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# HUMAN NATURE.

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## A TYPICAL INVENTOR.



WALTER BAGSHAW, ESQ., J. P., M. I. MECH. E.

In the June number of the *Machinery Market*, published in London, England, appears the portrait of our old acquaintance and former townsman of Batley, England, Mr. Walter Bagshaw, who has achieved renown as an inventor and mechanical engineer. We reproduce the portrait this month in HUMAN NATURE in order to illustrate a typical inventor.

Mr. Bagshaw is a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and of the Aeronautical Society of England and is greatly interested in solving the problem of aerial navigation, and is also the inventor of many mechanical contrivances, holding patents on friction clutches now universally adopted. He was the first to apply his specialties to electric cars, electric launches, electric lightning and motor cars.

His head is of the Edisonian type, wide and full at Constructiveness and Causality, and his temperament Mental-Motive-Vital. This is the head of the mechanical and scientific thinker—not that all men with high and broad foreheads are thinkers, it is a question of Texture and Temperament—but however fine the texture or favorable the temperament, a man with a low and narrow forehead could never be an inventor, because such an one does not possess the mind instrument for invention.

Mr. Bagshaw's facial outline has changed considerably since we last saw him fourteen years ago. The mouth indicates a serious, yet more determined

expression, which goes to show that character changes very much during a lifetime. We remember him as a young man, always serious and earnest, but full of hope for the future. To-day the language of his face tells of difficulties overcome by great determination, and of problems solved by care and thoughtfulness.

The nose bespeaks analytical ability and an appreciation of the beautiful, whether in nature or in art; it is a composite nose, not strictly scientific, literary or artistic, but a blending of each. It is not remarkable for its strength, being neither Roman nor aggressive, but idealistic in its nature, and corresponds to the strong development of Ideality, Mental Temperament and the good working organic quality of his bodily structure, giving him artistic and poetic appreciation.

The drooping of the upper eyelids at their outer angles indicate more shrewdness than is generally found in this type. This proceeds from his commercial experience and from contact with men of the business world. He has more shrewdness, diplomacy and tact as a manager of men than he has financial ability. He would naturally succeed better as a mechanical engineer than as a merchant. However, judging from his large brain organ of Caution, he is careful, prudent and economical. His principle forte lies in the field of mechanics—a

constructor, a builder, an inventor.

It is to his class that civilization owes its advance from barbarism.

The wonderful devices and marvelous contrivances which have rushed upon the nineteenth century, have given an impetus to human progress such as no previous era in the world's history has known. It only remains for these means of comfort, culture and happiness to be wrested from the hands of the monopolist and placed at the disposal of the whole people in order to bring joy to every soul.

Such men as Walter Bagshaw are the pioneers and promoters of Civilization.

### The Home for Feeble Minded.

We recently paid a visit to the Home for Feeble Minded, at Eldridge, Sonoma Co., Calif, and was pleasantly impressed with the excellence of the Institution, and the devotion, courage and self-sacrifice of the managers and their assistants, who govern the inmates entirely upon the principle of love and kindness. The attendants from Mrs. Osborne down are devoted to their work, and manifest extreme patience with the unfortunate children under their care.

It was gratifying to witness a spirit of tenderness and an absence of harshness in the treatment of the poor unfortunates, but it is as one of the lady attendants said—no other treatment will meet the requirements. These children can only be won by love and kindness.

There are 530 patients in the Home, about equally divided between the sexes, varying from five years of age to twenty, but we were told that over 500 more weak and afflicted children in the State are knocking at the doors of the Institution for admission. This is lamentable, and there must be something wrong when, out of a population of 2,000,000 in the State of California, its asylums at Eldridge, Ukiah, Napa, Stockton, Agnews and elsewhere are full to overflowing, not to mention the numerous private institutions in the State, which if included, would probably number not less than 20,000 patients who are mentally unbalanced.

In quest of scientific information

we had a privilege not accorded to other visitors, that of inspecting the inmates personally at dinner. It was a sad sight to witness 500 upturned faces as irregular and uncouth in form and feature as can be imagined. Not one well shaped head or harmonious face in that congregation of five hundred boys and girls, although some were rather pretty and had redeeming traits, except one feature to mar the whole. Girls with rosy cheeks, aquiline noses, pearly white teeth, cherry red lips, dimpled chins and neat sloping foreheads would be marred by vacant, staring eyes. Some would appear quite harmonious in most of the features, but spoiled with a receding chin and weak, base brain, others were extremely homely—but all appeared gentle and docile, as if they had imbibed the kindly spirit that ruled them, but perfect discipline seemed to be maintained throughout the establishment.

Unfortunately the able superintendent, Dr. Osborne, was absent at the time of our visit, but his wife, the matron of the establishment, is a very competent lady and genial to visitor and patient, and we are indebted to her and the attendants for particulars of this article.

Breakfast is served at from 7 to 8, dinner at 12 and supper at 6 p. m. The food is plain, wholesome and sufficient. The curse of over-feeding which obtains in the outside world among sane (?) and strong-minded people is avoided! Health is maintained at the Home because enough and no more is allowed. This is evident from the countenances of the inmates that have neither a hungry look nor an inflamed condition. The children all seem to be well nourished.

A visit to the cook house revealed its bright copper kettles and silver shining cooking utensils, together with all the modern improvements in machinery for cooking by the aid of steam. Every department was so neat and clean, even to the floors of the dormitories, that it seemed desecration to walk on them.

The kindergarten school is a marvel of excellence and the work of the children surprising. There were some fine models in clay and carvings in wood, some well-executed crochet work, (at least it seemed so to masculine eyes) and

pretty embroidery, indicating artistic taste in the girls whose fingers did the work. The progress these unfortunates make in soul and mental growth is largely due to the motto of the Institute, which is Love.

### Marriage Bureaus.

"Cranion" of the *Popular Phrenologist*, London, has opened a "Marriage Registry." He is treading on dangerous ground.

He was much interested in a report of a marriage enterprise in a Chicago paper, which was said to be conducted on phrenological principles. An acquaintance of ours, who was one of the party in that entertainment says it was a great farce and a "fake."

We have no faith in Marriage Bureaus, even if conducted on "phrenological principles." There is a marriage of soul as well as of body—the best that Phrenologists can do is to tell who are safe to marry according to Temperament—that two positives could no more agree than two negatives. There is a law of chemical affinity. Water and oil do not unite "Like attracts like." Temperaments should be opposite and tastes alike. This is as far as phrenology can go. When it undertakes to run a Marriage Bureau it gets out of its depth and promoters of such marriages, however honest and well intentioned, (as we believe "Cranion" to be) are likely at one time or another to get into trouble.

Fanatics have repeatedly urged that we start a Marriage Bureau and use HUMAN NATURE as its exponent, but neither Prof. Holt nor ourself can be inveigled into such folly. We frown upon marriage Bureaus and fakes of all kinds.

### Retribution

Across their lives men heedless go,  
Like thieves o'er freshly fallen snow.  
Who think—if e'er they think at all—  
That through the night much more will  
fall

To cover up their footprints; so  
With booty laden homie they go

But far away from sound or sight  
The Power to whom the dark is light  
Bids Nature send detectives forth—  
The swift, cold bloodhounds of the North,  
To freeze their footprints in the snow  
And tell the world which way they go

Anon.

## The Benefits of Phrenology.

A practical phrenologist can tell at a glance whether a person he meets is mentally well balanced or not, and whether the tendency of his mind is upward or downward, and whether he is moral or naturally criminal. No other science is so capable of interpreting human nature.

Before they are half way through their course of lessons, our students say they seem to stand in a new world—the inner nature of men and women is revealed to them where formerly it was a sealed book. One of the great advantages accruing from a phrenological examination is where it points the road to health in each individual case, each person differing from all others.

A knowledge of the Temperaments, texture of organism and combination of faculties reveals the mental and physical condition of the person examined. These things every physician should know, and the liberal and advanced thinkers in the medical profession are aware of the benefits Phrenology bestows on mankind. Another great blessing bestowed on mankind by Phrenology is the certainty with which it assigns the avocation to which each one is best fitted by Nature.

There are natural merchants, poets and physicians, just as there are natural artists, lawyers, journalists and mechanics. If we try to make a natural mechanic into a merchant he resembles a round peg in a square hole—a misfit, and consequently a failure in life, or if we force one whose desire is to buy and sell goods into the occupation of mechanics, he will bungle in the use of tools and become a failure in life, yet this is done every day to young men by their parents, or by force of circumstances, and boys are driven into occupations to which they are neither adapted nor have any particular desire to follow, but go blindly to work without fully realizing whether or not they are fitted by nature to follow such employments.

Phrenology alone points out the *natural* occupation each one is best adapted to follow. Israel Cartwright was apprenticed to a carpenter when he was eighteen years of age. We made a phreno-

logical examination of him and discovered that he possessed commercial abilities of no mean order, and that commerce and not mechanics was his forte. After the examination he said he had a natural aversion to any mechanical trade and had a natural leaning to commercial pursuits, but as his father had bound him to the trade of carpentry, he proposed to serve out his time. However after he was twenty-one years of age, he would not drive another nail, and on the day he ended his apprenticeship, he began to handle books and newspapers. Mr. Cartwright is still a young man and is now carrying on one of the largest newspaper and book businesses in his vicinity.

## Honey as a Food.

Probably most people consider honey as the equal in value for food of any sweet sauce—no better, no worse. All should know that it possesses one great superiority—ease of digestion. The nectar of flowers is almost wholly cane sugar. The secretions added by the bees change this to grape sugar, and so prepare it that it is almost ready for assimilation without any effort on the part of the stomach; in fact, Prof. A. J. Cook once styled honey “digested nectar.” It will be readily seen that honey is a very desirable food for those with weakened digestive powers. If a person is very tired, “too exhausted to eat,” it is astonishing how a few tastes of honey will act almost like magic. Almost no effort is required to make it ready for assimilation. Persons suffering from some forms of kidney trouble will find that honey is a much more beneficial food for them than is cane sugar.

In eating comb honey, many strive to eject every particle of wax, fearing that, as wax is indigestible, nightmare and other troublesome consequences will flow an indulgence in warm biscuit and honey. It is true that bread is more easily digested than warm biscuits, as the latter is inclined to “pack” in chewing, but it may surprise some to know that comb honey is really an aid to the digestion of hot bread or biscuit. The philosophy of the matter is that the flakes of wax prevent the “packing,” while the honey readily dissolves out, leaving passages

for the gastric juice to enter the mass of food. The flakes of wax are indigestible, that is true, but when warmed are perfectly smooth and soft, and will not injure the most delicate membrane; in fact, they act as a gentle stimulant, and are beneficial in some forms of alimentary difficulties. The unpleasant symptoms from which some suffer after eating honey may often be removed by drinking a little milk.—*Albany Cultivator*.

NOTE.—Dr. Burke advocates boiling honey and straining out the wax before eating.

## Dr. Burke's New School.

The announcement in the September number of *Health* that Dr. Burke will open a new school at Altruria in October for teaching the “successful practice of healing the sick” will be hailed with joy by very many aspirants to the healing art as practiced by this good and able physician.

The school will be incorporated and grant diplomas to competent students. The course will consist of a thorough study of Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Symptomology, Hydrotherapy, Mechano-therapy, Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinics, Hygiene and Dietetics, Electro-Therapeutics, etc. It will take nearly two years to complete the course.

Dr. Burke in his announcement says:—“There is no school known to me giving such a complete course.” His great success in the cure of disease is based upon a thorough understanding and a rational application of the principles of Mechano-Therapy, Hydro-therapy and Hygiene.

The principles to be taught at this new school are so perfectly in harmony with the motto of HUMAN NATURE—“Health and Medical Reform”—and Dr. Burke is so excellent an exponent of these principles that success seems assured from the start.

“Remember the Maine” purpose of a phrenological examination is to learn your *natural* talents, so that you may direct your efforts to advantage. It will point out your weaknesses, and round out your life and render it successful.



## Health Department.

### Is Flesh-eating Healthy?

BY DR. T. R. ALLINSON.

Many of my readers know that I am a vegetarian; for the last sixteen years I have not eaten any fish, fowl or flesh. When we study man as an animal we find he belongs to the same order as the monkeys; he is the head of this class. The food of the higher monkey tribes is composed mainly of fruits, nuts, grains, green things, roots, and occasionally the eggs of birds. If such is the natural food of the animals nearest to us in structure, it follows that we ought to live on much the same food as they do if we would live long, be free from disease and happy. Let me now name the diseases from which mankind suffer from eating fish, fowl and flesh. If the food is eaten raw, then tapeworms will be plentifully found; the Eskimo, who eat raw flesh, are very subject to them. Trichinosis is another troublesome disease, due to eating underdone flesh. Malignant pustule, lumpy jaw, and some forms of cancer arise from eating underdone meat. Tuberculosis, a most common complaint, is prevalent in flesh eaters; it shows itself in a variety of ways, as in enlarged glands in the neck; in diseased bones, chronic sores on the skin, consumption of the lungs, brain and bowels. If the food is thoroughly well cooked, then these complaints will not arise. But supposing the flesh eaten is healthy, or cooked to cinders, or boiled to rags, it still causes other complaints. The stomach has to digest most of the flesh eaten, hence weakly persons who eat much flesh are liable to dyspepsia. Then the digested products are taken to the liver and have to be prepared by it before they are allowed to enter the blood. Hence, those who eat freely of flesh are liable to liver disease, jaundice, gall stones, etc. Next, the kidneys have to clear out of the blood, the refuse left after it has been used up by the tissues. Those who eat freely of flesh, are

liable to kidney disease, the most fatal form of which is Bright's disease. The blood being laden with uric acid, due to flesh eating, the eater is subject to rheumatism and gout. This acid circulating in the blood, also causes bad temper, irritability, and starts off all kinds of skin diseases, which nearly worry the life out of some poor mortals. If flesh eating is a good thing, we should expect to find butchers a healthy and long-lived people. For if any one can get good flesh meat they ought to. But what evidence do we get from the Registrar General's returns? We find that butchers die at the rate of fifteen per hundred faster than other folk. Intemperance is a great cause of death among butchers. They die from liver disease at double the rate of ordinary mortals. Bright's Disease, and diseases of the nervous system are very common in them. More suicides are found among them than in the same number of ordinary folk. Rheumatic fever, gout, diabetes and cancer are more prevalent among them than in the generality of other tradesmen. They are subject to erysipelas after wounds; to skin diseases, boils and carbuncles, to inflammation, such as inflammation of the lungs, etc. They even die from consumption at a greater rate than the usual average. From these facts my readers learn that flesh-eating is not healthy, and if they wish to avoid the diseases named above, they will either eat very sparingly of well-cooked meat, or else leave it alone altogether. Flesh is not necessary for health, strength or long life, but, as I have shown, causes disease and premature death.

### Del Monte Milling Co's Specialties.

SEMOLA.

Semola is a combination of cereals, combined on scientific principles, with a view of producing food which will be more pleasant and appetizing than any now on the market, and at the same time afford a maximum of nutrition. It is more easily digested than almost any food on the market, and consists very largely of wheat. The

management of the Company know they have got a better formula for breakfast food than any other now existing, and refuse to divulge its ingredients or the method in which it is prepared. A trial will convince anyone that it is the best article that has hitherto been placed upon the market.

Semola is put up only in 2-lb. and 4-lb. packages, and not in sacks or barrels.

#### MORNING MEAL

Is made from the choicest selected Sonora Wheat. It is carefully cleaned and scoured and all the woody fibre of the berry is removed. This wheat is then steam cooked and rolled out in thin flakes, then carefully dried and packed in 2-lb. packages. The process in some respects is their own, and different from that employed by other manufacturers of Rolled Wheat, and results in a flavor that excels all other Rolled Wheat in the market. It is particularly good for children and elderly people, and is a very appetizing breakfast dish for anyone. The mush or porridge is more nutritive than that of any other Rolled Wheat in the market. It can be used in many ways, such as in puddings or with fruit.

It is sold only in 2-lb. packages.

#### CREAM FLAKE OATS.

Cream Flake Oats is what the name would indicate, the cream of oats, flaked. No oats are used in the preparation of this article unless they are the very best that grow. No pains or expense are spared in obtaining only the choicest of the crop from any portion of the Coast, where the best oats grow. They are first cleaned of all foreign matter and then cooked in a dry heat for about four hours, after which they are steam cooked, then rolled on steam rollers, and are again dried before being packed. They are packed only in 2-lb. packages and are not sold in any other shape. These oats have a sweet, nutty taste, which is peculiar to them, no other oats being like them in this respect. They are highly nutritious and palatable, and where used immediately become the favorite cereal food.



## A Tale of War.

The following extracts from a private letter mailed to one of our subscribers, and dated Battery "K," 3rd U. S. Artillery, Manila, Phillipine Islands, August 28, 1898, will be read with interest by those of our readers who have a love for the picturesque and real in army life.

After an account of the voyage to Honolulu and the hospitable reception given the regiment by the Honoluluans, the writer says: "Another fifteen days on the ocean, with the usual card playing, story telling and dreams, then one morning, bright, fair and early, we sighted the island of Luzon, and about noon of the same day we sailed up Manila Bay, and anchored under the guns of Dewey's fleet. We were saluted by the Concord as we passed point Cavite, and drew up along side the Flagship Olympia. Admiral Dewey came aboard and paid his respects to Maj. Gen. Merritt.

We had finally arrived at our destination. The fate of war had brought us to the theatre of conflict. About us, submerged in the water, could be seen the tops of the Spanish ships sunk by Dewey's squadron. Further up the bay, off the city of Manila, (still held by the Spaniards) lay the foreign ships at anchor.

On Wednesday, the 27th, we were taken ashore and went into camp in an open space next to the other troops, back of the thick brush which lines the beach, about three miles from Manila.

Detachments of Infantry and Light Artillery left each day for the outskirts of the city. One of the Utah boys was shot through the arm while on outpost picket duty. All night we could hear the Natives skirmishing about the Spanish intrenchments and exchanging shots with them, occasionally a native was brought in either killed or wounded.

The weather became extremely hot when the sun shone, and it rained almost continually, which made it very disagreeable for us. The food kept getting poorer and beautifully less—a piece of salt horse, a potato, coffee and hard tack comprised a meal.

We were having a hard time of it, sure enough, almost starved on uncooked food and posted on pic-

ket duty several times weekly on the marshes surrounding Manila. It was a common occurrence to get drenched to the skin, and besmeared with mud.

However, there is an end to all things and the time came unexpectedly when we were to see real war, and dodge bullets and flying shells and smell burnt powder.

At 11:30 Sunday night Battery K was routed out with orders to "double quick" march to the front. We hurried up the two miles of road between the camp and the trenches, amid a perfect rain of shot and shell; several men being picked off by stray shots, and we reached the works just in time to save the day to our flag.

The Pennsylvania Infantry and the Utah Light Artillery, about a thousand strong, were making their last stand; their ammunition had given out and the enemy was within a few hundred feet of the works, when we rushed in and gave them a raking and murderous fire, driving them back. The air fairly hummed with flying bullets and the roar of the cannon was deafening and after about an hour's steady firing we effectually silenced the Spaniards for that night. It was a fierce engagement and our side lost ten men killed and forty wounded, while the Spaniards, as nearly as we could learn, lost about 350 killed and 1800 wounded and missing.

There have been several unimportant engagements since then, with little damage to either side. Up to date we have fourteen men killed and forty-five wounded in battle and ten killed by accident or died of disease.

\* \* \* \* \* On the 13th of August we captured by assault the defenses of Manila, and the ancient capital of the Spanish possessions in the Orient is now in the hands of the victors. On the morning of the 13th our bugler sounded the call to arms; we were soon equipped with one hundred extra rounds of ammunition, and rations for two days, and before the sun was fairly up we were on our way to Manila.

The rain came down in torrents and the roads were several inches deep with mud. We had to pass through many small creeks with the water up to our hips, and when we came to a halt we were completely drenched. Breastworks were thrown up hastily within a

short distance of the Spanish lines, under cover of the thickly-wooded forest.

At ten o'clock came the boom of the first gun. Dewey had opened the ball. Not a shell was fired into the city, all shots were directed to the surrounding fortification, and the intrenchments in the rear, which were soon deserted by the enemy; making it comparatively easy for us to force our way into the city. The bombardment lasted one hour, then the white flag was raised over the forts and the city.

We marched triumphantly over the Spanish breastworks and into the streets of Manila, our observers being mostly Chinese and natives who showered us with cigars and cigarettes.

We must have been a ragged looking crowd, soaked with rain, and smeared with mud and slime, from our tramp through the swamps and rice fields. We had not fired a shot on our side, but in the first part of the engagement the Astor Battery and other troops came in close combat with the enemy, losing ten men, and having about twenty-seven wounded. These were the only casualties on our side.

During the whole campaign we lost about thirty-five men, and had about eighty wounded. The entire loss to the enemy was about five hundred. The night of the 13th we slept in a livery stable, and the next day we were quartered in barracks in the outskirts of the town formerly occupied by the Spanish troops. Here we were detained and nearly starved for several days, before rations could arrive by water from Cavite.

The Spanish and natives are both now disarmed and the city is under martial law. We are now allowed passes for the term of four hours. On my first outing I proceeded to view the town of New Manila, which is separated from the old city by a river about 200 yards wide, over which is stretched a stone bridge. Across this bridge and along the river (the main business street) is the promenade. Outside this one street the town presents but little of interest. The streets are narrow and dirty, bounding a mass of small shops of every description, propertied by Chinese and natives.

These are filthy, vile smelling

holes, forming an exact counterpart to our unsavory San Francisco Chinatown. The same gloomy, neglected interiors, the same Oriental architecture, the same narrow sidewalks, and the same Chinamen, pig-tail and all.

I have explored old Manila, passed under the imposing "Port of Queen Isabella," through the eighty foot wall of solid masonry, and into the city. There was little of interest to see except a conglomeration of ancient barracks, cathedrals, prisons and fortifications. Here the Spanish portion of the population are located and the streets are filled with disarmed soldiers of the fallen monarchy.

There is little more to do or see, and we now await developments, wishing and expecting to return home, soon, older in experience and infinitely wiser. We are proud of our success, and will long remember the eventful siege of Manila, the occupation of that city, and the unfurling of "old glory" in the Orient.

E. POLLOCK.

## Two for the Price of One.

"Mental Influences in the Healing of the Body." Price, 10 cents. By T. V. Gifford, M. D. A small pamphlet of 12 pages containing some practical and valuable suggestions. The following extract teaches such an important lesson that we cannot resist quoting:—

"Any degree of anger is very bad, from mere impatience to actual madness, which is the most terrible and least justifiable of human life. To get really mad will poison the fluids of one's whole system so that it will take days to get rid of it, and it may ruin one for life."

"How to Read Character—Illustrated." A lecture delivered before the California Medical College, San Francisco, by Prof. A. Haddock. Both the above pamphlets will be sent for the price of one (10 cents). Address HUMAN NATURE Office.

Pure Distilled Water should be the beverage of every one who would defy disease and old age. On page 16, the Hygeia Distilled Water Co. inform you how this Aqua pura can be had at 420 Eighth St. Get some and live long.

## The Philippines.

The following letter recently received from a former student of ours who is now serving Uncle Samuel in the Navy will prove interesting and instructive to our readers. Mr. Sprague is an able phrenologist and a close observer.

U. S. Flag Ship Olympia,  
Manila, Philippine Ids.

Aug. 22, 1898.

Editors HUMAN NATURE:—

I have been on Admiral Dewey's flag ship since July 5th, and having had no liberty since leaving Honolulu, can write but little of the country from actual observation, but as our ship is constantly thronged with natives and the waters of Manila Bay are dotted with canoes I have had an excellent opportunity to observe and study their character and personal appearance.

The Philippines are principally of the Malay type, in stature of medium height, dark eyes, straight, coarse, black hair, high and prominent cheek bones, complexion dark brown and in some cases nearly black, features irregular, nose like most Asiatics, poorly developed; organic quality averaging 3 to 4 on a scale of 1 to 7, with a few exceptions going as high as 5. Of the Motive-Temperament, with only average Vital-Temperament and moderate Mental-Temperament. The first Impression that a phrenologist receives is the inordinate development of Approbativeness, Firmness and Self-Esteem, with large to very large Secretiveness, giving an ambition far in excess of their mental ability, giving a desire to conquer and rule, and as the selfish propensities are fully developed with active destructiveness, and a short and flattened back head with coarse organic quality and moral sentiments only moderate, with full perceptive or observing faculties of mind, they are well fitted by nature to carry on an ambush warfare, being stealthy, revengeful, determined and having large Self-Esteem are confident of their ability to conquer. Firmness, giving staying power, as a people they will naturally be hard to satisfy, therefore turbulent, and a great deal of trouble may be expected by those who try to govern them. Being easily excited, they will always be ready for an insur-

rection, provided they have a leader.

It will take generations to educate and develop them to the present standard of the Japanese. When trading with those that come alongside of the ships, they try at every opportunity to cheat in making change. They have a good eye to business, and we have to pay well for all we get out of them, whether it be tropical fruits or merchandise. As to their progress in mechanical trades, they are similar to the Chinese and advance by imitation, having this organ well developed, which, combined with full Constructiveness and large perceptive, they could become good mechanics. Several tugs on Manila Bay are entirely manned by the natives—they are good boatmen and at home on the water, but they are not as a people capable of governing themselves, according to the demands of civilization, many also are a miscegenation between Chinese, Japanese and Malay, not a good mixture for moral progress. C. F. SPRAGUE.

## A SIMPLE CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Drugs are a nuisance—they are worse—they are deadly. However, the juice of pineapple is not a drug, but it is a sure cure for diphtheria. This fluid is of so pungent and corrosive a nature that it cuts out the diphtheria mucus and causes it to disappear. The patient should be compelled to swallow pineapple juice, and to thank Human Nature for saving his life.

## A CREED FOR THE TIMES.

I hold that Christian grace abounds  
Where charity is seen; that when  
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds  
Of love to men.

I hold all else named piety,  
A selfish scheme, a vain pretense;  
When center is not, can there be  
Circumference?

That I moreover hold, and dare  
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go,  
Whatever things be sweet or fair,  
Love makes them so.

Whether it be the lullaby  
That charm to rest the nestling bird,  
Or that sweet confidence of sighs  
And blushes, made without a word.

Whether the dazzling and the flush  
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,  
Or by some cabin door, a bush  
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the wide phylactery  
Not stubborn, nor staid prayers,  
That makes us saints; we judge the tree  
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart  
From works, on theologic trust,  
I know the blood about his heart  
Is dry as dust. ALICE CAREY.



## Puget Sound Department

### Conscientiousness.

BY PROF. D. C. SEYMOUR.

This brain organ is at the top of the head on each side of Firmness. It has much to do with regulating our actions and thoughts all through life. It is purely emotional and gives an impulse to do right, having no power to discern intellectually right from wrong. It is largely biased by education. A person may think and feel *sure* he is doing right, while his acts may be a gross wrong. An Indian is educated to burn his enemy at the stake, and feels that it is perfectly right and just to do so, yet a great wrong is perpetrated.

I once knew a man who had passed, and was then, passing counterfeit money, saying the government had treated him very unjustly, and he felt he was doing right to try and get even with the government. I believe much crime is committed by those who, believing they have been wronged feel they are doing right to retaliate and take revenge even on innocent persons. Such persons lack conscientiousness.

The Chinese cast their unwished-for offspring out on the low tide lands of the sea, that the returning waters may bear them out to the seething depths, where the monsters of the deep may devour them; and often, when living away from the sea, throw their young babes into the stock corrals, to be trampled to death by the crowded herds. In the days of the "Inquisition" and religious persecution, thousands, aye millions, were ruthlessly persecuted, maltreated, inhumanly butchered, burnt at the stake, robbed, plundered and exiled, for no wrong committed, but simply for a difference of religious opinion—and lack of Conscience caused the religious fanatics to perpetrate these monstrous, terrible outrages. The Pilgrims who fled from persecution in the old world and sought an asylum in the wilds of New England were victims of conscienceless persecutors.

Tens of thousands of good and noble men and women of the present time are ostracized and abused

because their views differ from those who would crush them and this in a country where government guarantees the right and privilege to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience. It is often remarked that if a man will do what his conscience tells him is right and just, he will not go very far wrong, but this is a fatal mistake, for conscience only feels the impulse to do right and some unfortunates have no conscience to impel the right. The reasoning faculties judge of right and wrong and are often biased by education and environment, so that while conscience may impel to do right, the judgment may be at fault in deciding right from wrong. It requires sound reasoning as well as conscience to follow the path of rectitude.

### On the Trail.

From Seattle, Wash., I journeyed northwest on Steamer "City of Denver" through the beautiful archipelago of Puget Sound to the San Juan Islands adjoining the Georgian Gulf which separates Vancouver Island from British Columbia. The beauty of San Juan county, composed of several large, hilly, mountainous islands, is almost beyond conception. The evergreen hills, the towering forests, the beautiful and picturesque valleys and slopes to the sea, the fruiting orchards bending beneath their load of golden, ripening fruit, kissed by the warm rays of an autumnal sun, the smoky, hazy atmosphere of an Indian summer, the broad canopy of the blue bending sky, the clean, green waters in this arm of the mighty Pacific, which reflected like some mighty mirror, this panorama of earth, sea and sky gives one an inspiration for a love of Nature. Earth and sky, water and cloud, storm and sunshine, rainbow and rivulet, life and motion, God and humanity seem to dwell here in harmonious action.

At all day's ride on a slow "stern wheeler" is usually a dull experience, but this trip from Seattle to Tacoma, between these islands of unparalleled scenery and beauty is ever to be remembered. I made several phrenological examinations and found the captain and crew and passengers most

genial company, and thus the day was all too short. While in Seattle I found the city full of phrenologists who, by chance, had met there in their itinerant wanderings. These were Dr. Mathews of San Francisco, Prof. Burr of Ontario, Canada, Prof. Dunham of Everett, Prof. Farris from Virginia, also Prof. W. H. Douglas, who is teaching a phrenological class every night in the week in Seattle and whose office is a curiosity shop, filled with all kinds of cranial specimens, illustrating phrenological science. Prof. Douglas is a small man with wonderful activity of brain and body, and is just beginning the great work of brain building for humanity. He reads character with lightning speed. His nimble tongue and fingers and large perceptive work like magic—his rooms are crowded day and night. He has very large phrenological transparencies thrown on the walls of the street every night with a stereopticon, and is reaping his reward in excellent patronage. He has combined the Bible and book business with Phrenology, and is sending out agents and workers all over the country. I was invited to give a lecture to his class on the "Cause and Cure of Insanity" from a Phrenological view. Prof. Douglas and several of his students and agents subscribed for HUMAN NATURE, and thus the education of the world goes on.

I met a Mr. Irwin in Prof. Douglas' class who is a graduate of Fowler & Wells Institute, N. Y. He is located near Seattle as a minister of the gospel. He has a fine organization and a grandly developed brain and wears the mantle of "Reverend" with becoming dignity.

Phrenology like any other science that can be turned to pecuniary account, has suffered greatly from charlatans, from fakirs and pretenders. Bigots refuse to analyze it, and the weak and uneducated cannot grasp its philosophy. Its promulgation is left to earnest souls, who see in it a great future—it is the only true philosophy of mind and as such is destined, ultimately, to change methods of educating the young and in the conduct of our public institutions. Its influence will be felt in our schools, colleges, churches and in our homes.



San Francisco, Cal., October, 1898

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## The True Science of Living.

One of the greatest preachers of the present day, Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., formerly of London, England, was greatly impressed with "The True Science of Living." He at once adopted it and received such marked benefit, that he wrote the introduction to Dr. Dewey's book, as a personal testimony to the power of the "New Gospel of Health." We quote his words in part:

"This I know, that for forty years I have been a miserable victim of sick headache, induced by a 'kind of indigestion,' by a 'torpid liver,' by this and that, as I have been told by many physicians. I have tried every remedy and expedient that has in turn been recommended to me by physicians and friends. In many of them I have found temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble has ever remained, and the bilious sick headache, with its excruciating pain, would return and a total collapse of my power to work would supervene for from one to three or four days. I have tried dieting; that is, not eating so heartily, not eating certain kinds of foods, not drinking coffee, etc. I have tried preventive remedies in the form of sodas of various kinds, antipyrins, antifebrins, blue pills, bromides of various kinds, etc. I have tried Turkish baths and massage. All these things have given me more or less temporary relief, but I have always known that it was but temporary, that the real trouble was untouched. In addition to this bilious habit, with its dread accompaniment of headaches, I have been steadily gaining in weight for twenty years past, until I had reached the great weight for a man of my height (5 feet, 9 inches) of two hundred and fifty pounds. This has, of course, inconvenienced me and brought on a certain shortness of breath upon the most moderate exertion, either in walking or running, especially in running and going upstairs. I had always been conscious of the fact that there was serious trouble behind this great store of health and strength, and especially has the steady accumulation of fat in my system been a source of anxiety as well as discomfort to me. The tendency to vertigo and a flushed

face, and at times great lassitude, which I could only overcome by great effort of will, has also caused me anxiety. I have been warned more than once by my doctors that I ought to be very careful not to make any great or violent exertion, as I was liable to suffer at any time from suffusion of blood upon the brain (apoplexy).

"Well, some months ago, I chanced through a friend whom I had known to be an invalid for years, and whom I then saw in seeming perfect health, to hear of Dr. Dewey and his method of 'living.' As for the results of this method of living I can only relate them as I have personally experienced them.

"1. I have not had the first suggestion of a sick headache. From my earliest boyhood I do not remember having gone a whole month without being down with one of these attacks; and for thirty years, during the most active part of my life, I have suffered with them oftentimes every day for a month or six weeks at a time, and hardly ever a whole fortnight passed without an acute attack that has sent me to bed, or at least left me to drag through the day with intense bodily suffering and mental discouragement.

"2. I have gradually lost a large portion of my surplus fat, my weight having gone down some twenty pounds.

"3. I find that my skin is improving in texture, becoming softer and more closely knit than heretofore. My complexion and eyes have cleared, and all fulness of the face and the tendency to flushness in the head has disappeared.

"4. I experience no fullness

and unpleasantness as I so often did before.

"5. I am conscious of a lighter step and more elastic spring in my limbs

"6. I go to my study and to my pulpit with freshness and vigor which is delightful."

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## Immensity.

What a diminutive sand heap this earth is, to be sure. Such airs do mortals put on and such importance they arrogate to themselves must make people on some of the neighboring planets smile through their telescopes. There is a striking likeness between ants and men. The former seem always very busy running up and down their ant-hills, unconscious of the world which supports their hill; while the latter are equally busy making mischief and contriving little schemes for their own self-aggrandizement, oblivious of the fact that their lives are as transient as May-flies and the earth they tread only a tiny speck in a universe of worlds. If we care to pause in our egotistical career and consider our exact size and importance in the universe, the following array of facts and figures taken from the current number of the *Islamic World* will prove interesting and profitable.

"The new photograph of the heavens, which is being perfected by London, Berlin and Paris astronomers, shows 68,000,000 stars. We do not know that a very definite idea can be conveyed to the mind of the magnificent distances of the universe by statements of the time it would take to travel or send messages from earth to the various solar stations; but there is a fascination in the very vagueness of the impression given. Thus, according to Robert Ball, a telegram sent at the usual rate, that is, 186,000 miles a second—would require seventy eight years to reach the most distant telescopic stars. But the camera has revealed stars far more distant than these, some of which, if a message had been sent in the Christian year 1—that is to say, 1,868 years ago—the message would only just have reached some of them, and be still on the way to others, going at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. To reach the nearest fixed star one must travel 20,500,000,000 miles; and, if the velocity were equal to that of a cannon ball, it would require 5,000,000 years to travel that distance.

Besides single stars we know of systems of stars moving round one another. Still, we are but a short way into space as yet. Outside our limits of vision and imagination there are no doubt still larger spaces. The Milky Way holds at least 20,191,000 stars and, as each is a sun, we presume that it is encircled by at least fifty planets. Counting up these figures, we arrive at the magnitude of 1,000,955,000 stars. A thousand million stars! Who can comprehend it? Still this is only a part of the universe. The modern telescopes have discovered more and similar milky ways still farther away. We know of some 3,000 nebulae which represent milky ways like ours. In his "Popular Astronomy" Flammarion declares that the planets

must be inhabited, because such a thing as a desert world would be contrary to the entire scheme of Nature.

It does not follow, however, that they are all inhabited simultaneously by beings of an intellect as high as our own or higher, for our own planet shows that it takes periods of almost unimaginable duration to prepare a world for the home of such creatures. Jupiter takes eleven years and ten months in making his journey around the sun. Thus, our earth travels nearly twelve times around the sun while Jupiter goes only once. This is easily explained, since Jupiter is five times farther from the sun than our earth, and therefore has a greater distance to travel. For the same reason, Jupiter receives much less light and heat from the sun than we do. In each second of time Jupiter's giant bulk moves eight miles, a rate which is 500 times faster than the swiftest express train.

From this hasty glance at the whole universe, of which we form a part, the nearest star to us being the sun, we should be now, therefore, in a position to comprehend to some considerable degree what the "Earth's place in Nature"—what its relative importance—really is, and we find it, in fact, to be a small planet traveling round a small star, and that the whole solar system is but a mere speck in the universe—an atom on the shore, a mere drop in the infinite ocean of space."

How easy it is to get lost in immensity! Indeed, how difficult to prevent being lost. Well may we join in the chorus "Where now is good old Moses," or where now is Caesar or Alexander or Napoleon, or where are any of this world's great heroes who, puffed with pride, fancied they ruled the universe? Where now is John Smith or Susan Jones? or John L. Sullivan and Grover Cleveland? Where? Where will you and I be day after to-morrow. Where would we be if we should slip off this little speck called Earth? Furthermore, who would care where we might be, as who cares to-day what might be the post-office address of Adam and Eve, if indeed, they have the same address or are widely separated.

Do lovers, when gazing upon the starry heavens and wondering which shall be their future home when love shall become immortal, think what a long journey it is to the nearest of those stars, with no half-way house between, in which to get lunch? 20,500,000,000 miles to the nearest fixed star and 5,000,000 years to get there, and no knowing whether supper will be ready when their tired feet reach the shining sands of that beautiful star. It is enough to take the romance out of the

whole journeying scheme to think of the distance, time and fatigue, to say nothing of taking the wrong road and getting lost on the way.

There is something awe-inspiring in the contemplation of the immensity of the universe, and withal something elevating to the soul. Truly, "the undevout astronomer is mad." Headley relates of Napoleon that when on his voyage to Egypt with his invading army, one starry evening as the ship was plowing her way through the waste of waters, he overheard a party of his officers ridiculing the idea of the existence of a God or Architect of the universe. Abruptly turning to the company, the "man of destiny" said, "Your conversation is very entertaining, gentlemen, but" (pointing to the heavens) "pray tell me who made all those stars?"

Those beautiful stars that are

"Forever singing as they shine,

The hand that made us is divine."

appeal to every human soul to look heavenward, to rise above the gross material conditions of the earth, to get out of self and sensual things and to live in an atmosphere of spiritual love.

The grandeur of the stellar worlds is so great that one wonders that the display can be had for nothing. Nature provides for us an entertainment every night when she lights her lamps and hangs them in the heavens. How often upon looking upon the display are we able to exclaim as did Pollock:—

"Ye stars, out-sentinels of heaven  
Walking on the pavement of the sky,  
Cease dancing—your eyes are growing dim,  
Your graves are dug amid the dismal  
clouds."

For even the beautiful stars having had a beginning, must sometime cease to be. Their lights will grow dim with age and die into darkness. Byron expresses the thought thus:

"I had a dream which was not all a dream,  
The bright sun was extinguished, and the  
stars

Did wander darkling in eternal space,  
Rayless, and pathless, and the icy earth  
Swung blind and blackening in the moon-  
less air."

But the soul, the immortal soul, never having had a beginning, but coeval with God, shall survive "The wreck of matter and the crash of worlds."

And love, the divine, eternal, shall redeem from lust each struggling, aspiring man and woman that to-night peers wonderingly into the starry realms of space.

C. P. Hoop.



## The Science of Life.

I had a friend of a philosophic turn of mind. One day I discovered him seated in his studio staring into vacancy: To my inquiry of what he was thinking, he answered, "I was wondering what this life is all about and what it really is." That was in the long ago, and we did not solve the problem then and there. It is still a mooted question with many pros and cons.

Dr. Vander Weyler assures us that "the evolution of chemistry is towards biology." The universe is teeming with life. J. P. Cook in "New Chemistry" page 209, says, "Every body, large or small, has its ego, and this whether it be organic or inorganic. If the universe is an organic whole, there must be an all-comprehensible ego. Matter, energy and intelligence are indestructible—they are the three great manifestations of Nature. These three great truths explain and supplement each other. Give each its due weight in your philosophy and you will avoid the extreme of idealism on one side and of materialism on the other."

Permeating every atom of matter in the universe is life and with life is manifest intelligence. The granite rock, which to the touch seems cold and dead, is as much alive as the sturdiest man who essays to blow it to atoms, and possesses intelligence commensurate with its power of resistance.

Tyndall happily tells us that, "In matter there is promise of terrestrial life." The occult forces in nature are marvelous. What is that unseen power which causes the mariner's needle to point unerringly to the pole? There is an invisible force that passes through a thick plate of glass when a common horse-shoe magnet is held at a distance from the glass which holds the armature on the other side of the glass. If a company of persons hold hands with the poles of an electric battery connected, the current of electricity will pass through the bodies of the entire company. These are hidden forces. A potato placed in a damp cellar with one ray of light peeping through a crevice, will sprout and send out its tendrils toward the light, and not into the darkness. Here is life and also intelligence. The roots

of the willow tree will travel hundreds of feet through the earth in search of a subterranean stream, and find it, too. Here again is life and intelligence.

This is no new doctrine. Long ago Spinoza said, "Soul belongs alike to animals, vegetables and minerals." The line of demarcation between the animal and vegetable is so obscure that the most powerful microscope is powerless to reveal a distinction.

It is only the rude swain that perceives no life in the daisies his feet tread upon. The little child, the blushing maiden, the refined man or woman discovers in the modest flower a kindred soul. O, how we love the daisies, the pinks, the roses! They are Nature's children—our kindred—and so with every form of life; the birds of the dell, the soft-eyed gazelle, the bounding deer, the skipping lamb, the faithful dog, the rocks, the rills, the booming ocean, the starry skies—all a part of ourselves, as we of them. Together they make the sum of life.

Hemstreet says, "That the individual atom has some kind of incoherent, limited life is probable. The microscope is discovering living animals a thousand times more minute than any conception we can form of an atom. There are animals that will take a hundred and sixty thousand, end to end, to measure an inch. How do we really know that every molecule is not an animal? Is not the easiest explanation of the affinity and energy of matter that of the life and volition of matter?"

The principle I desire to emphasize is that, not only is life apparent in every atom of the universe, but that intelligence is also connected with that life. Corroborative of this thought I quote Prof. Kane, who says: "Each improvement of the microscope displays new races of animals, too minute to have been observed before, and which would require the heaping together of millions upon millions to be visible to the naked eye; and yet each of these is composed of members as admirably suited to its mode of life as those of the largest species. Their motions display all the phenomena of vitality, sense and instinct. Nor are their actions blind and fortuitous, but evidently governed by choice and directed to the end. They have

their appetites to gratify and their dangers to avoid. They possess circulating systems, often highly complex, and blood with globules bearing to them, by analogy, the same proportions in size that ours do to us."

The fact being established that the universe is teeming with life and intelligence, the next question arises as to individual immortality. Is every microscopic organism an ego, and as such immortal? Of this we have no evidence, but rather that upon dissolution, the life and intelligence it possessed takes an upward turn, and multiplied by millions, eventually resolves into the human; for, after all, the sum total of life is God. Man stands upon the pinnacle of Creation as the epitome of life, and he alone possesses individualized immortality and as a conscious entity shall live beyond the bounds of time.

"There is no death, the stars go down  
To rise upon some fairer shore;  
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown,  
They shine forever more."

"And all around us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread.  
For all the boundless universe is life—  
There are no dead."

C. P. HOLT.

## Freedom.

Men whose boast it is that ye  
Come of fathers brave and free,  
If there breathe on earth a slave  
Are ye truly free and brave?  
If ye do not feel the chain  
When it works a brother's pain  
Are ye not base slaves indeed,  
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women who shall one day bear  
Sons to breathe New England air,  
If ye hear without a blush  
Deeds to make the roused blood rush  
Like red lava through your veins  
For your sisters now in chains  
Answer: Are ye fit to be  
Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break  
Fetters for your own dear sake,  
And with leathern hearts forget  
That we owe mankind a debt?  
No! true freedom is to share  
All the chains our brothers wear,  
And, with heart in hand, to be  
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak  
For the fallen and the weak;  
They are slaves who will not choose  
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,  
Rather than in silence shrink  
From the truth they needs must think  
They are slaves who dare not be  
In the right with two or three.

James Russel Lowell

## Drear Dread Delusion.

Smallpox is a direct result of a wrong civilization, and is the natural outcome of, first, a surplus population, the result of a wrong sex development; second, a congested condition of population, making sanitation impossible; third, wrong habits of life generally, such as bad food, atmosphere laden with impurities, debauchery and filth, says *Hygeo-Therapy*.

Smallpox has been aptly called a filth disease, and such it really is. But wherever smallpox appears it is for the purification and redemption of the community, and if many die in the struggle it is that the survivors may have a better chance to live—more breathing room, so to speak.

It is an interesting fact that the year in which smallpox is epidemic in a community the death-rate of that community is perceptibly less, other diseases being much less manifest, and accompanied with far less mortality when manifest. This fact is still more noticeable in the year following a smallpox epidemic, that having ceased to appear, the death-rate of those afflicted with all other ailments being much lower than in former years, proving plainly that the peculiar atmospheric condition it takes to produce smallpox is purifying in its nature, as is smallpox itself.

We do not know so much of the terrible scourges of smallpox in this newer and freer country as is known in many parts of England and other countries of Europe. Our own common fear and dread of it is largely engendered by our knowledge of the devastation it causes over there. Nor do we pause to consider our different relations and lesser liability (lesser need) of such.

But the foolishness of fear and in some cases abject terror of the human mind in relation to smallpox is not to be compared to the terrible delusion that is now occupying the world of civilized men, and that is so strongly fortified and hedged in by fear and superstition on the one hand, and avarice and greed on the other that all the bombardments with truth and the shelling and shooting of facts for the last fifteen years has not yet succeeded in destroying this gigantic fraud of compulsory vaccination and inoculation as a preventive of smallpox, whether you

are in a threatened district, or whether there has been no case of smallpox in your community for ten years.

The terrible grip which this grievous error has upon the world can only be explained by Carlyle's logical reasoning. He says:

"All the world assenting and continually repeating and reverberating, there soon comes that singular phenomena which the Germans call *Swarmery*, or the 'Gathering of men in swarms,' and what prodigies they are in the habit of doing and believing when thrown into that miraculous condition."

That Jenner knew full well he was practicing a gross deception is plainly evident to any one who will read his efforts to promulgate his various theories. When one theory that he had set up for the people to follow appeared to be toppling he quickly conducted another; nor did this systematic deception cease when the world was relieved of Jenner by his death, but is being carried on today in much the same manner by the advocates of vaccination.

Arm to arm inoculation, cowpox, horsepox, swinepox, besides many varieties of lymphs are among the many quips and turns that have been given to this terrible quackery to keep it alive and keep it going. Calf-lymph is one of the recent "discoveries" as a so-called protective agent against small-pox, and now somebody has prepared a new sugar-pill for men to swallow in the form of glycerinated calf-lymph, and its principal claim over all others is that the glycerine destroys every kind of microbe and molecule in the lymph *says that which is protective against smallpox*.

It would appear to the unbiased, reasoning mind that one-tenth of the convincing evidence against vaccination as a preventive of smallpox would jerk the stupid old world out of this hideous dream. But for some reason the people still hug this delusion fondly, even though it destroys their own loved ones and those of their neighbors and friends. The statistics regarding vaccination are nothing if not absolutely convincing that vaccination does in no way prevent smallpox, not to speak of its own awful work of destruction.

The first compulsory vaccination law was passed in England in

1853, and from that time up to the present day has been rigidly enforced in most localities. Yet since that year England has suffered several extensive epidemics: From 1857 to 1858 fifteen thousand people in England and Wales died from the effects of smallpox, according to statistics. In 1863 to 1865 twenty thousand people died from the same cause, while in 1870 to 1872 over forty thousand died as a result of a smallpox epidemic.

And all this time the vaccination laws were being carefully and systematically enforced, so that beyond doubt fully 90 per cent of those who died must have been "protected by vaccination." And yet in the face of all this and much more evidence the operation of vaccination goes steadily on. In the recent smallpox epidemic in our southern states many died outright from the effects of vaccination, and many more will die ultimately without doubt because of that poisonous filth being inserted into their blood.

The official report of deaths at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, mention James G. Mitchell, private, 1st Tennessee, blood-poisoning following vaccination. August H. Loosa, private, 1st Colorado, blood poisoning following vaccination. George Stillwagon private, 1st South Dakota, blood-poisoning following vaccination. Elmer E. Daniels, private, 1st Colorado, blood poisoning following vaccination.

These four martyrs to the vaccination fetich were compelled to submit to the poisoning process by the autocrats of the scalpel. There have been hundreds in the army who have died from vaccination, but whose deaths have been ascribed to other causes.

A captain in the Tennessee regiment at the Presidio said to me: "I must submit to vaccination. I don't believe in the process and would just as lief stand out and be shot at by my company, as to take the dose." A private in the same regiment exclaimed, "I would as lief die of smallpox as from vaccination," and yet the terrible delusion has so strong a hold upon the minds of our law-makers, that soldiers, sailors, school children and babies must have their veins filled with filth that they may please the witch-doctors. Oh!

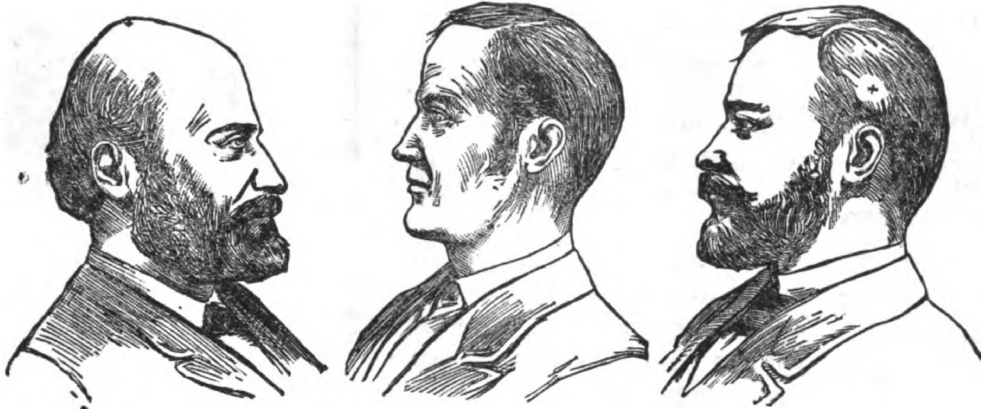
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