

thinkers which have been held in the last few years have generally been of no result for the reason that they have not been wisely conducted and those who have taken part in them have been persons of but small ability and little influence. There cannot be much free-thought, too much free-thinking, that is, thinking independently of mere authority, thinking with the assertion of one's own individuality in distinction to adherence to mere custom and conventionality. Those who were called freethinkers years ago were usually persons of this type. Then it required courage to dissent from popular creeds and not unfrequently the penalty incurred was imprisonment and even death. These days, in this country, at least in the more enlightened portions of it, especially in large cities, freethought in religion as in other matters is general that most persons do not feel the necessity of proclaiming themselves freethinkers, and where there is no personal injury or social ostracism result from such avowal, if the manner is moderation and wisdom. There is a great regret to say, which passes under the name of freethought which would be more properly named freethinking. Many persons merely in the spirit of object to what has been taught them and they object to the good as well as to the bad with discrimination and earnest love of truth in the old spirit of iconoclasm. There are some who go on further than this. They are not only orthodox in knowledge but also in feeling. They have nothing of the intellectual rigidity of the most orthodox and they are not a convention in their thinking. It is neither conducive to the advancement nor adapted to impress the public with the wisdom or knowledge of those who profess to be freethinkers.

Freethinkers should be men of intellectual breadth, of large knowledge, of acquaintance with the best thought of the age and imbued with the spirit of progress. They should be men capable of examining the merits of all the various systems and showing that they have a possession of a more profound and more original system of thought than those against

that day. A freethought convention should have a purpose, not only to discuss its thought and work, but it should have representatives on the platform, thinkers, men of ability, of learning, men who are capable of presenting the best thought of the day and in a manner to attract attention and awaken interests and to produce an impression upon the public. Mere declamation, such as make up many of the speeches at the freethought meetings, should have no place at the convention of freethinkers to be held in this city next October. Judge Waite, the President of the American Secular Union and the Board of Directors ought to make selections that will secure on this occasion the very best representatives of freethought in the world, at least the best that can be obtained. The commonplaces of the ordinary freethought meetings of the times should make way for an order of exercises that will give freethought as an organized movement intellectual respectability, which it certainly does not now possess, and which we must say it does not deserve to possess in view of the feeble kind of thought that has been presented from its platform and the feeble manner in which it has been given to the public. Let the Freethought Congress in this city give an example to freethinkers all over the world. If it does this, it will have to exercise more judgment and show more acquaintance with the demands of the times than it has heretofore at its conventions; the proceedings of its conventions should be such as to excite contempt rather than admiration, on account of the lack of intellectual ability and high moral purpose.

PHOTOGRAPH OF SPIRITS

Mr. J. Traill Taylor, a well-known photographic journalist, who has the confidence of all who know him, a man of strictest integrity and of unquestioned intelligence, recently read before the London and Provincial Photographic Association a record of the experiments which he conducted in photography. His paper had been published in the British Journal of Photography (date March 17). The experiments were made at the house of a Mr. Glendinning, at Dalston. The medium was Mr. J. D. D. of Glasgow.

own hand, and the camera. There was no light. Now for the result. Mr. Taylor, after having placed it in the developing dish; between the camera and the sitter, a female figure was developed, rather in a more pronounced form than that of a sitter. The lens was a portrait one of short focus, the figure being somewhat in front of the sitter, and proportionately larger in dimensions. Mr. Taylor gives a picture of this figure, that of a lady whom he did not recognize; nor did he recognize any other figures which he obtained as like any he knew. Many experiments of a similar nature were made. On some plates were abnormal appearances, on others, none. During all this time the medium was inactive. After the trial, which had proved successful, Mr. Taylor asked the medium how he felt about what he had been thinking. His reply was that his thoughts had been mainly concentrated upon the chances of securing a corner seat in the smoking carriage that night from Euston to Glasgow. Mr. Taylor says "psychic photographs behave badly. Some of them were in fact, very handsome, others were the larger part of material sitters. Some were badly vignettted portraits. Some were held up behind the camera. Some were visible in any form. Some were in the strongest manner for the fact that no one ever had an opportunity to tamper with any before it was placed in the dark slide or immediately preceding development.

Mr. Taylor says it is due to the "psychic" nature of the plates to say that whatever was produced on one-half of a stereoscopic plate was reproduced on the other. On a careful examination one was found to

THE BELIEF IN SPIRITS.

II.

Probably no one so often and so continuously strikes the inner side of the family circle as the clergyman and the doctor. They may be said to put their fingers on the pulse of the hidden life of the community. They are the depositaries of its little mysteries and its innumerable private sorrows. But they will not violate these confidences. They can, if they will, corroborate in a general way the assertion that in thousands of homes where death has left an aching vacancy there is a distinctly modern conviction that the departed have not suffered extinction, but have undergone a psychic change, and are not entirely inaccessible to the affection of those who remain. This vague but persistent conviction is not the result of religious teaching, but is an adjunct of it.

An intelligent priest in this city assures me that there are several families among his parishioners who have daily communication with departed members of their circles. They do not care to give publicity to the matter. They do not ask others to believe in it, and take pains to convince unbelievers, but simply live on in an unshakable assurance that they are influenced, guided and accompanied by a spirit. In some cases the phantom is seen by different members of the family without alarm. In other cases it speaks through the mouths of children, and in still other cases it writes its communications.

From the testimony of this excellent priest it does not appear that this experience, whether it be objective or subjective, at all interferes with the religious duties of the families. They accept the phenomena in time very much as we accept the acquaintance of a stranger, and are mainly content with the assurance that the departed has not departed.

In one family the grandfather, who died two years ago, continues to be of the family circle. His chair at the grate is kept for him, and it is believed that he occupies it. The discovery of his presence was made in the first instance by the children (one is a girl of twelve and the other a boy of eight). Later the mother saw him and finally the father.

In narrating this to me the good priest said that for a long time he regarded the matter as a hallucination that would sooner or later wear itself out, and was therefore harmless. He was disposed to believe that the family was permanently hypnotized, and that if it were practicable to change their surroundings completely the subjective conditions dependent upon sensory perception would change also. "But," said he, "I must tell you that this theory fell all to pieces. One day the girl announced to her mother at breakfast that grandpa was going away for a month. He had told her so. He would not be back until the 15th of November, and sure enough he made no manifestations during that time, nor did the hypnotic influences work. Nobody saw him or heard of him, and before the month was up they neglected to place his chair at the table. One morning when they were all assembled at breakfast and were talking about a social event of the night before that had taken place at the church, grandfather's chair, which was placed between the windows at the extreme end of the room, began to move towards the table. There was a pack of school-books fastened with a strap lying upon the seat of the chair, and the attention of all was directed towards the piece of furniture by the falling of that packet suddenly to the floor. The chair then came towards the table and gently but irresistibly forced its way in between the boy and girl. Whereupon the latter clapped her hands and exclaimed, 'Grandpa's come back!'"

The good priest was content to leave the matter here, with a shrug of complaisance, which very plainly said that as his attempts to explain it on rational grounds were a failure he didn't intend to bother with it any further. But he remarked that he had no sort of doubt whatever that these experiences were much more common than we had any idea of.

A well-known Baptist clergyman of this city told me of a similar experience last fall. He is one of the bitterest opponents of modern Spiritualism that I am acquainted with, and has written a book against it. His orthodoxy is of the New England granitic type. He believes that the body of man lies in the grave until the day of judgment, when it is raised a new body. He will not have any wandering about of spirits aimlessly in the interim.

He went up in September, it appears, to spend a

fortnight with the old folks at the homestead in Greene county, and he found there a Miss L., of Brooklyn, who was boarding at the farmhouse temporarily for her health. Her selection of that place was purely accidental. She had come recommended to a neighbor's, and the house being already full, application had been made at the homestead to accommodate her for a few weeks. The old folks were sturvy, old-fashioned Methodists and the white-haired father kept up the patriarchal custom of family prayers, summoning everybody in the house including the servants and insisting that they should all kneel down.

My Baptist friend found no difficulty in adapting himself to the requirements of the household, but at the first devotional assemblage which he attended his attention was attracted to Miss L., who was down on her knees in front of a chair, like all the rest, but who had turned her body completely round and in a fixed attitude of amazement was staring with protruding eyes in the direction of the closed doorway, some distance beyond the group of worshippers. Her expression was so intense and her whole appearance so utterly in contrast with the occasion that I regarded her," said my friend, "with the keenest interest and wonder." Having twice observed this extraordinary conduct while at prayers I told my mother of it, and she at the first opportunity saw it for herself. The old lady then questioned Miss L. and received the following explanation: "As soon," said she, "as prayers are begun there arrives a number of strange people, quaintly dressed and very devout. They come through the closed doorway and stand round the room with bowed heads." When asked to describe them she did so with considerable circumstantiality and my mother immediately recognized several of them.

For example, Miss L. said that one of them was an old man in a snuff-colored surtout coat. He had a ruff of reddish whiskers round his face and wore a green pad over one eye. This was an instant portrait of my mother's father, who had died before Miss L. was born and of whom there was no portrait extant.

Another of the visitors, said she, was an old woman who walked with a stick and had a red bandanna handkerchief on her head. She thought she was a negro, but could not tell, but she wore a curious ornament round her neck that hung down on her breast and looked like an old-fashioned tin box, and she moved her left arm as if she were in pain. Both my father and mother recognized this as a close description of an old servant, Chloe, who had died on the place about fifteen years before. She was affected with a nervous complaint towards the end of her life, which was not unlike St. Vitus's dance, and she wore on her neck an old tinder-box filled with some kind of roots, as a charm or specific.

I asked my friend, the clergyman, if he thought Miss L. could have any motive in deceiving the family, and he said none whatever. The whole experience was disagreeable to her. She did not want to talk about it, and begged the family to say nothing about it. In fact, she left the house long before her vacation was up simply on account of the visitations, and we never heard that she spoke of them elsewhere or had similar experiences. She was married a few months ago and is, I believe, an unexceptionable home body, with no sort of physical powers and a general disinclination to meddle with spiritualistic matters.

I was in a house on Twenty-first street not long ago inhabited by two sisters, who have a handsome annuity, and I was surprised to learn that they were in constant receipt of letters by mail from a third sister, who had died three or four years ago. At the first statement of the incredibility of this performance produces a smile. But to those who have had the privilege of knowing the sisters and have made a careful examination of all the facts the mystery instead of being dispelled by any rational hypothesis is deepened. That a departed spirit should take this prosaic method of communicating, involving the use of paper, envelopes and stamps, is not easily comprehended, and the mind instinctively jumps at the conclusion that the sisters are the victims of a mischievous but undeparted person somewhere.

When, however, we learn that the three sisters were intellectual recluses; lived in an entirely exceptional manner in each other's society and were united by a thousand confidential ties that no other living person could suspect or discover; that they had their own secrets, predispositions, communions, and knew the inner weaknesses and desires and struggles of each other, it will be conceded that nobody but the sister herself could keep up such a correspondence without betraying herself. There must be in the letters some kind of evidence that is satisfactory to the living members of the family. Innumerable little traits of character must be recognized and innumerable confidences carried on to establish authenticity.

One thing, at all events, is indisputable—here are two intelligent, sagacious, emotional women enjoying

the lovable intercourse with a dead sister comfort and a pensive pleasure from it a questioning it, despite the arbitrary condition.

All arguments about the subjectivity of the matter are wide of the mark. There is no conceivable condition that will enable them to set in through the United States mail communications which they cannot anticipate and conveying ideas which often diametrically opposed to their own conclusions.

With what are called ordinary materializations is always extremely difficult to determine what is subjective and what is not. There are names in this city where nearly all the eminent personages of history have appeared, in propria persona. There are several prominent Spiritualists who associate continually with Julius Caesar, Napoleon Bonaparte and Frederick the Great, and at one cenacle, Pontius Pilate, Martin Luther, Bacon, Davy Crockett and the man that struck Billy Patterson come and go in a kind of purposeless razzle-dazzle. They all talk, when they talk at all, through the same effusive and puerile spout, with many "ohs" and "ahs." To assume from the record they leave that these are unlike characters is impossible. That bibliography of departed greatness is for the most part an incomprehensible mountain of mush.

I have recently talked with a lady of wealth and many acquisitions, and her conversation was interlarded with such remarks as these: "As George Washington remarked yesterday at the Connolly's," and "By the way, Andrew Jackson told me a good thing," and "Oh, I wish you had heard Carlyle talk last night," and "Moses is really a very good sort of fellow when you come to know him."

This woman lives in a ghost world of her own, but it never occurred to her that the men of all ages and all characters never by any possibility transcend in their communications her condition of mind, her methods of thought or her vocabulary. Emerson's objection to Swedenborg's Paradise that all the angels talked Swedenborg holds good in these reunions.

As to the theological speculations of Spiritualism there is no authorized standard. Some of the most authoritative among the believers have declared that it is not the mission of Spiritualism to formulate religious doctrine, but only to enlighten the mind as to their destiny, convince them of their true human identity and free them from the dogmas of religion, and leave them to work out their own character. In corroboration of this it is said that the religious opinions of Spiritualists are as widely as do the theosophic opinions of the themselves. In France, Rivail, who became prominent in the cult, promulgated the doctrine of re-creation, and in New York Mr. Henry Kiddle, whose book created so much talk, declared that it was the mission of Spiritualism to "unfold anew the teaching of Jesus." Others, like Andrew Jackson Davis, have preached a mild naturalism, and still others have held to a strict Unitarianism. It is not possible, therefore, to gather from an extended view of Spiritualism any other theological view than the boldest theism and the benignity of the supreme intelligence.

Twenty-two answers received from men and women of acknowledged prominence in the Spiritualistic community to the question "What do Spiritualists believe?" are contradictory and unsatisfactory as a theological worm. They agree only in their non-acceptance of the Christian dogmas and in their ethics. The evidences are frequently diametrically opposed, as for example, one spirit reports an interview with Christ, who informs the interviewer that he is only a man, and another reports the whole spiritual kingdom as acknowledging his godhead. In another published communication Charlotte Cushman gives an account of a spiritual rescuing party on the night of the burning of the Brooklyn theatre, and she exclaims, "Oh, it was a grand sight to see our party carrying these over our arms, all waiting in the upper air to cover these naked souls that came up from the fire."

Not one has yet subjected the spiritualistic evidences to the higher criticism. The mass of literature that it inspired needs a Colenso or a Strauss, if only to collect the scattered grains of gold from a prodigious accumulation of hyperbole and nonsense.

It would be very unfair to say that there are not men and women of acumen who, while implicitly believing in the central fact of spirit communication, do not look with suspicion and distrust upon the great bulk of messages received through children and uneducated adults.

The unreliability of certain communications is one of the best attested and most generally held beliefs among the more sincere and sagacious of the devotees. But this does not impair the fact that from the great bulk of vapid generalizing there is constantly and unexpectedly leaping forth some gleam of intelligence, some warning or some token of affection which carries with it its own test and its own corroboration.



SPIRITUALISM.

By LELLA BELLE HEWES.

Return, oh love, from out that mystic space!
Return! For I would see thee face to face.
Too long this waiting till I too can die!
Too long the lonely watch, the labored sigh,
As slow the hours in mockery pass by,
Beside the dead!

My love, no creed can comfort my poor heart,
I know but thee! Thou didst from me depart.
I hear that heaven hath another throne;
I know but this: That I am all alone,
And so I sit and make my bitter moan,
Beside the dead.

I hear that Jesus died men's souls to save,
That joy and beauty lie beyond the grave,
That 'tis a door and not a built-up wall,
I only know for thee I vainly call,
And hear mine own sad voice, and that is all,
Beside the dead.

I know this is not thee. The empty shell
It is, wherein thyself wast wont to dwell;
It is the garment round about thee rolled
Which now outgrown, hath fallen from thy hold
And lieth, void of thee, so pale and cold—
They call thee "dead!"

Ah, how to tread these walks of life alone!
Thy voice, thy smile, thy look, from hence un-
known!

We were as one. The best of me I miss,
And lift my face, as always, for thy kiss,
Thy word, thy look that filled my heart with bliss,
And art thou "dead?"

Beside the dead! I will not have it so!
My God! I cannot bear to have him go!
The bitter cry I utter, Thou wilt mark,
And lead my steps from out this awful dark,
Behold, I follow but Hope's faintest spark.
Return, oh dead!

...stir
...her—
...word

...nest word,
"Alive" not "dead,"

...ow a sudden pulse that thrills
...ng through and every member chills—
...sage o'er each nerve's electric wire
...tells me I have gained my heart's desire,
...doth a purpose and a strength inspire
That "wakes" the "dead!"

...elles not there. When I have wiser grown,
And every evil passion overthrown,
Each impulse low that leads to deeds of wrong,
I then may hear his voice awake his song
And chant aloud in numbers full and strong,
"There are no dead!"

There is no death! When I am strong and brave
I shall not lay my offerings on a grave;
I then shall see him, hear him, every day.
Oh light! Oh love! Naught can my soul dismay,
For Hope shall ask, and Faith shall point the
way!

I do not weep! I wear a smile instead
Beside the "dead!"

MIND, SPIRIT AND SOUL.

TO THE EDITOR: IN THE JOURNAL OF May 6th, under the above caption appeared an article under the nom de plume of "A Lover of Truth," inviting the opinion of your readers as to the nomenclature of Spiritualism, in relation to those qualities of man known as mind, spirit and soul.

These have been debatable questions since the days of Democritus. That philosopher was the father of the atomic theory of the universe. He gave to the world the unanswerable argument that, in the atom, resides the qualities of all the forces of nature, including the forces of life, mind and spirit.

Aristotle was the father of the counter proposition, viz., that man is a dual being; one part physical, the other mind, spirit or soul; and he used the last three as convertible terms. Kant, Paley, Bishop Berkeley, Jonathan Edwards and all the lesser lights of the Delistic school of thought take the same view of man.

They have converted that idea into a religion; and, in order to make the people believe it, they have fabricated what they call the science of metaphysics and woven their ideas into a concatenation of terms that no one can rationally comprehend; with the knowledge, we suppose, that man is religious in proportion to the mystification of his senses. The general import of their teachings is that the mind, spirit or

soul is one and the same thing; and is a part and parcel of God. They teach that man's thoughts are God's thoughts, modified and hindered by the obtuseness and crudities of the physical.

According to the best thought of to-day, the mind is not an entity, but a mode of motion, as electricity, magnetism and life are modes of motion.

We are told, even by some intelligent Spiritualists from the platform, that the spirit is an immaterial thing; if that is true, then, the spirit is simply nothing and has no existence; for that which is not matter is nothing.

That part which lives after death is as much material as is the physical of this world; and it is endowed with all the senses of this life, with the power to feel, think and act in that sphere of life, as freely as we do in this, and perhaps more so.

We call the next stage of life beyond this, the spiritual life, because the term spirit has been used so long that it is hard to change it now; yet the ordinary meaning, attached to the word "spirit," is inconsistent with the real facts of a future life.

This inconsistency, is owing perhaps, to the former idea that the spirit is immaterial—the thought of God. Those people had no idea that thought is but the result of cerebral action. They do not now seem to realize the fact that the spirit is a material entity; and is endowed with all the functions of man in this life, and perhaps more. They will not appreciate that the spirit is but man on a higher plane of life, and that he is a real, active, thinking, feeling being, up there. The soul, spirit Wm. Denton once told me in a materializing séance, is the next stage of existence beyond the spirit and it "grows out of the spirit as the rose grows out of the bud."

The great hindrance to spiritualistic development, is, that so many of our people must have some supernatural power behind and above all things to enable them to account for the phenomena of life and a future for man. They never dream that all the possibilities of nature are cognizant in things about them.

G. H. WALSER.

MR. BEE.

TO THE EDITOR: IN sleep the mind is more passive and thence more readily impressed than when in the active, or waking state. Dreams are often made use of by spirits to convey a thought or an idea to the mind of some plodding mortal. I have a store of such experiences and venture to send you one.

The calls of society and sickness press so closely in the winter that I was tried to find the time necessary for the completion of work in hand.

I went to bed one night almost discouraged. I dreamed a summer dream; was out of doors, amid the hum of insects and the scent of flowers. I heard a rustle, as of business, and turning saw a man alight, like an insect, on the porch and pulling out a little note-book set to work observing the motions of an insect in a corner of the wall—watching and writing by turns as if he had been there before and knew just what he wanted.

I heard a bright voice say, "Why, there is Mr. Bee!" and then I noticed that the word "Bee," was embroidered on his hat in illuminated letters.

Waking, I felt the strong influence of another's thought, something plainly intended, as often before and reflected on the lesson given, so suggestive of that patient alertness which never tires even with the utmost of detail; but, like the bee, is ever ready to seize each available moment and store up carefully the precious facts necessary to bear but the thought in hand, or fill out the measure of an idea. Possibilities are infinite, even in the matter of time-saving. To have work in such a shape as to utilize every opportunity of intellectual profit is an important element in success.

L. M. F.

CLAIRVOYANCE.

The English Review of Reviews, in an account of the life of W. Parker Snow, the Arctic explorer, gives two stories of clairvoyance in connection with Sir John Franklin's expedition. The first is by Mr. Parker Snow himself:

What I did see, or fancied I saw, was the following: At 3 o'clock in the morning of January 7, 1850, the curtains of my sleeping-room were drawn aside from the bottom and a picture appeared before my eye. This picture represented a flat ice-

covered region, which from its configuration seemed to be a triangular extension of James Ross's King William's Land, also a portion round the magnetic Pole and another part embracing the estuary of the Great Fish river with the country, including the Boothian Isthmus and all the land between the longitudes of 90 and 100. Two apparently deserted ships were to be seen, one embedded in the ice southwest of the magnetic Pole and northwest of the Point Victory, James Ross's farthest on the off-hand shore of King William's Land. The other ship was away down in a bay—MacLoughlin Bay—or close to O'Reilly Island. Crossing King William's Land and along its shores were a few men, while several bodies lay seemingly lifeless on the ground. Further south, at the mouth of the Great Fish river, also about the Salmon Lakes and Boothia and the Gulf, likewise away to the west, appeared other parties of white men. It seemed to me in my waking dream that they were calling aloud to me for aid, and their call appeared to be strongly sounding in my ears. This so thoroughly startled me, that, as my wife well remembers, and often expresses how it woke her, I sprang out of bed shivering with fright, horror and pity, towards the sitting-room. I found the curtains closed as we had left them, but I promptly threw on my attire, and with the candle I had lit, proceeded to my desk. The early morning was cold, yet I did not appear to want a fire; I was like as though heated enough by what my dream or vision had pictured me. Thus I commenced writing and copied what I wrote. I put on paper what had so singularly come before me. But as I was not a mere so-called "visionary," I also compared what I had written down as apparently seen with what was known or conjectured in regard to the missing explorers. I frequently walked about my room during hours, and I logically reasoned to myself pro and con on every possible bearing of the case that my mind could conceive. I brought all the powers of my intellect upon it, and of what I had mentally seen I drew a map to guide my thoughts. This rough outline map was the original of those exact but larger ones I have since used in my lectures and addresses before institutions or elsewhere. It was before the Royal Geographical Society, the British Association, and various philosophical or learned societies here and in America. A faithful reproduction was again made in 1875, and it is still hanging up on the walls of my present dwelling. Thus nine years before McClintock's discovery, which proved my literal accuracy with regard to the position and fate of the Franklin expedition, though never acknowledged by him or officials, I had a map drawn by me foreshadowing and representing the truth.

The second clairvoyant vision is as follows:

Five months before October, 1849, E. Louisa Coppin, daughter of Captain Coppin, of the Board of Trade at London-derry, died of gastric fever. But no sooner had she died than according to the testimony of her brothers and sisters, her spirit haunted the house. A ball of bluish light was distinctly visible, and all the children declared they saw her going about from room to room, just as she did before death. All the children declared that their little sister Louisa, or Weesy, as they called her, was walking about in the house. A chair, knife, and fork were always placed for her at the table. One night on going to bed her sister told her aunt that she saw written up that Mr. Mackay was dead. Next morning the aunt sent to inquire how Mr. Mackay was. The messenger brought back the news that Mr. Mackay had just been found dead in his bed. Six weeks later the aunt asked her niece to ask Weesy if she could tell them whereabouts Sir John Franklin was. The spirit immediately disappeared, and almost immediately afterwards there appeared on the wall in large, round-hand letters, about three inches in length, the following inscription: "Erebus and Terror, Sir John Franklin, Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent's Inlet, Point Victory, Victoria Channel." After reading the letters, which were bright and shining, on the walls of the room, the question was asked again, and immediately the child saw upon the floor a complete Arctic scene, showing the ships surrounded by ice and almost covered with snow, including a channel that led to the ships. The representation was so vivid that the child shuddered with cold, and clutched hold of her aunt's hand. At the request of the aunt the child drew a small plan of the picture she saw, upon the floor.

When Captain Coppin came home he

compared the child's rough plan with the maps which then existed. It seemed to him impossible that his child could be right, because the existing maps did not show any water-way between Prince Regent's Inlet and Point Victory. But the following year, seeing that the Prince Albert was about to start on an exploring expedition, Captain Coppin crossed over to London and saw Lady Franklin, and gave her the chart. Lady Franklin had only heard half of the story when she suddenly exclaimed, "It is all true—you children are right! Three months before Sir John set sail, we were setting by fire, when he said, 'Jane, if I find any difficulty, I shall seek to return by the American continent, and if I fail in that I shall go by the Great Fish river, and so get to Hudson's Bay territory.'" Lady Franklin communicated Captain Coppin's revelation to Captain Forsyth and Mr. Snow on the very night before the Prince Albert sailed. The original chart was, till her death, the possession of Miss Crocroft, Sir John Franklin's niece, who refuses to give it. Mr. Parker Snow, however, made a copy of the map in his note-book. A curious thing about this was that neither the existing charts showed the inlet, which was discovered and named "Bellet" afterwards, Bellet Strait, an unfortunate French officer who was drowned in 1853.

These statements of the child communicated to Lady Franklin in 1850 were confirmed to the letter by McClintock's voyage of exploration in 1859. McClintock very naturally, and Snow says justly as to its effect upon the voyage, endeavored to pooh-pooh the story when it appeared in 1889, but the evidence of Mr. Parker Snow and the existence of the copy of the map taken down by him from Lady Franklin on the night before the Prince Albert sailed in 1850, seemed to place beyond doubt the fact that if the Admiralty had paid attention to the suggestions and strange notifications given they would have saved the country half-a-million of money, and probably rescued at least one-half of the Franklin Expedition.

PROGRESS OR OTHERWISE.

The phenomena that we get repeat themselves. Rarely is there anything new. Mr. Stead's experiences may prove to be something a little different from what we have had before, but that is not much. We have demonstrated, as we hold, satisfactorily, the existence of a consciousness which is not the consciousness of ordinary life as we think we know it, but is something transcendental and different, whatever we may call it, but we have not got very much, if anything at all, beyond that. That we have got thus far is, of course, a tremendous getting, a getting which should be, and will be, epoch-making, for it is nothing less than the demonstration of another life, which life is a continuance of this. Moreover, it has produced a common starting point for Spiritualists, Theosophists, and Psychical Researchers. How each may regard both base and superstructure is another matter, but there they are. That the world's religions have not known it or have ignored it is their loss and their fault. We are nevertheless not satisfied, and why should we be? How or why it is, we do not know, but the movement which is at the base of all life is part of ourselves, and quietude cannot be our portion. We must have more; we must know more; we must go on. That intelligence exists outside the body, as we call the presentation of the spirit which we know by that name, we believe; but what is that intelligence, and what are the conditions of its being? The repetitions of séances, the iterations of platitudes purporting to come even from the most exalted spirits, telepathy, crystal-vision, all are the outcome of the same thing, and we cannot and must not be satisfied. How, then, is this going-on to be done?

In any branch of physical science, and also in that science which is the science of all sciences, mathematics, there comes a time, and that pretty early, when all expression, that is, all expression necessary for advance, is made in terms of the particular science.

In dynamics, the terminology of dynamics must be used as knowledge proceeds; and what progress could be made in chemistry if the "thought" used in the endeavor to get that progress was not "thought," if we may use the expression, on the chemical plane? The systems of ideas which the advanced organic chemist uses are as far away from the original small investigation of the properties of oxygen and hydrogen as are the systems of ideas in

(Continued on page 18.)

"WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S."

The woman's cause is man's: they rise or sink
Together, dwarf'd or godlike, bond or free:
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal,
Stays all the fair young planet in her hands—
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,
How shall men grow? but work no more alone!
Our place is such: as far as in us lies
We two will serve them both in aiding her—
Will clear away the parasitic forms
That seem to keep her up but drag her down—
Will leave her space to burgeon out of all
Within her—let her make herself her own
To give or keep, to live and learn and be
All that not harms distinctive womanhood.
For woman is not undeveloped man,
But diverse: could we make her as the man,
Sweet Love were slain: his dearest bond is this,
Not like to like, but like in difference.
Yet in the long years liker must they grow:
The man be more of woman, she of man;
He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
She mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind;
Till at the last she set herself to man,
Like perfect music unto noble words.

—TENNYSON, The Princess.

CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

The World's Congress of Representative Women is a thing of the past, but its proceedings will long be remembered by those who witnessed them. To say that, in the grade and number of those who attended its sessions, in their enthusiasm, in the range of subjects presented and the widely separated countries represented, the Congress far exceeded the wildest hopes of its promoters, is only to indicate a few general truths, volumes would be necessary to give its true history.

On the morning of the 15th Congress convened in the great hall of Columbus, in the Annex of the Art Memorial Palace of Chicago, where it was formally opened by the President of the World's Congress Auxiliary, C. C. Bonny, who introduced the President of the Woman's Branch, Mrs. Palmer, and Mrs. Henriotin.

From the first an overflowing crowd compelled sessions to be held simultaneously in other large halls, all of which were of surpassing interest.

It was at first supposed that only triplicate meetings would be needed, but the multitude increased hour by hour, until finally a crowd surged through the immense halls of the building, and crammed every avenue and room, so that no less than nine separate sessions were held at the same time. These, not only convened during the morning and evening hours as had been planned, but they occupied the afternoons, as well.

Delegates from England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Peru, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Russia, Bohemia, Finland, Denmark, Greece, Scandinavia, Poland, Australia and New South Wales, in fact from every civilized country except Turkey, presented reports upon the condition of women in their several quarters of the globe.

To each of the eight departments into which the Congress was divided, were assigned a sufficient number of halls to accommodate those interested in each. These conferences were upon Education, Industry, Literature and Art; Philanthropy and Charity; Moral and Social Reform; Religion; Civil Law and Government, and Science and Philosophy. In each case women distinguished in their various ways, were chairmen of the conferences, and introduced other delegates, who gave papers or engaged in the discussion of subjects so considered.

Susan B. Anthony related an amusing incident at the Congress of Representative Women that will illustrate the vast advance made in the position of women in the last half century. It was early in the fifties and the occasion was a convention of school teachers, of which the women numbered about a thousand and the men two hundred. In spite of the predominance of the feminine element, and that many of the matters before the meeting were disposed of in a manner not at all satisfactory to the women, not one dared to say a word, till Miss Anthony, with the same dauntless spirit she has manifested

ever since, rose and asked the chairman if she might address the meeting. A bomb-to-day could cause no greater consternation; but, after considerable discussion, Miss Anthony had the floor, made her speech and carried the day. After the meeting was adjourned one of the men came to her and said: "Miss Anthony, you made a good speech, a very good speech, but I would sooner see my wife and daughters in their graves than have them do what you have done."

If that man is alive to-day, and could have attended even one session of the Congress held in Chicago last week, he would hardly have believed his eyes and ears. In the spacious halls of the beautiful Art Palace, women from all quarters of the globe, in half the languages of Europe, have discussed every conceivable subject of interest to women. It was estimated that the daily attendance was ten thousand. Overflow meetings were held in smaller rooms to satisfy the disappointed people who could not gain admission to either of the main assembly halls, and even then many were obliged to go away. Catholics, Jews, Mormons, and Christians of every sect have discussed questions of religion and philanthropic measures to alleviate the condition of the masses. Actresses who are known to the public only as the personifications of some dramatists, threw aside the mask and buskin and in earnest language gave their ideas on woman and her relation to the stage and society. The pioneers of the suffrage movement, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Isabella Beecher Hooker, and many others added their voice to the suffrage cause. It must have been a great satisfaction to these women, after all the trials and abuse they suffered in the early days, to see the vast and enthusiastic audiences gathered to listen sympathetically. They must have felt paid for the earnest efforts of the past.

On Sunday the services were conducted by women, and a fine musical programme was given in the evening, an interesting feature of which was a concerto performed by an orchestra of fifteen harps. The sermon of the morning was by Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who has a fine face, beaming with kindly feeling, and a winning personality. This woman has known what a struggle success sometimes means for a woman. She was a little child when her parents came from England and settled in the wilds of Michigan. Her first start in education was by the aid of old newspapers with which the walls of the cabin were lined; but with everything to contend against, she succeeded in becoming a doctor of medicine and a minister of the Methodist church.

A woman who by the organization of the National Council of Women of the United States has done effective work for the Congress is Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, who is well known as a lecturer, editor and author. Her husband and she conduct a classical school for girls, and work side by side. It was Mrs. Sewall, who in a personal interview with the Empress Frederick, secured her interest and co-operation in the Congress. Mrs. Clara Barton is another interesting person in the brilliant galaxy, who at the last Congress of the Red Cross Society in Geneva, as the representative of the United States, sat alone, the only woman among the celebrated men gathered together to discuss the best means of alleviating the sufferings of war and plague.

But it would be impossible to even name all the distinguished women who were there. Scarcely a brilliant name is missing for those who could not come in person, sent papers to be read by others. The great questions of the day were not the only topics discussed, for the very feminine subjects of housekeeping, servants, dress, mission work, temperance and all the conservative themes had a place.

Prof. Swing, in speaking of the Congress, said in his sermon of the Sunday preceding the Congress:

"The beauty of to-morrow's May day will be found in the fact that it will not point to some favored person in some land less civilized than savage, but it will point to a complete new hemisphere in life. It will crown as May queen, not the favorite of some despot, but a vast enlightened womanhood. Its carved monument is for every wife and daughter. The snow-white memorial stands for all. All this splendor and new beauty comes not from the enforced labor of a helpless people, but it all rises up out of woman's new greatness and new liberty."

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who is in favor of woman's suffrage, having seen it

tried successfully in his own state, says: "It has been said that the women best qualified to vote would not go to the polls if they had the privilege. Actual experience in Wyoming has shown that assertion to be false. The women vote there without distinction of class and they like it. There are fewer stay-at-homes among the women than among the men."

It is likely that a bill which has already passed the House will pass the Senate of Michigan, granting suffrage to women at school, village and city elections. It contains an educational provision, inserted at the request of the women, which requires that such electors shall be able to read the State Constitution in the English language.

A discussion arose during the session of the Congress devoted to dress reform as to whether women dressed to please men or women, and at a time when the argument was becoming very lively, a young matron decisively settled it by saying: "For women, of course. If it were for men, society would be a vast corps de ballet."

Jerry Simpson favors woman's suffrage and said the other day: "If women vote in this State, Kansas will go Republican for ten years; but, nevertheless, they ought to have the ballot if they want it."

Representative Boutelle, of Maine, says: "I believe in woman's suffrage. I never could see the logic of the reasoning which confines the suffrage to men."

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, says "I am heartily in favor of an amendment to the constitution giving women the right to vote."

Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, said: "I have been an ardent advocate of woman suffrage for years."

Says the Banner of Light: Let us not deceive ourselves, fellow-countrymen. The closed gates of the Columbian Fair on Sunday mean more than a temporary triumph of bigotry; and if by any means, yielding to the popular pressure of the hour, those gates are opened on Sunday, the spirit of religious intolerance which exists in this land—and which primarily closed them—has clearly shown itself (even if obliged temporarily to recede, from policy) and all may read on its Pharisaic phylactery the blistering legend: "God-in-the-Constitution!" The General Conference of Seventh-Day Baptists have issued an appeal and remonstrance against the action of Congress in closing the World's Fair on Sunday, as deciding a religious controversy, and establishing a religious institution by legislative process—and their protest is valid. The vital point made in the resolutions adopted by the Conference is that this "closing" artifice is but the first long step taken toward establishing a "national religion." It is, say they, a serious departure from that generous disposition of this government, which, offering an asylum to the persecuted and oppressed of every nation and religion, has made this nation the glory of the ages, and the admiration of the world. But instead of holding forth an asylum to the persecuted, they are themselves a signal of persecution. They (these Sunday-closing legislators) degrade from the equal rank of citizens all whose opinions in religion do not bend to those of the governmental authority. And henceforth, if this legislation is to stand, the magnanimous sufferer from this cruel scourge in foreign regions must view this action of our government as a beacon on our coast to warn him that now there is on earth no haven where he may be secure from religious oppression and persecution. The Conference declared we have full right to be religious, or not religious, to worship, or not to worship, to observe a day, or not to observe it, according to the dictates of our own consciences, and the convictions of our own minds.

"WORTH A GUINNEY"

BL
They are b.
not try a bo:

**BEECH
PILL**
for the disorder
"grow old"



and Nervous
place of an ent
**COVERED W
SOL**
Of all druggists
New York

Why She Became

BY ABBY A.

The author, the daughter of the celebrated Adoniram Judson, gives an account of the psychical experiences which led her into the lecture field. The book is a portrait of the author and consists of selected poems, communications from various persons, and twelve lectures on a variety of topics, such as: "What is Spiritualism?" "Do Spiritualists Believe in God?" "Personal Evidences of Spiritualism;" "Unreasonable Dogmas;" "What Jesus Really Taught;" "Spiritualism of Jesus;" "Spiritualism the Foundation of all Religions;" "How to Investigate Spiritualism;" "What is Death?" "Astro-nomical Location of the Spirit-world" and "The Future Religion of the World." This volume is especially fitted for missionary work to all interested in Spiritualism.

The book is tastefully bound in cloth. Pp. 263. Price, \$1.00, postage, 10 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

If

that is pleasant and profitable, so immediately. We teach men to earn from \$5 per day to \$3000 per day. If you had previous experience, an employment at which they can make capital unnecessary. A trial will cost. Write to-day and address:

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,

Box 1001.

Augusta,

THE BIOGEN SERIES

Consists of concise Essays on Living Questions of the day or of historical research in Religion, Science and Philosophy, prepared by writers of the most eminent ability. Under the editorial direction of Dr. Elliott Coues.

NO. 1. "BIOGEN;" A Speculation on the Origin and Nature of Life. By Dr. Coues. Now in its Sixth Edition.

NO. 2. "THE DEMON OF DARWIN." By the author of "Biogen." Now Third Edition.

NO. 3. "A BUDDHIST CATECHISM." By H. S. Olcott. With Notes by Elliott Coues. Third American Edition.

NO. 4. "CAN MATTER THINK?" By an Occultist. With Introduction and Appendix by Elliott Coues. A New Edition.

NO. 5. "KUTHUMI;" The True and Complete Economy of Human Life. A New Edition. Rewritten and Prefaced by Elliott Coues.

NO. 6. "A WOMAN IN THE CAN." Professor Coues. Washington, 1887. Edition. Now first added to the Biogen new Introduction by Elizabeth Cavassa. Price, 50 cents each.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

Heaven Revised.

A Narrative of Personal Experiences After the Change Called Death.

By MRS. E. B. DUFFY.

An exchange in reviewing this work truly says: "This is a narrative of personal experiences after death, of a spirit that returns and gives it graphically, through the medium. It is just the thing for a neophyte to read, who desires to know something of the beyond, being one of the most common sense productions we have seen in Spiritual literature for many a day."

Another says: "This is an exposition of Spiritual philosophy, from the pen of one who is thoroughly imbued with the new light of Spiritual science, and there is nothing in the work that can offend the most fastidious critic of the orthodox school. Altogether it is well worth careful reading by all candid minds."

Pamphlet, 101 pp. Price 25 cents

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

REVIEWS.

Under this head are for sale at, through the office of THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

Platonism. A Series of Lectures by Pater, A Fellow of Brasenose College, New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 256, cloth. Price, \$1.75.

Platonism, a series of lectures by Pater, a fellow of Brasenose College, New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 256, cloth. Price, \$1.75. The lectures of which this volume is composed were written for delivery to some students of philosophy and they are published at large, with the influence than was printed. By Pater, not Neo-Platonism, which he has in common with Plato's own writings. Motion, "Plato and the Sophists," "The Doctrine of Ideas," "The Theory of Ideas," "The Rhetoric," these are the titles of the lectures. The author, a scholar, who has been thoroughly acquainted with the thought, as well as with the lives of the great philosophers, and certainly even though he has carefully read this work without it discusses disputed points in a vigorous and masterful manner. It brings the thought of Plato within the reach of those who will never be able to go through the works of the ancient philosopher in the original. Dr. Pater is known as one of the most cultivated of living English critics and whatever he writes is written with great care and taste. The polish of the style and the refinement of the thought in this work, as in his previous works, are very marked. He is a man of strong artistic feeling, trained in literature as well as in art history. Dr. Pater's previous works are "Appreciations," "Marius the Epicurean," "The Renaissance," "Imaginary Portraits." Those who have read any of these will desire to become acquainted with some of his thoughts.

Antique and Modern. By B. Reed, Member of the Society of Great Britain. The International Congress of the Author of Hindu Literature, pp. 434. Chicago: S. C. & Co. \$2.50.

B. Reed, who is a Chicago woman, gained honors by presenting in a popular manner the thought, religion, customs, habits, etc., of ancient India. Now she puts the reading public under added obligations for another valuable work on the literature of Persia, in which, in common with the literature of the Orient, there has been a growing interest the last few years. Mrs. Reed has given years to the work of collecting and condensing the historic facts in this and previous volumes, and in presenting them and in giving them to the public in a manner adapted to the general reader. She has spared no pains to attain accuracy of statement. She has not only had the advantage of the Chicago Public Library, where there is a vast amount of Oriental lore accessible to the student, but she has received valuable advice and aid from distinguished authors of Europe, among whom may be mentioned such men as Prof. A. H. Sayce, Williams, and Dr. R. Ross, of the University of London. She traces with a hand the development of the literature of Persia from the earliest times until it was practically extinguished by priestly and political oppression. The work contains twelve chapters: The Literature of Nineveh, Physical Features of Persia, Persian Art and Manuscripts, Persian Romance, Historical Tablets, the Mythology and Poetry of Persia, its mythical mountains, rivers, and birds, the Period of the Zend-Avesta, its derivation and language, its teachings in regard to marriage, disposition of the dead, future rewards and punishments, the Koran and its teachings; these and many other subjects are treated in this volume with great clearness and fullness. Analysis of many of the greater literary monuments are given, together with translations of copious extracts therefrom. The book has for its frontispiece a beautiful fac simile of a portion of the title page of an illuminated Persian manuscript, one of great value, obtained by the courtesy of Prof. Max Muller. This is a copy of the Shah Namah, which is a large folio, the pages

being beautifully written in four columns and each page illuminated with delicate paintings. The old manuscript was purchased for the India House collection at the celebrated Hastings sale a quarter of a century ago. The stories, poems, incidents, etc., related in this book are of a character not only to interest students, but common readers, those who need something more than a prosaic statement to interest them. The book is full of life, unlike any other book relating to ancient literature and scenes that has come within our observation. Carlyle says: "If a book has come from the heart, it will contrive to reach the heart of others." Certainly this book must have come from the heart, from an intense love of the subject, without which it could not have been made the deeply interesting work that it is. If space permitted we should be glad to make some extracts to show the style of the author and the character of the literature of the ancient country about which she writes. We must refer the reader to the work itself, which will certainly repay perusal by any one who wishes to know of the life and thought and doings of one of the most remarkable people of antiquity. Mrs. Reed deserves great credit for her painstaking and thorough work in bringing knowledge of Persia to the common people in a form at once attractive and instructive, and S. C. Griggs & Co. have done their work in a manner not less creditable as publishers.

Napoleon. A Drama. By Richmond Sheffield Dement. Chicago: Knight, Leonard & Co. 1893. Pp. 183. Cloth.

The author of this work thinks that the limits of the stage are as circumscribed as the canvas and he urges that "the demands of the sublimity of earth's pictures are not more inexorable than the career of Napoleon." He adds: "This has been at once the spur and the discouragement and I can but trust the present work will be more satisfactory to others than it is to myself." Mr. Dement has endeavored to portray Napoleon as he thinks he will appear in the future. He claims to have reached his present estimate of the great warrior by careful comparisons of histories, contemporaneous with and subsequent to the scenes which the work describes. He says that the powers which sought the overthrow of popular government in France as a safe-guard to monarchy, as a matter of self-defense opposed Napoleon as the head of the French nation and produced that distrust which became so general. "Distrust led to estrangement, estrangement to deceit, deceit to intrigue and intrigue to hate." The author assumes that Napoleon was possessed of no less an idea than that his course was directed by an actual presiding deity whom he personified as Fate, and that in Fate he recognized no less power than God himself. The affection of Napoleon for Josephine, than which no higher or tenderer or deeper love between husband and wife ever existed, had to yield because Napoleon thought heaven and earth stood in waiting for his action. There is no attempt to adhere strictly to historical accuracy when the interests of the play demand a deviation, and indeed it is our conviction that there is no more departure from the truth in the statement of historical facts than there is in the estimate of the great genius who, after making Europe resound with the clamor of arms, ends his earthly life on the barren isle of St. Helena. At the same time, the work shows considerable dramatic power and is not without poetic merit.

The Unauthorized History of Columbus. Composed in good faith by Walt McDougall. Containing no Maps, References or Facts and Warranted free from all injurious substances whatsoever. McDougall Publishing Company, Newark, N. J. Pp. 163. Paper. Price, 25 cents.

The author of this work assuming that no correct history of Columbus had ever been written, undertook a work which should be worthy of his own gifted self and of the great discoverer, and which should be a beacon light to future historians. There is, as the author says, "Nothing in this book that will bring a blush of shame to any cheek," but there are some comical illustrations and burlesques, which show that the funny side of the author's nature is the most prominent in his intellectual makeup.

Lost In A Great City. By Amanda M. Douglas. Boston: Lee and Shepard Publishers. Pp. 268, paper. Price, fifty cents. In spite of the fact that the author has

chosen the rather trite theme of a child lost in New York, the various steps of the intricate plot are worked out so ingeniously that the reader is intensely interested in the fortunes of beautiful "Queen-Titania," who through all her hard and bitter experiences, keeps her childish sweetness and purity of soul. The various habits of the theatre, the Mullins family, Miss Maderia, Dick Bridger and many others in the book are exceedingly well drawn and true to life, while the glimpses behind the scenes and the details of the hardships attending the career of the little dancer, will have a salutary effect on many young readers, who see only the glamour of the gauze and tinsel. While there is nothing didactic in this charming and wholesome tale, it is dominated by a high moral purpose, the story is well told and interesting from the first page to the last.

"Scenes from Every Land." A collection of over 500 fine photographic views, size 11 1/2 by 14 inches, designed to take the place of an extended tour of the globe, and embracing the most beautiful, interesting and striking scenes that direct the traveler abroad, the whole forming a photographic panorama of the world. With an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, and descriptions of the different scenes by Edward Everett Hale, D. D.; Washington Gladden, D. D.; Russell Conwell, D. D.; Hamilton W. Mabie, LL. B., Lit. D.; S. F. Scovel, D. D., LL. D.; C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D.; Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge; Hon. Henry Watterson, J. H. W. Stuckenburg, D. D., of Berlin, Germany, and other talented writers; edited by Thomas Lowell Knox, Springfield, Ohio; Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

This is a fine portfolio volume, bound in half-levant and printed on extra heavy enameled paper. It consists of five hundred large engravings made from photographs. These are remarkably clear and the subjects well selected. It will doubtless receive a favorable reception from the traveler to whom it will recall many a familiar scene, while the stay-at-home may journey through the famous cities of the world; visit time-honored ruins of castle, abbey, tower or amphitheatre; worship in Gothic or early Norman cathedral; hear the muezzin in eastern mosque; stroll in the gardens of the Tuileries, under the trees of Fontainebleau or through the long galleries of the Louvre and Luxem-

(Continued on page 11.)

Hood's Cures



Rev. D. E. Burns Of Alexandria, N. H.

For Impure Blood And Loss of Appetite! Good Health Ever Since Taking Hood's.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for humor in the blood and loss of appetite, and the effect was very satisfactory. The medicine thoroughly purified my blood and gave me such an appetite that the folks could hardly cook enough for me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to eat. I have been in good health ever since and recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends. I also think highly of Hood's Pills and always carry them with me." REV. D. E. BURNS, Alexandria, N. H.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies



OR Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Open Door, OR THE SECRET OF JESUS

BY JOHN HAMLIN DEWEY, M. D.

The author dedicates this book to "Those who look, pray and work for the spiritual emancipation and transfiguration of humanity; and he believes it is a key to spiritual emancipation, illustration and mastery."

The exposition of the divine possibilities of humanity given in this book is based upon the recognition of a psychical and spiritual side to both nature and man. "In recognizing a super-sensuous and spiritual realm to which we are related," says the author, "we must reckon it as a portion of the universe to which we belong, and our relations to it and its influence upon us as perfectly natural and legitimate under normal conditions."

"This book is an earnest effort from the standpoint of a seer, to become a help not an oracle for others, and to so unfold the law and conditions through which the spiritual consciousness is attained and the emancipation of mind realized... that the truth may be practically and readily tested by all who desire to know it for themselves.... That the words of this book may lift many to the mount of vision to behold the nearness of the kingdom, and inspire them with boldness and courage to enter in and possess its treasures, is the prayer of the author."

The work is printed from large clear type and covers 150 pages. Price, 30 cents, postage 6 cents.

THIS GREAT SPIRITUAL REMEDIES.

MRS. SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS

"Our family think there is nothing like the Positive and Negative Powders" - so says J. H. Wiggins, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and so says everybody.

Buy the POSITIVES for Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Liver Complaint, Heart Disease, Kidney Complaints, Neuralgia, Headache, Female Diseases, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and all active and acute diseases.

Buy the NEGATIVES for Paralysis, Deafness, Anæmia, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers. Buy a box of POSITIVE and NEGATIVE (half and half) for Chills and Fever. Mailed, postpaid, for \$1.00 a box or six boxes for \$5.00.

PLANCHETTE.

The Scientific Planchette.

Improved from the Original Pattern of 1860.

Many devices and instruments have been invented since Planchette first appeared but none of them have ever answered the purpose so well.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Place Planchette on a sheet of paper (printing or wrapping paper will answer), then place the hand lightly on the board; in a few minutes it begins to move and is ready to answer mental or spoken questions. It will not work for everybody; but when a party of three or four come together it is almost certain that some one of the number will have the peculiar power necessary to enable Planchette to display its mysterious workings. If one be unsuccessful let two try it together.

That Planchette is capable of affording constant entertainment is well established by thirty years' use, nor is it less likely to afford instruction. Innumerable cases are on record where it has been the means of conveying messages from spirits to mortals. Planchette offers a wide and never ending field for speculation and experiment.

Price, 75 cents. Sent by mail packed in straw-board box free of postage. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE

REVIEWS.

Under this head are for sale at, through the office of THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL.

Platonism. A Series of Lectures by Pater, A Fellow of Brasenose College, New York: Macmillan & Co. Pp. 256, cloth. Price, \$1.75. The volume is written for delivery to some students of philosophy and they are of value to the public at large, with the influence than was printed. By Pater, not Neo-Platonism, which he has in common with Plato's own writings. Motion, "Plato and the Sophists," "The Theory of Ideas," "The Republic," "The Symposium," "The Phaedrus," "The Critias," "The Meno," "The Parmenides," "The Theaetetus," "The Sophist," "The Statesman," "The Timaeus," "The Critique of Plato," "The Critique of Aristotle," "The Critique of the Middle Ages," "The Critique of the Renaissance," "The Critique of the Modern Age." Those who have read any of these works will desire to become acquainted with some of the great thinkers.

Platonism, Ancient and Modern. By B. Reed, Member of the Society of Great Britain, the International Congress of the Author of Hindu Literature, Chicago: S. C. Co. Pp. 431. Chicago: S. C. Co. \$2.50. B. Reed, who is a Chicago woman, gained honors by presenting in a popular manner the thought, religion, customs, habits, etc., of ancient India. Now she puts the reading public under added obligations for another valuable work on the literature of Persia, in which, in common with the literature of the Orient, there has been a growing interest the last few years. Mrs. Reed has given years to the work of collecting and condensing the historic facts in this and previous volumes, and in presenting them and in giving them to the public in a manner adapted to the general reader. She has spared no pains to attain accuracy of statement. She has not only had the advantage of the Chicago Public Library, where there is a vast amount of Oriental lore accessible to the student, but she has received valuable advice and aid from distinguished authors of Europe, among whom may be mentioned such men as Prof. A. H. Sayce, W. Williams, and Dr. R. Ross, of the University of London. She traces with a sure hand the development of the literature of Persia from the earliest times until it was practically extinguished by priestly and political oppression. The work contains twelve chapters: The Literature of Nineveh, Physical Features of Persia, Persian Art and Manuscripts, Persian Romance, Historical Tablets, the Mythology and Poetry of Persia, its mythical mountains, rivers, and birds, the Period of the Zend-Avesta, its derivation and language, its teachings in regard to marriage, disposition of the dead, future rewards and punishments, the Koran and its teachings; these and many other subjects are treated in this volume with great clearness and fullness. Analysis of many of the greater literary monuments are given, together with translations of copious extracts therefrom. The book has for its frontispiece a beautiful fac simile of a portion of the title page of an illuminated Persian manuscript, one of great value, obtained by the courtesy of Prof. Max Muller. This is a copy of the Shah Namah, which is a large folio, the pages

being beautifully written in four columns and each page illuminated with delicate paintings. The old manuscript was purchased for the India House collection at the celebrated Hastings sale a quarter of a century ago. The stories, poems, incidents, etc., related in this book are of a character not only to interest students, but common readers, those who need something more than a prosaic statement to interest them. The book is full of life, unlike any other book relating to ancient literature and scenes that has come within our observation. Carlyle says: "If a book has come from the heart, it will contrive to reach the heart of others." Certainly this book must have come from the heart, from an intense love of the subject, without which it could not have been made the deeply interesting work that it is. If space permitted we should be glad to make some extracts to show the style of the author and the character of the literature of the ancient country about which she writes. We must refer the reader to the work itself, which will certainly repay perusal by any one who wishes to know of the life and thought and doings of one of the most remarkable people of antiquity. Mrs. Reed deserves great credit for her painstaking and thorough work in bringing knowledge of Persia to the common people in a form at once attractive and instructive, and S. C. Griggs & Co. have done their work in a manner not less creditable as publishers.

Napoleon. A Drama. By Richmond Sheffield Dement, Chicago: Knight, Leonard & Co. 1893. Pp. 183. Cloth. The author of this work thinks that the limits of the stage are as circumscribed as the canvas and he urges that "the demands of the sublimest of earth's pictures are not more inexorable than the career of Napoleon." He adds: "This has been at once the spur and the discouragement and I can but trust the present work will be more satisfactory to others than it is to myself." Mr. Dement has endeavored to portray Napoleon as he thinks he will appear in the future. He claims to have reached his present estimate of the great warrior by careful comparisons of histories, contemporaneous with and subsequent to the scenes which the work describes. He says that the powers which sought the overthrow of popular government in France as a safe-guard to monarchy, as a matter of self-defense opposed Napoleon as the head of the French nation and produced that distrust which became so general. "Distrust led to estrangement, estrangement to deceit, deceit to intrigue and intrigue to hate." The author assumes that Napoleon was possessed of no less an idea than that his course was directed by an actual presiding deity whom he personified as Fate, and that in Fate he recognized no less power than God himself. The affection of Napoleon for Josephine, than which no higher or tenderer or deeper love between husband and wife ever existed, had to yield because Napoleon thought heaven and earth stood in waiting for his action. There is no attempt to adhere strictly to historical accuracy when the interests of the play demand a deviation, and indeed it is our conviction that there is no more departure from the truth in the statement of historical facts than there is in the estimate of the great genius who, after making Europe resound with the clamor of arms, ends his earthly life on the barren isle of St. Helena. At the same time, the work shows considerable dramatic power and is not without poetic merit.

The Unauthorized History of Columbus. Composed in good faith by Walt McDougall. Containing no Maps, References or Facts and Warranted free from all injurious substances whatsoever. McDougall Publishing Company, Newark, N. J. Pp. 163. Paper. Price, 25 cents. The author of this work assuming that no correct history of Columbus had ever been written, undertook a work which should be worthy of his own gifted self and of the great discoverer, and which should be a beacon light to future historians. There is, as the author says, "Nothing in this book that will bring a blush of shame to any cheek," but there are some comical illustrations and burlesques, which show that the funny side of the author's nature is the most prominent in his intellectual makeup.

Lost In A Great City. By Amanda M. Douglas. Boston: Lee and Shepard Publishers. Pp. 268. Paper. Price, fifty cents. In spite of the fact that the author has

chosen the rather trite theme of a child lost in New York, the various steps of the intricate plot are worked out so ingeniously that the reader is intensely interested in the fortunes of beautiful "Queen Titania," who through all her hard and bitter experiences, keeps her childish sweetness and purity of soul. The various habits of the theatre, the Mullins family, Miss Maderia, Dick Bridger and many others in the book are exceedingly well drawn and true to life, while the glimpses behind the scenes and the details of the hardships attending the career of the little dancer, will have a salutary effect on many young readers, who see only the glamour of the gauze and tinsel. While there is nothing didactic in this charming and wholesome tale, it is dominated by a high moral purpose, the story is well told and interesting from the first page to the last.

"Scenes from Every Land." A collection of over 500 fine photographic views, size 11 1/2 by 14 1/2 inches, designed to take the place of an extended tour of the globe, and embracing the most beautiful, interesting and striking scenes that divert the traveler abroad, the whole forming a photographic panorama of the world. With an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, and descriptions of the different scenes by Edward Everett Hale, D. D.; Washington Gladden, D. D.; Russell Conwell, D. D.; Hamilton W. Mabie, LL. B., LL. D.; S. E. Scovel, D. D., LL. D.; C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D.; Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge; Hon. Henry Watterson, J. H. W. Stuckenburg, D. D., of Berlin, Germany, and other talented writers; edited by Thomas Lowell Knox, Springfield, Ohio; Mast. Crowell & Kirkpatrick.

This is a fine portfolio volume, bound in half-leather and printed on extra heavy enameled paper. It consists of five hundred large engravings made from photographs. These are remarkably clear and the subjects well selected. It will doubtless receive a favorable reception from the traveler, to whom it will recall many a familiar scene, while the stay-at-home may journey through the famous cities of the world; visit time-honored ruins of castle, abbey, tower or amphitheatre; worship in Gothic or early Norman cathedral; hear the muezzin in eastern mosque; stroll in the gardens of the Tuileries, under the trees of Fontainebleau or through the long galleries of the Louvre and Luxem.

(Continued on page 11.)

Hood's Cures



Rev. D. E. Burns Of Alexandria, N. H.

For Impure Blood And Loss of Appetite Good Health Ever Since Taking Hood's.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for humor in the blood and loss of appetite, and the effect was very satisfactory. The medicine thoroughly purified my blood and gave me such an appetite that the folks could hardly cook enough for me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to eat. I have been in good health ever since and recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends. I also think highly of Hood's Pills and always carry them with me." REV. D. E. BURNS, Alexandria, N. H.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies



Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

The Open Door, OR THE SECRET OF JESUS

BY JOHN HAMLIN DEWEY, M. D.

The author dedicates this book to "Those who look, pray and work for the spiritual emancipation and transfiguration of humanity; and he believes it is a key to spiritual emancipation, illustration and mastery."

The exposition of the divine possibilities of humanity given in this book is based upon the recognition of a psychical and spiritual side to both nature and man. "In recognizing a super-sensuous and spiritual realm to which we are related," says the author, "we must reckon it as a portion of the universe to which we belong, and our relations to it and its influence upon us as perfectly natural and legitimate under normal conditions."

"This book is an earnest effort from the standpoint of a seer, to become a help not an oracle for others, and to so unfold the law and conditions through which the spiritual consciousness is attained and the emancipation of mind realized... that the truth may be practically and readily tested by all who desire to know it for themselves... That the words of this book may lift many to the mount of vision to behold the nearness of the kingdom, and inspire them with boldness and courage to enter in and possess its treasures, is the prayer of the author."

The work is printed from large clear type and covers 156 pages.

Price, 30 cents, postage 6 cents.

THE GREAT SPIRITUAL REMEDIES.

MRS. SPENCE'S POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS.

"Our family think there is nothing like the Positive and Negative Powders" - so says J. H. Higgins, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and so says everybody.

Buy the POSITIVES for Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Liver Complaint, Heart Disease, Kidney Complaints, Neuralgia, Headache, Female Diseases, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and all active and acute diseases.

Buy the NEGATIVES for Paralysis, Deafness, Amnesia, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers. Buy a box of POSITIVE and NEGATIVE (half and half) for Chills and Fever.

Mailed, postpaid, for \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00.

PLANCHETTE.

The Scientific Planchette.

Improved from the Original Pattern of 1860.

Many devices and instruments have been invented since Planchette first appeared but none of them have ever answered the purpose so well.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place Planchette on a sheet of paper (printing or wrapping paper will answer), then place the hand lightly on the board; in a few minutes it begins to move and is ready to answer mental or spoken questions. It will not work for everybody; but when a party of three or four come together it is almost certain that some one of the number will have the peculiar power necessary to enable Planchette to display its mysterious workings. If one be unsuccessful let two try it together.

That Planchette is capable of affording constant entertainment is well established by thirty years' use, nor is it less likely to afford instruction. Innumerable cases are on record where it has been the means of conveying messages from spirits to mortals. Planchette offers a wide and never-ending field for speculation and experiment.

Price, 75 cents. Sent by mail packed in straw-board box free of postage.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL Office

BOOK REVIEWS.

(Continued from page 10.)

bourg; scale the Alps or rest in the shadow of graceful palms.

One fine feature of the book is the reproduction of pictures of famous artists, among whom are Horace Vernet, Doré, David, Bouguereau, Knaus, Kaulbach, Turner, etc. Below each picture is a description written by men well qualified to do so, Edward Everett Hale, Washington Gladden, Henry Watterson and many other equally talented writers. There is an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, an article "London and Paris," by Henry Watterson and one on "American Progress" by Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge.

It is a book especially valuable to any one contemplating a trip abroad, as it serves to familiarize the reader with the principal places of interest of the world.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Pieces to Speak." By Emma Lee Benedict. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, No. 10 Milk street, 1893. Pp. 113. Price, fifty cents.

"The Poet and the Man." Recollections and Appreciations of James Russell Lowell. By Francis H. Underwood, LL.D. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, 1893. Pp. 138. Cloth. Price, \$1.00.

"Manual Training." Elementary Woodwork. A Series of Sixteen Lessons Taught in the Senior Grammar Grade at Springfield, Mass., and Designed to give Fundamental Instruction in use of all the Principal Tools needed in Carpentry and Joinery. By George B. Kilbon. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, 1893. Pp. 99. Cloth. Price, seventy-five cents; postage, ten cents.

"Strange Sights Abroad." of a Voyage in European Waters. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard, publishers, 1893. Pp. 305. Price, \$1.25.

MAGAZINES.

"Shall the World's Fair be Closed on Sunday?" is the title of an admirable and timely paper by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the Freethinkers Magazine for May. In her old age Mrs. Stanton writes, so far as we can judge, with as much vigor as she did thirty or forty years ago. George Jacob Holyoke, Hador Genone, Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler and the Wisconsin poet, Nelly Booth Simmons, are among the other contributors. H. L. Green, Buffalo, N. Y. \$2.00 per annum. —After two years of incessant labor, the World's Columbian Exposition is open to the world. The "World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated," authentic organ of the Fair, established February, 1891, has kept pace with the great enterprise. This is shown by the complete and excellent "Opening Souvenir Number," the May issue of this magazine. As an illustrated work, the May issue far surpasses any previous number. It has a specially designed lithographed cover emblematical of the occasion. Among the more prominent illustrations are the frontispiece "Senor Dupuy de Lome," Commissioner General from Spain to the Exposition; full-page illustrations of "Opening Ceremonies," "Horticultural Domes," "View on the Lagoon," "Silver Statue of Montana," "Miss Ada Rehan," "Great Terminal Station," "Locomotive Samson," "Will of Queen Isabella," "Among the State Buildings" and many others of interest. This number is the richest yet published, and as this is the only publication entirely devoted to the Exposition interests, while answering for a complete guide, the entire issues will form an authentic history of the World's Columbian Exposition. Sample copy of opening issue sent for twenty-five cents in stamps. J. B. Campbell, 159 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

THE SUMMER TOURS

Of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivalled in their variety, picturesqueness and comfort, embracing the best routes to Petoskey, Mackinac Island and Michigan resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousands Islands and the St. Lawrence river, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes and the New England Sea Coast.

A copy will be sent upon application to O. W. Ruggles, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

Sick-Headache? Beecham's Pills will relieve.



IN GLASS.
That's the way Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets come. And it's a more important point than you think. It keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes.

They're put up in a better way, and they act in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward that sometimes leaves you worse off than before. In that way, they cure permanently, Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get. There's nothing likely to be "just as good."

Theodore Parker, the great Boston preacher, whose brave struggle for freedom in thought and deed has made his name a watchword of progress, left behind him a priceless legacy in the glowing passages of unpublished sermons which Rufus Leighton, his stenographer, gathered after his death into *Lessons from the World of Matter and the World of Man*, a handsome volume of 430 large pages, with Parker's portrait. Cloth, \$1.25; paper, 50 cents, at the bookstores.

Liberty and Life, by F. P. Powell, is a volume of clear, simple, eloquent discourses explaining the changes in religious thought that are made necessary by the conclusions of modern science. To those who care for religion, but realize the absurdities of much in popular theology, LIBERTY AND LIFE will be helpful—inspiring. Cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents, at the bookstores.

UNITY A weekly journal of a religion that is rational and a rationalism that is religious. Thirty-two columns, including a liberal sermon or lecture, a review of current events and a number of timely editorial and contributed articles. UNITY's motto is, "Freedom, Fellowship and Character in Religion." \$1.00 a year.

SPECIAL COUPON OFFER:
FOR 40 CENTS, with this coupon, we will send Unity ten weeks, on trial, and both the books named above.
FOR \$1.00, with this coupon, we will send Unity one year to a new name and both the books named above.

We pay postage on books. Remit by postal order or express money order at our risk.
Charles H. Kerr & Co., Publishers,
175 Dearborn St., Chicago.
Send stamp for book catalogue.

Do you use Cuts?
ENGRAVINGS
WOOD for portraits, buildings, machinery, catalogue and mechanical work
ZINC for newspaper and book illustration, map and reproductive work in line
HALF-TONE for portraits, landscapes, buildings and reproductions from photo or wash drawing for fine printing.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR ADVERTISING, ILLUSTRATING AND DECORATING.
LORD & THOMAS
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING—
4549-Randolph St.-CHICAGO

WHY PAY DEALER'S PROFIT?
\$2.75 buys a White Reed Baby Carriage, freight prepaid, shipped on 10 days' trial. Latest design and style. Perfect, reliable and nicely finished. Nothing but the best material used and warranted for 2 YEARS. We have been in the manufacturing business many years, and are reliable and responsible; make and sell nothing but what we can guarantee as represented, under lowest factory prices. Write to-day for our large free catalogue, which is one of the most complete ever published.
MILFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Sixth Sense, OR, ELECTRICITY.

A Story for the People.
BY MARY E. BUELL.

12mo., Cloth, 521 pages. Price, \$1.25.
This admirable book might have been called Dorothy, but then the title would have given no clue to the contents. The author "hopes the story of 'The Sixth Sense' may not only prove sweet and rich to all young people, but that it may fill their receptive minds with a higher and fuller sense of that 'Elder Brother' and his mission on earth eighteen hundred years ago." Some writers have described wonderful psychical experiences without daring to attempt a discussion or explanation of their causes. Mrs. Buell essays the task of explaining the laws and naming the forces by which denizens of the Spirit-World return and manifest. Whether she is wholly correct will remain a moot question with many; but it may be truthfully said that she is very much in earnest, and in the simplest language possible sets forth her views. While the story has a high motive, it is not prosy. On the contrary it is a breezy, healthy, inspiring volume, adapted to both old and young.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

LIGHT ON THE PATH.

With Notes and Comments.
A treatise for the personal use of those who are ignorant of the Eastern Wisdom, and who desire to enter within its influence.
Written down by M. C.
Price, cloth bound, 40 cents; paper cover, 25 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON CHARACTER OR VEGETABLE VS. ANIMAL DIET.

BY REUBEN PERRY.
The object of this essay is to point out the influence that the different kinds of food for a long time exclusively eaten have had in the formation of character.
Price, 10 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

BOOKS. SPIRITUALISM
Psychical Phenomena, Free Thought and Science.

The crowded condition of the JOURNAL'S advertis- ing columns precludes extended advertisements of books, but investigators and buyers will be supplied with a
CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
upon application.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE SOUL
BY ALEXANDER WILDER.

Pamphlet form, price 15 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

MEDIUMSHIP.
A CHAPTER OF EXPERIENCES.

BY MRS. MARIA M. KING.
This Pamphlet of 50 pages is a condensed statement of the laws of Mediumship illustrated by the Author's own experiences. It explains the Religious experiences of the Christian in consonance with Spiritual laws and the Spiritual Philosophy. It is valuable to all, and especially to the Christian who would know the true philosophy of a "change of heart." It ought to be largely circulated as a tract by Spiritualists.
Price, \$1 per hundred; \$3.50 for 50; \$1 for 13, and 10 cents per single copy.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

TO SPIRITUALISTS.
BY JOHN HOOKER,
Of the Connecticut Bar.

This admirable Address has permanent value, and is well worthy the attention of all sober-minded people, and especially of Spiritualists. Price, 10 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

UNANSWERABLE LOGIC.

A Series of Spiritual Discourses Given Through the Mediumship of Thomas Gales Forster.

A remarkably clear, comprehensive and complete presentation of the phenomena and ten Modern Spiritualism is given in these lectures, pairing them with those of the past in respect here and hereafter.
The many thousands who have listened eloquent discourses of Thomas Gales Forster, in the prime of earth-life, will welcome this volume with heartfelt gratitude.
The following chapters are especially interesting: What is Spiritualism? Philosophy of Death; What lies beyond the Veil? Human Destiny, Clairvoyance and Clairaudience. What Spiritualists Believe, etc.
Cloth; large 12 mo., beveled boards. Price, \$1.50.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

ANGEL WHISPERINGS
FOR THE SEARCHERS AFTER TRUTH.

BY HATTIE J. RAY.
This volume is presented to the public that many may draw inspiration from its poems are well called "Angel Whisperings." Price, ornamental cover, \$1.50; gilt edge, postage 17 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

DEATH,
IN THE LIGHT OF THE HARMONIAL PHILOSOPHY.

BY MARY F. DAVIS.
A Whole Volume of Philosophical Truth is Condensed into this Little Pamphlet.

Mrs. Davis has developed with rare faithfulness the pure principles of true Spiritualism. The sorrowful may find consolation in these pages, and the doubtful a firm foundation and a clear sky.
Price, 15 cents. Eight copies for \$1. Cloth bound, 30 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

ILLUMINATION
OR THE TRUE NIRVANA

"The book before us, aside from its many facts, takes an entirely new view of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, of re-incarnation, Nirvana, etc., but we need not follow the details. It would give but an imperfect idea of one of the most readable books in its line we have met in long time. Its literary style is unexceptionable, and the author shows in every chapter evidences of profound thought and a mastery of statistics. It is a pleasure to follow."—Exchange.
Price, cloth, \$1.00; paper, 50 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

ETHICAL RELIGION.

BY WILLIAM M. SALTER,
RESIDENT LECTURER OF THE CHICAGO SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

CONTENTS.
Ethical Religion; The Ideal Element in Morality; What is a Moral Action? Is there a Higher Law? Is there anything Absolute about Morality? Darwinism in Ethics; The Social Ideal; The Rights of Labor; Personal Morality; On some Features of the Ethics of Jesus; Does the Ethics of Jesus satisfy the Needs of our Time? Good Friday from a Modern Standpoint; The Success and Failure of Protestantism; Why Unitarianism Fails to Satisfy; The Basis of the Ethical Movement; The Supremacy of Ethics; The True Basis of Religious Union.

OPINIONS.
W. D. HOWELL'S, in Harper's Monthly: "Where it deals with civic, social, personal duty, Mr. Salter's book is consoling and inspiring."
Nation: "Mr. Salter appears as a distinctly impressive and attractive personality, modest, courageous, simple-minded, generous and earnest."
Congregationalist: "Mr. Salter is so radical that probably only a few, even among advanced Unitarians, agree with him. Yet he is so plainly desirous of finding the truth, and so free from any intentional irreverence that conservative Evangelical believers hardly will object to his spirit."

THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL: "A few of the lectures give to the theoretical side of important problems careful consideration and deep thought, while they all present the author's views, though sometimes fragmentarily, in a scholarly and attractive manner. Mr. Salter's philosophic and religious position is evidently agnostic, with a strong leaning toward theism and immortality of the soul, at least for a morally select portion of humanity. In his conception of Spiritualism is prominent those aspects of it which offend his refined taste, and it is not strange, therefore that he fails to appreciate this system of thought as understood and expounded by its representative thinkers. When Mr. Salter comes to understand Spiritualism through study and investigation, instead of, as now, chiefly through the interpretation of its opposing critics, he will find to his astonishment, may be, that its ethics and his are nearly identical."
Cloth, 323 pages. Price, \$1.50.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

GENERAL ITEMS.

In *Annales de Chemie et de Physique*, a French scientific journal, numerous facts are given to show that bodily vitality counter death. That after the death of a body as a whole each cell lives on its own account, vegetating like yeast, performing its functions and exhausting its reserve at its disposal. After mentioning some of the facts which go to show that the cellular life of the tissues persists after death, the *Press of New York* remarks: These facts raise some interesting queries concerning conscious life. It is held by many thinkers, and apparently with reason, that wherever there is life there must also be consciousness of some kind. A sensitiveness to impressions from the environment of an organism, that is what appears to lie at the basis of consciousness. Researches in hypnotism have lately thrown much light upon the nature of consciousness, and it has been shown that in states that have been called states of unconsciousness, the keenest consciousness really exists, although entirely separate from our normal consciousness. Thence there is reason for supposing that a person is always conscious in some way, whether sleeping or waking. The persistence of bodily vitality after death of the individual indicates an accompaniment of some sort of consciousness. Since the reserves of the tissues are sooner or later exhausted and every cell finally dies, this argument in itself would not seem to give material support from physical data for belief in immortality except to hint that life, and hence consciousness, may attach to forms of matter too imponderable for the perceptions of our senses and which may have no grosser parts. While this, of course, is mere speculation, it is worth noting in mind that scientific methods, resting upon hypothetical lines, have not yet established of facts equally unimpeachable. Material and physical science in their lines of advance nowadays seem to keep pace with each other in a remarkable way, one lending its support to the other. It is a curious fact that the evidences of vitality in the tissues after the death of the individual, presented by the French writer, seem to agree in a striking manner with the strange idea upon which the weird and mystical work of an American author was based. Capt. Huntington's story "Dreams of the Dead," in which a persistence of consciousness in the brain cells after death causes all sorts of uncanny dreams until complete disintegration is accomplished. It is a noteworthy circumstance that a fundamental idea of this queer story should so soon find a partial support in the speculations of science. It is said that everything can be found in Shakespeare, and so it may be queried if all this was not anticipated in Hamlet's soliloquy, to which a new significance may thus attach!

We rarely realize how easily the earth parts with its heat, and how cold space is through which the earth sweeps in its orbit. Nor do we commonly appreciate how relentlessly space sucks away the heat which the earth has garnered from the sunbeams, out into its illimitable depths, says a writer in *Harper's Magazine*. Way out in space is a cold so intense that we fairly fail to grasp its meaning. Perhaps 300 degrees or 400 below the freezing point of water, some philosophers think, are the dark recesses beyond our atmosphere. And night and day, summer and winter, this insatiable space is robbing us of our heat and fighting with demoniac power to reduce our globe to its own bitter chill. So, after all, our summer and winter tem-

perature are only maintained by the residue of the sun's heat which we have been able to store up and keep hold of in spite of the pitiless demands of space. Our margin sometimes gets so reduced on nights in winter that we can readily believe the astronomers and physicists when they tell us that a reduction of the sun's heat by seven per cent. and a slight increase in the number of winter days would suffice to bring again to our hemisphere a new age of ice with its inevitable desolation. The balance is really a nice one between the heat we gather from the sun and that which we lose in space.

A European correspondent writes to a *Chicago daily*: The royal palace at Stockholm has long been believed to be haunted, and the king and royal family all believe in the ghosts, though the subject is tabooed at court. When the Danish crown prince recently visited the Stockholm court, he lived in the haunted palace. On the first night one of his chamberlains was lifted out of bed by invisible hands and placed on a table some distance away from his couch. On the evening of the same day the Princess Louise was sitting in a room which was brilliantly lighted. Suddenly a woman appeared and began extinguishing the lights. The princess, who is celebrated for her courage, tried to lay hands on the woman, but the latter vanished as suddenly as she had appeared. Prince Christian, the eldest son of the crown prince, wished late one afternoon to fetch something from a dimly lighted room. He left his father and mother, only to return a few moments later empty handed, white and trembling. He said that he had found the room filled with strange figures, which barred his way and made threatening gestures. The day before his departure the Danish crown prince was playing cards with the crown prince of Sweden when Prince Gustav, turning white with fear, exclaimed that a giant was behind Prince Johann's chair looking at his cards. Both princes sprang to their feet, and the giant disappeared.

The efforts of the German government to arouse the German people in favor of the Army bill by spreading false reports of unusual military activity on the French side of the frontier are more likely to damage than to assist a cause which resorts to such unworthy deception. There is no reason whatever to believe that the French people are anxious for trouble with Germany, or that the French garrisons on the Franco-German border are being strengthened in preparation for war. One German newspaper, not in the pay or in the grasp of the government, has sent trustworthy correspondents to France, who have ascertained by personal observation that the reports are untrue, and that, as a matter of fact, there is no unusual stir or excitement in France on military subjects. The French are quietly attending to their ordinary pursuits, and their only apparent interest in the struggle going on in Germany between imperialism and the people is of a political character. Of course France looks forward to the restoration at some time in the future of the provinces seized from her by Germany, but there is evidently no present disposition whatever on the part of the French people to go to war for the sake of regaining Alsace and Lorraine.

In regard to fear of the cholera, the *Washington Star* observes: A striking example of the effects of fear in times of cholera is the following authenticated fact, which is recorded in the newspapers of that time. In 1853 or 1854, I now forget which, we had the cholera in Wien, (Vienna). The professors at the great general hospital in the Alserstrasse had

their hands full. A man by the name of Franz Holriegl was then awaiting the sentence of death for murder, and the director of the hospital presented a petition to Emperor Franz Josef to grant a full pardon to this man, providing the culprit in return would consent to sleep in a bed from which the corpse of a cholera victim had just been removed. The Emperor granted a full pardon under the aforesaid condition, and the condemned man was only too glad to comply. He was taken into the hospital and ordered to lie down at once in the same bed from which in his presence the corpse was removed. The man undressed and went to bed. In less than half an hour he began vomiting, and in six hours he died from cholera. The man died from cholera, which he took from fright. The corpse removed from the bed was not that of a cholera victim, but of a man who met his death from a gunshot wound. The experiment did not take place in the cholera wing, but in the ward for skin diseases.

THEIR NAME IS LEGION.

Reader, there are many blood purifying medicines.

There is but one Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not allow high-sounding advertisements or other devices to turn you from your purpose to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because in this purpose you are pursuing the right course and will not be disappointed in the result.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest medicine, honestly advertised, affects honest cures, and gives every patron a fair equivalent for his money. What more can you reasonably ask?

A fair trial guarantees a complete cure.

VALUABLE BUT NOT COSTLY.

It may save you a great deal of trouble in cooking. Try it. We refer to the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, regarded by most housekeepers as absolutely essential in culinary uses, and unsurpassed in coffee. All grocers and druggists sell the Eagle Brand.

GO TO THE WORLD'S FAIR!

But when you start buy your tickets over the Chicago Great Western Railway. Fast limited trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago daily. Elegantly equipped with compartment and dining cars. Through train service also from Kansas City, St. Joseph and Des Moines. Ask agents Chicago Great Western Ry., for information.

TOURS IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the transcontinental traveler the grandest scenery. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PERSONAL.

Magnetism and Hypnotism insures success in life. Clairvoyants scientifically developed by Mesmerism; 100 pg. book 10c. How fraudulent Mediums operate; 300 pgs. \$2. Address National Inst., R. P. J., 182 State St., Chicago.

THE JOURNAL BINDER.

Every reader who desires to preserve his paper and to know where to find it when wanted should procure a binder. The "Emerson" is the best one I know of; and a size suitable for THE JOURNAL in full cloth with the side stamped with the name of the paper in full gilt, will be furnished subscribers for seventy-five cents, which is fifty cents less than retail price. They will be supplied to none but subscribers at the reduced price. At the end of the year the numbers can be removed, if desired, and the binder is ready for the next year, and as good as new; or the volumes can be left in the covers and put upon the library shelf, and another binder procured. Every number has articles of permanent value—as good years hence as during the week of issue.

Ayer's Pills

the
best remedy
for Constipation,
Jaundice, Headache,
Biliousness, and
Dyspepsia,

Easy to Take

sure
to cure
all disorders
of the Stomach,
Liver, and
Bowels.

Every Dose Effective

"As It Is To Be."

BY CORA LINN DANIELS.

RICHARD HODGSON, SECRETARY AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, writes: I have re-read with much pleasure, in print, the pages which I read so long ago in manuscript. It seems to me that you might have still more emphasized the fact that the book is not the product of your normal consciousness. This makes it all the more remarkable, whatever be the origin of "The Voices" whose utterances form the book—whether disembodied human spirits, or the varying manifestations of your own subliminal consciousness, or some yet more foreign intelligence. And while I cannot say that I agree with every opinion expressed in it, I think that few persons can read it without feeling better and stronger, and I certainly believe that most of our members would be very glad to have it brought to their attention. It is a charming and valuable production.

F. L. BURR, for a quarter of a century editor of the *Hartford Daily Times*, writes: Your experiences on the borderland of two worlds are curious and fascinating. The life we are leading here is not the beginning nor the ending. It is, as you assert, certainly not the ending. I can never for one moment alter the Gibraltar of my faith, that our loved ones do come back to us; sometimes, as in your case, they materially aid us, as also in various unnoted ways.

12mo. 260 pages, with portrait, art initial letters, profusely illustrated, with marginal notes, on fine satin paper, broad margins, paper covers, 50 cts.; cloth, \$1.00.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL Office.

WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN A SPIRITUALIST?

Curious Revelations From the
Life of a Trance Medium.

BY MRS. NETTIE COLBURN MAYNARD.

Illustrated with portraits, and a frontispiece of Lincoln from Carpenter's celebrated painting.

In this narrative Mrs. Maynard tells of her early life, and the discovery of her mediumship, and brings her career down to the time of going to Washington. Beginning with chapter VII, Mrs. Maynard recounts her first meeting and seance with President Lincoln and follows it up with accounts of further seances at which Lincoln was present, including some at the White House.

"I believe that Mr. Lincoln was satisfied and convinced that the communications he received through me were wholly independent of my volition," writes Mrs. Maynard (page 91).

Lincoln is quoted as saying: "I am not prepared to describe the intelligence that controls this young girl's organism. She certainly could have no knowledge of the facts communicated to me."

Mrs. Maynard tells a plain, straightforward story and fortifies it with witnesses. That she did hold seances for Mr. Lincoln, and that he was strongly impressed by what he saw and heard no intelligent person can doubt, after reading this book. The publisher declares that he has not spared care, research or expense in verifying Mrs. Maynard's story before publishing the book; and he publicly declares that he "stakes his reputation on the validity of its contents."

Cloth-bound, 264 pages. Price, \$1.50.

INTELLIGENCE IN THE LOWER ORDERS.

Something over a year since a young lady of my acquaintance had an experience with a beetle, which, I think, showed a very marked degree of intelligence in the insect; and, as such instances are at rare intervals, I venture to send you an account of it.

This beetle was a specimen of *Pelidnota punctata* Linn., which was given to her in September. At first she kept it in a small box, feeding it with grass, leaves, and small pieces of fruit, such as peaches, pears, etc. Occasionally she would give it a drop of water to sip. It would sometimes bite a little out of a leaf, would eat the fruits, and would take water eagerly.

From the first she would take the insect in her fingers several times a day and stroke or caress it, also putting it to her lips and talking to it all the while she handled it. When she put it to her lips it would brush its antennae over them with a gentle, caressing motion.

When she left her room she would shut the "buggie" up in its box. One day, about two weeks after she received it, she was called out suddenly and neglected this precaution. She was absent a considerable length of time, and when she returned the insect was not in its box nor anywhere to be seen. Fearing that she might injure it, she stood still and called "buggie, buggie," when it came crawling from its retreat toward her.

After this, she would frequently leave it free in the room when she went out, and when she returned, if the insect was not in sight, she would call it, and it would crawl or fly to her. As this was continued, it would more frequently fly to her instead of crawling, until at last it flew nearly every time it was called. When it came in this way, she would put it to her lips or to her nose, and the insect would appear to be pleased, moving its antennae gently over her lips, or taking the end of her nose between them and touching it with a patting motion.

She kept it in her room in this way, at the hotel where she was spending the summer, until about the first of November. She then returned to her home some three hundred miles further south, taking the insect with her. Here she at first kept it in her chamber, but the nights being sometimes very cool, it would become torpid and not get lively again until afternoon. Thinking it too cool for "buggie" there, she removed it to the kitchen. As it still appeared more or less dormant, she put it on a cloth above the hot-water boiler. Here it revived somewhat, but was not very lively nor did it eat very much.

About the middle of December it fell to a floor accidentally, by which fall it was evidently injured, as after that time it would eat nothing, and no longer recognized the young lady. About a week later it died.—Science.

THE FUTURE OF ELECTRICITY.

One may often hear the remark that electricity is in its infancy. If by the expression is simply meant that the possibilities of the employment of electricity have not yet reached their limit, it is in a sense true. But the truth is that there is not a single electrical action now in common use but has been known for a generation or more, and that it is not probable any one will hereafter make dynamos more efficient than they can be made to-day. Moreover, the known mathematical relations of electrical phenomena make it very certain that in this direction nothing can come to materially modify present knowledge.

Nevertheless, it is certain that both improved methods and new uses for electricity will appear, and some of these are now very near. For many years telegraphic work was carried on in what is technically called a closed circuit, of which the ground has often been made a part. When the telephone began to be used, it was noticed that telegraphic signals could often be heard coming from circuits wholly disconnected. Professor Trowbridge showed how it was possible to telegraph across a river or even the Atlantic Ocean without having any connecting cable. The writer has shown that a conducting circuit was not essential for electrical processes, and subsequently he found it possible to set up rapidly intermittent currents between two places several hundred feet apart by discharging opposite terminals of induction coils into the earth, the second terminal of each coil being in the air, so that tele-

graphic signals could be heard in one circuit without a complete circuit in either apparatus. There is no special limit to this method.

Maxwell pointed out that light was probably electro-magnetic in quality, and Hertz showed how to produce such waves five hundred thousand times longer than common light waves, and that such waves were reflected and refracted like light with proper lenses. A beam from what is called a search-light can be directed and may be seen a hundred miles or more away; but in murky air such light is quickly absorbed, while the longer artificial rays are not thus affected. Thus a beam of Hertzian rays can be directed, and, being received by a proper electrical apparatus, be made visible. Curiously enough, wood and brick walls are transparent to such waves. Another method of signaling will probably be common shortly; namely, by projecting a beam of light from a powerful electric arc upon the sky or clouds.

The common incandescent electric lamp gives back in light generally less than five per cent. of the energy spent in it. It is evident that here is a great field for improvement. The efficiency of Geissler's or Crooke's tubes as light producers, on the other hand, is very high, for most of the energy spent in them is visible. Tesla has been able to light an incandescent lamp with an expenditure of energy not so much as one-tenth of that spent in an ordinary lamp for the same amount of light. Thus with proper appliances ten times as much light can be got as we get now with a given expenditure of power, while the ordinary apparatus and connections are dispensed with. The details of this system are being worked out, and no one knows how soon common electric light apparatus will go the dump.

It is found practicable to raise the temperature of a given wire to any assignable point below fusing and maintain it there with a constant current of electricity. So devices, whose mechanism is simplicity itself, have been invented for both cooking and heating apartments. When methods of producing electrical currents are cheapened, houses will be heated as well as lighted by the energy that comes in a wire.—A. E. Dolbear, in *Donahoe's Magazine*, March.

PROGRESS OR OTHERWISE.

(Continued from page 8.)

which the quaternion investigator works, from the addition sum of the small first-form boy. The progressed thought is in both cases utterly beyond and outside the commencing neophyte.

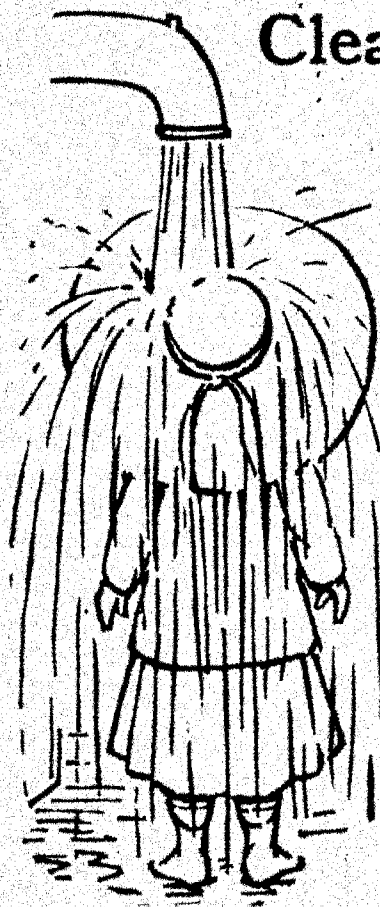
Do we, however, follow this course in the investigation of Spiritualism? Do we work on the spiritual plane where alone advance can be made? Or are we still fascinated by the elementary blue fire, trying our experiments with spiritualistic oxygen, and getting pretty results for the benefit of the multitude? "For when for the time ye ought to be teachers, ye have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat. For everyone that useth milk is unskillful in the word of righteousness, for he is a babe."

Some there are who are not babes. But how many are there who not only require to be taught what are the first principles of the oracles of God, but indeed like the teaching? This should not be, and in some directions it is clear that change has begun. Many letters in our own journal, the serious discussions at the meetings of the Alliance, and the research of many into the more recondite paths of Spiritualism, show that this is so. Yet there remain outside a vast number who seem utterly incapable of assimilating anything but milk, and milk largely diluted with water, itself not too clean.—Light.

The vast facilities of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., enable them to place The Superior Blood-purifier—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—within easy reach of the poorest invalid. Don't be induced to take a "cheap" substitute. Always remember that the best is the cheapest.

ROSES.

Sweet are the blessings you give us, O roses,
Color of sunset and morning more fair;
In you a dream of God's beauty reposes,
Floating afar like a song on the air;
Rainbow and snow-drift and flame of the fire,
Image and incense of unselfish desire!
WILLIAM BRUNTON.



Clean your Straw Hat with Pearline.

Directions.

First brush out all the dirt possible. Then, sponge, wash the hat with the ordinary Pearline (in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a pail of Steam if well over the nozzle of a kettle; rinse well with sponge and warm water; press into shape, and dry.

You can do all this at home at a cost of less than one penny. It's simple enough, if you have Pearline—but, with Pearline, every kind of washing and cleaning is simple.

Directions for the easiest way, on every package.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, do the honest thing—send it back. 341 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE JOURNAL BINDER Is only 75 cents to Subscribers

CHOICE GIFT BOOK.

Paper, 50; cloth, 18; extra cloth and gilt 28.50.

A Chaplet of Amaranth,

By the Authors of "From Over the Tomb," and "From Soul to Soul," Etc.

Being Brief Thoughts on this Life and the Next.

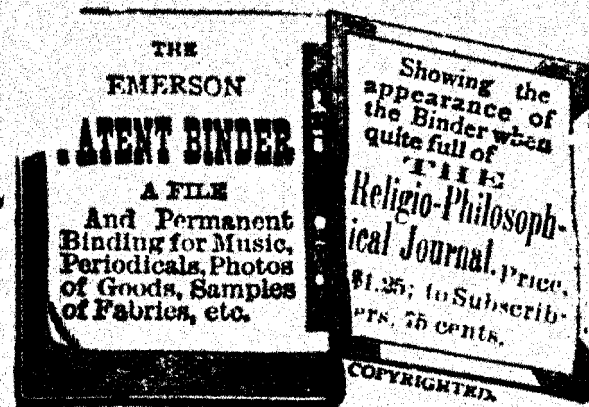
"A better moral text-book, or one more calculated to purify the life and ennoble the actions of young and old, could not be selected for presentation."—Brighton Examiner.

J. BURNS, 15 Southampton Row, London, W. C. AND OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.

Maria M. King's PAMPHLETS

Comprising: Social Evils; God, the Father, and Man the Image of God; The Brotherhood of Man and What Follows from It; What is Spiritualism? The Spiritual Philosophy vs. Dianabolism; Mediumship.

These pamphlets have been published and sold separately for several years and are now bound together in a convenient form. Price, \$1.25.



Our High Grade List and Bargain Book sent to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.
LORD & THOMAS,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
48 RANDOLPH STREET,
CHICAGO.

FIRST STEPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

(Physical and Ethical.)

By WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALTER.

An unpretentious but serviceable and thorough volume on the physical and ethical sides of philosophical truth. The writer, Mr. W. M. Salter, is an ethical teacher in Philadelphia and also the author of a bright volume entitled "Ethical Religion." This volume presents an examination into two fundamental conceptions, matter and duty. It is the fruit of the author's own thinking and is in some respects an outline of his ethical teachings. The work is valuable because it indicates the tendencies of the thinking of one of the clearest-headed ethical teachers and writers in the country. No student of moral philosophy can afford to ignore it.—Boston Herald.

Cloth, 16mo., 156 pages, \$1.00 postpaid. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

BICYCLE TO ANY BOY OR GIRL FREE (under 13 years of age who will work for it) on a 10-day trial. NO MONEY NEEDED, and the only one. L. CURTIS & CO., 673 N. W. QUINCY ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

MIND, THOUGHT AND CEREBRATION.

BY ALEXANDER WILDER.

Pamphlet form, price 10 cents. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE COSMIC ETHER AND ITS PROBLEMS.

The Invisible and Life.

—BY—
B. B. LEWIS

This volume gives the author's views of "the infinite ether, that unseen monarch who holds all matter in the hollow of an almighty hand," of the nature of matter and the powerful physical agencies associated with it, the operation of electricity in the ether, as seen in the aurora, the comets and the solar corona, the phenomena of heat radiation upon the solar surface. It is an exceedingly interesting account of the nature of ether and its relation to matter, told in a manner to interest alike the scientific thinker and the scientific reader.

Bound in cloth, price, \$1.00; postage, eight cents. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

STARTLING FACTS IN MODERN SPIRITUALISM,

BEING A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF Witches, Wizards, and Witchcraft; Table Tipping, Spirit Rapping, Spirit Speaking, Spirit Telegraphing; and MATERIALIZATIONS of Spirit Hands, Spirit Heads, Spirit Faces, Spirit Forms, Spirit Flowers, and every other Spirit Phenomenon that has Occurred in Europe and America since the Advent of Modern Spiritualism, March 31, 1848, to the Present Time.

BY
N. B. WOLFE, M. D.

The book makes a large 12 mo. of over 600 pages; it is printed on fine calendered paper and bound in extra heavy English cloth, with back and front beautifully illuminated in gold.

After comprehensively epitomizing the "Startling Facts" contained in his book, comprising original investigations made under most favorable auspices, Dr. Wolfe says:

"With these avowals of its teachings the book stands before the world, asking no favor but a reading—no consideration but the fair judgment of enlightened men and women. As Death is a heritage common alike to King, Pope, Priest, and People, all should be interested in knowing what it portends—of what becomes of us after we die. Those who have tested death, our spirit friends, answer this great problem in this book of 600 pages."

Price, \$2.25. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE WATSEKA WONDER!

FIVE OF STARTLING PHENOMENA OCCURRING IN THE CASE OF MARY LURANCY VENUM. BY DR. E. W. STEVENS.

This well attested account of spirit presence created a wide-spread sensation when first published in the Religio-Philosophical Journal. Over fifty thousand copies were circulated, including the Journal's publication and the pamphlet editions, but the demand still continues.

No Wonder the interest continues, for in it on indubitable testimony may be learned how a young girl was saved from the mad house.

The Watseka Wonder. Were it not that the history of the case is authenticated beyond all cavil or possibility of doubt, it would be considered by those unfamiliar with the facts of Spiritualism as a skillfully prepared work of fiction.

A MISSIONARY DOCUMENT. For general distribution, IT IS UNEQUALLED; and for this purpose should be distributed industriously, generously, persistently far and near.

Psychical and Physio-Psychological Studies. MARY REYNOLDS. SIXTY-PAGE PAMPHLET. Price, 15 cents per copy. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

Signs of the Times From the Standpoint of a Scientist. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Prof. Elliott Coues, M. D., Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the London Society for Psychical Research, etc., etc.

CONTENTS. The Woman Question. The Naros, or Cycle of six Hundred Years. The International Congress of Women. The Opinions of a Scientist. "Substantially True as Alleged" Phenomenal Spiritualism. Experiments with a Table. Test Conditions. The One thing indispensable. The Spiritualistic or the Theosophic Explanation? Animal Magnetism and its dangers. The Great Power of the Magnetiser. Magnetism the Pass Key to Psychic Science. The Biogen Theory. The Astral Body. The Better Way. Natural Magic. The Outlook. And an invaluable stimulant and guide to the NOVICE IN THE STUDY OF THE OCCULT as well as a most

EXCELLENT MISSIONARY DOCUMENT. Pamphlet. Price 15 cents. One Hundred Copies, \$10. Fifty copies, \$6. Twenty-five copies \$3.50. Special discount on orders for five Hundred Copies. For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE LIGHT OF EGYPT, OR The Science of The Soul and The Stars IN TWO PARTS. BY AN INITIATE.

Finely Illustrated with Eight Full-page Engravings.

It is claimed that this book is not a mere compilation, but thoroughly original. It is believed to contain information upon the most vital points of Occultism and Theosophy that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

It claims to fully reveal the most recondite mysteries of man upon every plane of his existence, both here and hereafter, in such plain, simple language that a child can almost understand it.

The secrets and occult mysteries of Astrology are revealed, and explained for the first time, it is affirmed, since the days of Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

An effort is made to show that the Science of the Soul and the Science of the Stars are the twin mysteries which comprise THE ONE GRAND SCIENCE OF LIFE.

OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PEOPLE. "A noble, philosophical and instructive work. Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten.

"This work, the result of years of research and study, will undoubtedly create a profound sensation throughout the philosophic world."-The Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

Beautifully printed and illustrated on paper manufactured for this special purpose, with illuminate and extra heavy cloth binding. Price, \$3.00.

Poems of the Life Beyond and Within. Voices from many lands and centuries saying, "Man thou shalt never die."

THE PATHWAY OF THE SPIRIT. A guide to inspiration, illumination and Divine Realization on Earth. BY JOHN HAMLIN DEWEY, M. D.

Society for Psychical Research. American Branch.

The Society for Psychical research is engaged in the investigation of the phenomena of Thought-transference, Clairvoyance, Apparitions and Haunted Houses, Spiritualistic Phenomena, etc., and evidence in connection with these different groups of phenomena is published from time to time in the S. P. R. Journal and Proceedings, to which associate members (dues \$5.00 per annum) are entitled.

Persons who have had psychical experiences of any kind are earnestly requested to communicate them directly to the Secretary of the American Branch, or to the editor of THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, with as much corroborative testimony as possible; and a special appeal is made to those who have had experiences justifying the spiritualistic belief.

A Course of Lessons for Less Than Aets Per Lesson. 50c. A New and Important Work. 50c.

The Language of the Stars. A PRIMARY COURSE OF LESSONS IN CELESTIAL DYNAMICS.

Price, Only 50 cts., Post Free. Address: Astro-Philosophical Pub. Co., P. O. Box 2783, Denver, Col.

COMPLETE WORKS OF ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. Comprising Thirty Uniform Volumes, all Neatly Bound in Cloth.

Table listing titles and prices for 'Complete Works of Andrew Jackson Davis'.

LOGIC TAUGHT BY LOVE. BY MARY HOOLE. Part of the object of this work is to call attention to the fact that our life is being disorganized by the monotony of our methods of teaching.

IMPORTED EDITION. Lights and Shadows OF SPIRITUALISM

BY D. D. HOME. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Part First. ANCIENT SPIRITUALISM. CHAPTER I. THE FAITHS OF ANCIENT PEOPLES. Spiritualism as old as our planet. Lights and shadows of Egyptian times.

Part Second. SPIRITUALISM IN THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN ERAS. CHAPTER I. THE SPIRITUALISM OF THE BIBLE. Science versus Religion. Similarity of modern and ancient phenomena. The siege of Jerusalem. "The Light of the World." Unseen armies who aided in the triumph of the Cross.

Part Third. MODERN SPIRITUALISM. CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY. CHAPTER II. DELUSIONS. American false prophecies. Two ex-reverend clergymen foretold by St. John. "The New Jerusalem." A strange episode in the history of Geneva. "The New Motor Power." A society formed for the attainment of earthly immortality.

CHAPTER III. DELUSIONS (continued). The revival of Pythagorean dreams. Allan Kardec's communication after death. Fancied execution. The spirit of a sleeper. Fallacies of Kardecism. The Theosophical Society. Its vain quest for spirits and gnomes. Chemical processes for the manufacture of spirits. A magician wanted.

CHAPTER IV. MENTAL DISEASES LITTLE UNDERSTOOD. CHAPTER V. "PEOPLE FROM THE OTHER WORLD." A pseudo investigator. Gropings in the dark. The spirit whose name was Yusuf. Strange logic and strange theories.

CHAPTER VI. SKEPTICS AND TESTS. Mistaken Spiritualists. Labels on the Spirit world. The whitewashing of Ethiopians. CHAPTER VII. ABSURDITIES. "When Greek meets Greek. The spirit-costume of Oliver Cromwell. Distinguished visitor to Hellian countries. A servant and prophet of God. Convivial spirits. A ghost's tea-party. A dream of Mary Stuart. The ideas of a homicide concerning his own execution. An exceedingly gifted medium. The Crystal Palace of Jupiter. Re-incarnative literature. The mission of John King. A penniless archangel. A spirit with a taste for diamonds. The most wonderful medium in the world.

APPENDIX. This covers eight pages and was not included in the American edition. It is devoted to a brief account of a young medium who under spirit influence wrote poetry of a high order. Extracts from these poetic inspirations are given. The appendix is an interesting and most fitting conclusion of a valuable book.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL

Founding Editor, 1865-1877, S. S. JONES.
1877-1892, John C. BUNDY.

PUBLISHED AT 92 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
BY MARY E. BUNDY.

Entered at the Chicago Post-office as Second-class Mail Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
One Copy, 1 Year, \$2.50
One Copy, 6 Months, 1.25
Single Copies, 5 Cents. Specimen Copy Free.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Subscribers wishing THE JOURNAL stopped at the expiration of their subscription should give notice to that effect, otherwise the publisher will consider it their wish to have it continued.

REMITTANCES.—Should be made by Post-office Money Order, Express Company Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on either Chicago or New York.

Do Not Send Checks on Local Banks

Letters and communications should be addressed, and remittances made payable to **MARY E. BUNDY**, Chicago, Ill., Drawer 131.

Advertising Rates, 20 cents per Agate line. Reading Notices, 40 cents per line.

Word & Thomas, Advertising Agents, 45 Randolph Street, Chicago. All communications relative to advertising should be addressed to them.

THIS PAPER IS A MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION.

CONTENTS.

- FIRST PAGE.**—Topics of the Times.
- SECOND PAGE.**—A Froethinkers Convention. Photograph of Spirits.
- THIRD PAGE.**—After Death. Psychological Science Congress Notes.
- FOURTH PAGE.**—The Open Court.—Supersensibility of Perception in Animals. Illustration.
- FIFTH PAGE.**—Voice of the People.—Spiritualism. Mr. Bee. Clairvoyance. Progress or Otherwise.
- SIXTH PAGE.**—Woman and the Home.—Woman's Cause is Man's. Congress of Representative Women.
- SEVENTH PAGE.**—Book Reviews. Magazines. Miscellaneous Advertisements.
- EIGHTH PAGE.**—Magazines. Miscellaneous Advertisements.
- NINTH PAGE.**—Miscellaneous Advertisements. General Items.
- TENTH PAGE.**—Intelligence in the Lower Orders. The Future of Electricity. Roses. Miscellaneous Advertisements.
- ELEVENTH PAGE.**—Miscellaneous Advertisements.
- TWELFTH PAGE.**—General Items. Miscellaneous Advertisements.

The second of the great congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary was inaugurated May 23d in the Memorial Art Palace. Representatives of the public press from all parts of the world are in the city and many interesting papers and topics have been discussed. President C. C. Bonney gave the address of welcome Monday evening and responses were made by delegates to the Congress. On Tuesday the women of the press formally opened their branch of the Congress by an address by Mrs. Antoinette V. H. Wake-man and an address of welcome by Miss Mary H. Krout. The topic of the day was "The Newspaper as a Factor of Civilization." In the evening session, Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, gave an address on "The Relation of the Press to Political Life and Power." On Wednesday morning the papers related to editorial and department work. The evening program included papers by Murat Halstead, Gen. John Brisbane Walker and M. Blowitz.

Thursday morning was devoted to the "Ethics of Journalism;" the afternoon session to publishers. Friday was set apart for papers of interest to editors and

trade journals, and in the evening the press women had an interesting program including papers by Margaret Sangster, Marion Harland, Katherine E. Conway, and many others. Mrs. Ballington Booth and Rabbi Isaac M. Wise gave their views on the religious press. Saturday morning the press women discussed the "Newspaper the Curiosity Shop of the World." The press congress will close Sunday in the afternoon when Bishop John H. Vincent will address them.

The National Editorial Association have held a very interesting session during the past week at the Hotel Mecca. Mr. Walter Williams, of Columbia, Mo., was elected president for the coming year; Mr. Eddy, of Oregon, 1st vice-president; Mr. J. H. Duke of Mississippi, 2nd vice-president; Mr. J. M. Page, of Jerseyville, Ill., was re-elected 1st corresponding secretary. The Association will take charge of two sessions at the Press Congress during the present week, Friday being the day devoted to them. Addresses were made by John A. Sleicher, of the New York Mail and Express, B. B. Herbert, of the Nationalist Journalist, John B. Stoll, of Indiana, and others.

The Illinois State Building, a picture of which we present to our readers this week, was formally opened May 18th, with appropriate ceremonies. Neither effort nor money has been spared to make this building a worthy illustration of the progress of the State of Illinois. The total cost of the building is \$200,000.00. The ground floor is divided into corridors, opening from which are various rooms devoted to the exhibits of the State. In Memorial Hall, which is fireproof, will be kept relics and trophies owned by the State, while the remaining rooms contain the exhibits illustrating the natural resources, products of agriculture, stock raising, also those showing the topography, climatology, natural history and archaeology of the State. The various institutions of learning have appropriate exhibits and the women of the Illinois Exposition Board have spared no pains to make their reception room and main exhibit attractive to the visitor.

The Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company and the Chicago Ship Building Company invited a large number of people to attend the launch of the steel passenger steamship "Manitou," Saturday, May 20th, at 3 o'clock at the ship yard, South Chicago. A large number of guests from Chicago went by way of the S. S. Arthur Orr. Luncheon was served on the steamer and every provision made for the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Miss Higinbotham, daughter of H. W. Higinbotham, of Chicago, christened the ship. An interesting feature was the fact that it was a side launch, which is more difficult and at the same time more effective when successfully accomplished, as in the case of the "Manitou."

Mr. A. Eastman in "Mortal Man," a poem printed in pamphlet form, makes a daring attempt to embody in verse various ideas usually considered incompatible with poetic form. It is after the style of Pope and the author has employed the same meter. He has also been happy in expressing many thoughts in terse and telling sentences.

Under the title "Modern Miracles," The Popular Science Monthly for June will have a scientific account, by Prof. E. P. Evans, of the astonishing performances of Arabian and Hindu fakirs.

There is an interesting little pamphlet issued by the Providence and Stonington Steamship Co., entitled, "The Past and

the Present of Steam Navigation on Long Island Sound," by Henry Whittmore. It gives descriptions and illustrations of the various boats used on the sound from John Fitch's steamboat in 1788, to the well equipped "Maine," "New Hampshire" and "Connecticut," admirably arranged for the safety and comfort of the thousands who travel by this route.

The first number of New Occasions, edited by B. F. Underwood, has appeared. It is "a magazine of social and industrial progress." This number opens with an eloquent contribution on "True Democracy" by the celebrated philosopher, Dr. Edmund Montgomery. Dr. Lewis G. James, President of the Brooklyn Ethical Society, has an article on "Phenology," M. C. O'Byrne one on "Clerical Auxiliaries" and M. C. C. Church writes on "The Coming Struggle." George Jacob Holyoake, Capt. R. C. Adams and A. H. Cotton are among the other contributors. There are two beautiful poems, one "The Reformer," by W. F. Barnard, our Chicago poet, and another, "Poverty and Love," by Miss Nelly Booth Simmons. The initial number is a very attractive one. \$1.00 per year. C. H. Kerr & Co., 175 Monroe street. Subscriptions received at the office of THE JOURNAL.

We can find no living spring in the world of sense. We all desire a richer life in mind and body. Why do we not go to the fountain for the water of life? Is it not so simple that a child may understand that it is better to seek life at its centre than to seek it in its outward form, where we know not why, it has, in our sight, become tainted with impurity? This impurity must appear to us while we remain blind to the presence of God in ourselves and in nature; but when, opening our eyes, we look within and beyond the world of sense, a flood of light pours in which transforms all that it touches.—Katherine Coolidge in the Arena.

La Irradiation, of the 1st of February, publishes an extract from a letter addressed to a friend who had sustained a severe bereavement, by Senor Castelar, perhaps the greatest living Spaniard, which shows that if not professedly a Spiritualist, he is one at heart. Speaking of the certainty of the future life, he remarks that it does not rest upon metaphysical cobwebs, but lies "in the cross formed by the wings of those good spirits who now stand here below and wait for us beyond the tomb to receive and to console us for ever.—Harbinger of Light.

The Rev. W. J. Dawson, addressing the Somerset Union, said that in hundreds of villages in England religious liberty in its truest sense was practically unknown. He quoted from a Somersetshire lease which covenanted that "no part of this land shall be used for the sale of intoxicating liquors, for the business of tallow chandler, nor for a non-conformist meeting house, or any such nuisance."

The articles on Mediumship contributed to THE JOURNAL recently by Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Eldred and others are valuable articles well worth preserving for reference. This paper is very much indebted to its able contributors, whose articles are highly appreciated by many readers.

Miss B. V. Cushman writes that Mr. Willard J. Hull, of Buffalo, will lecture the last two Sundays in May for the Society of Ethical Spiritualists in New York.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR DEAFNESS.

TRANSMITTING SOUND TO THE EAR BY THE USE OF A SIMPLE DEVICE.

There is little doubt but that the treatment of deafness has been revolutionized by the invention of Sound Discs. The development and growth of the use of this device is phenomenal, and is well worthy the attention it has received in medical circles, where it has been widely discussed and most heartily approved. A prominent physician has gone so far as to estimate that fully three-quarters of all the deafness which has been relieved in the United States during the past two years has been by the aid of this instrument; and he considers it an easy triumph over this most distressing affliction.

While the idea of such an instrument is not strictly new, yet the restoration of such a large number of desperate and abandoned cases by its use has proven it to be of vastly more importance than was at first supposed. A recent interview with the inventor of the instrument, Mr. H. A. Wales, at his office in Ashland Block, Chicago, discloses how the idea of such an ingenious instrument occurred to him. It was learned that it was first suggested from the fact that most people who suffer from defective hearing, hear better in a noise, or on a moving train, which is caused by the increased vibration of the ear. From this Mr. Wales said he was confident that he could invent a device which could be worn with comfort by the patient, and which would focus the smaller waves of sound on the drumhead, thus increasing its vibration, and enabling the patient to hear ordinary conversation and public speaking. After many experiments the final outcome of this happy thought has been the present device, which must be an ideal one as it is worn in the ear out of sight for months at a time.

8% GUARANTEED by a leading Trust Company is offered at par. Suitable for large and small investments. Full information furnished by W. E. Low, Mills Building, New York.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.
Singer Sewing Machine. \$12. Buys a \$45.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine. perfect working, reliable, newly finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profit. FREE TRIAL and FREE CATALOGUE. OXFORD MFG. CO., DEPT. B34 Chicago, Ill.

FREE 12 Days trial treatment for Catarrh, Liver, Kidney and Stomach Trouble. Address DR. E. J. WORST, Ashland, O.

DEAFNESS Paralysis, Rheumatism, Kidney Liver, Nervous and Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity. Greatest invention known. Circulars Free. 77 page book describing treatment. 10 cents. Prof. E. E. SLISS, Iowa Falls, Ia.

Just published, 22 articles on Practical Poultry Raising, by FANNY FIELD, the greatest of all American writers on Poultry for Market and **POULTRY for PROFIT.** Tells how she cleared \$400 on 30 Light Brahma's in one year; about a mechanic's wife who clears \$300 annually on a village lot; refers to five 60 acre poultry farms on which she **CLEAR \$1500 ANNUALLY.** Tells about incubators, brooders, spring chickens, capons, and how to feed to get the most eggs. Price 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address Mrs. D. A. TAYLOR, 240 E. 4th St., Randolph, Mo.

GUIDE-POSTS ON IMMORTAL ROADS.

BY MRS. AMARALA MARTIN.
The author says: "As a freethinker among the stars, I am on the ocean. I send out this small beacon of hope through the valley of despair."
Price 25 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

Herbert Spencer's SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.

By B. F. UNDERWOOD.
An essay read before the Brooklyn Ethical Association, with report of a discussion of the essay. A pamphlet of 421 pages.
"A very able and satisfactory exposition of the synthetic philosophy."—DR. R. G. ECCLES.
"One of the most candid and able expositions of philosophic truth to which this association has ever listened."—JOHN A. TAYLOR.
Price, 10 cents.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

BEATTY Organs, 27 stops, \$22; Pianos \$150. Call FERR, Dan'l F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.