



A NEW PSALM TO BE ADDED TO THE BIBLE.

Remarkable Discovery of an Ancient Papyrus in Egypt.

The New York Journal announces with startling headlines this wonderful find in Egypt. It asks: "Will this discovery of the new psalm on a seventh century manuscript make necessary a revision of all Bibles of the world? Then it gives the facts of the case:—

Biblical scholars and Orientalists in England are much excited over one of the most remarkable "finds" made in Egypt during recent years. This is a beautifully preserved papyrus, dating, probably, to the sixth century. It is the oldest complete Bible manuscript now in existence. It is now in the hands of translators in the British Museum.

The old papyrus, so far as its contents have been revealed up to the present time, consists of the Book of Psalms. It gives a complete text of the Coptic Psalter, Coptic was the language in Christ's time of the descendants of the ancient Egyptians. This is not only the oldest manuscript which has come out of the East but it is the only complete Book of Psalms in existence written in one of the ancient dialects.

An extraordinary fact about this newly discovered document is that it contains the 151st Psalm, in regard to which a vigorous controversy was waged in Biblical and theological circles for many years. This 151st Psalm is not found in the ordinary Bible, because, from its nature and history, theologians agreed some years ago that it was a fraud.

Here, however, in the most ancient document which has come out of the East, containing any part of the Psalter, is the 151st Psalm complete, with everything to indicate that it is genuine and that shortly after the death of Christ this Psalm, which Biblical scholars had agreed was spurious, was treated with all reverence and dignity.

There are only one hundred and fifty Psalms in the Bible as ordinarily used. There is, however, another known to Biblical students as the apocryphal 151st Psalm. If the recently discovered manuscript proves this to be authentic a new Psalm is really given to the people.

The 151st Psalm is written by David after his combat with Goliath. In it tells how he slew the oppressor of his race. It is brief, but vigorous and beautiful. It is printed elsewhere on this page.

Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum at present, has the translation of the Coptic Psalter in hand. Dr. Budge, who is one of the most eminent Egyptologists in Europe, has made, in the original Coptic, a copy of the new Psalter, together with copies of the Psalms, found in the same box, and these are to be shortly published by Kegan Paul, French Trubner & Co. in an edition that is limited to 350 copies. The little page of new papyrus work describes the new papyrus as "the earliest known Coptic Psalter, the text in the dialect of Upper Egypt, edited from the unique papyrus Codex Oriental, 5,000 in the British Museum."

The description and history of the papyrus given by Dr. Budge in this forthcoming work are very interesting. He describes it as worthy to take rank among the greatest of the great finds which have been made in Egypt during the last few years. Dr. Budge says about two years ago, while certain Egyptian peasants were digging up and carrying away the light soil which is much valued for "top-dressing" by the farmers, from the ruins of an ancient Coptic church and monastery in Upper Egypt, that their tools struck upon a rectangular slab of stone.

An examination showed that this slab formed the cover of a stone box or coffin which had been firmly fastened in the ground. A great deal of difficulty this slab was removed and a parcel of books, carefully wrapped up in coarse linen cloth, was found lying beneath it. The books were two in number, and, though written upon papyrus, they were found in the manner of European books in general. That these volumes had lain in the box for several hundreds of years, says Dr. Budge, "there is no possibility of doubting, but there is no way of ascertaining the exact period when they were first placed in it. It is the opinion of some that the church and monastery which once stood upon the site where the books were found had been in ruins for some centuries, and the general appearance of the place supports this view. There is no reason for supposing that the books were buried along with the body of any ecclesiastic official or monk, for it is the opinion of some that they were written for use in the church of the monastery, and that they were not the private property of any member of it.

It would seem that at some period of trouble or persecution an official or

the church carefully prepared the box in the event of its ever being necessary to hide books, and that when the need arose he wrapped these volumes in linen with the greatest care, and laid them in it. Their wonderful state of preservation testifies to the wisdom of the choice of a hiding place, and the thoroughness with which he carried out the self-appointed task.

"That they were believed by him to be books of no ordinary kind is evident, and though it is early yet to pronounce a definite opinion upon the value of their contents, it seems clear that the discovery of a complete copy of the Psalter in the dialect of Upper Egypt, and of a volume containing ten complete Homilies by Fathers of the Monophyite Church, for such in fact are the contents of the books, bids fair to rank among the greatest of the great "finds" which have been made in Egypt during the last few years.

"The matter of dating the Psalter is one of considerable difficulty, for we have no fixed points in Coptic palaeography to serve for purposes of comparison. The shape and size and general appearance of the pages of the older papyrus in every respect suggest that the volume cannot have been written after the end of the seventh century of our era, but it seems to me that the date when it was written lies nearer the beginning than the end of that century; it may, indeed, quite well be placed at the end of the sixth century.

"When the book had been in use for some time it was put aside for some purpose, probably because of its defective condition, and it was not brought into use again until after it had been repaired and rebound; the style of the covers, I am informed, suggests the eleventh or twelfth century as the pe-

riod of the general repair of the book. The following is the disputed 151st Psalm, which theologians have wrangled over, and at last decided to be spurious, now turning up as good as the best! What a wonderfully accurate science is that of theology, and what wisdom is given by prayer!

THE NEW PSALM OF DAVID.  
1. I was small among my brethren, and youngest in my father's house. I tended my father's sheep.

2. My hands formed a musical instrument and my fingers tuned a psalter.  
3. And who shall tell me, Lord? The Lord himself, he himself hears.  
4. He sought forth my sheep, and took me from my father's sling, and he anointed me with the oil of his anointing.

5. My brothers were handsome and tall; but the Lord did not take pleasure in them.  
6. I went forth to meet the Philistines; and he cursed me by his idols.  
7. But I drew his own sword and he belated him, and removed reproach from the children of Israel.

There is not much of this old warrior song of an exploits of valor, and there would of an ordinary mind appear to be little necessity of its being inspired by God. Ossian sang better. There is no evidence that David wrote this or any other Psalm. It is not as a king doing the deed. It is written as if by some lesser man would think he would write.

Prof. Hyveffat, of the Catholic University of Washington, does not show the sanguine anticipation of Dr. Budge. He examined the MS, and thinks it not older than the seventh century, probably not older than the ninth!

It has been always taught that David was an Israelite, and that he wrote his Psalms in the Hebrew language. If inspired by Jehovah, they could have been written in no other, for he was a Jew of the Jews, and despised the language of the other rival nations' gods. Now comes the discovery in Egypt of the only perfect copy of the Psalms in existence, written in Coptic, the ancient language of that country, spoken thousands of years before David was born. They, moreover, show by their construction and thought that they belong to a very early age of civilization and have been repeatedly changed and modified, until boldly stolen by the Jews and applied to King David, as they stole the Egyptians' jewels.

The question of the New York Journal may be unhesitatingly answered, that there will be no necessity of modifying the Bible. If a perfect manuscript of that Book should be found, with the absolute proof of its authenticity, and the endorsing name of Christ himself on the title page, if that manuscript materially differed from King James' version, it would not be accepted. This is shown by the manner of the new translation has been received. It was the result of the most enlightened criticism and scholarship, which exceeded the narrow ignorance and zealous bigotry of those who were gathered by King James as the sun does the yellow light of a candle. It was predicted that the new translation, as perfect as the combined wisdom of man could make, would at once take the place of the lamentably defective version. This conclusion was made without considering the force of tradition and superstition. The version itself

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Spiritualist Convention at Cleveland, O.

THE SPIRIT'S VISIT, ARMY AND NAVY HALL IN GREAT NUMBERS—SUCCESSFUL CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—CRUSH FOR ADMISSION WITHIN ITS WALLS—THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER REPORT.  
Such a jam of people as that which gathered at Army and Navy Hall last night has never before been seen in that edifice. People pushed and jostled, but many were unable to force their way inside of the hall. This interest and enthusiasm was the outgrowth of the sessions of the National Spiritualists' Association. Last night was held the closing session. Long before the hour of opening had arrived many persons were gathered about the doors, and when they were finally opened the hall was soon filled. The closing session began on one side of the hall, and in the next half hour over three hundred persons were turned away. Many times were the proceedings interrupted by the noise of those on the outside who endeavored to secure admittance.

The session was opened by a prayer by Mrs. Anna E. Woodrow. She was followed by Moses Hill, who said to some of the most eloquent speakers in the cause of Spiritualism. He gave one of his characteristic addresses, and was applauded again and again. Years ago, he said, when the two little girls who are credited with being the first harbingers of Spiritualism made their revelation to the world, they were met by the doctors of medicine, religion and theophy and were crushed to the earth. The ministers thought they had killed the belief and rejoiced, he said, for they saw their power was in danger. But the belief slowly grew, and to-day is making rapid strides, and great inroads into the other religious beliefs.

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OHIO NOTES.

Ingersoll, Divine Healing, Freethinkers, Etc.

Tuesday evening, December 7, I had the extreme pleasure of hearing the incomparable Ingersoll deliver his masterly address, "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," in the Opera House, at Bryan, O. Commenting on the same, the editor of the Bryan Press speaks as follows:  
"The audience that heard Ingersoll Tuesday evening represented the largest assembly of the refined and intellectual element of our society that has been seen for many a day. Everyone, whether he was shocked at the sentiments or not, was charmed with the beautiful oratory, the rippling poetry, the luxuriant richness of diction and the matchless eloquence of the great 'Unbeliever.'"  
"Mr. Dowie, the great prayer doctor of Chicago and founder of the 'Christian Catholic Church,' has a few addresses in this part of the country. In his 'Lectures of Healing,' delivered at Bryan, page 827, he laments the cut out of the 1896, to be the immense gratification of the followers of what he calls delusive Spiritualism. He declares: 'Friends, we find in electricity the suggestions that help wonderfully in many cases, or 'Holy Wars,' which are an electric force, a creative energy, supreme will, master mind, governed by intelligence. Thank you, Doctor, for your candor, and may your good work continue.'"  
A MINIATURE TEMPLE.  
Ney is a little town of about 250 inhabitants, and is decidedly orthodox in religious culture, yet there are a few Spiritualists, Universalists and Ingersollians there, too. There are two churches, the Methodist and the Church of God. These two churches are now seriously at loggerheads with each other and seek earnestly to grapple each other by the throat and dash each other's brains out against the outer walls of their own church. Religious circles are not so divided here as they are in other parts of the country. Under the erratic and senseless teaching of an army of wild fanatics, the religious masses run mad and loudly shrieked the war slogan of the cross; and so universal did the spirit of war and murder possess the masses, that agriculture, commerce, home and family were blotted out.

"I came not to send peace, but a sword," and he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one.—Jesus.  
These significant sayings of the Christian's "prince of peace," constituted the battle cry of the soldiers of the cross, during the long and dreadful era of outrage, blood and carnage. In the year 1337, a hundred years' war was inaugurated between Christian France and England, and was conducted strictly according to the rules of war laid down in the Christians' "blessed word of God." An idea as to the nature of these wars may be obtained from the following sample given to General Joshua by the God of Abraham, now designated as the Christians' "heavenly father." "So Joshua smote all the country of the hills, and of the South, and of the vale, and of the springs, and all their kings; he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that breathed, as the Lord God of Israel commanded." Such was the justification of their cruel butcheries and relentless warfare. In the light of these facts, what a hollow mockery and travesty on truth is the Christian's profession that he is a follower of the "low and meek, and lowly Jesus." The profession proves him either a fool or a knave.

Twenty-seven battle-fields are designated on the maps of Christian nations to one marked on the maps of Pagan nations. "By their works ye shall know them."  
To-day it takes a standing army of three millions of armed men to keep the peace in Christian Europe, at an annual expense of over \$800,000,000, wrung from the enslaved masses by the remorseless taxgatherers. Pagan nations never expended their people even with the expense of building ironclads, and compelling by the rapacity of the Christians to do so as a matter of self-preservation.

For over a hundred years prior to 1861, the American people in the North and South had been under the religious training and theological teachings of the Christian clergy; and yet through the work of an interlocking war, costing billions of dollars, a half million of lives; caused over two hundred thousand homes to sound desolate with the wall of bereaved hearts, and rendered five hundred thousand children fatherless. During the prevalence of this bloody strife, over two thousand Christian clergymen, acting as spiritual advisers to the regiments of the different armies, constantly and devoutly prayed to the "God of Battles" to prosper their cause and aid their armies in the man-butcher business.

To-day the churches of America are mobilizing their Sunday-school scholars for war. They are designated by the name of Congregational cadets, Methodist cadets, Episcopal cadets, etc. On a recent Thanksgiving day, over one hundred thousand of these unsuspecting boys, every one a Christian, paraded the streets of our cities, in military uniform, and many of the companies composed of the larger boys, carried on their shoulders death-dealing weapons. This military feature of our Christian Sunday-schools was first originated in the Sunday-schools of Edinburgh, Scotland, a city noted for its strict fidelity to the teachings of the Bible. Being in strict harmony with the teachings of Moses and Christ, the movement spread rapidly throughout Europe and America. But this readiness to engage in war and plunder by Christian nations is only the effect of an underlying cause. Just so long as the children in Christian nations are taught to believe in a "God of Battles," and that all the revolting butcheries of men women and children recorded in the Bible were perpetrated by divine sanction; and that Christ's mission was to send a sword; just so long will the history of Christianity be marked by violence and bloodshed.

A red line runs through church history for the past twenty-five years, and only his poor health prevents his being more active now. Mrs. Ryder is an excellent practical medium in the normal state, and always gives the best satisfaction. U. G. FIGLEY, Ney, Ohio.

There are any amount of Freethinkers in this part of the State, and it is only of late that they seem to become very active in their own interests, which is as it should be. Some have attended church year after year, and at the same time didn't believe a word of what they heard. Spiritualists are not plentiful, yet there are many families who know something of the phenomena who disclaim being members of that cult. Down in Paulding county the Wentworth Spiritual Association has been holding annual meetings for about thirty years. They have a nice hall and a move, and always have good meetings. One excellent speaker was developed and sent out on his pilgrimage from this association, Mr. F. D. Dunakin, now the resident pastor of the Avery, O., Spiritual Society. My father-in-law, Mr. E. Ryder, has

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OHIO NOTES.

Ingersoll, Divine Healing, Freethinkers, Etc.

Tuesday evening, December 7, I had the extreme pleasure of hearing the incomparable Ingersoll deliver his masterly address, "Liberty of Man, Woman and Child," in the Opera House, at Bryan, O. Commenting on the same, the editor of the Bryan Press speaks as follows:  
"The audience that heard Ingersoll Tuesday evening represented the largest assembly of the refined and intellectual element of our society that has been seen for many a day. Everyone, whether he was shocked at the sentiments or not, was charmed with the beautiful oratory, the rippling poetry, the luxuriant richness of diction and the matchless eloquence of the great 'Unbeliever.'"  
"Mr. Dowie, the great prayer doctor of Chicago and founder of the 'Christian Catholic Church,' has a few addresses in this part of the country. In his 'Lectures of Healing,' delivered at Bryan, page 827, he laments the cut out of the 1896, to be the immense gratification of the followers of what he calls delusive Spiritualism. He declares: 'Friends, we find in electricity the suggestions that help wonderfully in many cases, or 'Holy Wars,' which are an electric force, a creative energy, supreme will, master mind, governed by intelligence. Thank you, Doctor, for your candor, and may your good work continue.'"  
A MINIATURE TEMPLE.  
Ney is a little town of about 250 inhabitants, and is decidedly orthodox in religious culture, yet there are a few Spiritualists, Universalists and Ingersollians there, too. There are two churches, the Methodist and the Church of God. These two churches are now seriously at loggerheads with each other and seek earnestly to grapple each other by the throat and dash each other's brains out against the outer walls of their own church. Religious circles are not so divided here as they are in other parts of the country. Under the erratic and senseless teaching of an army of wild fanatics, the religious masses run mad and loudly shrieked the war slogan of the cross; and so universal did the spirit of war and murder possess the masses, that agriculture, commerce, home and family were blotted out.

"I came not to send peace, but a sword," and he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one.—Jesus.  
These significant sayings of the Christian's "prince of peace," constituted the battle cry of the soldiers of the cross, during the long and dreadful era of outrage, blood and carnage. In the year 1337, a hundred years' war was inaugurated between Christian France and England, and was conducted strictly according to the rules of war laid down in the Christians' "blessed word of God." An idea as to the nature of these wars may be obtained from the following sample given to General Joshua by the God of Abraham, now designated as the Christians' "heavenly father." "So Joshua smote all the country of the hills, and of the South, and of the vale, and of the springs, and all their kings; he left none remaining, but utterly destroyed all that breathed, as the Lord God of Israel commanded." Such was the justification of their cruel butcheries and relentless warfare. In the light of these facts, what a hollow mockery and travesty on truth is the Christian's profession that he is a follower of the "low and meek, and lowly Jesus." The profession proves him either a fool or a knave.

Twenty-seven battle-fields are designated on the maps of Christian nations to one marked on the maps of Pagan nations. "By their works ye shall know them."  
To-day it takes a standing army of three millions of armed men to keep the peace in Christian Europe, at an annual expense of over \$800,000,000, wrung from the enslaved masses by the remorseless taxgatherers. Pagan nations never expended their people even with the expense of building ironclads, and compelling by the rapacity of the Christians to do so as a matter of self-preservation.

For over a hundred years prior to 1861, the American people in the North and South had been under the religious training and theological teachings of the Christian clergy; and yet through the work of an interlocking war, costing billions of dollars, a half million of lives; caused over two hundred thousand homes to sound desolate with the wall of bereaved hearts, and rendered five hundred thousand children fatherless. During the prevalence of this bloody strife, over two thousand Christian clergymen, acting as spiritual advisers to the regiments of the

A DEBATE ON SPIRITUALISM.

Held at Anderson, Ind., October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Between Moses Hull, the Veteran Spiritualist, and Elder W. R. Covert, the Leading Representative of all the Churches Arrayed Against Spiritualism, with the Intent to Suppress All Phases of Mediumship.

MR. HULL REPLIES TO ELDER COVERT.

My friend didn't read that quite right. He used some words that are not there, and did not read some words that are there; but I care nothing about that. I am glad to see him warming up to the occasion and coming to the point.

NO WITCH OF ENDOR.

I will take up and review all of his points. His blather about the Witch of Endor, and then he says I ought not to have said all of that; he wouldn't be drawn out on it, etc. Last night when he was talking of that, I told him he was out of order. I said, "however, as you are introducing new arguments, go on, if you will let me reply," and he said he would. Now, he says I am out of order. The audience may decide. I didn't blather about the Witch of Endor; it was he that did it. There isn't a word about the Witch of Endor from one end of the Bible to the other—not one. I challenged him half a dozen times to find it. He doesn't find it, but goes on and on saying it just the same.

He says: "I will not be drawn into a controversy on that point." That is the wisest thing he has said. Now, if he will stick to it, he may not get buried as badly, quite, as he would if he was drawn into it. I congratulate him upon his manifestation of wisdom.

Now, he says I "added turpentine"—speaking of the toe joints. No, I didn't. I referred to the first committee, who told us that it was turpentine and linen and toe joints. That's what I referred to—the original committee of doctors said that about the Fox girls. Now, he thinks that turpentine and linen were out of the rule, and we will simply have the toe joints and let it go at that.

EXPOSING THE FOX GIRLS.

The next thing he tells us is, that Brother Grimes exposed them through the Tribune. Let's look at that. I like to hear stories of that kind; it does me good. In the first place, then, who were the Fox girls? They were two little, ignorant, country girls, without a book to sustain them except the Bible, and nobody believed that. The churches had that, but nobody believed it. Without the press to sustain them, without a person in the world to back them, those two little girls came out. All the press are against them; the professors of our colleges, and among them Prof. Grimes, against them; the doctors against them; the lawyers against them; the preachers preaching against them in the pulpit, and Prof. Grimes has access to the largest circulating daily paper in the world at that time—the New York Tribune—Prof. Grimes, with all his education, with all his ability, standing there arm in arm with the literary men of all the world, steps out and exposes these girls in 1849. He with all his forensic ability succeeds in exposing them so thoroughly that they have only made about twenty millions of converts since that and we only had fifty-two camp-meetings last year. And where is Grimes?

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old man, We ne'er shall see him more. He used to wear his old blue coat All buttoned down before."

But Grimes is not dead, and I am glad of it. I hope he will live fifty years longer, and will expose Spiritualism every year of that fifty, just as he has done during the last fifty years, and by that time the whole world will be Spiritualists. Where will the opposition be after he has exposed it a few dozen times more? I will tell you where it will be. There was a man who had a dream, one time. He dreamed he was on the beach of the sea, and there was a terrible storm rising. By and by he looked, and saw seven fat, well-favored cattle coming up out of the sea. He looked again, and by and by he saw seven lean, poor, scrawny spiritual cattle come up out of the sea. And the other ones looked sideways at them and said, "You miserable, scrawny creatures! You would have to lean up against the fence to get support while you bawl!" And then the man looked again, and lo! and behold! the seven lean kine swallowed the seven fat ones. Now let them go on with their exposes for fifty years more, as they have gone on for the last fifty years, and there won't be a corporal's guard left of them. All the world will be Spiritualists. That is what exposes have done for Spiritualism. Have you exposed it? No. Your Bible says, "If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it." These godly men are trying it, but we have never heard of one yet whose faith they have shaken any by all they have said. So it must be there is something wrong with these exposes and expositors.

THE MACHINE THAT MADE THE RAPS.

The next thing he says is, that the raps were made by machinery. Now, let me tell you a little story about that machinery. There was a man in Rochester, N. Y., I knew him quite well. He said: "Those raps were made by machinery, and I will detect it." He said: "I will go to Washington." Senator Tallmadge, from whom my friend quoted, was a schoolmate of this man's. He said: "I will go to Washington, and through Senator Tallmadge I will get an introduction to those girls, under circumstances that will let me expose them." He did so and exposed them. He told me of it in private conversation. He said he sat down at the table and did just what they told him. Put his hand on the table, and expected to see the raps—or hear them—come on the table, and catch the machine. Instead of that they came on the back of his chair, like that (indicating). He says: Hello! I've got the chair which contains the machine. I'm going to have that chair, let it cost what it will." He took it up and turned it over and tried to find the machine, but could not detect it. He says, "I'll try again." Then it came on the stove, then on the stovepipe. "Hello, there's a machine in there! Try again." Then it came on the ceiling overhead. "Try again." Then on the floor, etc. Finally he says it rapped on about every piece of furniture in the room. After that he said: "Spirits, if you exist, I don't know what this is. I came here fully believing that this was a trick and that I would catch it. Now I am satisfied I was wrong. Will you please rap for me where you never rapped for anybody before in this world?" And he said the raps came just as distinctly on his two front teeth as they ever heard in this world. Said he: "Brother Hull, I knew there was no machinery in my mouth which would do this." Our opponents have never made an argument against Spiritualism yet but it has been exposed and found deficient.

THE SPIRITUALISTS' CREED.

The next thing Mr. Covert read, after this machine ar-

gument, was the Spiritualists' creed. I wish I had time now to talk about that. I listened with all my might to that creed. It was published in that book of Mr. Daniels—a book that was withdrawn from publication, because there were so many falsehoods in it that it was more injurious to the writer than anyone else; its guns were dangerous at the breech, but perfectly safe at the muzzle. It was published when Spiritualists were very little known. Then they said: They are free-lovers; and they are this, and that, and the other; and people believed that because they didn't know Spiritualists. Now, ladies and gentlemen, Spiritualists are known in every village and hamlet in the world, and those things are known to be lies. Everybody says: "That don't apply to the Spiritualists of our town;" and if you say: "It is somewhere else, it applies there," and you go there and you find it doesn't apply to the Spiritualists there. That is true in every part of this world. I have preached in about every state and important city in this Union, and the citizens of every state, or of any town, will say: The Spiritualists of our town will compare in intellectuality, and in honor and truthfulness with the members of any church in our town. So the lies published by that man wouldn't go down as they once did; they withdrew the book from publication—the wisest thing they ever did.

But he read the creed. I listened closely to that, and if I heard it right, endorse every article of that creed. I couldn't write a better one myself. I endorse that creed. He happened to get some things right. I will say nothing about it but simply, that it is spiritualism.

He says the Bible says, the miracles of the Bible were wrought by the spirit of God. Now, he ought to know better. The Bible does not say so. It says exactly the opposite. It says they were wrought by spirits of devils. That's what the Bible says. If you don't believe me, go with me to Rev. xvi:13: "And I saw three unclean spirits like frogs come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet."

"For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the great day of the battle of God Almighty."

Does the Devil work miracles? Does he, or does he not? If he does not, your Bible lies; and if he does, the Devil is a miracle worker. You can't prove but that he wrought every miracle in the Bible; it would be just like him to come along and stick in a miracle just where you don't want one. He is up to just such devilish tricks. If I was a devil I would do that. Now let him find his text. I told him where mine was. When you begin to talk Bible you have got to go straight. Oh, you have got to talk straight, my brother. I am after you with a Bible in my hand.

THE IMAGE STORY.

The next thing he says is, "Davis tried to make an image." Oh, my soul! my soul! I wonder if anybody in this audience believes that story. If I had time I would give you the history of that image. There was not a regular recognized Spiritualist connected with it—not one. Davis had nothing at all to do with it, any more than I had; not a particle. I might mention the names of the individuals connected with that. One was T. L. Harris, who had renounced Spiritualism. One was John M. Spear, who had been a spiritual medium. John M. Spear was the medium through whom all these things came, and he had been rejected by Spiritualists long ago—not as a bad man, but as an insane man. He had been rejected as a man to appear before the world and represent Spiritualism. I knew John M. Spear up to the very day of his death, and he was a noble man, but always full of some such things as that to which my friend tried to refer; but my opponent didn't understand it enough to tell the matter as it was, as it had nothing to do with Spiritualism.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Now he comes to the marriage question; some Spiritualists have said certain radical things about the marriage question, and I was one of them. They even said some of the things mentioned; and what is the result? Why, nearly every state in the Union has changed its laws on that subject and rejected the most of the odious features of which we complained. This, allow me to believe, was the direct result of that agitation. The law of the state of Michigan, and of several other states at that time allowed a man to whip his wife providing he did not use a stick thicker than his thumb.

In the state of Ohio, a woman had her husband arrested for a crime which would have hung any other man, but the courts decided that it was impossible for a married man to commit a rape on the person of his wife—that when they entered into the marriage relation she bargained her body away to her husband—it was therefore his. The married woman had no rights that the husband was bound to respect. This and other similar outrages caused some of us to see that the law which protected women from all other men should now protect her from her husband, and if the law would not do that, it was time that woman took the law into her own hands. Self-protection is the first law of nature.

Woman was an absolute slave, and man was her master. When a man died, no matter how he got his estate, even though he married it when he married her, the law had to step in and settle up his estate, and decide how much of it she might use while she remained his widow. When the woman died, the law knew nothing about it; the husband went right on, sometimes marrying within two weeks and the new wife used that which belonged to the former wife and the law knew nothing about it.

The result of this agitation which the Spiritualists began and the churches cursed it, that woman in many states is now more nearly man's equal before the law. But I hereby serve notice that the agitation is not done yet, and will not stop until woman is man's peer before the law.

Who we showed that among the results of misarrangement was that our jails, poorhouses and asylums were being filled with criminals, paupers and insane persons, of course there was a kick among the churches, and their arguments were falsehood, slander and abuse. I know whereof I affirm; I was there, and the tongue of slander was used to kill me; but, thank the higher powers, those that digged the pit for me, like those who did a similar work in days of old, have fallen into it.

Philosophers knew we were right; the eloquent John B. Gough went so far as to say: "The only way to reform a man is to begin with his grandmother." He decided that if a person was wrongly born in the first place, re-birth in this world was a plaster entirely too small for the sore. If you will begin to reform the little girls now, and teach them what they should know, by the time their grandchildren come upon the stage of action you will have accomplished a work of reform.

We said over and over that no law should hold people

together who were incompatible with each other—that people had better part than to rear families under such inharmonious conditions.

I have never yet said anything on that point to take back, and I have been before the world ever since I was seventeen years old. I have preached those things, and every rat-ferrier in the country has larked at me for it, but not one of them has ever showed one place where I stepped aside from honor; when I told them that there was something better than law to bind people together—that law should not bind people together who did not love. Love was the element that should hold people together; and I preached it everywhere, as I would now if it were necessary; but we are getting the thing along where it is not necessary to say so much on that question.

He next quotes from Dr. T. L. Nichols, a Catholic. Well, I don't know as I should say anything about Mr. Nichols. He believed in Spiritualism, and he does yet, if he is living; I think he has passed away within the last three or four years. He believed in Spiritualism although belonging to the Catholic church; and he had very radical views on the marriage question, and so had his wife, and they maintained them, and issued a book on the question—members in good standing as my members in the world in the Roman church. A majority of the Spiritualists did not endorse the radical positions taken in that book. Neither is it presumed that the Catholics endorsed it.

Now, then, he objects to Spiritualism because somebody said, somewhere, that I should have said that "we should have a communion of congenials only in the sexual relation;" etc. Well, perhaps I said it. I believe it yet. If my wife was not congenial to me, or I was not congenial to her, I wouldn't quarrel with her. She would take one side of the world, and I the other. I believe that it is congenial souls only who should be brought together. Do you? There isn't a state in the Union that has not made a law against miscegenation. They say there is no compatibility between the blacks and the whites and they must not marry. We say that, and we carry it farther than that. We say there must be harmony and love in the marriage relation—and without love all close commerce is wrong, no matter where it is. I have preached that there may be adultery in the marriage relation. That doctrine makes us "free-lovers." These individuals bark at free-love. They have no more conception of real free-love than a mosquito has of Bunker Hill monument. There is no other love in the world than free-love. Paul said, "Love worketh no ill." This, my opponent says, is libertinism. Let us find the libertines, that is all. Here is Spiritualism; it has been in the world fifty years, and there is the church. There are seventy thousand ministers, and among the seventy thousand ministers I will find ten thousand of them arrested for crimes of that kind. Find it among the Spiritualists, if you can. Now, I do not blame ministers who do not practice these things because other ministers do; but while you have those things in your churches and all over Christendom, why do you call us bad names for making an effort—a scientific effort, to save the world from its own lusts?

He next says, "Keep the women out of the circles and the bald-headed men won't go." Keep the women out of the church and see how many bald-headed men will go. But that is not the question. If it were, I would take it up, and we would see how that matter is. But I want to drop this, and take up the trick argument again.

SPIRITUAL TRICKS.

He says, there are tricks, and "there never was a table moved"—he read from Prof. Grimes—"where there was no physical contact."

Ladies and gentlemen, I have seen them move. I have seen the brother of United States Senator Fitch get on a table like this (judging the one on the platform) and he weighed nearly three hundred pounds. I refer to George A. Fitch, editor of the Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph. He got upon the table like that, and we stood around the table holding hands, a half dozen of us, and that table came up—raised up two feet high in a room as light as this, and stayed there until I slowly counted one hundred—one—two—three; and, as the signal for the one hundred came, that table went down with George A. Fitch upon it. Slade was the medium. Now, could Slade lift a man weighing over two hundred pounds, and hold him up there a minute, when he was not touching the table—not one of us was touching the table?

So the testimony of the whole world is. These things sometimes occur without physical contact. I will not read from Prof. Crookes; it is too long. I have testimony here from Prof. Crookes, saying it takes place in the light.

Lord Lindsey says: "I have tried to find out how they (the spiritual phenomena) are done. The more I studied them, the more satisfied was I that they could not be explained by any mechanical trick. I have had the fullest opportunity of investigation."

There is a great man, (Lord Lindsey) and here is one, (Prof. Grimes). One tells one story, and the other another. And the one that tells that story over there has a right to tell his story, and Prof. Grimes has no right to tell his story. All Prof. Grimes can say is, "I never saw a table move when there was no trick." He can't say the table never moved without physical contact, in the face of a thousand witnesses who have seen it move without it. How can he say it does not? When a man says that, he says more than any man has a right to say.

Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope uses this language: "I might also mention that Basco, one of the greatest professors of legerdemain ever known, in a conversation with me upon the subject, utterly scouted the idea of the possibility of such phenomena as he saw produced by Mr. Home being produced by any of the resources of his art."

There it is—one of the greatest prestidigitators in the world, had witnessed the phenomena, and says it cannot be performed by his art. They said once they could perform it, but it would take two tons of machinery to do all that Slade or Home did. And yet Slade and Home and all of the others walked into the room with nothing but their necessary clothing on, and without a particle of machinery, and all of this done in a light room.

Judge Edmonds, the first Supreme Judge of the State of New York, one of the most learned men in the world, one of the most honorable that ever sat on the bench, made this statement:

"I have been at mahogany table, having a center leg, and with a lamp burning upon it, lifted from the floor at least a foot, in spite of the force of those present, and shaken backward and forward as one would shake a goblet in his hand, and the lamp retained its place, though its glass pendant swung. I have known a mahogany chair, on its side, move swiftly back and forth, no one touching it, through a room where there were at least a dozen people sitting, and yet no one was touching it; and it was repeatedly stopped within a few inches of me, when it was going with a violence that, if not arrested, must have broken my legs."

I have testimony after testimony, but I don't believe I will read more than one more.

The London Dialectical Society appointed a committee in 1866 to investigate Spiritualism; this committee consisted of thirty-six men—unbelievers in Spiritualism. They all became believers, and Sergeant Cox testified, that, with their hands three feet from the table, in a fully lighted room, and without allowing one of them to touch the floor or the table (they all knelt on their chairs with the backs to the table), and not a hand came within three feet of the table, then the table would go up just exactly as they requested it. So, my friend is simply mistaken. It is easy to make such statements as that, but that makes all these men liars. Now, I can't believe that Judge Edmonds is a liar. I can't imagine that Judge Ladd, Prof. Mapes, Prof. Hare, Old Robert Owen, Robert Dale Owen, Alfred Russell Wallace, Prof. Crookes—all the men in the world who have witnessed these things, are liars. I can't believe it at all. One lying without knowing what the other said about it, and all telling the same lie. The

hardest matter in the world is to lie well, and keep things straight, but these stories of all these witnesses agree.

I will read this one testimony, and no more. The London Dialectical Society reported this: "Sounds of startling character, apparently proceeding from the articles of furniture, the floor, the walls, occurred without being produced by muscular action or mechanical contrivance. Movements of heavy bodies took place without assistance by those present and frequently without contact of any person; that these sounds and movements often occurred in the manner asked by some person present, answered questions and spelled out coherent communications."

SPIRITUALISM AS A DELUSION.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have got through with my friend's argument, and I want to lead out a little for him to-morrow night. I want to say, in the first place, that if Spiritualism is a delusion, it is a giant delusion. That is my first proposition. In the second place, if Spiritualism is a delusion, it is a charming delusion, containing all the charms of all the religions of which the world ever heard. In the third place, I am going to take the position, in this debate, that Spiritualism is not a delusion.

Now, I say it is a giant delusion. In the first place, it is such a giant delusion that all opponents in the world have never been able to tell in what the delusion consists. One will say it is a trick played by the medium—a muscular force. Another will say, no, no muscles touched it. Another, that it is electricity. Another, mesmerism. Another one says it is the Devil. Another says that it is an odic force. And so they contradict each other, and jump from one contradictory position to another. You can't find two opponents of Spiritualism who will agree, and the fact is, you can't find one opponent who will agree with himself for ten consecutive minutes on that subject. Why, at the Anti-Spiritualist convention, the Rev. Mr. Caylor made a speech that neither Brother Becker nor Elder Covert would endorse on that subject, and Brother Becker got up and excused the speech the next day. He said that Caylor was a great joker, and told imaginary facts in a joke that he wouldn't tell when he was serious.

Spiritualism is a giant delusion; it started with two little girls. Prof. Grimes, with his immense ability, fought it, and he had others of nearly as much ability as himself joining in with him—the whole world fighting against it. A combination was formed against it before it was one year old, and they have fought it, and fought it, and fought it, until last summer it had fifty-two camp-meetings, and next summer it is going to have sixty or eighty camp-meetings in the United States. Isn't it a giant, with these great intellectual doctors of divinity, bishops, elders, professors, and the greatest men on earth fighting it, trying to put it down, and still it goes on conquering and to conquer, bidding defiance to all of the theories they introduce as explanations, and making converts; and

whom has it converted?

REMARKABLE LOT OF FOOLS.

I will agree, ladies and gentlemen, that we have our proportion of frauds, we have our proportion of knaves, and we have our proportion of fools, but are we all fools? Was old Robert Owen, who withstood the batteries of a thousand pulpits that tried every way in the world to convert him, a fool? He finally surrendered to the tipping of a little pine table, where the medium was a little girl only fifteen or sixteen years old; was old Robert Owen a fool? Was his son, Robert Dale Owen, whom you sent to Congress from this state, and who was sent as minister to a foreign country, was he a fool, who has spent most of his life that way? Was Prof. Hare a fool? Was United States Senator Talmadge a fool? Was Victor Hugo a fool? Were these great men fools and fanatics? Was Judge Edmonds a fool? How is it with Alfred Russell Wallace? No position in society, no education, no amount of intellectuality, nothing in the world has ever been prof against Spiritualism. It goes on, and on, and on. They get up their Anti-Spiritualist National Conventions, but Spiritualism grows, and Spiritualists are being made right under their noses while they are fighting against it; and I will guarantee there will be more Spiritualists in the city of Anderson in the next year than there has been in the last ten years. What does it prove? It proves that Spiritualism is a giant, with which no Anti-Spiritualist convention, either national or otherwise, is able to compete. It is a giant before which science and the scientist fails. It is a giant that puts the clergy down. It is a giant that bids defiance to every power that can be brought against it.

Is it a delusion? If so, I want to say it is the strongest delusion that ever came before the world. There is no way to get around that.

Finally is Spiritualism—Did you call time? (speaking to the moderators).

Moderator:—No, we did not; but the time is up within a minute.

Ah, it was a spirit I heard, then.

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Reader, suppose yourself among the followers of Mahammed. Wander forth into the desert, and there lift your voice against the Koran.

That form has departed. The desert is clear and you are deserted. Reader, meditate upon the cause of all this, and give forth convictions to the world.

But you forget, reader, that you are a Christian, or a resident of a Christian land where the inhabitants are civilized, where the true religion exists, where such fanaticism cannot be, and where such ruin, dismay and prejudice cannot possibly exist!

You are now recovered from your consternation; and you perceive that the whole fire, and all the opposition, is only a cloud of dense and disgusting smoke!

The war is over; you have fought the good fight; you stood alone—and are unharmed! And now that all is clear, and the fields of science and knowledge are blooming before you with beauty and living happiness, you can repose and contemplate the strength of that power which preserved you.

A religious strife and party antagonism has pervaded the earth ever since the early stages of the human race; and each successive generation has only modified and confirmed the previous doctrines, until at the present day there exists a universal discord.

There are nations upon the earth so shackled with the chains of sectarianism imposed by religious and despotic governors that they are obliged to think only what their priests permit, and thus are slaves to religious tyranny and fanaticism.

There are nations upon the earth so shackled with the chains of sectarianism imposed by religious and despotic governors that they are obliged to think only what their priests permit, and thus are slaves to religious tyranny and fanaticism.

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tenth of all you have to the priest, and that by so doing you will escape an ocean of inconceivable flames by passing over an enormous bridge, whose immensity almost exceeds that of one human hair—and that thus you will finally dwell in heaven forever, where all good Mussulmen will preserve an eternal youth!

But remember you have also a book that proclaims mysteries almost as inconsistent, and then you believe! Reflect one moment, and you will discover that the Mussulman disbelieves the claims of your religion, and its miracles, because it is written in the Bible, and that by authors unknown.

War and bloodshed, and cruelty, and persecution, are all the legitimate effects of sectarian usurpation and priestly government. Clergymen are indeed most unrighteously situated. Their influence is corrupting to the morals established immutably in Nature and the distributive benevolence contained in the constitution of Nature's God.

Reader, have you a companion? If so, when the day arrives to visit the sanctuary, do you not, after having enjoyed years of social bliss and domestic happiness, walk side by side from your dwelling, and separate on the corner of some highway and go to different temples of worship?

Families should be as one in their search after truth and their obedience to the morality of nature; but instead of this, families are fearing to approach each other because of their religious convictions.

Society is thus disorganized, both in its general and particular departments. The corrupting influence of clergyman extends to families, to all the professions of the day, and to all the governments; and consequently the whole race is as a flock of sheep, whose direction is undefined and whose relations are no longer congenial.

There are nations upon the earth so shackled with the chains of sectarianism imposed by religious and despotic governors that they are obliged to think only what their priests permit, and thus are slaves to religious tyranny and fanaticism.

GRANMOTHER'S CHRISTMAS GREETING.

Dear gran'mother sits in her old arm-chair In front of the broad fire-place; The fire-light illumines her silver hair And brightens her meek, pale face.

VERY HOT SHOT.

Fired into Pulpit Orators by a Man From Paradise.

FOR PREACHING DIVINE HUMBUNG AND HYPOCRISY TO THE MASSES, AND MAKING THIS EARTH NOTHING MORE THAN A PIOUS HELL—PREDICTS THERE ARE FAIR PROMISES AHEAD FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF MAN.

I don't know why it is, says Robert Stites, in Coming Events, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that whenever I hear of a preacher being converted to the true doctrine of Jesus Christ, and has got the manhood and the true spirit of an all-wise God in his heart, to preach it from his pulpit; a man that has left off preaching the divine humbug and hypocrisy that has enslaved the human race;

Every man with intelligence enough to read an almanac, knows that the church spires and wooden idols cut no figure in the industrial world to-day, and that hunger is more common in Christian America, while the garners and cribs are full, than it is in pagan China, under the same conditions.

When ministers go into politics and apply the moral teachings of Christ, explaining to the people how they may realize a condition here on earth, as it is in heaven, what laws will be necessary to bring it about, and showing them how such and such laws would have such and such effects, then the churches will be far more powerful than the bum and saloon element of the nation.

As Jesus Christ said: "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savour, wherewith shall it be salted?" It is therefore good for nothing, but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men.

When a set of teachers can be educated to drive the money changers out of their congregations, who will look with loathing upon monopolists that oppress the poor, then, and not till then, will the church be performing the mission for which it was originally created.

Bishop Ireland, through the power and love of money, has denounced socialism, slavery, and with smile and cunning, and sophistry, he depicts for his hearers what an awful, and awful, slavery it would be for the state or nation to offer employment to all citizens.

Of course, to be the slaves of corporations, to starve and go ragged, that there may be aggregation of capital in the hands of slave masters, is not despotism, oh, no!

Give us more such men as Father McGlynn, as he has got the manhood and the sympathy for his fellow man to preach a doctrine that would better our condition, while here on earth.

A friend of mine, said to me a short time ago: "Bob, I like your articles that you write for the Coming Events all right, if you would not hit the church and the preachers so hard, for that kind of talk is not popular."

Though love be bough and honor sold, The sunset keeps its glow of gold; And round the foggy summits cold The white clouds hover, fold on fold.

STUDIES IN SPIRITUAL THOUGHT.

Lessons and Leadings in the Finer Fields of Science and Thought.

To the Editor:—In the article entitled "Studies in Spirituality," by Jas. C. Underhill, there is a quotation from my work, "The Discovered Country," which was inspired by the spirit of my father, and written through his hand automatically, which would have been clearer had it been given just as the spirit wrote it.

And we three angels, bearing six forms, stood around a scribe that we found there, and compelled the scribe to write for us, for the good of my son, and for the good of mankind in general.

When you look at a man you see nothing before you but a man composed of skin, or epidermis; and if you trusted to nothing but your eyes, without reason, you could not say that man was composed of anything but skin.

Next, there is the perfect arterial man. Next, there stands the perfect form of man composed of nerves. Now, we have the perfect form of man, composed of muscles. Then there stands the perfect form of man, composed of bone—per se—a skeleton.

Now all this is matter, or material substance, which would be inert, or dead, if it were not for an animating principle that permeated every particle of the complex structure; and that animating principle is the perfect spiritual man; and this spiritual man is composed of magnetism and electricity.

Now, there is a perfect form composed of magnetism and another one composed of electricity; and these two are the immortal, imperishable form of man; they are united, and go hand in hand. One cannot exist without the other.

Now there is a third principle, which we will call the soul of man; and the magnetic form, and the electric form bear the soul within them. The soul is the guiding principle of the spiritual body; and it clothes itself with magnetism and electricity; that is, it holds it together in the perfect form of man.

Magnetism, as all know, is invisible, except under certain conditions; and electricity is also an invisible substance, except under certain conditions; and the soul is an invisible substance except under certain conditions, and if man did not have a magnetic and an electric body, there would be no heat within him; for it is the uniting of magnetism and electricity that causes all light and heat.

When the soul leaves the material body of a man, and has taken with it all the magnetism and electricity, the material body falls apart or decays; for its animating principle has left it—all that could think, hear, feel or see has left it.

Now this that has left the material body, we call the spiritual body; and it is trine in its nature—the intelligent body, the magnetic body, and the electric body—and this body has lost nothing but a gross covering of matter, which it no longer needs.

Now the soul has an electric and magnetic body; and the magnetic and the electric body are perfectly and evenly balanced; they are in exact equilibrium; they are the clothing and the vehicles of the soul; and these three bodies in one, are all invisible to the material sight of man, because composed of invisible substance, for all know that electricity is invisible and magnetism is invisible, and the soul is invisible, but this body may be visible under certain conditions.

It gives me pleasure to present Mr. Petersilea's letter in full to the readers of The Progressive Thinker. Those who have been interested in the Studies in Spiritual Thought will enjoy, I am sure, his presentation of "another view" of the vast and rich field of thought pertaining to man's spirituality.

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THE STORY OF A SUMMER BY LILIAN WHITING.

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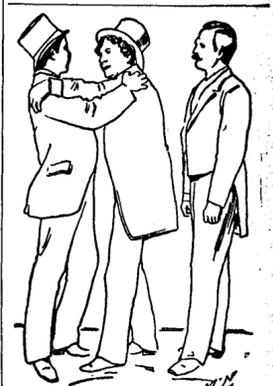
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WANTED.

A National Missionary Fund, For Educational Purposes.

To the Editor:—I have not been using your very valuable columns very much lately, but would much like to have the privilege of an article on a subject which I consider of vast importance to our cause.

I find as a rule almost everywhere an interest among outsiders to know something of our grand philosophy and to see something of our phenomena.

I have lately been working in small towns and country school-houses, turning over new ground, and I find people anxious to know something about the future life, which Spiritualism (call it what you please) is only able to give them.

But how is this to be accomplished? We believe in the camps die out, but we sometimes think if the mediumistic talent which is so abundantly in evidence at most of our camps—if the superstitious workers—who abound on these occasions could be employed in the small towns and country districts, and if the same amount of money could be spent in these places as our friends spend at our meetings, a far greater amount of good work could be accomplished.

Take nearly any of our large camps and the grand inspirational efforts of our workers fall to a large extent on ears already accustomed to the truths as taught by our philosophy. But suppose these efforts were made in any of our inland cities where no spiritual organization exists, how many more people could be set thinking.

Suppose a speaker could go into any county and give a course of lectures in each town of that county, regardless of whether any Spiritualists were living there or not, how much good might be done in educating the people so that they would really believe in the philosophy which the senseless twaddle of men like Covert and his co-workers.

If we are content to let our cause die for want of a proper presentation to the people, let the Spiritualists do as they are now doing in many places, become utterly careless as to whether it lives or not, give the cold shoulder to those workers who are earnestly striving against all obstacles to keep the cause alive and it will soon die.

But if we want to see our cause prosper, let us not allow orthodox to run all over us, trample us under foot, wipe their shoes on us, and then laugh at our misfortune; but let us have some means of reaching the people's ears. A speaker can't afford to hire halls, board himself and depend upon collections; besides little incidental expenses like railroad fare, etc., they would need some clothing once in a while, and other things necessary to existence on the earth plane. If he charges admission he kills his prospects for doing good.

Spiritualism being along all lines a reformatory work, he should not pay for reform speaking or reform writing. So there is no alternative but to let the cause die out in many places for want of an effort or to have some financial backing from those who are interested in the work.

To many Spiritualists the idea of "organizing" seems like a red rag in front of a steer, it either scares or makes them angry. It has been told by those now by people who have been Spiritualists for forty years, and yet their next door neighbors had hardly found it out: "I don't believe in talking Spiritualism; let other people find it out the same as I did."

When I hear such a remark I inwardly pray that the good angels will send for them to our home soon, maybe then they will turn some things.

Maybe they will find out that they will have to come back through a medium, and do the missionary work they have failed to do while here.

The sooner they are taken into spirit-life, the sooner we will have their help, but we will never get much of it before. They will never learn all they get into spirit-life, that of all sins, that of selfishness is the worst. It is the top, bottom and sides of all other sins, the one sin which is unpardonable, which must be overcome by doing good to others. The worst enemy of humanity in all ages of the world has been self. Selfishness is ignorance.

If it were not for ignorance, selfishness would disappear and every form of evil go with it. We have to be educated out of selfishness, either in this life, or in spirit-life. It may take ages to root it out of some people, but it will have to be done.

There is wealth enough among the Spiritualists of this country to create a "missionary or educational fund" which should place in the field and keep constantly employed a large number of earnest workers.

control its own fund or give it into the hands of the N. S. A. Money expended in this way would do more for the cause, than any other way in which it could be expended.

Times are hard, money is scarce, but it ought to be an easy matter to raise fifty thousand dollars in the United States for this purpose. Better spend it in this way than building massive temples of stone. Better spend it in this way than many other ways money is being expended. Such a course would be a great benefit to the cause, because many would attend them after once getting interested. It would help the people to find out what we really do teach. It would help many willing workers, and it would help the angel world in their efforts to enlighten and uplift poor, deluded mortals.

Hoping that some of the states will inaugurate a work of this kind and raise an "educational fund" to assist mediums who are laboring for the masses. Quincy, Iowa. W. E. BONNEY.

A NOTABLE TRIUMPH. Skeptics Compelled to Acknowledge the Truth.

Never has my heart been gladdened by more overwhelming victory of bright spirit forces over dark ones, than on the occasion of which I write. Sunday, September 26 was the first after my arrival here. I went to LaFayette hall in the morning, and saw, felt, and heard expressed by speakers, a dark, depressing concentration of spirit forces, drawn there by the fact of Mrs. Matz Von Freitag's success in her wonderful psychic mediumism.

One taking passage on steamer either up or down the coast, by the aid of a field-glass can see the towns and villages distinctly that are basking upon the shore. There are many that display white cottages and tapering spires. The eye can view scenes of fertile valleys and cultivated farms nestled close to the mountains that look large and bold and of huge proportions, which break the uniformity of green roads. Even in these remote places The Progressive Thinker has found its way, and its readers have commented on the Hull-Covert debate, and one true-hearted, true-minded ranchman remarked to a friend, "I never did read such a lot of nonsense as that fellow Covert gets off; why, there is no good argument in him; he is a blackguard."

From out a wilderness of pine and fir trees, high over a long stretch of regular fruit-fields, behind several ranges, one peak appears to cleave the sky; above it buzzards and other birds of prey hover in security from the hunter's gun. In many places mountain streams plunge over two hundred feet into stony basins in foam or white cloud, and then, as if recoiling after the terrible fall, bend back in spray and ripple in glee down the precipice to join the waters below.

Los Angeles, the Mecca of California, is in the glory of beauty and prosperity. Spiritualism is thriving and flourishing in truth and peace, good-will to all. Bishop A. Beals, of Sumnerland, has retired from the lecture field for a season. He, together with his lovely companion, are basing in the harmony and joy of an ideal home, nestled amid lilacs and roses and various evergreen trees and tropical plants. In this beautiful love-cot, where angels make themselves both seen and felt to these happy souls, one would love to linger. Hand in hand they are traveling up the hill to the beacon light which never wanes but grows more bright as they near the summit. This veteran worker and able speaker can pen his sublime poems to his heart's content, can sing his sweetest songs. I enclose his latest effort which he has just finished and presented to me.

The two societies here in Sumnerland are in working order, I am told by the officers thereof. Rev. M. E. Taylor, a retired Universalist minister, is a speaker of great ability, a gentleman and scholar, and basing in the harmony and joy of a good satisfaction to his hearers. He is a speaker of flowery language, a deep thinker of advanced thought, a spiritual teacher both in prose and verse. His lectures on these occasions betoken the scholar in his last incarnation of which karma he is now working out, and as Whitman says:

"Immense has been the preparation for me. All forces have been steadily employed to complete... and delight me. Now on the spot I stand with robust soul."

These lines are Mr. Taylor's motto since he has become convinced that "he has lived before." The glorious truth of reincarnation is reaching souls that are and have been studying the "reason why" — "Because my soul mounts upward into loftier spheres Where beyond the boundaries of time and space I lived and loved before these earthly years"

Chalmers, me, an exile, in my present place." ROSE L. BUSENELL, Sumnerland, Cal.

THE GLAD MORN. By Bishop A. Beals. We know not the day nor the glad hour Our bark will set sail on the infinite sea, Nor how we fathom the wonderful power Of the spirit from weakness set free, Nor the dawn of that beautiful sunlit morn.

Now dimmed with earth's shadowy fears, When the spirit arisen in newness is born, As it sails thro' the mists of our tears. For the path of this perilous journey The angels our frail bark will guide, Though whelmed with the dangers we see.

No matter what'er may betide! By the fond, faithful loved ones we're led Into fields elysian and fair, Free from sorrow, weakness and dread, And safe in their ministering care. The rocks and the shoals that betide Our voyage on its heavenward way All are seen from the light-house of Day

O'er the path that leads to the bay; And the waters—forever—eternal, Rise in anthems solemn and grand, Through archways of beauty supernatural, And by musical cadences fanned. We pause not in the sweep of our journey, Nor wait in the Valley of Tears; With a glad glimpse of heaven before us.

We break from the burden of years, And find as our bark glides afar, New objects and aims in our quest, Like the glittering orb of a star, A beautiful heaven of rest.

The Spiritual Almanac

Is quite an interesting little book, full of information about Spiritualism. It is, in fact, a very handy reference book, and is well worth its price. See advertisement on page 8. 4241

A LETTER AND POEM.

From Southern California.

To the Editor:—As I sit upon the balcony under the awning of my southern home, mind flies to Chicago where frost and snow are doing their divine work on the bosom of nature. You cannot realize the difference between the climate there and here. We have had no rain in this section of the south this winter. The earth is parched and dry, excepting where irrigated. The thermometer tells us that it is 80 in the shade this beautiful morning; roses and other flowers are blooming in profusion in the garden; butterflies, bees and birds are ever with us, kissing our flowery vines, our trees and rose leaves; not a cloud in the vaulted skies, not a breeze to fan the cheek, nothing but the music of a far-off bell breaks the quiet of the morning. The public mind is devoted to worship, and the old mission church is now in prayer. The sun sings a sheet of glory over the broad Pacific ocean. The islands thirty miles out are white with a certain of loveliness and sweet repose. Off to the north the rays of morning dance upon the waters, and pierce the heavy clouds upon the summit of the lofty mountains, then disappear in the wilderness of tropical grandeur, or melt over the heads of the native trees of this wonderful country.

One taking passage on steamer either up or down the coast, by the aid of a field-glass can see the towns and villages distinctly that are basking upon the shore. There are many that display white cottages and tapering spires. The eye can view scenes of fertile valleys and cultivated farms nestled close to the mountains that look large and bold and of huge proportions, which break the uniformity of green roads. Even in these remote places The Progressive Thinker has found its way, and its readers have commented on the Hull-Covert debate, and one true-hearted, true-minded ranchman remarked to a friend, "I never did read such a lot of nonsense as that fellow Covert gets off; why, there is no good argument in him; he is a blackguard."

From out a wilderness of pine and fir trees, high over a long stretch of regular fruit-fields, behind several ranges, one peak appears to cleave the sky; above it buzzards and other birds of prey hover in security from the hunter's gun. In many places mountain streams plunge over two hundred feet into stony basins in foam or white cloud, and then, as if recoiling after the terrible fall, bend back in spray and ripple in glee down the precipice to join the waters below.

Los Angeles, the Mecca of California, is in the glory of beauty and prosperity. Spiritualism is thriving and flourishing in truth and peace, good-will to all. Bishop A. Beals, of Sumnerland, has retired from the lecture field for a season. He, together with his lovely companion, are basing in the harmony and joy of an ideal home, nestled amid lilacs and roses and various evergreen trees and tropical plants. In this beautiful love-cot, where angels make themselves both seen and felt to these happy souls, one would love to linger. Hand in hand they are traveling up the hill to the beacon light which never wanes but grows more bright as they near the summit. This veteran worker and able speaker can pen his sublime poems to his heart's content, can sing his sweetest songs. I enclose his latest effort which he has just finished and presented to me.

The two societies here in Sumnerland are in working order, I am told by the officers thereof. Rev. M. E. Taylor, a retired Universalist minister, is a speaker of great ability, a gentleman and scholar, and basing in the harmony and joy of a good satisfaction to his hearers. He is a speaker of flowery language, a deep thinker of advanced thought, a spiritual teacher both in prose and verse. His lectures on these occasions betoken the scholar in his last incarnation of which karma he is now working out, and as Whitman says:

"Immense has been the preparation for me. All forces have been steadily employed to complete... and delight me. Now on the spot I stand with robust soul."

These lines are Mr. Taylor's motto since he has become convinced that "he has lived before." The glorious truth of reincarnation is reaching souls that are and have been studying the "reason why" — "Because my soul mounts upward into loftier spheres Where beyond the boundaries of time and space I lived and loved before these earthly years"

Chalmers, me, an exile, in my present place." ROSE L. BUSENELL, Sumnerland, Cal.

THE GLAD MORN. By Bishop A. Beals. We know not the day nor the glad hour Our bark will set sail on the infinite sea, Nor how we fathom the wonderful power Of the spirit from weakness set free, Nor the dawn of that beautiful sunlit morn.

Now dimmed with earth's shadowy fears, When the spirit arisen in newness is born, As it sails thro' the mists of our tears. For the path of this perilous journey The angels our frail bark will guide, Though whelmed with the dangers we see.

No matter what'er may betide! By the fond, faithful loved ones we're led Into fields elysian and fair, Free from sorrow, weakness and dread, And safe in their ministering care. The rocks and the shoals that betide Our voyage on its heavenward way All are seen from the light-house of Day

O'er the path that leads to the bay; And the waters—forever—eternal, Rise in anthems solemn and grand, Through archways of beauty supernatural, And by musical cadences fanned. We pause not in the sweep of our journey, Nor wait in the Valley of Tears; With a glad glimpse of heaven before us.

We break from the burden of years, And find as our bark glides afar, New objects and aims in our quest, Like the glittering orb of a star, A beautiful heaven of rest.

The Spiritual Almanac

Is quite an interesting little book, full of information about Spiritualism. It is, in fact, a very handy reference book, and is well worth its price. See advertisement on page 8. 4241

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You will find therein, reported in full, the debate held at Anderson, Ind., between Moses Hull, on the part of Spiritualists, and Elder Covert, in behalf of the various orthodox churches; the former demonstrating that Spiritualism is true, and the latter attempting to show that it is false. This debate has been reported especially for The Progressive Thinker, at great expense, in order to spread a new intellectual table for Spiritualists. If you have the least conception of a good thing, you will subscribe for the paper at once.

But that is not all you will get. We will surprise you still further, by sending you four lectures delivered in this city by Mrs. Annie Besant, one of the most brilliant minds of England. Those lectures were listened to by crowded houses in this city, and though the Spiritualists will not by any means endorse all that she says in them, yet they will find them full of suggestive thought. They are submitted to our readers as specimens of the views of one of England's leading minds (and not to beget controversy), and in that respect they will prove invaluable, and will keep our readers posted in the current thought of the day. The lectures embrace the following subjects:

- First Lecture: "Sorrow and Evil—Their Cause and Cure."
Second Lecture: "Clairvoyance and Mental Healing."
Third Lecture: "Proofs of the Existence of the Soul."
Fourth Lecture: "Seen by the Occult Eye."

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Study carefully what this noble man says and then send in a dollar, and take

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What we have offered in connection with every yearly or three months' subscription ought to bring us 100,000 subscribers. Had you been in this city you would have had to pay \$2 to hear Mrs. Besant's four lectures, and \$1.50 for hearing Col. Ingersoll, and yet you are offered this (and much more) with every three months' or yearly subscription to The Progressive Thinker. We should have on these terms 1,000,000 new subscribers to The Progressive Thinker. Every Spiritualist should now awaken, if ever, and roll in the subscriptions roll in the quarters; roll in the dollars!

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THE HULL-COVERT DEBATE

is sent to each subscriber. All the addresses, with the exception of the one in this issue, that have been published up to date, are contained in one paper, bearing the date on first page of October 30, and are numbered in the order in which they occur. We cannot furnish to any extent back numbers of the paper, but can supply the debate in full to each subscriber, as set forth above. The debate, when completed, sometime in February, 1898, will be contained in two numbers of The Progressive Thinker, which will be sold for five cents, enabling everyone, at a nominal cost, to read the discussion. The debate comprises sixteen speeches.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

This department is under the management of HUDSON TUTTLE. Address him at Berlin Heights, Ohio.

NOTICE.—No attention will be given anonymous letters. Full name and address must be given, or the letters will not be read. If the request be made, the name will not be published. The correspondence of this department has become excessively large, especially letters of inquiry requesting private answers, and while I freely give whatever information I am able, the ordinary courtesy of correspondence is expected.

J. M. Langdon: Q. My father made no professions of religion, rather scoffed at it. He died, and four years after my mother followed. She was all her life a zealous church worker, and looked upon Spiritualism as being bad. The day before she died, I asked her if she would return and when I should be in full possession of my faculties, make her presence known to me. After due consideration she promised to do so, if permitted.

Shortly after her death I went to my room one night at eight o'clock. It was July, and too sultry to sleep, and I sat reclining, looking out of the window. It was brilliant moonlight, so bright I could read a printed page. I had not sat there five minutes when my mother walked into the room, followed by my father, who took a seat in front of me. She appeared elated, as though anticipating giving me a pleasant surprise. He closely watched her, but paid little attention to me. She placed her hand on my forehead and said to him: "It must be warm here." She walked across the room, returned and rested her hands on the foot of the bed and looked at me half laughing; then turned to him and said: "Is it not time for us to go?" He assented and they passed out of the door. I arose and asked them to remain for I had much to say. She only looked back and smiled, and departed.

That was a number of years ago, but I have not seen them again. Why have I not? Did not my mother know it was warm before placing her hand on my forehead? Do all come at once into the same state in the next life regardless of habits and belief in this? They could talk together; why could they not talk to me?

A. This mother finding that she was permitted to keep her promise, absorbed by the obligation came with the husband who awaited her, at the earliest opportunity. It is well authenticated that spirits have greater power to make their presence known soon after death than at any other time. Grief itself often produces a state of passivity and sensitiveness, and the subject has experiences never afterwards duplicated. This mother having fulfilled her promise, and by so doing becoming acquainted with the obstacles in the way of making her presence known, probably thinks that she is "permitted" to do so no more, and that to do so would be as wicked as she believed Spiritualism to be while in this life. A belief in the necessity of gaining a "permit" from the Lord, is perhaps one of the most adhesive and difficult to outgrow.

It will be perceived by the attentive reader that there were certain favorable elements in the appearance of the mother. She may have made the attempt before, but at this evening hour, in the quiet of the subdued moonlight, and passive state of her daughter, and her own burning desire to keep her promise, was successful. It was the one opportunity never repeated. Now that we know the laws, it is ours to give our spirit friends the essential conditions required. These they cannot create, and unless furnished by us are an impassable barrier.

All do not come into the same condition in the next life. Beliefs received in this life are retained often with a tenacity beyond credence. As Spiritual beings are not affected by the physical elements or forces, the mother could not have known of the July warmth, until she gained that knowledge through the organism of her daughter. She might have known by observation, but her whole mind was so concentrated on her one purpose she only became aware of the warmth when she felt its effects on her daughter. That this correspondent was able to understand what her spirit father and mother said to each other shows that had they known how to impress their thoughts on her, they might have done so. Evidently her mother did not think herself "permitted" to go beyond the pledge of making her presence known, and her father did not understand the process.

Neal Gregory: Q. Here in the backwoods of Alabama, we have organized a little band for the purpose of investigating Spiritualism. Some have had considerable experience in investigating the phenomena of Spiritualism, but most of us are young and inexperienced, and turn to you for advice. We have formed a circle and have met every Friday night for six weeks, but so far without success.

Can you publish a little item in the question column of The Progressive Thinker, giving general information in regard to forming and conducting a circle?

A. The little tract, "What is Spiritualism, How to Investigate," etc., was prepared expressly to answer the questions asked by this correspondent, which are so constantly repeated. The rules for the formation of circles and development of mediumship for these given are simple and easily understood, and have been repeatedly stated in this department.

This correspondent should not become impatient because no results have followed after only six sittings, probably the anxiety and state of expectancy have not yet been overcome and until they are there can be no passivity, which is the first and absolute essential.

W. E. H., Meriden, has been holding seances for seven years, and has thus far only received violent movements of arms and head. He has been constantly told by his spirit friends that he would become a wonderful medium. How shall he improve?

A. After so patient a trial, the conclusion is that these "spirit friends" did not know and are at fault; and there will be no change in the manifestations, for all that can be done has been accomplished. The psychic faculty of receiving impressions is far better to cultivate, and the muscular movements should be resisted, and not allowed in this case.

A. D. Rice: Q. Are we to understand that the same natural laws and the same intelligence reach from the formation of worlds to the intelligence of man?

A. Creation is a unit, and one method of action (which is law) extends from the incipient world through all lower forms of living beings to man, and through man to the realm of spirit.

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HE PRAYED TO "MASSA LINKUM."

I has taken many lashes from my massa in de souf— Widout a bit ob skringin' or a openin' ob my mouf— Dat wuz awful, awful cruel, an' hit hurt me to de bone; I wuz shet up in de cellar, in de dark dere all alone; But dar's nuffin dat effeck me in all my natral life. Lak de time dey sol' at auction dar my young an' lovin' wife.

An' I nebber seed her sense den, sense dat awful, awful day, Wen de planter man he bought her an' he carried her away.

Dat has been mos' fohty yeahs, now, but I nebber kin feegit, Fer my heart wuz dar done broken, an' has nebber mended yit.

An' I'd lak to speak wid Petah, an' I'd lak to git a look. Upon de seats ob hebbin, an' fru dat record book;

Fer I's sho' to kno' her sperit wharebber hit may be, An' I know her soul an' hongry an' a huntin' yit fer me. An' I know she's tol' de angels all about our mathas heah,

An' dey's watchin' 'roun' de entrance fer my comin' ebry yeah;

But I will not keep 'em watchin' dar much longer at de gate,

Fer I wants to fin' my Susan an' I feels lak I kain't wait. Oh, I wants to go to hebbin fer to see dat smilin' face— Dar haint no use ob lookin' fer hit rou'n de udder place;

Fer de man dat done dat lashin'—well jes' let dat match go— Jes' let him be wid justice—dat's de place fer him, I know.

But I don't know who to pray to fer to set my sperit free, Unless to Massa Linkum—he has been de bes' to me— He wunst git me my freedom; frum a hell he let me go, An' he'll jine me wid my Susan ef I ax him, dat I know.

Den I'll pray to Massa Linkum, he's my Sabior ebry time:

"Kaint you now, deah Massa Linkum, to dat manshun help me climb,

Fer I know my Susan's libbin wid de angels in de place? Oh, please do, Massa Linkum, I jes' want to see dat face; You's got de powah now, I know; you's been dar many yeahs,

An' yoh goodness dar has conkered all de powahs ob de spheres.

Take me to dat place, I pray yoh, whar no slaves kin eber be, Whar no massas eber lingah, an' de cuhled folks am free."

DR. T. WILKINS.

TIME.

Oh, Time! thou art a river broad and deep; Thou fillest all with varying hopes and fears; I'm borne along by thy resistless sweep, With few delights to compensate for tears.

With little stay or seeming space to think, To place our hopes, or plan for future good, No rest for joys upon thy troubled brink, Our lives are carried on thy restless flood.

But whether dost thou trend but to the sea, To that vast ocean far beyond our ken, Passing bright scenes I ne'er again shall see, And glittering fancies ne'er to come again?

Thou hast robbed me of all I loved so dear; They've vanished like a meteor in the night, Nor let me pause regardless of my fear; Alike the shadows they have passed from sight.

Why should I wish to stay in this cold clime, Or write in silly rhymes while passing o'er The rocks and shallows of thy stream, oh, Time! And fling them to the thoughtless on thy shore?

Nay, do not let me stay to fill my mind With vain regrets for what I could not claim, Or mourn for things I have to leave behind, Or ever thoughtless follies stain my name.

Nay, do not let me stay, but bear me on Where brighter scenes shall all my soul engage; Where melancholy marks not for its own, And sorrow furrows not the brow of age.

Impatient now to reach that farther shore (All joys are fleeting here, and pleasure's vain) Where love and beauty dwell forevermore And naught to break the wounded heart again.

Haste on, oh, Time! nor stay thy mighty stream; I pass the headlands flashing from my sight; By faith I see afar the pleasing gleam, The lamp of hope, the weary traveler's light.

Yea, now I see it like a beacon star, That shining city where my loved ones wait; I hear them calling sweetly from afar; They stand to meet me at the golden gate.

G. E. NEWCOMB, M. D.

PROGRESSION.

Press on for the hills of progression, where gleams the glad sunshine of truth,

Far up from the valley of shadows, which saddened the scenes of your youth;

Aspire to the heights that are holy, to fair fields and broader, above—

Where bloom the bright blossoms of wisdom, and flourish the fruits of pure love.

Where mansions of brightness and beauty await all the good and the true,

And wonderful temples of learning, for seekers of knowledge anew.

Press on for the pure and the peaceful where union and harmony reign,

And thus will your spiritual raiment be washed of all blemish and stain.

Press on for the hills of progression, and tell to the world what you find—

Of better and brighter conditions for spirit and body and mind;

Unfold to the weary and wayworn, who grope in the valley below,

Rich tidings of truth to assist them to all of the good that you know.

The paths of progression lead upward to further unfoldments of truth,

So look not down to the desert, which darkened the days of your youth,

But with heart and eyes ever lifted, walk straight on your way to the right

Still rising yet higher and higher, to love everlasting and light.

JULIA H. JOHNSON.

"The Watseka Wonder." To the student of psychic phenomena, this pamphlet is intensely interesting. It gives detailed accounts of two cases of "double consciousness," namely Mary Lurancy Vennum, of Watseka, Ill., and Mary Reynolds, of Venango County, Pa. For sale at this office. Price 15 cents.

LAKE HELEN, FLA.

Memorial Services for Mrs. Amelia Colby Luther.

Impressive memorial services for Mrs. Amelia Colby Luther were held at the "Southern" Cassadaga Camp, Sunday, January 2, at the cottage of Mrs. O. K. Smith, well-known to the public as the traveling companion of Mrs. Colby for many years.

With loving hands and willing hands was her little white cottage trimmed with palms, evergreens, flags and flowers, until it was a veritable bower of beauty. A white chair was beautifully decorated with the American flag, roses and jessamine, with the portrait of Mrs. Luther on the back.

On the table in the opposite side of the room was the picture of Marion Skidmore, who was a very intimate friend of Mrs. Luther, and especially connected with her in the founding of the new Cassadaga Camp at Lily Dale, N. Y.

(Mrs. Skidmore was also one of the instigators of this camp, and by her name the same was given "Southern Cassadaga.")

Every person in the camp was present. Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her sister, sang sweetly; but tremulously some of the old-time songs that Mrs. Luther loved when they were together.

Mrs. Carrie P. Pratt, of Boston, Mass., read appropriate selections from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," after the following preliminary remarks:

MRS. PRATT'S REMARKS.

We are met here to-day to pay our tribute of love to one whose life was lived for humanity, and to exchange thoughts and words of sympathy at this hour.

And why? Not because we are sorrowful, or cast down, nor that we feel bereaved because our friend has been called to a new life, for we know well that her transition but adds one more to the constellation of strong souls who have walked side by side with her along the journey and mission of life.

She has crossed to that "great beyond" and for the moment we face this mysterious change called death, and ask as all do, where and whence?

While we take up the thread of her life-work, and forget the everyday and commonplace things in contemplation of her broad philosophy, her heroic way of treating the vexing problems of life and the uncompromising manner in which she tore off the husks of old teachings, while she cultivated in her own fearless fashion a new truth that would bear examination, and when you ask who will fill her place? I will answer in her own words, "No one will ever be called upon to fill my place, or the place of another; every work has its own workers. The substance of the universe is obedient to law, and through all natural demands in the many departments work and workers are to be found together. Every new dispensation has its Saviors and martyrs and every truth has its opponents and builders."

Mrs. Luther has not left us, but gone on to new fields of usefulness. We can but feel that with her own guide and teacher she still can and will say: "The world is my country, to do good is my religion."

It seems but fitting while we all know the close relationship that existed between our friends, Mrs. Luther and Mrs. Olive K. Smith, to say that this is the third time Mrs. Smith has been a resident of this place, that she has prepared to receive her life-long friend; and now, no doubt, the comradeship will be resumed since she is free.

They traveled together in the work for ten years. Mrs. Smith made all of Mrs. Luther's engagements, attended to correspondence and furnished sweet music with voice and guitar, which harmonized and made conditions that helped toward the inspiration and success that followed everywhere, and today her loving hands prepared the reception for her arisen friend and co-worker.

Mrs. Colby was a true Daughter of the Revolution, both of her grandfathers having been Revolutionary soldiers. The Stars and Stripes were very dear to her, and her last request was that her body might be laid in its last resting place wrapped in her country's flag.

MRS. HUFF'S REMARKS.

Mrs. Emma Huff, being called upon, said:

We are assembled in heartfelt commemoration of one of the truest pioneers of a new dispensation. I consider Amelia Colby Luther one of the greatest and most perfect instruments of modern Spiritualism. Her guides were perfectly faithful; in their denunciation of popular existing evils. They dug to the depths of modern civilization, exposing the shams, and revealing unwholesome truths without mercy.

THE NAKED TRUTH

only suited the genius of Mrs. Luther's inspiration. Faith's rays were rays of truth, not more homage than if clad in the robes of a beggar, from this fearless advocate of heaven, whose holy purpose clothed her with armor invincible.

How well I remember the first time I ever listened to Mrs. Luther. An immense audience had assembled, at Meriden, N. Y., and she, in plain, audience a complex, motley, audience; persons from every grade of life, from the most intensely intellectual to simple lovers, who rode for miles to this place, merely to go somewhere. Earnest truth-seekers, who, touched by the heavenly powers, had received prophetic glimpses of new spiritual truths, and were eager for more light, were there; also mothers with little children in their arms, curious to listen to this wonderful woman, "who talked just like a man," they said, and did not know a word she was saying. I remember our sister and friend, Mrs. Smith, as she came forward and fearfully sang:

"This coming up the steps of time, And this old world is growing lighter."

We may not see its dawn sublime, Yet high hopes make the heart thro' lighter."

"This coming! Yes! 'tis coming, a fitting prelude to the lecture which followed, the "Cause and Cure of Evil."

I can see Mrs. Luther as she walked with firm step to the front of the platform. I feel again the power of the mighty intellect of Thomas Paine as he was concentrating his thought upon that frail form that was tremulous with its vibratory force. I see the lofty brow, the pale face and firm-set lips, as she stood a moment before that vast audience while the silence and expectation were almost oppressive. I listen again to the fearful exposures, "The Causes of Evil." I see the sudden start of those who are shocked and her exclamations, "Oh! Oh! 'Tis terrible!" while others answer, "Yes, but it's all true."

"If the coat fits, put it on," cried the unfeeling Nemesis, and volley after volley of tremendous facts rolled from her inspired lips.

Unflinchingly did she wrench the folds from the stubborn hearts of big-dia then gently and kindly did she

bandage the wounds with the "Cure of Evil."

Was Mrs. Luther above the iconoclast, the avenger? Oh, no! That frail body held the universal mother's heart, ever ready to assist the helpless, to sympathize with the suffering, to cover with charity's mantle the sinner, but not the sin.

She loved humanity, but as the skillful surgeon uses the keen blade to cut away diseased parts of the body, so was the scalpel of her mighty power directed toward the roots of evil, that peace and happiness might be the result.

Was she loved? Most dearly by those who knew her best; criticized by many; hated by a few, but listened to by all.

The stars that ignorance and bigotry flung at her shining head never pierced her. The lofty ery in which her spirit dwelt was fastened to the pillar of God's throne, which nothing earthly-bound could reach. Welcome! brave soul, to this southern camp. Come and abide with the Vedas who has so long awaited thy coming. Let this place be one of thy earthly homes when thou leavest the shining realms of peace.

Come with thy faithful guide, Thomas Paine! Come with our beloved Marion Skidmore, and invincible William Denton. Come with a host of those from the realm of spirits, light who love thee and are working for the universal good.

May the flag that thou lovest so well be wrapped closely about thee and those of all the world, float above thee, symbols of the good time coming when creeds, empires and systems are merged into one harmonious government of Love Divine.

Excellent remarks were made by Mrs. E. M. Spencer, of Orange City, Fla.; also by Winona, the sister of Dr. Sarah Brigham, of Pittsburg, Mass. CARR.

TO ORGANIZE.

To Weed Out the Frauds.

FAKERS HAVE NO PLACE IN THEIR RANKS AND A DETERMINED EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO LOSE THEM.

Dr. Magoon and wife, who are missionaries at large for the National Spiritualists' Association, at Washington, lectured at the Spiritualists at Masonic Temple Sunday afternoon and evening. Dr. Magoon spoke upon the need and necessity of mankind studying the function and usage of true inspiration. Going back to the time A. D. 50, and running along to the time A. D. 130, as the time which in all probability covered the writing of the books of the New Testament, he said: "The Christian church tells us that these books were written by inspired men; the church tells us or leaves us to infer that these men were inspired by God. Yet we do not know that the church denies the fact that Mrs. E. B. Browning and others were not inspired to write their beautiful productions. Modesty on the part of these authors would suggest that they leave this question of inspiration to be judged by the world."

The Doctor states that the subject of inspiration should be investigated by all thoughtful people, for the reason that there is good and evil inspiration. The people of Minneapolis should study that they might protect themselves against many Spiritualists, so-called, and Spiritualists, who are engaged in attempting to convert the science of psychic phenomena and immortality into a money-getting scheme. So many claim to be told or imagine, or are told by a spirit (?) that they are mediums, and at once proclaim themselves as teachers of humanity, and instruments of the great spirit-world; and their teachings, their actions, and their deportment are such as might be expected from an unworthy, an immoral, or an unfit teacher, and the little world of Minneapolis supposes this to be Spiritualism, unless perchance they may have dropped into one or two places of spiritual meeting, where such people are not permitted to hold forth.

"If anyone," continued the speaker, "comes to Minneapolis for the purpose of obtaining money in any illegal or immoral way, claiming for instance to represent the Presbyterian church, that organization will proceed at once to employ the secular powers to suppress such a one, and it has become the bounden duty of such Spiritualists as are in sincerity and in truth, as they claim to represent themselves, to organize and act in like manner, for the protection of the cause and its followers."

The Doctor is an advocate of true and sincere mediumship and a believer in the existence of the phenomenal forces in this work, yet is radically opposed to a certain element which has crept into Spiritualism, misrepresenting, degrading and obliterating much of the beauty which otherwise would stand in its beautiful and triumphant evidence upmost in the world.

"As it is to-day," says the speaker, "if the secular authorities are called upon to arrest any immoral person claiming to be a medium, there will be plenty of so-called Spiritualists ready to rush to the front, testifying that said parties are all right and good (?) mediums."

The Doctor suggested to the authorities that such so-called mediums be watched for evidence which shall warrant their being arrested for immoral practices, instead of for fraudulent mediumship.

The Doctor also suggests to the better class of Spiritualists here that they do all they can to assist the authorities in ridding down these immoral people, who are a disgrace to Spiritualism, the community and themselves. In fact, the Doctor seems very anxious that the good and noble Spiritualists come to the front and that the ignoble ones retire to the rear, where they belong, and declares that intelligent, consistent, organized effort is the only thing that will bring about this result. He is engaged in helping to establish a State Association of Spiritualists in Minnesota, which will assist the movement and be of benefit in the direction of protection. The Doctor sets forth in brief some of the needs and advantages of legal, organized effort in co-operation with the National Association as a means of protection, growth and the furtherance of united effort in the advancement of the cause.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Times.

"Religion as Revealed by the Material and Spiritual Universe. By E. D. Babble, M. D., LL.D." A compact and comprehensive review of the subject; philosophic, historic, analyzed and critical; facts and data needed by every student and especially by every Spiritualist. One of the very best books on the subject. Price, reduced to \$1, cloth; paper, 50 cents. For sale at this office.

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