

## EMINENT MEN AND SPIRITUALISM.

BIG MEN BELIEVE IN GHOSTLY THINGS—PROF. CROOKES'S REMARKABLE THEORIES OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE, AND THE INTERESTING CONFESSION OF VICTORIAN SARDOU, THE GREAT PLAYWRIGHT, THAT HE IS A SPIRITUALISTIC MEDIUM AND A BELIEVER IN THE MYSTERIES OF OCCULTISM—AUTOMATIC DRAWINGS MADE BY VICTORIAN SARDOU WHILE UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SPIRITS—A CHAPTER FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF FEBRUARY 28.

LETTER FROM GEN. W. H. PARSONS.

To the Editor:—I have read the theory of Rev. Dr. Frank Crane of your city, who elaborates on his subconsciousness the grand and daring conception that as 50,000 souls per hour are born into immortal life, this earth is the breeding ground of the Universe; and that, despite the numerous departed into the hitherto unknown, at the rate of over one million each day, find their appointed place in the garden spots of suns, planets and worlds of this and other spheres, where are the "many mansions," prepared in the "Heaven of Heavens," by the Infinite Father of all for his human children.

I do not know that I would have commended this bold and rare conception of an orthodox clergyman, except to accentuate an opinion, I have heretofore expressed to you, that it is one of the auspicious evidences of the new departure of the untrammelled of the younger clergy, into fields of grander spiritual truths; beset, beyond doubt, by the overwhelming proofs which modern spirit phenomena have kindled in the hearts of this favored generation; not only in our ranks, but the pews and pulpits of the churches, which we of all men should welcome as the fruits of the sublime philosophy and yet grander facts of modern Spiritualism, demonstrating as no religion has heretofore attempted, except in one solitary case of an imputed bodily Resurrection, which did not prove the soul's immortality—that, indeed, "There is no Death, what seems so, is transition."

But transition soft and to what?

That Dr. Crane answers, when he declares: "It is reasonable to suppose that on most of the celestial bodies there are garden spots fit for the habitation of souls. It is the home idea; and it is infinitely consoling and tender to think even now, that on some bright star that twinkles at you to-night a little colony of those you love, and are congenial with, is waiting for you to think that even now you behold the bright home where shall be restored to you."

The touch of a vanished hand. And the sound of a voice that is still."

Who can but admire the bold declaration of this unconventional thinker, when he throws off the trammels of ecclesiastical authority of past ages and says: "I see no reason why the conventional notions of yesterday, utterly unfounded in scripture, except in an absurd literalism, borrowed mostly from monkish speculations from Dante and from Milton, should bind us down, and prevent us from reaching our Father's word with all the intelligence we can command."

"Mr. Francis—no bolder, nor more independent sentiment against the authority of an absurd literalism, borrowed from monkish speculation, and utterly unfounded in scripture," was ever uttered in your, at times, extremely radical editorialism, which I have deplored in view of our rapid triumphs among the laity and clergy, through our phenomena; and yet I would not present this theory of peopled planets by the souls of this earth, but for the remarkable coincidence of a confirmatory spirit communication of a celestial visitor from the planet Jupiter with recent sketches or drawings of the "Mansions," not prepared by hands, eternal in the Heavens," now occupied by Mozart, Zoroaster and others, given through the automatic writing of a well known medium, than Victorian Sardon, the great French dramatist, who boldly declared his knowledge and belief in spirit phenomena, through other psychics and his own personality.

Thus does modern Spiritualism prove the verity of ancient phenomena, and the boldest flights of such modern expounders of its traditions as Dr. Crane; who among other gems of thought, that could have found no more truthful inspiration, on a spiritualist's astral, asked: "Can it be absurd to suppose that above and around us abide the spirits of just men made perfect, and that the sympathy and yearning of celestial beings form no insignificant part of the force that makes the sky the magnificent, yet mute herald of Almighty God? Was this a foreshadowing hint when the men of old peopled the sky with constellations of forms of departed heroes, that the exaltation we feel when we stand beneath the starry dome, is not only a natural sentiment of wonder at something great, but also, the yearning of our hearts in response to the pulse of all being?"

Victorian Sardon's automatic message through his own hand, from the most reticent of the planets of our system or family of worlds, which is 900 times larger, and as many degrees in excess of our own in magnificence, is a timely illustration of the possibility of—Dr. Crane's theory of the sources of the population of Heaven and the Heaven of Heavens.

The pre-existence of the soul in some other world or sphere, was taught by Plato; inculcated by Origen, the most learned of the Alexandrian Fathers, A. D. 240; is a tenet of Brahminical and Buddhist theories, and largely prevails among intelligent Spiritualists.

Its truth presupposes, not reincarnation here again and again, but a prior existence in other worlds; Dr. Crane's reasonable theory is entirely consistent with Plato's conception of pre-existence

—that the souls of men on this planet will people the stars.

W. H. PARSONS.

A CHAPTER FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY JOURNAL.

Professor William Crookes, of Crookes tube fame, the most prominent chemist in England, has just announced to the world that he believes in the possibility of thought transference. He not only believes in it, but claims that it is established by scientific evidence.

He made this announcement in an address to the Society for Psychical Research, of which he was recently elected president. He declared that the truth of thought transference, or telepathy, was proved by the evidence in the published proceedings of the society and in the work "Phantasms of the Living."

The London correspondent of the Journal called on Professor Crookes and had an interview with him.

"Do you consider that the possibility of thought transference has been scientifically proved?" asked the correspondent.

"Undoubtedly," he replied. "It is as real as the electric telegraph."

"But is there any other evidence than that which is published in the proceedings of the Psychical Research Society, such as for instance as blackboard drawings, which were initiated with more or less accuracy by a third party to whom the idea was transferred by mental effort?"

"Yes," the professor replied, "those, of course, we regard as valuable evidences, but we have hundreds of instances of messages being conveyed by thought transference. For instance, a young lady came to London from Scotland and left her dancing shoes behind. After her arrival at the metropolis she by thought transference impressed her sister in Scotland with her wish, and the latter sent on the shoes by the next train."

"That might have been coincidence," suggested the correspondent. "It would be natural if the sister had seen the shoes and, knowing them, to have been left behind, sent them on."

"I admitted the professor, "that one case alone would prove nothing, but it is only one out of hundreds. These sisters had been impressing each other in this manner for years, and I could quote dozens of cases in which they conveyed messages from one to the other by mental effort, when they were long distances apart."

"It was evident," says the correspondent, "that while the professor was a sincere enthusiast, he was slightly afraid to be reckoned over credulous. Still, his very name carries weight in this country, and I fancy his opinions and those of his fellow believers are rapidly spreading."

Professor Crookes and those who agree with him maintain that mind can communicate with mind otherwise than through the known channels of the senses.

Distances and all other material considerations are in certain cases no obstacle to such communications. One mind may without physical action of any kind communicate to another not only its thoughts but induce in it sensations of hearing, taste, smell, sight and touch. One person may by purely mental operation bring before another's eyes a sensory hallucination of the first, which will be real to all the senses of the second, even if it is said, to his touch.

Such a theory admits the possibility of ghosts. It is, according to Professor Crookes, proved beyond reasonable doubt that a living person can induce in another an hallucination or ghost of himself. If one believes in the immortality of the soul, why should not a disembodied spirit produce a like hallucination? In any case, the probability of the story of the Corsican brothers is maintained by the evidence of the Psychical Research Society.

The mediaeval stories of witchcraft and supernatural apparitions are now believed to be based on the same phenomena as those observed by the Psychical Research Society. Thus modern science finds an element of truthfulness in what the world has long regarded as childish superstition.

Nature of science could give greater weight to a statement of his convictions than Professor Crookes. He is now sixty-five years of age, and since the age of seventeen, when he gained the Ashburner scholarship in the Royal College of Chemistry, his career has been one long success. In 1854 he was appointed superintendent of the Radcliffe Observatory, at Oxford. In 1861 he discovered the metal thallium by means of spectrum observations. In 1865 he discovered the sodium amalgamation process for separating gold and silver from their ores.

He designed the dynamometer and the oscilloscope, for which he was honored by the French Academie des Sciences.

His method of producing extreme vacua made possible the Crookes tube, the Roentgen rays and the incandescent electric lamp. He is president of the Chemical Society and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

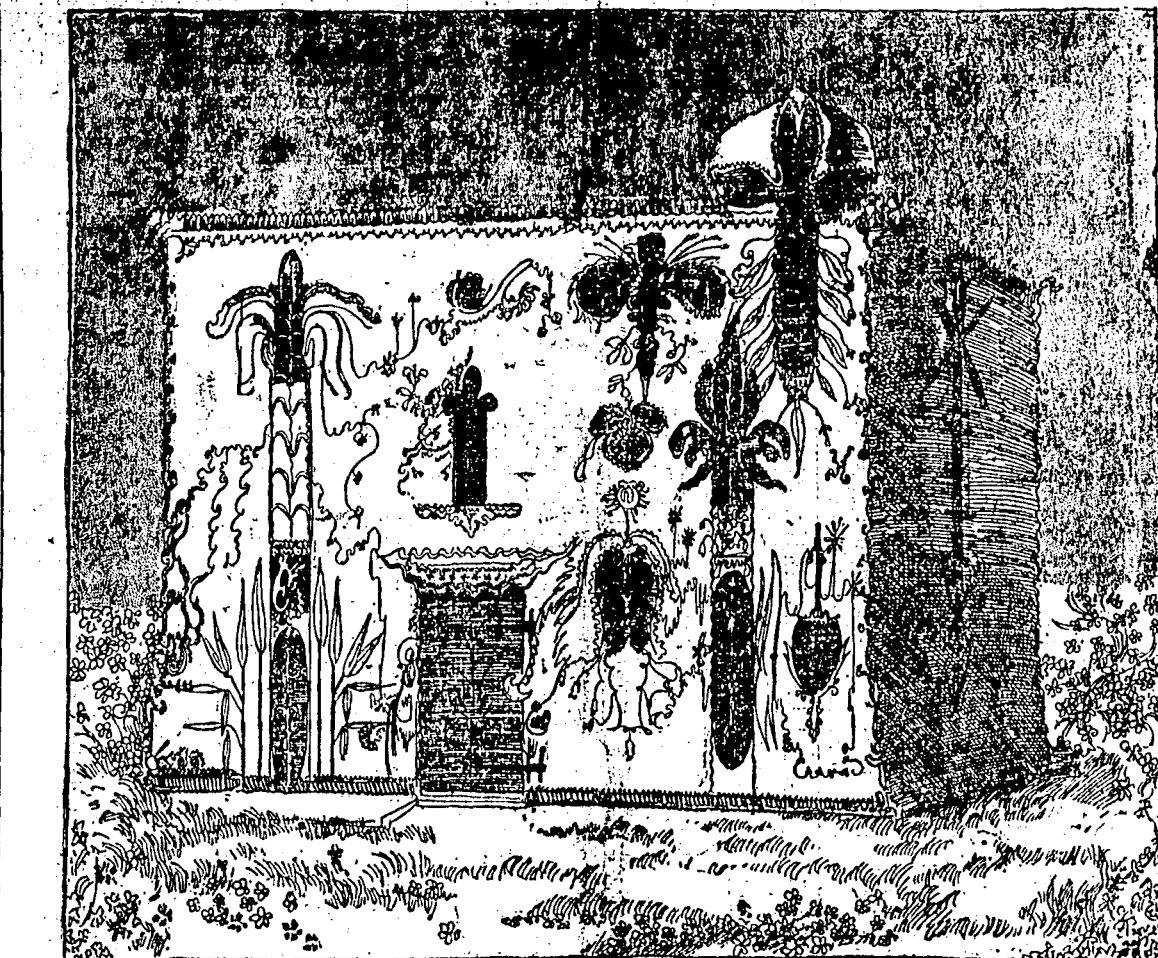
Professor Crookes has outlined a theory according to which thought transference is affected by inconceivably minute and rapid ether waves.

After pointing out that vibrations of ether of a certain rapidity produce light, he says that there are higher rates of vibrations which are utterly imperceptible to our senses.

"Is it inconceivable," he asks, "that intense thought, concentrated toward a sensitive being with whom the thinker is in close sympathy, may induce a telepathic chain along which brain waves can go straight to their goal without loss of energy due to distance?"

The British Psychical Research Society has affiliations in this country. The vice-president and head of the New York branch is Professor J. H. Hyslop, who occupies the chair of logic and ethics in Columbia College. Professor Hyslop, discussing the subject, said:

"In my opinion there is no doubt that the possibility of thought transference by telepathy is proved. I have made a few experiments myself. Some years



MOZART'S PALACE IN JUPITER.

ago I visited a Spiritualist whose claims I wished to investigate. I expressed the opinion that I could repeat some of his experiments and asked a young man present whom I had never seen before to assist me.

"He turned his back and I took a pad of paper and drew on it a triangle with a circle in it. Several persons saw this. I then asked him what he saw, and after a few minutes he said: 'A triangle with a circle in it.' Afterward he explained that he had an hallucination of triangles and circles, and that the circles were more persistent."

"Next I drew two sides of a triangle with a plus sign. He had an impression

what is being done, reproduces the figure. This is a common form of experiment."

Mr. Malcolm Guthrie, of Liverpool, carried out 47 experiments, 27 of which were completely successful, 70 gave no result, 82 were partially successful and 68 resulted in misdescriptions.

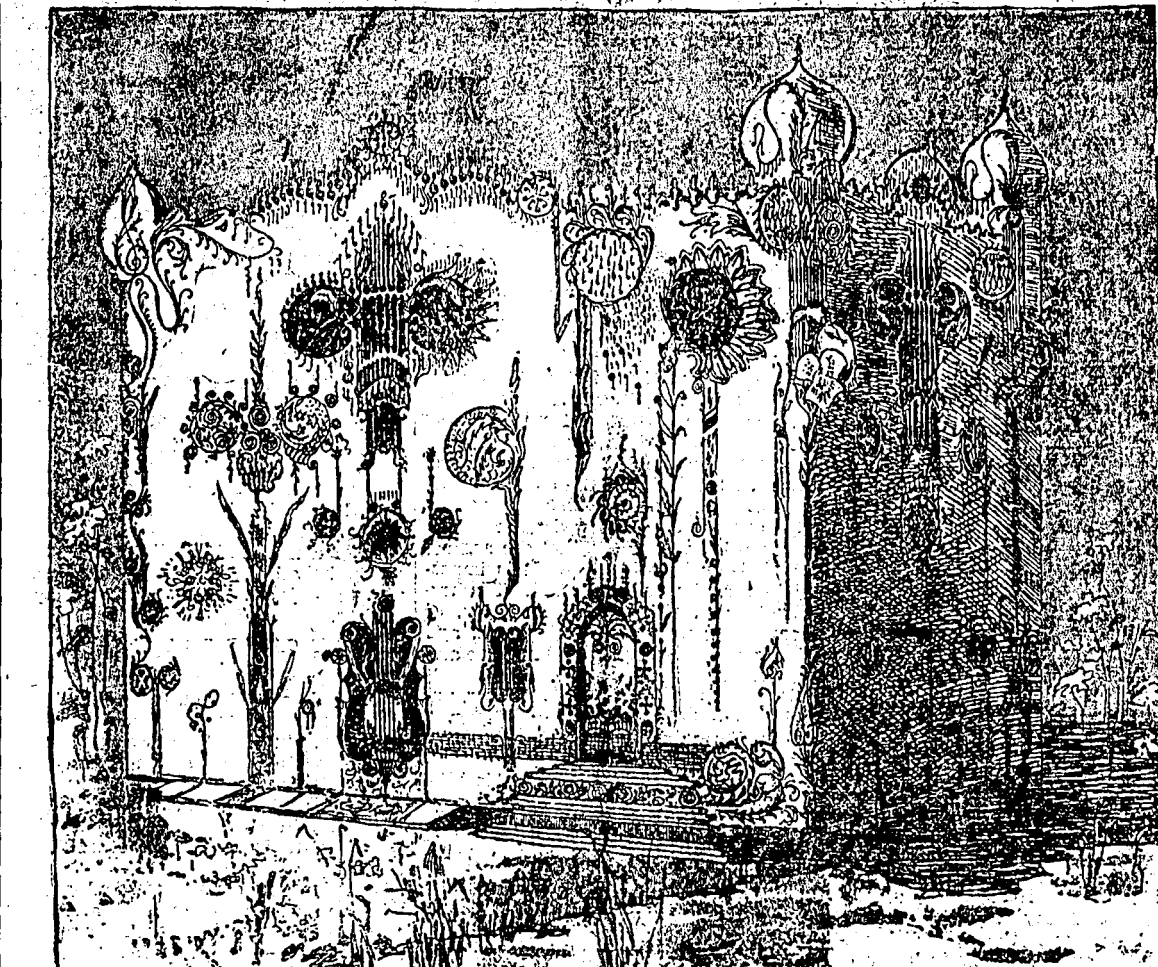
A very instructive series of experiments was carried out by Herr Schmitt and M. Mabrie in Paris. At first the percipient sat blindfolded in the room with his or her back turned to the agents and eight or ten feet away from them. Afterward the percipient went into another room while the agents were selecting an object.

there are a great many people, a hurrying crowd. They are all going up the street, and I with them. The air is very fresh. It gives me a pleasant, refreshing feeling. With these words she opened her eyes and gave me a further confirmation of her impressions.

"I should add that this scene took place in the provinces. I had not been in Paris for some months, nor Mme. P. for several years."

"There had been no mention of the subject in the course of our conversation that day."

Dr. Blain Hyslop, of New York, has made some remarkably successful experiments in thought transference.



THE PALACE OF BERNARD PALISSY, IN JUPITER.

sion of the two sides of the triangle, but not the plus sign.

"I also drew a pig, and he said: 'I see a pig of a goat.'"

"In his present stage telepathy leaves many problems which seem only explainable by Spiritualism. For instance, a medium tells you four facts about yourself, each one of which is known only to one of four friends living in widely separated places, but all were known to a friend now dead. Such a case, you will find in the experiments of Mrs. Piper. Is it more reasonable to suppose that she gained her knowledge by thought transference from the four living persons or the one dead person?"

"When the fact of telepathic communication between living persons is proved it becomes difficult to argue that a disembodied soul cannot communicate with a living person."

Professor Hyslop stated that an excellent summary of the great body of evidence gathered by the Psychical Research Society would be found in "Thought Transference and Apparitions," by Frederick Podmore. From it the cases quoted hereafter are taken.

Experiments in thought transference have been carried on with proper scientific precautions for a number of years. The work began systematically in England in 1882, when the Psychical Research Society was founded under the presidency of Professor Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge.

The essence of an experiment is that one mind shall endeavor to communicate with another mind without using any of the known channels of the senses. The person whose mind is to initiate this process is known as the agent and the other as the percipient. Thus the agent draws a geometrical figure on a card and the percipient, who can neither see, hear, taste, touch, nor

M. Mabrie put his eyes closed; no less on the table in sight of two other persons. Mme. Louise, who was blindfolded and whose back was turned, said after five minutes: "I see two curious open umbrellas that do not touch each other."

One of the party drew a cat. Six witnesses saw it. Miss Jane, who had been out of the room, returned, and without seeing the drawing, after five minutes said: "I see a cat's head."

She drew it. Many similar successes were obtained.

When a percipient is put into a hypnotic state he becomes far more sensitive to thought waves. Among many other cases, Dr. A. A. Liebaud, of Paris, states that he put a young woman into a hypnotic sleep. Then he wrote on a piece of paper: "On awakening made in a few minutes she was in a light trance, I endeavored to give her a sensation of calm and well-being, and to procure this sensation for myself, in the first place, I called up a picture of the sea, in which air and water were full of sunlight. 'I feel a little better,' she said; 'how fresh the air is!'"

"I then proceeded to imagine myself walking along the Boulevard St. Michel in a slight rain. I saw the hurrying people and the umbrellas. 'How strange it is,' said Mme. P. 'I seem to be at the corner of the Boulevard St. Michel and the Rue des Ecoles in front of the Cafe Vachette (the exact spot I pictured); it is raining;

In one experiment, which occurred on April 28, 1892, Dr. Thaw and a Mr. Wratt called up in their minds a picture of the first flying machine going over the Madison Square tower and the crowd of people witnessing it. Mrs. Thaw was endeavoring to see the picture which they were creating in their minds. She was in a passive state, a condition not easy to distinguish from the lighter stages of sleep walking.

Mrs. Thaw began to speak: "I see lots of people. Crowds are going to war. They are so excited. Are they throwing water? Or sailors pulling at ropes?"

"Dr. Thaw here, asked: 'What are they doing?'"

"They are all looking up," the percipient answered.

"I thought of a possible scene in the future," said Dr. Thaw.

"Oh," exclaimed Mrs. Thaw. "It's the first man flying. That's what he's doing up there."

One person may silently will another to perform a certain action without contact between the two. This has been demonstrated by many reliable experiments. In one series Dr. Blain Hyslop and Mr. M. H. Wratt were agents and Mrs. Thaw percipient. The agents went into a room alone and selected a wooden cupboard from a cornice in the room having eight other objects on it. The percipient was sent for. She first brought a photograph from the lower shelf of the cornice and then said: "It's the wooden cupboard." Many other successful experiments of the same character were made.

It has been pointed out that there is a connection between thought transference and Spiritualism, for the evidence that supports the former is also to some extent valuable to the latter.

Public notice is now directed to an eminent believer in Spiritualism. The

recent production of "Spiritism" in Paris and New York has called attention to the fact that Victorian Sardon, the greatest of French dramatists, is a Spiritualist.

A journal correspondent visited M. Sardon, and questioned him concerning his beliefs.

One result of this visit was that M. Sardon made very remarkable drawings which he had been enabled to make by Bernard Palissy and other dead artists. "I am certainly a Spiritualist," M. Sardon said. "I have been a medium, and if the opinion of authorized persons goes for anything, a very powerful medium, since I had at my house a little table which used to go up and down in obedience to all my orders, and since I used to have in mid-winter presents of flowers, for I often found, on waking up in the morning, my bed covered with roses, lilies, pinks, and even exotic blooms."

"How did this come about?"

"It was about 1851," was then a student, inquisitive and given to investigation; consumed with the desire of knowing everything, and resolved to read everything. I was on very friendly terms with M. Goujon, the astronomer and the secretary of M. Arago, director of the Observatory of Paris, one evening when we were talking together along the avenue of the Observatory, he said to me, 'I should very much like to confide something in you, but I am sure you will make fun of me. One of the Misses Fox is at the present moment in Paris, and gave me a letter from her before yesterday. She is the house of the Council of the United States. The latter had asked Arago to go, but he was unwilling and couldn't, so he asked his nephew, Mathieu, and myself to go in his place. We went. There we heard a table laid for twelve make a creaking noise. At the same time they stood up on its two legs on the right side. We tried with all our strength to prevent it rising any more, but were all lifted off the ground. This story indeed amused me immensely, and I said to myself that my friend would be all the better if he ducked his head in cold water a few times."

"We did not at first dare to tell Arago, but as he asked us about the experiment we related to him the facts exactly as they were. 'Did you really see that?' he said to us. 'My children, a fact is a fact. It is no good striving against a fact. You ought to be satisfied to simply report it, and let the cause of it escape you, who knows that perhaps the future may not reveal it?'"

"Some time after that, having to prepare for the Larousse Dictionary important geographical investigations, I made a serious and profound study of the references which I then compared with the Fathers of the Church. The balance of my opinion was in favor of the latter. Notwithstanding that I quickly perceived that Christian doctrine was nothing else than Platonic morality, but more noble, more lofty and yet more accessible to simple minds. It was superior to all the theories of the first order, but none the less superior material, and of all those beliefs I made short work. I dismissed them all."

"On the other hand, I perceived in all the sacred books of the world that two great doctrines were included and set forth with more or less clearness—the pre-existence of the soul as regards the body which it animates, and the gradual progression of the soul toward perfection. Since then, influenced perhaps by the reply of Arago to his pupils, I did my best to attend spiritualistic seances. I made several vain attempts, but at last I happened to be at the house of a lady named Japhet, where I made the acquaintance of Rivaille, who had just been baptized Allen-Kardee, and of Dr. Leymarie, who is at the present moment director of the Revue Prescient, founded by the former. Thanks to them, I was long able to perceive interesting phenomena, until at length I met with Home, whom I have seen with my own eyes float in the air about a yard above the flooring of the room, thus contradicting all the laws of weight."

"I had already seen glimmerings moving about in the air, heard music in the corners of the rooms and perceived other analogous things, so I wished in my turn to become a medium. I tried to write without making any voluntary movement, but the pencil remained immovable. The Baron du Potel, whom I knew, advised me, however, to continue my efforts of will."

"Some days afterward my hands traced these words: 'I am Bernard Palissy.' Very good, I answered, I am delighted to make your acquaintance, but tell me all about your kind of existence, the place where you dwell and how long you have been creating in their minds. She was in a passive state, a condition not easy to distinguish from the lighter stages of sleep walking."

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## PERSONS AND EVENTS.

MEDIUMS AND WORKERS, OLD AND NEW.

I finished my month in Cleveland with a lecture in Akron! After a ship to Chagrin Falls, where we met the angels half way in Army and Navy Hall, and sweetened on new maple syrup, I wrestled with lagrippe, in the pleasant home, and spiritual atmosphere, at 89 Vienna street, Cleveland, and then by electric motor to Akron Sunday afternoon. There I met old friends and new, and enjoyed the honor of ministering to Brother Schenck's splendid society. He has been with them now six consecutive months, and still the interest increases. We had a packed hall Sunday evening and often a score or two are turned away for want of standing room; and the hall is large.

Mr. Fred E. Moore is a promising young medium and quite enthusiastic, developed within the past year.

Dr. Schenck is evidently a leader, and that is the need of the hour. Destroyers may still be necessary, but builders vastly more so. Thirty years ago last October, I gave a course of twelve lectures in Akron; and have never been there since, until last Sunday. It must have been a pretty good meal to last thirty years! In a few years more, electric cars will, doubtless, unite all important places, so that approach to the interior will be easy, and cheap, all over the State, and through other States as well. At Akron I enjoyed the hospitality of Brother and Sister Keck, and there visited with my old friend, C. S. Curtis, whose vigorous mind and heart are pushing for new truth, and the utilization of electric power, the healing of nations. I found him increased by a half since I had before met him, and the new half is a fine medium, and he seems happy in his resurrection. He is entitled to it, for he has suffered as few men have; but a brave honest appreciation of the eternal meanings of life, sustained him through every ordeal. Only those who have suffered, and arisen from the wrecks of the valley, can understand such lives, or appreciate the conditions and trials of sympathetic souls, wrenched by adverse fortune, and pierced by the arrows of death, and every mortal life is severed, and love weeps in silence, alone. Pain purifies. Our mortal afflictions master the spiritual attractions, until wrenched by the chastenings of sorrow. Here, too, I met my old friend Horace W. Tibbals, the world-famed artist, whose Garfield picture took the first prize, and was the admiration of artists. He has had many tests of spirit presence, and identity, of which I may be permitted to speak later.

Back to my spiritual center, the home of S. H. Powell 59 Vienna street, I find my hostess—Mrs. Henderson—slowly improving, after a two week illness; and Johnnie asking Grip into the hospital for his Medical College. I am glad to see progressive young men and women, qualifying for the profession; and when well equipped with college lore, they can add the spiritual to their practice, and thus slowly eliminate the medical despotism and has become one of the most dangerous of trusts. Meddles stand a poor chance in attempting to fight the combines, whose money and diplomacy, law legislation. But when we have a majority of liberals equipped with orthodox diplomas, the power of the quack's ring can be broken. I say "quack's ring," because I hold that only quacks, conscious of their ignorance, and ineptly, seek the aid of legislation to compel the sick public to patronize them, and pay fabulous prices for a display of their ignorance.

I have been especially fortunate in being allowed, to share the hospitality of this house, and its spiritual atmosphere, so long to my spiritual nerves. Thirty-seven years ago I spoke in Cleveland, when Dr. C. D. Griswold was publishing the "Sunbeam" here. Then "platform tests" were unknown; but we had large, enthusiastic audiences, and my accessions to our raising dolly, when great wonderfully gifted woman, Mrs. F. O. Hyzer has done much good work, and her peculiarly gifted sister—Mrs. Hazen—is still here, slowly recovering from a long illness. She is in her 79th year, and her spiritual gifts active as ever. During a short call she gave me some tokens from Maude, significant, and convincing.

Last evening, March 1, as I sat talking with Mrs. Henderson, I suddenly felt a pressure on the top of my head. I felt no form of a hand, but the pressure seemed like a strong hand laid on my head, and I was able to perceive interesting phenomena, until at length I met with Home, whom I have seen with my own eyes float in the air about a yard above the flooring of the room, thus contradicting all the laws of weight."

LYMAN C. HOWE.

IN TWILIGHT HOUR.

In twilight hour my long-lost love comes And see her moving swift across the track Of years that were so free of care and care.

I see her shining eyes, so full of love, The soft, round cheek that wore the "roses" kiss— Dear eyes that caught their light from skies above, And dainty cheeks that held the dimples' bliss!

In twilight hour that voice so sweet to me— In happy whispers thrills my weary heart; Sometimes it ripples o'er with mirth and glee, Sometimes, emotions deeper ply their art.

I see her bosom's glory rise and fall, Her hand is lightly laid upon my head, And, as the nightbirds teach each other call, I see my darling—risen from the dead! HAMILTON JAY.







**TRUE BLUE.**

Philosophy, however, differentiates between the ideal of art and that of science, the former being an ideal of form, having for its end and aim the pleasurable sense of enjoyment, while the ideal of science and philosophy is an ideal of matter and content, having for

"Six or seven years ago Dr. Minshall

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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean to **ADVERTISE** that I have made the disease of **FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS** a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed I no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Postoffice address.

**Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York**

wayfarer has supreme hatred of a thief, and most of these people despoiled carried the prosecution of the culprit to the utmost limit of the law. The man was incarcerated more than half the time.

"Six or seven years ago Dr. Minshall

ness at all. The eye of an hysterical which is totally blind when the other, the good eye, is shut, will do its share of vision perfectly well when both eyes are open together. Even when both eyes are semi-blind from hysterical disease, the method of automatic writing proves that their perceptions exist.

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