small gatherings in the community he has given a number of readings and proved himself quite as familiar with the sciences above mentioned as lecturers of long experience. In taking this

step he does not retire permanently from the ministry, but in order that he may complete the course that he has long made a study, he has been granted a vacation from church duties. His many friends here wish him abundant success in his new field, and hope that he may find the work not only pleasant but profitable as well."

Rev. Mr. Ramey took a course of lessons on Phrenology last year. He was a bright student and will make a successful lecturer and exponent of this great man-developing science.

FIND YOUR RIGHT PLACE.

There are born physicians, born merchants and born lawyers as well as mechanics, there are few however, who really know their special aptitudes but who often follow an occupation in life either through some special fancy or by force of circumstances.

It is a pity to see a weak and sickly man becoming a doctor or a natural mechanic trying to become a lawyer; no wonder that such men fail.

How can a man with a narrow head and who is deficient in the base brain expect to succeed as a merchant? Yet thousands venture into commercial business with just such type of heads and naturally fail, bringing misery upon themselves and those depending on them for support.

A Phrenological examination points out to each one his proper sphere.

ON THE RIGHT ROAD.

Some years ago Dr. Bushay, 1303 Mission street, brought his son to our office for a phrenological examination. We pointed out the reasons why the young man was specially adapted for the law, and stated that the legal profession was his natural calling.

The Doctor, like a wise father consulted the wishes of his boy as well as a Phrenologist, and to-day the son is attached to a legal firm who are greatly pleased with his talents.

Chauncey Depew says: "I never knew a man past forty who retired from business or a profession, in order as he said, to enjoy life, who lived over three or four years. Idleness, lack of occupation, want of interest in the office or in the work shop makes such men introspective, make such a man a dyspeptic then comes hypochondria, then the victim of patent medicine, then a subject for the undertaker."

A cunning man, or one possessing excessive Secretiveness looks out at the corner of his eyes and his lips are as closely set as the shells of an oyster.

THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

(Continued.)

We have shown in the series of articles on the above subject that man's wants and troubles, needs and pains, trials and necessities have been the factors that have forced him forward to a higher condition in life. This being the case, then everything in nature is right, and for this very purpose. If man could have had every thing as he wanted it he would still be running in the woods, naked, without a printed page or a mechanical invention in existence. Science would still be a dream of the future, and the chain lightning and bellowing of the thunder bolts of the cloud obscured skies, merely the glance and voice of an angry god. Thanksgiving day is past for this year as ordained by man; but let us all give thanks for all the affections which nature has heaped upon us, or more correctly speaking, for the pains and penalties we have endured, as the result of our own ignorance. If I was president or governor of all the States and the civilized world I would order prayer, (thanks) one hour every day in the year to good old mother nature, that knows what is best for us, and several hours every day to educating ourselves, how not to be storm tossed and stone bruised by the phenonema of nature.

We are on the right track, human life is lengthening fast, every poison has found its antidote, lightning rods shield us from the fiery electric dart, life preservers hold us above the foam-capped waves of the sea, clothes shut out the biting frosts, bottled sunlight (coal) warms our homes and turns night into day or is capable of it, the microbe that fills the world with disease is being driven from his lair by the microscope and the X ray, and its power for harm will yet pass away, consumption, cholera, small-pox, fevers and all germ diseases will be a thing only of the past.

Everybody will live as long as they care to. All will have learned, in that higher civilization rapidly approaching, that the "horrors of death" are but the conjurings of a superstitious or a fanatical being or the dread of going through the pains and contortions of physical dissolution, which is never necessary. When we learn how to live right, then we will have learned how to die right with no pain or suffering, while the windows of our religious and spiritual nature, the organs of Hope, Spirituality, Sublimity, Veneration, Benevolence etc., will be thrown wide open, and we will soon be well acquainted, before we leave this life, with the work and people and the "land beyond the river".

A true and natural death is painless

and a change of felicitous enjoyment, not unlike falling asleep if well, when we are weary and worn out with labor. A natural death never comes with disease or accident; but when we are worn out like the old clock that can go no longer, for its work is done, no tick here, it silently says, To die right means that we can do no more good here, nor enjoy physical life longer. The heart can not throb another beat, it is worn out; the muscles can not contract or expand again, so it is impossible to breathe even once more, thus the stomach can not digest, the blood circulate, the liver and kidneys secrete, the tongue move, the brain think, the nerves vibrate, the eye see or the ear hear. What has been the busy work shop through a long and busy life becomes as silent as the grave, the body has filled its mission and will now return to dust. There is no pain in a death like this. The nerves are worn out and can no longer feel pain, hence there is none. Every organ of the body is worn out so that there is no clinging to life by any of them, so death becomes only a transition, another and higher birth into a brighter and more advanced world than this.

D. C. S.

(To be Continued.)

TO SCHOOL TEACHER.

Some of your pupils readily learn how to do arithmetical sums, others find it hard to do them although equally as intelligent and attentive.

Can you explain this difference in your pupils? Your school books say that when scholars fail, it is for "want of attention" or "concentration of mind," but is it not a fact that some of your most earnest and attentive children are anxious and willing to learn, and find the greatest difficulty in solving arithmetical problems whilst with half the attention they bestow upon the calculation of numbers, they are able to compose a letter, make an artistic sketch, or master a task in geography or grammar.

The reason for this difference in children, is to be found in their phrenological development.

These principles every teacher should learn.

In writing to this office Dr. Gifford of Kokomo, Ind., expresses the wish that we had a national Phrenological Organization.

If there was such an organization it could make itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Phrenologists must unite if they are to make any headway. In unity there is strength. What have Phrenologists to say? We should be glad to hear from Dr. Pratt of Ohio and other Phrenologists.

Will They Ever Learn?

"We are fearfully and wonderfully made." yet blundering doctors, legally qualified (to kill!) pour into the unfortunate patient the most vile and atrocious compounds of mineral and vegetable substance in order so they say) to cure disease.

Largely advertised pills and decoctions warranted to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to are purchased by thousands of poor invalids, and so it is we have an unhappy, suffering people on every hand to whom life is a burden and who long for death to end their sufferings.

When will people learn to live hygienically and be happy.

Vita Oil.

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LIFE OF GALL.

We have received a few advanced copies of this new book by Miss Jessie Fowler, London, (paper), 30 cents.

This work should be read by every student of human nature.

Step Up Higher.

Virehand R. Gandhi, a Hindu, is reported by the Chicago Vegetarian, to have said at a recent Vegetarian Banquet in Chicago, that "all foods produced by the destruction of animal life obstruct the spiritual progress of man. Just consider in what vibratory conditions the bodies of animals are put when they are taken to the slaughter-house and prepared for killing. Is it not an established fact that fear is the mother of all diseases? Will not fear change the very conditions of the animals in the slaughter-house, and will not their meat influence those who use their bodies as food?"

Without animal food the human being is sufficiently of the animal nature. Why should he then add to his animal nature by taking animal food?

Awakening of the spiritual sense and the recognition of high spiritual truths cannot be arrived at unless you make your body fine enough to receive the finer vibrations, which cannot be done with animal food."

If those refined and tender-hearted people who think they must eat beef-steak and mutton chops to make them strong were obliged to kill and dress the cows and sheep they eat with such gusto, perhaps such occupation would give them pause. There are many good people who eat flesh-meat, but they are good in spite of their horrid diet, other circumstances and conditions antenatal and postnatal, have conspired to make them good, just as some inebriates are good notwithstanding the vile liquor they drink, but each would be the better for abstinence. "Let us make our bodies fit temples for the indwelling spirit" and step up higher.

C. P. HOLT.

Appreciation.

We are constantly in receipt of letters of thanks from patrons of whom we have made delineations of character, by mail from photographs. The following excerpt from a letter received from Mr. John T. Miller, Superintendent of Juab county, Utah, is in point. "Prof. Allen Haddock:

My Dear Sir:—The delineations of our character (self and wife) were received a few days ago. All who have read them say they are very accurate.

I am pleased to know that I am in my proper sphere, all the occupations you mentioned would be very agreeable to me. You stated that I would be very successful as a lecturer and demonstrator upon scientific subjects, especially those which relate to Anthropology, Ethnology or Phrenology. I was pleased that you

could assign me that place, as it is a sphere or course in life that I desire to devote much time in. There is so much truth that is yet unknown to the masses, that I desire to help bring it to their attention."

Such words of appreciation encourage us to continue in the good work of introducing people to themselves and advising them regarding their proper sphere in life.

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HORSE PHRENOLOGY.

The following clipping from a newspaper sent us by a friend is evidence that the science of phrenology is spreading and that even horsemen are applying its principles to their profession. There is the same difference in the character of horses that is to be found in men. Horses with wide heads are courageous and high-spirited, often vicious, while horses with narrow heads are gentle and easily broken to saddle or harness and make household pets. Phrenology extends to the animal creation and proof of its truth is seen in character there displayed and the expert phrenologist can delineate the character of a horse, dog, cat or monkey, as accurately as of a man. Brain formation begins with the serpent and ends with man. There is no science so fascinating to the thinking person as is phrenology.

"Every horse carries an index to his temper and intelligence in his face. The teachable, tractable animal is broad and flat between the eyes; the bony ridge of his face dishes slightly from the point where the face narrows towards the nostrils. His ears are well set, sensitive and far apart, with a well-defined ridge of bone extending across the top of the head between them. Always feel for this ridge in judging a horse. The eye should be large, clear and bright, with a prominent ridge of bone along the inner and upper edge of the socket."

THE ELECTICS AND PHRENOLOGY.

In an address before the State Eclectic Medical Society of Georgia Dr. R. T. Powell refers to the usefulness of a knowledge of the phrenological system in diagnosis and therapeutics in very earnest terms. Having made the system a matter of careful study he commends it to his medical brethren, in terms that are direct and forcible. He thinks that no physician can afford to overlook phrenology, as it is an element of the best success in medicine.

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See the lounge at the saloon door, or
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We carry our colors at the mast head.
The scientific Phrenologist perceives at
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ignorant man has a vacant stare. The
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certain field can be made productive or
not. His experience has taught him
quality of soil, and so the Phrenologist
by study of men learns to delineate char-
acter.

SUCH IS THE TESTIMONY OF HUNDREDS.

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In the Name of Science.

It is appalling to think of the depths to which Vivisectionists can descend. Demons in sheol have more mercy than they, and what raises indignation to the boiling point is that these devils in human form pretend to inflict their tortures in the name of science. There is no science in either themselves or their diabolical acts, nothing but moral depravity. To make my meaning plain, at the risk of shocking the sensibilities of the tender hearted readers of "Human Nature" I quote from a letter written by Philip G. Peabody, attorney of Boston, Mass., to the editor of "Vivisection and The Drug-Delusion." Mr. Peabody says in part:

"Vivisection is the cutting up, burning and miscellaneous torturing of live animals. We are told by some doctors that this terrible practice has been the means of discovering various important facts, and that without it we should now be ignorant of many things that are of great value to the healing art. Unfortunately for the doctors, there are many of us who know something about vivisection, and we know that the claims so frequently set forth in behalf of vivisection are absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Most persons who know a little of it (and only a few know even a little) think that it is a very uncommon thing, confined in practice to a few leading men of science; but in fact, animals of a high order that have been and are being vivisected are numbered by millions. To illustrate: Inside of ten years Schiff, a noted man in this kind of business, vivisected fourteen thousand (14,000) dogs. It is estimated that he vivisected inside of this same brief time seventy thousand (70,000) animals of various kinds; and since then he was regularly torturing ten dogs each week. To prove one thing, over nine thousand (9,000) dogs were vivisected, and the result was then in doubt.

A well-known veterinary surgeon named Murdock, in a work published by him, gives an account of a visit to a laboratory in France, as follows:

"Here lay six or seven living horses, fixed by every mechanical device by the head and feet to pillars, while the students were engaged in performing different operations. The sight was truly horrible! The operations had begun early in the forenoon, it now being three o'clock. * * * The poor wretches had ceased being able to make any violent struggles, but the deep heaving of the panting chest and the horrid look of the eyes, when such were yet left in the head, the head itself being lashed to a pillar, was harrowing beyond endurance.

"The students had begun their day's work in the least vital parts of the ani-

mals. The trunks were there, but they had lost their tails, hoofs, ears, etc.; and the operators were now engaged in the more important operations, such as tying the arteries, trepanning the cranium, cutting down upon the sensitive parts—as we are informed, on expressing horror—that they might see the retraction of the muscles by pinching and irritating the various nerves.

"One animal had a side of the head, including the eye and ear completely dissected, and other students were laying open and cauterizing the back of the same animal."

Mr. Rogers adds to this:

"The number of horses operated on is six, twice a week; sixty-four operations are performed on each horse, and four or five generally die before half the operations are completed; and, as it takes two days to go through the list, the remaining one or two poor animals are left alive, half-mangled, until the next morning, only to be subjected to additional tortures.

"Among the operations which I remember, were firing in every part where it could or could not be required; operation for removing the lateral cartilages, which involves tearing of the quarters of the hoof with pincers; operation for stone, in which a stone is put into the bladder and afterwards removed; operations for hernia, nicking, removal of the ears, eyes, etc.

"The effect of all this on the minds of the students may be inferred from the sang froid of a student who was firing a horse's nose, as he said, for pastime.

"A little bay mare, worn out in the service of man, one of eight, on a certain operation day, having unfortunately retained life throughout the fiendish ordeal, and looking like nothing ever made by the hand of God—with loins ripped open, skin torn and ploughed by red-hot irons, riddled by setons, tendons severed, hoofless, sightless, and defenceless, was exultingly reared (Baron Von Weber says, 'amid laughter) on her bleeding feet just when gasping for breath and dying, to show what dexterity had done in completing its work before death took place."

It seems incomprehensible that such deeds should take place in a civilized country and not so arouse public indignation that a dose of their own medicine be given the perpetrators. Just let me quote again, this time from a paper by Mrs. Susa Thorp Thomas of Alexander, Arkansas, published by the Illinois anti-vivisection society. Mrs. Thomas says in part:

"Vivisectors according to their own published testimony, fasten animals till they grow together. Stiffen them like iron by putting them under compressed oxygen; try in every conceivable way to

make them commit suicide to get rid of pain."

These fearful outrages are perpetrated upon man's most faithful friend, the dog; upon our timid pets, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, rats, mice, pigeons frogs and indeed upon every species of living creatures the "experimental" can secure.

So pitiless and hardened do vivisectors become to suffering that according to their own published testimony, they watch the most terrible agony which they themselves have caused, with feelings of pleasure, patience and joyful excitement." I could fill pages with just such testimony as this of the hard-hearted cruelties perpetrated upon hapless, helpless, dumb creatures by these men of science. (?)

It might be consoling if scientific experiments were confined to the testimony of dumb animals, but it is patent to all who know the true inwardness of these scientific explorers that they are no more merciful with man than with beast and woe unto the poor invalid who has the misfortune to fall into their inquisitory clutches. They give free clinics in hospitals to the poor whom they cut and slash to their demonical heart's content; they try the effect of this drug, then that nostrum upon the feeble patient and watch with diabolical eyes his sufferings until merciful death ends his woes. Especially happy are these human butchers if they can get a woman victim on their table of torture. It is estimated that they unsex sixty women a month in San Francisco, by surgical operations. If the victim lives through the slashing, she is maimed and unsexed for life, which means that she is less perfect both physically and mentally than before the horrid rite was performed. If she dies under the knife the murderers have a certificate from a board of trusts which enables them to give a death certificate that she died from shock or heart failure.

As is always the case with the penniless, they are the greatest sufferers in hospitals, but the rich are not exempt, nor the great, as witness the probing the wrong way in poor martyred Garfield's body, for the assassins bullet. We might have patience if all this experimenting and suffering of animals and men availed for good of man or beast, on the contrary it is shown that no scientific truth is gained thereby, but the victim suffers that the experimenter may become a most heartless demon. Let science weep.

C. P. HOLT.

If we have no agents near you to collect your subscription, and if you intend to subscribe, kindly send at once 50 cts. to Allen Haddock, 1016 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAVAGES YET.

Evolution is a slow process; mother Nature is in no haste, she has an eternity before her in which to evolve perfection and if she has any passengers aboard her car of progress who are dissatisfied with the slow speed she is making, perhaps they had better get out and run on ahead. Yet to the progressive mind, it does seem discouraging sometimes to note how slight the advancement in human morals since the dawn of history; indeed, from a pessimistic view morals seem to have adopted the crab's style of progressing, —backwards.

Intellectually we are getting along finely, in fact on this line the improvement since the primitive man shared habitation with the cave bear has been marvelous. It was a long stride from the stone ax made and wielded by the savage of the stone age to the buzz-saw and planing machine of A. D. 1897. The contrast is great between the sling used by David to slay the giant Goliath and Uncle Samuel's dynamite gun that sends a projectile fifteen miles and scatters things generally.

The Santa Maria whose deck Columbus paced to discover a new world was an old tub, creeping across the sea as compared with the floating palace steamers which to-day speed through storm and wave like things of life, and make a three thousand miles' voyage from continent to continent a few day's pastime. The luxuries of a few centuries ago have become necessities to-day, and things once necessary to the comfort of kings are now obsolete; then the walls of palaces were adorned with paintings or the trophies of the chase and the floors carpeted with skins while the hut of the peasant was innocent of a floor, and its walls of adorning; to-day the humblest tramp has a photograph of his sweetheart in his pocket, which a century ago kings might covert in vain, or he steals a ride on the break-beam of a palace car which speeds across the continent with the velocity of the wind, and smiles as he thinks of the lumbering stage coach of his grandfather, though of the two the grandfather was the happier.

So it is that in material progress and intellectual achievement we have made great advancement during the years that have rolled past since Adam and Eve wore fig leaves in the garden of Eden, but in morals it is difficult to discover any improvement from Cain to Roe or from Nero to—shall I say it?—Cleveland. This may be a case of *Lese majeste*, but I beg pardon of Nero for the comparison.

The naked savage, contemporary with the cave bear who stole out of his den with unkempt hair, terrible frown and set jaw, then stealthily crept behind another naked

savage and with a blow of his club slew him and robbed him of the fish he had just caught for his dinner, excites our horror and detestation and we exclaim Oh! the savage! The wickedness of Sodom, the cruelties of the Spanish Inquisition, the horror of the slaughter of the Innocents, the wails that went up from the Bridge of Sighs, the blood and groans of ten thousand battle fields, the glittering blade of the guillotine, the devilish deeds of the robber barons and the long line of martyrs from Jesus to John Brown attest the savage instinct in the human race.

We have left the stone ax in the cave, we have forgotten the wooden plow that laborously scratched the soil of Briton a thousand years ago, the power loom driven by steam has displaced the hand loom of our grandmothers. The onward march of invention has relegated to the bygone: those implements and utensils once so necessary to the comfort of mankind, and we are enjoying the material luxuries of an advanced intellectual civilization, but in our onward march we have taken with us all our savage instincts, so that the well-dressed comfortably housed citizen of Europe or America to-day is as selfish, as cruel, as superstitious and as sensual a savage as wore paint and feathers a million years ago. I trust I shall not be misunderstood at this point: I do not mean that there are no good people in the world, whose hearts are noble and whose souls are pure: Oh! no, there are many such and their number is increasing slowly but surely, but they are the advance guard. Humanity is like a huge serpent, with its head in the sunlight and its tail in the slime. The development of brain is from the base upward, that of the primitive man was principally at the base, but through the ages it has developed from the base forward in intellect, and backward in the social and finally it is reaching into the top and moral region. Unfortunately for the world, the more intellectual and immoral a man may be, the greater his power for evil; as with the individual, so with society, which is a collection of individuals. Is it necessary that I should prove that civilized man is a moral savage? Is it not apparent that he is such? Is not crime as common now as at any time in history?

The gallows tree casts its gaunt shadow across every land and the frequent dull thud of execution attests the prevalence of murder. We place one quarter of the population on police duty to keep the balance in the path of rectitude. The huge machinery of our Parliaments and Congresses and Courts is kept busy enacting laws and trying culprits, the former bribed in the interest of a band of capitalistic savages, the latter at the mercy of the money power.

If the evil doer possesses wealth and

influence, he goes "Scott free," if poor and obscure he graces the gallows tree. As painted savages with bows and arrows and tomahawks made war upon neighboring tribes to plunder skins gained in the chase, so each civilized nation to-day is on a war footing, waiting and watching the opportunity to pounce upon a neighboring nation caught at a disadvantage.

One half of the energies and resources of nations is devoted to the building war ships, guns and forts, and no sooner is a fort or ship built to resist a dynamite gun, than another gun is contrived to knock that fort or ship into "smither-eens."

As Sodom was given over to lechery, and as Pompeii was filled with lewdness, so the cities of the nineteenth century civilization are rotten with debauchery. We legalize prostitution, and keep an army of doctors busy pretending to cure the horrible diseases thus engendered. The primitive savage saw in the lightning flash, the volcano's fire or the earthquake shock, evidence of the displeasure of a vengeful deity, and made offerings of propitiation to that god; there were soothsayers in those days. Civilization has in no wise outgrown this blind superstition, it has religions of all shades to suit the mind of the devotee, but all based upon that primitive idea of a vengeful deity, while our cities are filled with fortune tellers who ply a profitable trade entering to the credulous.

As the robber barons made forays into the valleys of the Rhine to plunder and pillage, so the capitalist robber barons of civilized countries have robbed the people of their substance and reduced them to as abject slavery as obtained in the days of the Ptolmeys or when human chattels hewed and carried stone to build the pyramids.

Yes, we are moral savages yet, but not hopelessly so. The day star appears, and already the advance guard of humanity discern its twinkling light. Reformers and philanthropists are increasing in numbers with each decade, the light bearers are everywhere carrying the torch into dark places, and the coming man of a few centuries hence shall bask in the effulgent rays of a civilization when wrongs shall be righted and savagery be no more.

C. P. HOLT.

WAITING.

"Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for winds or tide or sea;
I rave no more 'gainst Time or Fate,
For lo, my own shall come to me."

"I stay my haste, I make delays,
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
And what is mine shall know my face."

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my barque astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny."

"What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it hath sown,
And garner up its fruit of tears."

"The waters know their own; and draw
The brook that springs in yonder height;
So flows the good with equal law
Unto the soul of pure delight."

"The stars come nightly to the sky;
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time nor space, nor deep nor high,
Can keep my own away from me."

"Serene I fold my hands and wait;
What'er the storms of life may be,
Faith guides me up to heaven's gate,
And love will bring my own to me."

JOHN BURROUGHS.

In the *Metaphysical* magazine.

JOIN THE PROCESSION.

Those people who belonged to the hitherto middle class are now taking their place in the procession which marches to the Poorhouse. There is no longer a middle class. Only rich and poor now, and sooner or later the conflict will be upon us. The irrepressible conflict of which that Statesman, Wm. H. Seward, only divined the half, the conflict between slave and master, the conflict which must continue until the principles enunciated in the declaration of American Independence are recognized, that "all men are created equal."

A special dispatch to the *S. F. Chronicle* of January 20th says: "Men, women and children are starving in Chicago. The heads of families are discouraged and as a last resort appeal to the county for aid. They have seen their wives and children grow weaker and colder, and no aid has come—no bread and no coal. These men are desperate now.

A warning has been given that the deserving poor are becoming dangerous and their hunger is likely to drive them to riots, in which their terrible cry will be "Bread." The men who give this warning know whereof they speak. They are members of the overworked force of County Agent Olson. They see guant hunger at its worst. They see the hollow, glassy eye of a strong man who hears the cry of his wife and babes for bread and warmth and is powerless to give it to them. These men tell an appalling story, but nobody on earth can tell of the misery as it exists in Chicago to-day.

Hunger has invaded even Michigan and Prairie avenues. Poverty has come to homes that knew only comfort before and has filled them with misery. The wolf has driven scores from aristocratic streets to beg for bread. They have been forced to join the throng of misera- bles flocking daily to County Agent Olson's quarters to clamor piteously for food and fuel. Mr. Olson is overwhelmed by the flood of appeals.

The significant part of this dispatch is that "Poverty has come to homes that knew only comfort before and has filled them with misery. The wolf has driven scores from aristocratic streets to beg for bread." In contrast to this tale of misery the same paper of January 4th has a dispatch from New York describing the social event of the season when Mrs. Astor gave a fine party to half a thousand guests. "Mrs. Astor received alone standing in the white and gold drawing-room. She wore a superb gown of white satin brocade, diamonds and sapphires."

In San Francisco last week a poor man who had seen better days, months without work, perishing with cold and hunger in the presence of a policeman with a cobble stone maliciously broke a street U. S. Mail box in order to get food and shelter in a prison.

Shall we join the procession?

C. P. HOLT.

IF CHRIST SHOULD COME TO-DAY.

By James G. Clark.

I have come, and the world shall be shaken

Like a reed, at the touch of my rod,
And the kingdoms of time shall awaken
To the voice and the summons of God;
No more through the din of the ages
Shall warnings and chidings divine,
From the lips of my prophets and sages,
Be trampled like pearls before swine.

Ye have stolen my lands and my cattle;
Ye have kept back from labor its meed;

Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle,

When they plead at your feet in their need;
And when clamors of hunger grew louder,

And the multitudes prayed to be fed,
Ye have answered with prisons or powder,
The cries of your brothers for bread.

I turn from your alters and arches,
And the mocking of steeples and domes,

To join in the long, weary marches
Of the ones ye have robbed of their homes;

I share in the sorrow and crosses

Of the naked, the hungry and cold,
And dearer to me are their losses
Than your gains and your idols of gold.

I will wither the might of the spoiler,
I will laugh at your dungeons and locks,

The tyrant shall yield to the toiler,
And your judges eat grass like the ox;
For the prayers of the poor have ascended

To be written in lightnings on high,
And the wails of your captives have blended

With the bolts that must leap from the sky.

The thrones of your kings shall be shattered

And the prisoner and serf shall go free;
I will harvest from seed that I scattered
On the borders of blue Galilee;

For I come not alone, and a stranger—
Lo! my reapers will sing through the night

Till the star that stood over the manger
Shall cover the world with its light.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN OR UNDERSTOOD.

- 1 The brain is the organ of the mind.
- 2 The brain is divided into organs.
- 3 All the organs of the brain have their definite location.
- 4 Man has all the primary faculties necessary for his use.
- 5 Size and quality together give power, or as

Geo. Henry Lewes has said in the "History of Philosophy:"

1 That the grey matter of the convolutions is the organic substance of all psychical actions.

2 That no other part of the nervous system has any essential connection with the mind.

3 That each distinct faculty has its distinct organ.

4 That each organ has a limited area of grey matter.

"He that loveth darkness more than light, his deeds are evil."

I quite agree with what "Human Nature" says, that bad men, from a variety of motives do not love the light. Let me give you a few texts from Scripture:

Isaiah 1 ch. 3x9. "The show of their countenance doth witness against them and they declare their sin as Sodom."

Also 2d Mark, 4th ch. 22d and 25th verses and John 3 ch. 19, 20 and 21 verses. Read them at your leisure."

B. J., San Diego.

L. N. Fowler's Lectures on Phrenology, 50 cents. Human Nature Office.

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FIELD NOTES.

Leaving Sandon, with all its picturesque beauty of icy mountains, dashing torrents, and coming avalanches, I journeyed on to New Denver on the shores of Lake Slocan, a lovely sheet of water about 25 miles long, two miles wide and said to be 2,000 feet deep. Lake Slocan lies cradled in the lap of these wondrous mountains nearly a mile above sea level and may in time become more than equal to Lake Tahoe in California. New Denver, on its banks at the mouth of a long, deep canyon, the water of which cut out billions of tons of rocks and rolled them down into the lake, formed a few acres of "bottom land" made of these stones, and the alluvial that was washed in by the mountain torrent and the rippling waves of this placid lake. The town site looks, upon first appearance, as if it was some great graveyard belonging to some Mediaeval age, where the headstones had all tumbled down and gone to decay, and, literally speaking, such is the fact, for limestone, marble, chalk and all the crystallized rocks are simply the remains of what was once sportive creatures, which any one can see if they will carefully examine them with a good microscope. How fitting, then, that these crystallized rocks should embellish our cemeteries, when they themselves are but cemeteries of a bygone age, of an insect, and reptilian life. How great is the economy of the Infinite? New Denver is a young hamlet of a few hundred houses, but with great expectations, and has many very pretty and tasty homes and lovely scenery. The lovely evergreen covered mountains, the silvery lake, the sweeping forests, the sunlit skies, the purring winds, and tinted clouds, all seem to meet here, in love's embrace, each wooing the other to a lingering kiss, that shall last forever. This northern clime does nothing by halves. All nature here seems to have combined to build a home for the artist, the scientist, the poet, the lovers, and the homeless. I gave a course of lectures here in the City Hall to good audiences. I found a most cordial greeting at the New Market Hotel, a splendid hostelry, where I met hundreds of the miners from the upper realms among the peaks, all of them kind-hearted, generous, progressive people, who seem to have breathed into their natures from the mountain air the spirit of enterprise and progress.

Among the many most excellent people I met in Slocan I recall with pleasure the acquaintance formed with Mr. Wm. Thomson, a leading merchant of the town.

He was my first patron there and subscriber for "Human Nature."

He is a man of great intellectual power and of progressive thought.

Such men are the bulwark of our republic. At the Central Hotel I met with a cordial reception from both the genial proprietor and his amiable wife, who are among the pioneers of the town of Slocan. Upon the reading table they have "Human Nature" and other progressive literature. Their hotel is scrupulously clean and a resting place for the weary traveler. My stay in Slocan was restful, profitable and inspiring.

In these mining towns of the great West are to be found the strength in rocks which sustain a continent and the strength in the character of men which upholds a great nation.

MORE LAW WANTED.

I noticed in Jan. No. of "Phrenological Journal" that Prof. Dudley wishes a law could be passed to stop poor, cheap "John's" in our beautiful science from practicing phrenology. Now that would be nice and give us old heads and big heads all the business. A monopoly is always a fine thing—for the man that is on top, but how about the under dog? Suppose the farmers, and the mechanics, and the merchants, and the fruit growers, and wool raisers, and stock growers, and fishermen, etc., and all the leading and successful ones of all occupations, trades, etc., should unite and put out, by law, the weaker brother, so they can have the cream of the whole business and get rich and become nabobs. Oh no! The world or the civilized part of it, is cursed with monopoly until the poor by millions can find nothing to do and hardly a place to lay their heads. Everything is being monopolized by the "big ones," and the smaller fry are being pushed to the wall. Must the man, created by the Infinite God, who happens to have a smaller brain, or one of inferior quality, be pushed off the earth by the big-headed, selfish animals, called men, simply because his light is a smaller one? Must the big fish survive only by eating up the little fellows? Does Darwin's law of the survival of the fittest (strongest) mean that the under dog in the human family must be kicked out of existence? Oh, no, let the strong help hold up the weak. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." The man with five acres of land should, if he wishes to farm it, have the privilege as much as the one with a thousand acres, and the doctor with a dozen patients should have the same liberties as the one with a hundred patients, no matter whether he has a diploma or not; he may have an intuition, or inspiration, that is worth more than any or all diplomas, so with the weak phrenologist, give him a

free entrance into the field of humanity; the world is big enough; humanity is keen enough; let them be the judge. Follow the teachings of Christ, who claimed to be only a man: "Love ye one another," etc. If one half of the laws of the statute books could be obliterated, the world would be the better for it. Give the little phrenologist, and everybody else, great and small, a chance—room to grow. D. C. S.

Under our present system of government, citizens are not appointed to positions from any special fitness, but rather from favor of political and personal friendship. "To the victors belong the spoils."

No matter whether the "victors" have special aptitudes for carrying out the functions of the office or not, the politicians are after the revenue. They neither seem to know or care whether they are fit or unfit by nature to perform certain work.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BRUISES.

A bruise is an injury of any of the various tissues of the body, and results from the violent contact of any blunt thing. If the skin is broken or cut, a wound, as well as a bruise is caused. The violent contact of anything against the skin injures it and the tissues or organs beneath; the more violent the force the greater the bruise. This injury will be followed by one of many results. If the system is in a healthy state, restoration to health will rapidly follow; but if the cells of the body are in a weakly condition the injured skin may die, and an open sore or wound be left, or an abscess may form and burst; while if a bone has been injured the wounded portion may die, and have to be got rid of by the formation of matter; and if a joint has been bruised, inflammation of the joint itself may follow. These possible ill after-effects should warn us to keep the body in the best condition of health, so that if injures do occur we shall then recover from them in the quickest possible time, and with the least ill after results.

A bruise is usually followed by "ecchymosis," that is a discoloration of the skin, which goes through a regular series of changes. First, the injured part is seen to be of a bluish black; next, the part becomes of a violet hue; then olive-brown, greenish, and yellowish stains are noticed as the discoloration gradually disappears. The dark color is due to the escape of blood under the skin, and while it is being absorbed it breaks up and undergoes these changes of color. It usually takes ten or fourteen days for this to happen.

Symptoms.—The pain from a bruise is not usually great, but numbness, stiffness, aching and throbbing will follow, and there is partial loss of power at the spot for a time.

Treatment.—As soon as a bruise is received it should be the aim to prevent as much as possible, the escape of blood into the tissues beneath the skin; this is best done by means of a cold application and by gentle pressure. This is readily accomplished by applying a cold wet rag to the part, which causes the minute blood vessels to contract and so prevents unnecessary extravasation of blood. As schoolboys we used to apply a cold slate to the face, if a black eye was feared, after a youthful fight; older men apply a piece of raw meat. A few hours after the application of the cold wet rag, warmth may be applied. This should not be constant, like the cold wet rags, but at intervals. This is best done by means of a piece of sponge or flannel, which must be dipped in hot water and placed on the bruised spot for a minute. These fomentations should be used for five minutes every three or four hours. The diet at the same time must be simple, so that undue inflammatory symptoms may not follow. If the bruise is a large one, then a plain diet of wholemeal bread and milk with fresh fruit should be eaten until the worst symptoms are past. For an ordinary bruise make the diet plain. Arnica, lead lotion, and such like things are not necessary; the advice given above is all that is needed.

T. R. ALLINSON, L. R. C. P., etc.

GENERAL ADVICE.

Have only three meals a day, at least five hours apart; eat slowly, chew well, and eat only the amount advised. Take all the foods and drinks cool. Drink at the end of the meal and not while eating.

Strictly avoid all drugs, medicines, pills, powders, etc. Do not paint with iodine, nor use caustic, blisters, nor splints. Do not take cod liver oil, pepsin, maltine, chemical food, or any patent medicine, no matter how much advertised.

Carefully avoid all intoxicants as beer, stout, ale, porter, cider, claret, port, sherry, champagne, rum, brandy, gin, whisky, and liquors. Also tobacco, in all forms, whether smoked, chewed, or used as snuff. Avoid also strong tea and coffee.

Avoid pork, ham, bacon, or pig in all forms, salt meat, sausages, dried and salt fish, and veal.

Use sparingly sugar, jam, preserves, marmalade, dried fruits, fruits stewed with much sugar, all unripe fruits, and all sweet foods and drinks. Also cream, butter, cheese, fat, greasy foods, fried foods, cakes, and pastry.

Hygienic Rules.—Take at least two hours' exercise of some sort every day; if engaged in laborious work more need not be taken. Keep the windows open at least three inches by night and by day wherever you are, and learn to keep the mouth shut and breathe through the nose. Have a daily dry rub of the body with a rough towel, and once a week have a hot bath or a wash all over with warm water.

Whole Wheat or Advent vs. Fine Flour.

Dr. Ellis in the "National Temperance Advocate" says, "When people live on unbolted flour bread they have good teeth, bones and muscles. When in Egypt in 1884, a little girl with a vessel of water on her head ran over the stones, rocks and sand and hills as we rode upon our Conkeys. She had splendid teeth, sparkling eyes, a beautiful waist, symmetrical in form and graceful in movement."

"We saw two women grinding between stones the kind of flour which that young girl ate. I said to our guide, 'We have not had a bit of good bread in Egypt, for at the hotels at which we stopped they think they must furnish superfine flour-bread for foreigners to eat. Now, I want you to get us a loaf of bread from that flour and bring it to our hotel to-morrow and I will pay you for your trouble.' He did so, and it was the best bread we had in Egypt."

When will Americans wake up to the fact that fine flour bread is a detriment? How is it that our grandfathers had such good teeth? It is because they lived on unbolted wheat or rye flour or meal. Why is it that the present generation have such bad teeth that a great army of dentists now is needed? Because the present generation lives on bolted or superfine flour.

The most intelligent people however, or those who think for themselves and are desirous of preserving their own teeth live on whole wheat flour bread as the staple article or diet, and the best flour in the market of this class is the Advent. In talking to the members of the Del Monte Company we learned that the sales of the Advent flour had greatly increased, and we have no doubt will increase in proportion to the light shed on the people upon this subject.

We are continually being asked by our friends and readers where they can buy Advent flour bread made into loaves, we advise them to ask and demand from their grocers and restaurateurs bread made from the Advent and no other.

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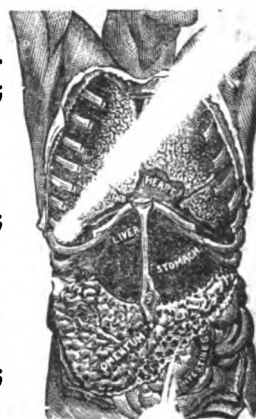
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As this page is intended for general distribution, and may fall into the hands of persons not seriously interested in these subjects, we prefer to omit here a detailed statement of the contents of these two important chapters. They are written for private and considerate reading, and afford information of vast interest and utility concerning sexual organs, functions and diseases, such as will enable thoughtful men and women to maintain health by good living, to avoid those evil causes and customs which have in so many thousands of unfortunate cases impaired the vital and reproductive powers, and been the cause of barrenness (unfruitfulness), marital infelicity and divorce. There is a physiological basis of good morals, happy families and healthful heredity, which all persons who are

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