

A SPIRITUALISTIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Rollins K. Stoddard took place Feb. 11th, from the residence of of his friends on Asylum Hill, Hartford, Ct. The services were conducted by Mrs. Emma Jay Bullune, of New York, who made a prayer and a discourse under inspi-rational induces. nade a prayer and a discourse under inspi-rational influence. Her theme awas Life, Death and Immortality. It was marked by a lofty elevation of sentiment, a broad catholicity and charitableness of spirit, and great eloquence, beauty, and power. In her invocation she thanked God for both life and death the latter for empiric to the and death, the latter for opening to the es-caping spirit a brighter, more refined, and grander life than this. She spoke of the dead body, lying there in the presence of the assembled company, as a perishing and abandoned tenement, from which the im-mortal tenant had forever fied. His indi-vidual character, and blameless quiet life, was referred to as the earthly course of one who had sought only to do good, and his re-ward in spirit-life was described in part— beginning with the recognition of his fami-ly, who had preceded him. The process of the separation of the spirit from the body was described as it is revealed to the spirit-ual clairvoyant. In some cases the separa-tion of the spiritual from the physical part vis much more speedy and complete, at the and death, the latter for opening to the es is much more speedy and complete, at the minute of death, than it is in others. In cases of sudden and violent death, and full health, the process is slower,—and often in in such cases the soul has not severed its connection with the body for more than an hour after death has apparently taken place. In such cases the process is retarded and rendered less harmonious if there is a rendered less harmonious is retained in mixed crowd pressing about the body with their inharmonious magnetism. To the subject himself "death" is exactly like a deep sleep. There is an interval of uncon-sciousness, during which the process of sep-aration of this fine spiritual part from the body is taking place. It rises like a silver light, or luminous magnetic mist, out of the brain, and is at first seemingly vague and unformed, but rapidly reforms, above the now cold and abandoned body, and devel-ops into a perfectly formed spirit—the same features we knew in the body, but more re-fined and beautiful,—and bright and lumi-nous or not, as the earth-life has been pure and true, or the reverse. In cases of wastand true, or the reverse. In cases of wasting sickness, as in this case of the emancipated one whose perishing earthly form lies there before us, the separation begins much earlier, especially 1f, as in his case, there was a knowledge of the reality of the Spirit-world, its nearness, and its magnetic attraction to the worn and weary soul that longed to go. The fine spiritual or psychological aura, or silvery-golden light, in his case was wholly separated from the poor body almost at the minute of death, and as speedily reorganized in its own spiritual shape and nature, far finer, brighter, and more beautiful than the form or features the pown in the south life. known in the earth-life. She spoke of the glad meeting of the de-parted one with his awaiting wife and chil-dren (who were the first to greet him) as being, to him, a rapturous dream, that grad-ually grew into a conscious reality. In the Spirit-world the thoughts of the minds there dwelling, project a visible spiritual-magnetic aura, which forms the garment of the individual—a bright and beautiful robe, or the reverse, according to the purity and goodness of the mind, or spirit, that thus, in clothing itself, visibly exhibits its real char-acter to all beholders. The different spirit spheres are inhabited by differing groups, under the sublime law of spiritual attractions and affinities—the inborn tastes, ca-pacities, and particular enjoyments of in-dividuals leading them to spheres and groups of spirit-life in harmony with their respective tastes and joys. The more cul-tivated these tastes here, the more glorious the world into which the individual is drawn hereafter. Base and vicious lives here, take the individuals who here find their only enjoyment in vice, into a compar-atively shaded and cheerless sphere of spir-it existence, in which the dwellers, debarred from the higher and brighter world above them, are still drawn back to earth, to associate (invisibly to the dwellers yet in the flesh) with those whose pursuits and vicious pleasures are such as they were accustomed to here. The attractions to higher and brighter lives, there, are more directly exert-ed that they are here upon these minerit ed than they are here, upon these misguid-ed and unhappy ones; and sooner or later most of them yield to the better influences, and rise to a better life; but no wrong that was ever perpetrated is ever permitted to go unpunished. The day of judgment real-ly comes; but it is a judgment by one's own conscience, and the remorse is sometimes a worse punishment than we would imagine. Every person at death has four, and suffe-as often seven, spiritual beings watchinghand waiting his release—usually those of his nearest and dearest ones (especially the mother) who have preceded him to the world of light and harmony. These, by fix-ing their attention on the second second ing their attention on the escaping spirit, greatly facilitate, by the attractions of their magnetisms, the speedy separation and re-formation of the about-to-be-liberated soul. Mrs. Bullene rose to real heights of elo-quence and power, in answering the worldductor and power, in answering the world-old but never-ceasing enery propounded once by Job--- "If a man die, shall he live again?" The churches, she said, do not sat-isfy the interior anxiety and soul-question-ings, on this vital point; of those who com-pose them; the real answer to the great question of the ancient poet-propert of Uz is to be found (outside of our interior self-

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consciousness) in the Spiritualism of the Bible, and in the phenomena and tests of what is called Modern Spiritualism. The Biblical text, "after death, the judg-

ment," was expounded in a way to interest and surprise many of her hearers. The judgment referred to, she explained in a very different sense from the received theological one.

An argument for immortality, drawn from the analogies of nature, constituting a striking and powerful part of this singular, discourse. The essential doctrine elucidated was one of encouragement, good cheer,-seemingly a sublime and holy joy, based on ascertained realities, that impressed the hearers much more than any written and printed account of it can do. She closed with an impromptu poem, as nearly as we can report it, thus:—

The veil that hides the inner life

- The veil that hides the inner life Like mists of rosy morn, Conceals behind its fleecy folds A wealth of light new born. Each holy thought, each noble deed, Reveals seme sunlit ray, That wakes to life man's slumbering powers, And gilds the rising way.
- Then murmur not, O child of Earth! Time's kind but stern docree. Unbars immortal gates of pearl— Death holds the jeweled key! The years speed on his glorious rounds. Of budding spring and summer bloom, Bright fruits ways his automore bloom,

- Bright fruitage weaves his autumn crowns,

And winter carves a stainless tomb.

- Thus, mortal! shall thy cycles be; As Time unrolls his mighty scroll, Death bursts the bud of Truth for these And robes in light each living soul
- Our friend has passed within the vell; His eyes behold Life's glories now; Angels have hymned his welcome song, And wreathed with fadeless flowers his brow.
- Ah, who could ask a nobler fate Than the All-Merciful hath given? His love bids us on Truth await,—
- Her golden precepts lead to Heaven, As leadets fall at autumn time, And flowers fade 'neath summer's sun,
- So Nature, prototype, and thou, The course from Death to Life do run.

The evening was cool and clear, general harmony prevailed. Medium sat under best of test conditions, and exercises opened by the circle, singing "Angel Band." Soon we were greeted with a "good evening, folks," by the well known voice of Dick, who ex-pressed himself happy to meet with us again; and then a brief statement of the or-ders for the evening. Mattie Homo's cheer-ing voice, through the medium entranced, announced her presence, and said: "Friends, do you all want to see me to-night?" Of course, we all responded in the affirmative; to which she rejoined, "Well, if the Dutch-man comes to control the medium, you shall man comes to control the medium, you shall see me." She alluded to a Germah by name Geo. Shultz, formerly of Illinois, now Mat-tie's assistant control. By the by, he is a noble spirit. Dick now ordered music on which ask for the set of the set of the set of the set. violin, which task I performed a few minutes when, with the rest of the circle, I was permitted to behold a female figure who, in every respect was more than ordinarily attractive. It was Mattie Homo, one among the loveliest of the lovely who now stood before us in her full Indian dostume, from the moccasin to the black massy tress, or rather straight waiving lasir, which extend-ed down to more than three feet in length. Her dress was a beautiful white with stripes of red some four inches in width, extending downward to within six or eight inches of her feet; a beautiful white and red striped apron of short length, added to her grotesque appearance, and her large red blanket wrapt about her person, with neck and breast nude, also her arms bared two-thirds their length together with the almost upparallel. nude, also her arms bared two-thirds their length, together with the almost unparallel-ed symmetry of person made her in every sense the wild, roaming, native daughter of the forest. Feeling myself at home with Mattie, I asked her to remain with us as long as possible, and give us her best dem-onstrations of Indian life, to which she bowed, and then gave me a friendly shake of the hand. Now as quick as thought, mak-ing a motion with her bright coffee-colored arm toward Mr. S. one of the eircle, a trance medium, and at the same instant giving ut-terance to a strange, wild, and to us, un-meaning shriek, be (Mr. S.) in the twinkling of an eye was made her captive, and ex-cepting their costume, it was difficult to tell which of the two was the more Indian. An earnest and marked Indian conversation en-sued for a few minutes when Mr. S. commenc-ed whistling something that had anything

ing, he the cabinet doors ajar, and for es displayed his sense of good and joviality in a high degree. a few n nature, Other spirits appear, most of whom were readily recognized. At one circle ten con-versed with me from the cabinet, including little children, adults and middle-aged. J. H. M.

Mrs. V. C. Eldridge at Dyer Station, Tenn:

⁶ Col. Eldridge, of Memphis, Tenn., with his most excellent and accomplished lady and medium, Mrs. V. C. Eldridge, arrived at this place on the 15th inst., to fill an engagement for independent slate writing on the 16th and 17th, and a cabinet seance on the night of the 16th. The circle consisted of some of the most prominent citizens of the place, among whom were W. G. Crank, J. L. Jarrell, M. D., Maj. W. J. Davidson and lady, Albert Kelly, J. B. Biggs and lady, Mrs. J. M. Coulter, C. J. Fletcher and one or two others whose names we can not now two others whose names we can not now recall. The cabinet seance was held under test conditions. Dr. Jazrell took the pre-caution just before Mrs. Eldridge entered the cabinet to seal her mouth up securely with court plaster, but to sooner had she sung by the circle, than noises of various sorts, such as whistling, the playing of the French harp, and bell-ringing issued from the cabinet, and all at the same time, and keeping time with the music. After the song a spirited conversation was kept up for some time between Harry Patterson, the for some time between Harry Patterson, the medium's spirit control, and the members of the circle; in the meantime hands of vari-ous sizes were extended from the cabinet window, and many tests were given. When the medium came out-of the cabinet, Dr. the medium came out-of the cabinet, Dr. Jarrell examined the plaster on her mouth and pronounced it just as he left it, but very dry and difficult to take off. It was certain-ly impossible for Mrs. Eldridge to have done the talking in the cabinet with that plaster on her mouth, and equally as impossible for her to have whistled or played the harp, and it would have been an especially diffi-cult matter for her to have done it all at the same time.

same time. Mrs. Eldridge, however, as a medium for independent slate. writing, possibly, has no superior in the world. Her phase of mediunship requires no pencil. The slate is carefully cleaned, and placed on her open hand and pressed firmly against the top of the table from the underside, the message appearing on the upperside of the slate or between the slates, if double. The investi-gator may, if he choses, write his question on a strip of paper, without the medium's knowledge, fold it, and place it between the slates, tie them together, or make them se-cure. The moment she places them under the table, the writing will begin, and in a minute or two from the time the slate was placed under the table, it will be returned, still securely fastened, the question answered, but the paper on which the question was written will be out and gone. The investigator can, if he choses, while messages are being written on the slate, carry on a conversation of his own, by placing the hand or knee near, the table where the spirits can touch it, the answess being giving by the usual signals; this, too, with-out the knowledge of the mediums, the investigator's questions all being mental During the sitting hands of all sizes are materialized and thrust out from under the table and often take small articles from the floor or off the table, or from the hand of the aitter.

me to give you a few of my conclusions: The Americans are generally progressive and ambitious in their nature. They are and ambitious in their nature. They are restless, never satisfied, always on the move. Change is their hereditary nature. They comprise every variety of thought, every comprise every variety of thought, every shade of feeling, and every trait of charac-ter it is possible for any nation to possess. Having become accustomed to innovation in the past, they do not guard sufficiently against it in the present or for the future. Being placed in the midst/of varieties, they look upon variety as the only healthy condi-tion of action. Their motto is, "Mind my own business, and let everybody else mind theirs."

CALIFORNIA

This is truly a golden State. The trees are laden with fruit and foliage. The gar-dem are full of flowers and grassy carpets. At acramento I lectured several times be large and attentive audiences. There is the At sacking to 1 lectured sevent times large and attentive audiences. There is no society here, but the elemental tendency of the people is toward Spisipualism. Mr. Van-Anstine is a hard worker, and Mr. Lewis takes an active interest in the cause. There could be a good society or local organization procured for the place with a little labor, and the right men in the right place.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Here I gave ten lectures .all told, extend-ing a little over a month. Large audiences attended "Charter Yak Hall" every Sunday. The lyceum is in a flourishing condition and is one of the best I have seen in my travels. My humble opinion is, that by paying more attention to the young, and having a suita-ble lyceum in connection with the spiritual societies, to take the place of Sunday. Schools, thus making Spiritualism more popular, a great deal more good might be accomplished. Mrs. Ada Foye's seances on Thursday evenings are wonderful. The skeptics are confounded, and go away more-sober and thoughtful than they come. She never fails of giving tests. The spirits rap, write and speak for her. She is a woman universally liked and well spoken of by the Spiritualists and investigators of the Paci-fie coast. She should travel and give the world the benefit of her powers. Last Tuesday evening, the society gave a benefit to the Hon. James M. Peebles and myself. There was a very large and intelli-gent gathering. Good singing was a mark-ed features of the evening and intelli-Here I gave ten lectures .all · told, extend-

The lady was apparently in a sort of trance, out of which she came, at the close, almost abruptly. At the grave the only services were by Mrs. B., who spoke in a different way, but with marked propriety and impressiveness. On the coffin was a dove, balanced, with outst atched wings, on a spray connected with a wreath-the whole being composed of rare flowers-defacte pale roses, pale pinks, lily-of-the-Nile, japonicas, etc., twined (in the wreath) with the glossy green smilax. The floral dove was a fine piece of work.

ANGELS AT HOME-GOOD NEWS. An Indian Female Spirit Entertains the

Audience.

BRO. JONES:-It is a long time since I made my last report through the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, of the transactions coming under the above caption. By your permission, I will respond through its columns to the scores of letters received from mostly unknown friends, anxious to learn of our progress in the science of angel-ism. But first allow me to say, illness of the medium (my wife) of maternal nature compelled a cessation of our seances about the first of September last; and for more than two months it was a question with usas to whether she would remain a denizen of the mundane, or take her exit for the spiritual plane of life. By kind nursing of friends and magnetic manifestations of the dear angels, who not unfrequently made themselves cognizant our senses, while engaged in their healing exercises, she final-ly recovered, and is now enjoying a fair de-gree of bodily health, and mentally elevated over the fact of being the mother of a beautiful daughter, whom the angels say, is lighly gifted with various phases of medi-umistic power. Well, enough of this. But again, owing to her long period of illness, and inactivity in our grand and glorious cause, her powers were greatly set back, and not until recently had she developed up to her former plane of usefulness, so that we have entered into a renewed compact with our noble band to sit the ensuing ver-nal term for the fuller development of her

mediumistic energies. With Wm. Paine, nephew of the doubly immortalized Thomas Paine as our leader. Dr. Jackson, second cousin to the same no-ble hero, in the cause of American liberty, as vice-president; Mattie Homo, the Indian control during the medium's entrancement. with her five score years of experience in Spirit-life; Dick, the African spokesman at Spirit-life; Dick, the African spokesman at the opening and closing of the seances; Jes-se Knight, drummer boy in the cabinet; Almira Morris, mother and sentinel, or guadian angel of the medium; Jennie, the Ouen of Beauty, and little Mary, our "flying about "both acting spirits at the seances, to-gether with other prominent members of the band, we feel assured that at the end of said term of development, we can not fail of success providing our part of the coven-ant be strictly adhered to. Well, now, some-thing sublimely grand. On the night of February 20th, 1877, some five of our circle members convened in front of the cabinet pursuant to an agreement.

ed whistling something that had anything about it but tune, while Mattie danced to it. In the most perfect Indian style.

Scarcely had the last step been taken in this Indian war dance, until there was be-gun and carried out in representation the art of warfare in all the sly, cunning asute-ness that so markedly characterize the tribe or nation of which our heroine was once a mortal member. Indeed, we felt for the time being as if we were in the midst of a full band of our red brethren of the everlasting hills. This part of the drama being over with, Mattie began to exercise her powers of domestication, and wove, spun, or materialized and dematerialized in our presence, blankets or shawls, repeatedly changing at will their hue from the pale lead to the sky blue, then to red or black, thus showing the astonishing power of mind over the physical elements of nature, when the laws thereof are more thoroughly. understood. Mattie took her leave, giving Mr. S. and myself a good farewell shake of the hand promising to perform her next in a stronger light, it at present being somewhat mellowed down.

Cerro Gordo, Ind. J. H. MENDENHAL.

AT ANOTHER SEANCE

several spirits appeared, among whom was our darling little Mary. Her costume was beautiful indeed, and to us, a new style. It was principally pure white, cut so as to lay in falling folds around her person; said folds being of diamonds or rhomble figure, with a small black silk resette or bow in the center of each rhomb, which was bordered with fine edging of the same silk-material, and a border of one and a half inches in width at the lower edge of dress. Sleeves were of like cut and finish. She said it was a Christmas present to her and was the style for the present year. Her hair, as usual, hung in golden strands around her shoulhung in golden strands around her shoul-ders. Remaining with us over one hour by the clock, she was the most agreeable and cheerful companion of us each and all, hav-ing the most befitting little jokes to pass on each member of the circle, giving the strong-est proof thereby that she is a close observ-er of our daily transactions. Among other things, she called for a glass of water which she took into the cabinet, to a German spir-it, who drank part of it so loudly that we all heard him swallow it, remarking some-It, who drank part of it so fouldy that we all heard him swallow it, remarking some-Shing about it in German language; she than returned and drank the remainder in out presence. Little Mary sat upon my lap, klassed me, played with beard in her delicate fingers, and told me of many incidents of past life. Another beautiful spirit appear-ed, by name Mary Patterson, one of the band. Her costume was purely white, and on her first appearing, she was almost en-tirely enveloped in a large beautiful white shawl of fine silky texture. Disrobing her-self of the latter, she conversed freely, and among other things said they were going to make some char in the spirit band, owing to the fact that it was principally composeds of female spirits, and that they needed more of the positive element. Since then, Dr. Jackson, mentioned in the forepart of this paper, has been admitted and is an active worker. Dick, our African spirit brother, asked to have the light ut out, and on so doall heard him swallow it, remarking some-

These scances were all held at the resi-dence of Maj. W. J. Davidson, and were un-der strict test conditions; Mrs. Eldridge cheerfully submits to any condition insposed upon her.

As a matter of course, our strictly orthodox friends are in quite an uproar, and in-sist that all this spirit intercourse is from the Devil, etc. Well, as the Bible has failed to tell us that the Devil should be converted and sent on a mission of love and mercy from Hell to us benighted earthly heathens to teach us better morals, and more excel-lent manners, more love to God and each other, to brighten our pathway through life, and dispel the gloom of death etc., we shall be compelled to reject their theory and accept a more noble one, that of actual inter-course with our living Alead, our angel friends who have left our own fireside for a higher life in the heavens.

J. D. McLIN. Rutherford, Tenn.

Parting Words from the Pacific Coast.

ED. JOURNAL:--My lecture engagements in the West have all been completed, and to-morrow will find me aboard the 8. S. Zea-landid, bound for Australia. My sojourn in America has been short and transient, yet it has comprised the best efforts of my life, the greatest happiness I have yet ex-perienced and the best lessons I have yet received. I have been met with friends, greeted with kindness, and rewarded with thankfulness, wherever I have been. The result is, I have learned to love your conti-nent, learned to admire your people, and ap-preciate your maxims and customs. I need to particularize none, as doing this would do an injustice to the whole. I have been well paid for my services; if not always in money, in thanks, encouragement, sympa-thy and kindness; and as I have traveled along I have taken notes that may be of use to me in iny future caver; and allow

gent gathering. Good singing was a mark-ed feature of the evening's enjoyment. Bro. Peebles made brief and appropriate remarks and Mrs. Foye assisted by the angels com-pletely surpassed herself in point of excellence in her seance.

The society presented me with a handsome pure quartz gold king, as a token of the appreciation they had for my services and those of my spirit-band. They passed resolutions to the same effect. Their kindness-made me marvel. They paid me \$50, per Sunday, and gave me all the care and attention I could reasonably ask. Altogeth-er I feel as though more had blessed me than I had been the means of blessing. I had more to be thankful for than to com-plain about. I only hope that when. I return to America the people will be as good to me as they have been in the past, and I ask no more.

The JOURNAL is read with relish here, and I know of no place where such a fearless outspoken paper is so much needed. The city teams with ranting, whining, dying free-lovers, who are eternally clamoring for what they call " the purity of social freedom." . They encourage humbugs of ev-ery character, not discriminating between the true and the false. The new dress in which your JOURNAL appears, makes it both usigue for neatness and conspicuity, and renders it double, worthy of continued support. Long may it live to fight error, and destroy corruption. Yours Truly,

312 Mason St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Painless Death.

In a recent holiday lecture at the Royal Institution, Prof. Tyndall, speaking of the painless death by electricity, remarked, that Franklin was twice struck senseless by the. shock. He afterwards sent the discharge of two large jars through six robust men, who fell to the ground and got up again witigut knowing what had happened, neither hear. ing nor feeling the discharge; and Printly, too, who made many valuable contributions to electricity, received the charge of two jars, but did not find it painful. Prof. Tyndall said this experiment agreed with his own, that in the theatre of the Boyal Institution, and in the presence of an audience, he once received the discharge of a battery of fifteen Leyden jars. Unlike Frankin's six men, he did not fall, but, like them, he felt nothing; he was simply exhaused for a sensible interval. This may be regarded, as an experimental proof that people killed by lightning suffer no pain. Now; the meas-ured velocity of electricity is many them-and times greater than the measured veloci-ty of sensation in the nerves. Hence the electrical concussion reaches the centre of life without any possible innouncement by the eye or car or series of feeling. There is abundant evidesce that death by a rifle ball traversing the brain is for the same reason entirely without consciousness or pain. A rifle ball, however, is a tortoise compared with the electric flash. tution, and in the presence of an audieno

FREEMASONRY.

And Other Kindred Orders.

Sunday evening, Feb. 11th. Mrs. Richmond lectured at Grow's. Hall 'on this subject - "Freemasonry and Other Kindred Orders, chiefly the rise and progress of Freemasonry as analyzed by Spiritualism." Mrs. Richmond seems to think that Freemasonry is no longer required-its mission has been outwrought. Statistics, however, show that the order is on the increase, and hat its benefices are felt in every quarter of the globe. According ta the statements of an exchange, The London (England) Standard speaking of the Freemasons in Great Britain, refers intelligently to the benevolent work created and sustained by the fraternity. Aside from the provincial charities and the liberal donations of individual lodges throughout the kingdom, it calls particular attention to the three great central charities - the Boys' School, the Girls' School, and the benevolent Institution, which (says the Standard)' received during the twelve months, ending the last flay of last year, (the largest total ever reached, the aggregate being over £39,000, and exceeding that of the year before by £7,-.000. This financial prosperity of the Masonic charities is an index of the increasing popularity and rapid extension of Freemasonry in that country. But even without this gnide it must have been patent to all observers that, during the last few years, the development of "the craft" has been most marked. It has made great progress all over the civilized world. It shows increased vigor in India, in China and Japan, and even in Africa; while in the United States, in Canada, and all British colonies it has grown during the last quarter of a century, and particularly within the last decade. But in no country has the progress of the fraternity been so masked as England.

The Standard further says that it is a curious feature in Masonry that one woman has been admitted to the strets and benefits of the order. It was curiosity-the same principle that actuated Eve in Edento investigate the mysteries of Masonry from a hiding-place that over-looked the operations of a lodge at work. But female curiosity, after having witnessed several singular and startling ceremonies, gave way to womanly weakness, and her unwelcome presence was revealed to the lodge after she had become possessed of many of its important secrets. The story runs that her own brother, who was in the lodge, demanded her instant death; but better feelings prevailed, and she, who already knew too much, was permitted to win a further knowledge of Masonic mysteries upon assuming the Masonic obligations. It is simply an historical fact (says the Standard) that the lady (Mrs. Aldworth) did so secret herself, and further, that when discovered she was at once "made a Mason." She continued to take an active interest in the order throughout her life; she founded -Dublin Benevolent Institution for Orphan Daughters of Masons, and her portrait still hangs in a principal lodge-room in Cork, and under it in a glass case the Masonic apron and jewel she used to wear. Whether curiosity will ever incite another lady to attempt to elude the vigilance of the "tiler" remains to be seen; but it may be taken for granted that men, who, perhaps, are really as much creatures of curiosity as those to whom they specially attribute this weakness, will continue to be influenced by it to join the mystic fraternity.

symbols the complete sphere or circle, and in connection therewith a representation of the idea of the infinite. We have in the Egyptian symbol the triangle and various other signs which refer to the foundation of art and science in the Roman age . and period.

Asia Minor and Rome were both indebted to the culture of Egypt for what they possessed. No doubt that Hiram Abeth, called upon to aid in building the temple, came into Asia Minor with Dionysius, and brought with him the foundation of the or-You must be aware that just at that der. time the Jews were a semi-barbarous peo-ple. They were only held in place through the extreme fear of the invisible being whom they worshiped. Learning had no place for advancement among them. The splendor of their material surroundings drew their attention and worship. Not so with Egypt. Jerusalem was never the seat of great learning. The Hebraic nations were not distinguished or noted for letters; they were not cultured.

It is evident that it is not bolicy for the Christian Church to consider that there was any more ancient, civilization than that of the children of Israel, in the height of their power, previous to the foundation of Jeru-salem. It was not policy for them to con-sider that any nation had achieved greater success, etc.

Freemasonry at one time afforded almost the only protection for the safety of certain individuals and science. The hands of kings have been staid, and slaughter has been stopped on unjust bases or causes. The traveler's life has been spared through its infuence. Freemasonry is the only secret order of which the Church of Rome is jealous. She forbids the communion in the Master Masonship and in Freemasonry because it is the only power that has successfully baffled her in every conflict in the world. What are the mysteries of this order? What are the secrets of its power? It is simple; its appeal to the noblest sentiments of humanity; its ignoring of rank and pow-er; it reduces the prince to the level of the plebian. The essential principles of Freemasonry, besides those secrets that are pure ly technical, are contained in established Chapters, Lodges and Encampments. Those ornamental branches introduced lately form no part of the eld order of Freemasonry. The Blue-Lodges contain the three degrees which the individual must pass to become a mason. Having these three degrees, he is a mason the world over, and can pass into and out of any lodge. Can go un-questioned throughout every county of the civilized globe; he is the master who can unlock the sympathy of the savage breast.

The Odd Fellows claim that they are equally as ancient. The same principle of protection is also present among them. Among other sacred orders that have spring up were the Rosicrucians for the advance-ment of occult learning; they almost dis-covered the mystery of life. Their knowl-edge has never been fully made known to the world only in the state of the world only in detached fragments. They possessed many of those mysterious problems that have baffled science in all ages. Present civilization shuns secret societies. Christianity is intended to make all men equal; is open in its expression and dealings. The golden rule makes all humanity your brethren. You can't be a Christian and a Freemason. You can not refuse to any man what you confer on any one as a mason. Every form of civilization women have steadily invaded and finally entered; into churches, school room, literature, sci-ence-into all forms of social life. Whatever separates woman from man, degrades him and her. Society has declared that there shall be no civilization for man that not acceptable to wife and daughter. The civilization of Greece and Rame for-bade women to enter the forum and other public places. Out of the forum men flew to the courtesan, in Greece during her palm iest days. (This was the cause of her de-cline in civilization; she excluded woman in her purity and virtue. No woman can become a Freemason. Freemasonry is such that it is impossible. Freemasonry must be dropped or women must be admitted. The ceremony of initiation is not in itself impure. . It is potent in the leveling of human passions, and in the lessons of life it gives the noblest impulse to man's nature. It shuts out, however, all the other portion of the Universe. The chief reason, however, that this order is declining to-day, is that science, art, and religion 'are more fully unfolded. Every human being has the power and right to investigate everything. There is no mandate of priest or king, no ruler beneath the sun that can foil the investigation of any subject before the people. Man is man the whole world over. The bond that links you to a brother mason is a bond that links you to others everywhere. The master or professor in a university holds a more im-portant position than a king. You have no longer to whisper in the ear the words that will guarantee your safety. You can claim the hospitality of any people. Secrecy is not, indeed, required at present. There are two motives that can cause a man to betwo motives that can cause a man to be-come a Freemason to-day—the protection of himself and family, and curiosity. He will remain a Freemason so long as he has the assurance he is doing good. If he loves his nation, loves humanity, he extends a brotherly principle to the whole human race. He clasps hands across the simple-technicalities of the order, and finally out-grows its shackles. grows its shackles. As to Spiritualism, it recognizes the good in every order, in every church, and in every religion. It believes that many lives have been made better by its existence. Ont of it has sprung the crowning glory of creation. Spiritualism inculcates a loftief brotherhood, upon a stronger claim. You enter the higher life, but no office, no grip or token is essential to pass you through the royal archways of the skies. One Passord in heaven, and that is "love." What had Christ to do with secret or-ders? What had he to do with the Pagan church? The one all-seeing eye of the sould was his symbol; the power of the spirit to penetrate the inmost thought, was his sign and token. Those who each the actornal and token. Those who seek the external must be prepared to have the mask top off and the sight revealed. Christianity has revealed to man this inder sense and con-sciousness. He who loves his fellow man is not bound of the oath of any order. He can't perjure himself; he who seeks the lof-tiest evidence of brotherhood, must find it in the skins in the marks that beat do tiest.evidence of brotherhood, must find it in the skies, in the angels that bend above you; gradually this order will decline; grad-ually it will wear away. It will leave the broad religion of humanity as the basis of on order, and to which every man shall be-long. The helplesaness of infancy and that of old age will be supplemented by the pow-er of the spirit; ministering friends, bound in the golden links of fraternal love, clasp-ing hands across the abyas of time, is not this in the golden links of fraternal love, clasp-ing hands across the abyss of time, is not this a nobler office, a higher spirituality? Is not the Temple of the Universe broader than the ancient temple of the Sun in a city of Egypt, destroyed long ages ago, whose walls were paved with burnished gold? What

have we to do with gems of gold when we look at the stars, etc.? What have you to do with external building when earth rears its silent foundation beneath your feet? What have you to do, when the spirit quickened by inspiration bursts asunder all external chains and feels a kinship to angels and to God?

Knaves and Their Tricks.

No class of true reformers have ever been more severely bursed with knaves; scoundrels and low-lived sensualists than Spiritualists. The RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL has fearlessly exposed all such parasites from the issue of its first number down to the present. In so doing it has brought upon itself the ire of the clans who fester in corruption, and their chief leaders have, so long as their hearers would tolerate them, bespattered the JOURNAL and its editors with their own intolerable .nastiness, in the vain hope that the observer would not see the source of the filth they: were so earnestly throwing.

When that dirty work no longer served their end, they commenced another no less characterless course by prosecuting the editor for libel. These tricks having recoiled upon the heads of those who never had any character to spare, they now are howling at the top of their voices that we are persecuting mediums by exposing impostors.

The fact is, one part of the Augean Stable is no sooner cleaned, than another is found festering with corruption.

The fabled Miltonian theory of an angel of light becoming a prince, of durkness-a chief of devils, often tinds its parallel nowadays. We will give a single instance and hope the readers of the JOURNAL will profit by it, isstead of putting their feet in a like trap, so thinly disguised as the one that a correspondant describes, that she was caught

The lady referred to has furnished us with the whole correspondence that passed between her and her father on the one side, and the infamous trickster on the other. His fifst letter (postal card) reads:

Dear Sir: - A spirit, giving us your ad-dress and claiming to be your wife, answer-ing to the name of "Lydia," came to our private seance, showed herself, and asked us to write you that she had manifested here, and wants you to have us take her spirit-picture. We have materialization so plain that we photograph them; and if you recognize this spirit, and wish her picture, we will take you one dozen upon receipt of your likeness, and the cost of taking, \$5.00, which you can send in a registered letter. Truly, JOHN P. BLANCHARD.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1876.

We omit the name of the person to whom it was addressed. The daughter of the gentleman addressed, unlike her father, took stock in the rascal's bait and answered making inquiries, and here follows his letter in reply:

MRS. REVAS:-Yours of the 18th at hand, and contents duly noted. If you wish those pictures, you may send me immediately a registered letter or money order of \$5.00. Sometimes I am away, as here and it your letter to Dr. _____ and it will come direct. If away, I shall get it on my return. My headquarters is Chica-go. I am giving seances in places just out Sometimes I am away, so you may send

We know the trickster has genuine mediumistic powers, from careful observation, but of his true character, his own conduct speaks so emphatically that no language of ours'in censure, could make a deeper impression upon honest thinking people, than hisown mirror wherein he may see himself as others see him. .

At Cleveland he went by an assumed name, between Cleveland and Chicago he assumed a new name at each stopping-place, and when he got to Chicago, he donned still another name, but in addressing his correspondents at Lime Rock, Conn., he was careful to give his Cleveland name, ordering his letters and money to be sent to the care of his new Chicago name!

A word of caution to all investigators in this grand truth of spirit communion-send no money to a professed medium until you have evidence of his or her reliability-and insist upon absolute test conditions in all dark seances.

Spiritualism is cursed with knaves and impostors, and even many good mediums will cheat when an opportunity offers. When test conditions are suggested they and their simple abettors will cry out, "O, you will spail conditions."

As a matter of self-protection from suspicion, caused by impostors, all good mediums should insist as does Maud Lord, Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Compton, that test conditions shall be applied before they will give dark SADCES.

His rascality was carefully studied and put into operation with the full expectation that he would not be detected.

What apology have the enemies of the JOURNAL who complain that we are severe on mediums, to offer for such infamous conduct?

As we believe the meanest devils of the lowest hells will in time reform and become angels of light, and as we rather extend a helping hand than to kick them? down still lower, so we refrain from giving his name, and in conclusion we say to him quit your rascally conduct, which gives you a little money only, and that little is like the fabled fruit which grows on the margin of the "Dead Sea," when gathered, turns to ashes.

Your conduct is no better, nor so honorable as that of a Post Office clerk who delivers jetters, laden with love from absent friends, but stealthily robs them of the money they bear, and is deservedly sent to state prison when detected.

• The wife's reply was in substance that Mr. Blanchard had been very sick, and that he would attend to taking the spirit's picture when he got well.

Attention Vermonters.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Vermonters' Association, desiring to make a complete list of all native Vermonters residing in this State, request the full name, birth place and present address of all such persons sent to Frank B. Williams, Sec'y, 175 La Salle st., Chicago. Of married ladies, both the present and maiden names should be given.



MARCH 10, 1877.

Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in iess than their regu-iar proportion, while the watery part is in access. Debility is of frequent occurence. It is incident to a variety of diseases, and can not bear much exertion. The patient is a coes-but almost always weak. Papitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often throws the heart into the most terms to the very function as a very common symptom. Violent emotion often there is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often there is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often throws the heart into the most terms existing. The vital functions are languidy performed. The muscular strength is diminished tough quiet when at rest, becomes hurried and even painful-tion in the service is in running. accending hights, etc. The perrous system is often greatly disordered. Vor-lent and obstinate genrality e pains in the bead, side, breast, or other parts of the folly, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The scretchons are sometimes diminished. In females the means are almostalways either suspended or very par-tially performed. The bills accent and costiveranes, with un-halthy eracuations from the bowels and dyspectic states of the stomach, are extremely common symptom.

ABSTRACT OF THE LECTURE.

Mrs. Richmond, in her address, advanced the following thoughts :-

No doubt these who come to the hall this evening, expecting me to unveil any myste-ries of the order of Freemasonry, will be disappointed. Spiritualism deals with the spirit of things and not with their sim-ple externality. In any order of human be-ings connected into one common brother-bood or class that have any technical me hood or class, that have any technical mysteries, they are not generally revealed to the curious. The order, which formed the subject of her evening discourse, was gen-erally supposed to have its origin at the time of the building of Solomon's Temple, 1150 years before Christ. Those who in-fluence her to speak, believe the order to have been much more ancient. It's source have been much more ancient.' Its source was in Egypt, the center of learning and civilization. It was generally believed that the foundation of, this order was one of those ancient devices for the protection of science and learning, when barbarism de-stroyed, as far as possible, every evidence or feature of human culture, when science was obliged to employ various methods for the protection of her symbols. In ancient Egypt, this secret class was accustomed to convene. The ancient scholar was obliged to seek a retreat in caves to protect him-self from the vandals of that day. The ta-bles of stone in the Mytharic caves show at an early day the existence of astrelogy. Those ancient caves were simple and silent; those who belonged to secret orders were compelled to hide; were obliged to do so in the face of the opposition of the ruling powers of the land. They were compelled powers of the land. They were compelled to make their movements secret. They fash-ioned tokens and signs so that they might know and understand each other. This or-der was unquestionably founded in ancient Egypt, in Persia and India, and indeed, where coupled with ignorance, those who sought learning were obliged to seek it un-der great difficulties. Secret orders were the usual methods of preserving the various branches of learning.

Secret orders were the usual methods of preserving the various branches of learning. Cadmus is represented as being almost a semi-deific being who carried learning into Phomicia, and the evidence in relation-thereto, are accompanied with proof. The Historian is able to discover that Egypt abounds in hieroglyphs. They are general-ly symbols of ancient orders. Owing to the unequalled perseverance of Mr. Smythe, of the British Museum, portions of those hieroglyphs are rendered intelligible, though very ancient. We have in the Egyptian

of the city. JOHN BLANCHARD.

Chicago, April 7th.

We again omit his last alias. The name omitted is the one that he directed Mrs. Revas to send her letter to, was none other than the name he assumed when he arrived in Chicago. -

The assertion about his giving "cances in places just out of the city," was a lie to cover up the fact that he had changed his name.

The money not coming to hand as he ex pected, he writes again as follows:

Do you still wish those pictures? If so, address me soon, as your mother comes to me every night about them, Address, JOHN BLANCHARD.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 28, 1876.

Still giving his Cleveland name omitting the initial "P," but "in care of Dr. ---" the Chicago name.

The lady having sent the money after receiving the third prompting, and getting nothing further from him, he having secured his \$5, she sent the following letter of inquiry to this office:

ED. JOURNAL:--I hope you will excuse me for taking your precious time. I write for information. Can you tell me if there is or has been a man living in Chicago by the name of John Blanchard, an artist? I received a postal card from him, stating he would take some photogramics of my mother would take some photographs of my mother. This was last winter. In April I received another, and sent him the money and reanother, and sent him the money and re-ceived his receipt-registered. Since then I have heard nothing from him, except through his wife.* I send you her letter. I do not wish-to lose my money or my pic-ture, and such things should not be. Again excuse me, yet I, as a Spiritualist myself, think it right to expose all wrong, and do this for the good cause, as well as to learn what has become of the man, and my mon-ey he keeps so wrongfidly. Yours for the truth, M. T. REVAS-LIME ROCK, Conn., Jan. 20, 1877. Line Rook, Conn., Jan. 29, 1877.

The Secretary replied to this letter and here follows the second letter, which shows how the trickster came in possession of the names of the deceased woman and her husband.

MR. J. C. BUNDY:

MR. J. C. BUNDY: I feel to thank you for the information you have given me in regard to Mr. Blanch-ard and as you request it, will send you the postal cards, hoping that his character will be made public. The first postal card was sent to my flither; he not caring to notice it I answered it. My father and mother's names and address I presume he took from the Banner of Light, as an oblituary was printed at the time of her death five years ago; the paper I presume he either had or came across some where. Mass MARY TOMPKINS REVAS. Lime, Rock, Conn., Feb. 9, 77.

JOHN N. HILLS, Chairman.

H. S. HOLDEN sends \$3.15 for JOURNAL, but fails to give P. O. Address. *

Concluded from First Page.

pointed out, and commented on, in their published reports, by the medical superia-tendents of the various asylums, so few are the cases originating in this cause, that in no single report or letter received by me, does it appear to have been considered nec-essary to admonish the public against Spir-itualism, as one of these exciting causes. The number of cases are given without a word of comment.

In the comparatively few instances in which Spiritualists have, from some of the many exciting causes which produce insanity in others, become insane, I believe it would be difficult to find a single case in which the insanity has been characterized, in any considerable degree, by the misery and despair of mind which so frequently are attendant upon those whose insanity is caused by religious excitement. While the terrifying and dismal hallucination of vari-ous patients insana from the latter are min ous patients, insane from the latter, are minutely described, there is not in any of the published reports a single allusion to any similar hallucination on the part of a pa tient, in whose case Spiritualism is assigned as the exciting cause

as the exciting cause. An intelligent belief in Spiritualism fa-vors those conditions of mind and body upon which sanity depends. Being both a religion and a philosophy, it is based upofi demonstration, which banishes all the ter-rors of false theology, by proving the falsity of endless or vindictive punishment, while at the same time it proves to the satisfacat the same time it proves to the satisfac-tion of every earnest seeker that there is a happier and better world, in which Divine wisdom and Jové have made ample provis-ion for the needs of every soul, when even the vilest outcast of earth shall, under the all-protecting car) and guidance of the Father's infinite love, be ultimately exalted to companionship with the purified and blest. Strange indeed would it be if the be-lief in such a religion tended to finanity, and it should be a source of both satisfac-tion and pride to every Spiritualist, to know that official statistics prove the calumny un-founded and unjust. at the same time it proves to the satisfac-EUGENE CROWELL.

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

H. R. STEVENS:

MR. STRVRNS:

H. H. STETTERS: Dear Sir-I have used VEGETINE, and feel it a duit to so-knowledge the great benefit it has done me. In the spring of the year 1862 I was sick from general debility, caused by over-work, want of sleep and proper rest. I was very weak and much emaclated. I tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was persuaded to try VEGETINE. Before I had taken this one weak my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it every day, guining more strength until I, was com-pietely restored to bealth. The effect of this Remedy, in once, of general debility, is indeed marvelous. ELIZABETH A. FOLEY.

ELIZABETH A. FOLEY. 21 Webster street, Charlestown IMam.

SWOLLEN LIMBS.

LEBANON, N.-H., JAA. 28, 1878.

.. (

Dear Sir-1 write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced tak-Dear Sir-1 write this noise tainform you of the effect of your Blood Purifier " upon my system. When I commenced tak-ing it, a year ago. I was very much debilitated. My limbs were wollen bo that it was impossible for me to get into or out from a chirriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. Indeed, I chiral scarcely stand on my feel. My appetite was gone, my weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my strength failing rapidity. After using your medicine for a few weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my weith my wonted case; and I feel I owe it to Van Frizz. Yours gratefully. Mass. C. A. H. TILDEN:

A PERFECT CURE. CHARLENTOWN, June 11, Mill.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Duar Sir-This is to certify that V BORTINE made a perfect cure of me when my attending physician had pronounced my case consumption, and said I could not survive many days. Mus. LENGTON, SI Cook atreet. The facts stated by Mrs. LENGTON, SI Cook atreet. The facts stated by Mrs. Ledston are personally known by me, and they are true. A. D. HAYNES.

Would not be Without. VEGETII

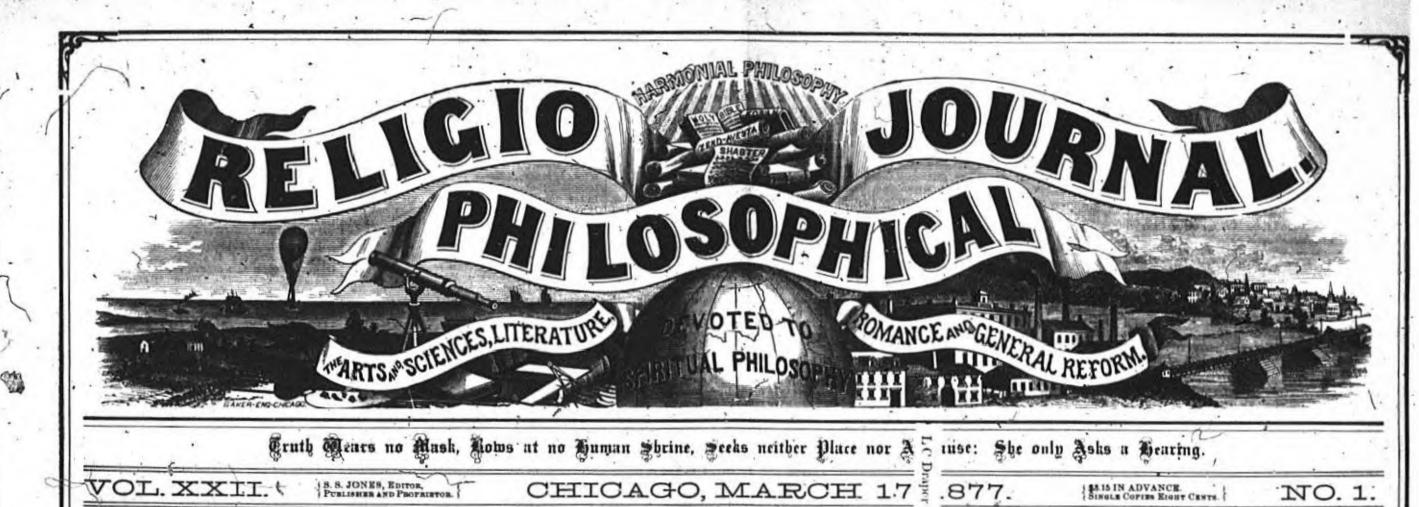
FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a pre-ventive of discases peculiar to the spring and summer se-son.

sona. I would not be without it for ten times its cost. EDWIN TILDEN Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craft-men's Life Assurance Company, No. 69 Bears' Ballding. Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.





A SPIRITUALISTIC FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Rollins K. Stoddard took place Feb. 11th, from the residence of of his friends on Asylum Hill, Hartford, Ct. The services were conducted by Mrs. Emma Jay Bullune, of New York, who made a prayer and a discourse under inspi-rational induces. nade a prayer and a discourse under inspi-rational influence. Her theme awas Life, Death and Immortality. It was marked by a lofty elevation of sentiment, a broad catholicity and charitableness of spirit, and great eloquence, beauty, and power. In her invocation she thanked God for both life and death the latter for empiric to the and death, the latter for opening to the es-caping spirit a brighter, more refined, and grander life than this. She spoke of the dead body, lying there in the presence of the assembled company, as a perishing and abandoned tenement, from which the im-mortal tenant had forever fied. His indi-vidual character, and blameless quiet life, was referred to as the earthly course of one who had sought only to do good, and his re-ward in spirit-life was described in part— beginning with the recognition of his fami-ly, who had preceded him. The process of the separation of the spirit from the body was described as it is revealed to the spirit-ual clairvoyant. In some cases the separa-tion of the spiritual from the physical part vis much more speedy and complete, at the and death, the latter for opening to the es is much more speedy and complete, at the minute of death, than it is in others. In cases of sudden and violent death, and full health, the process is slower,—and often in in such cases the soul has not severed its connection with the body for more than an hour after death has apparently taken place. In such cases the process is retarded and rendered less harmonious if there is a rendered less harmonious is retained in mixed crowd pressing about the body with their inharmonious magnetism. To the subject himself "death" is exactly like a deep sleep. There is an interval of uncon-sciousness, during which the process of sep-aration of this fine spiritual part from the body is taking place. It rises like a silver light, or luminous magnetic mist, out of the brain, and is at first seemingly vague and unformed, but rapidly reforms, above the now cold and abandoned body, and devel-ops into a perfectly formed spirit—the same features we knew in the body, but more re-fined and beautiful,—and bright and lumi-nous or not, as the earth-life has been pure and true, or the reverse. In cases of wastand true, or the reverse. In cases of wasting sickness, as in this case of the emancipated one whose perishing earthly form lies there before us, the separation begins much earlier, especially 1f, as in his case, there was a knowledge of the reality of the Spirit-world, its nearness, and its magnetic attraction to the worn and weary soul that longed to go. The fine spiritual or psychological aura, or silvery-golden light, in his case was wholly separated from the poor body almost at the minute of death, and as speedily reorganized in its own spiritual shape and nature, far finer, brighter, and more beautiful than the form or features the pown in the south life. known in the earth-life. She spoke of the glad meeting of the de-parted one with his awaiting wife and chil-dren (who were the first to greet him) as being, to him, a rapturous dream, that grad-ually grew into a conscious reality. In the Spirit-world the thoughts of the minds there dwelling, project a visible spiritual-magnetic aura, which forms the garment of the individual—a bright and beautiful robe, or the reverse, according to the purity and goodness of the mind, or spirit, that thus, in clothing itself, visibly exhibits its real char-acter to all beholders. The different spirit spheres are inhabited by differing groups, under the sublime law of spiritual attractions and affinities—the inborn tastes, ca-pacities, and particular enjoyments of in-dividuals leading them to spheres and groups of spirit-life in harmony with their respective tastes and joys. The more cul-tivated these tastes here, the more glorious the world into which the individual is drawn hereafter. Base and vicious lives here, take the individuals who here find their only enjoyment in vice, into a compar-atively shaded and cheerless sphere of spir-it existence, in which the dwellers, debarred from the higher and brighter world above them, are still drawn back to earth, to associate (invisibly to the dwellers yet in the flesh) with those whose pursuits and vicious pleasures are such as they were accustomed to here. The attractions to higher and brighter lives, there, are more directly exert-ed that they are here upon these minerations ed than they are here, upon these misguid-ed and unhappy ones; and sooner or later most of them yield to the better influences, and rise to a better life; but no wrong that was ever perpetrated is ever permitted to go unpunished. The day of judgment real-ly comes; but it is a judgment by one's own conscience, and the remorse is sometimes a worse punishment than we would imagine. Every person at death has four, and suffe-as often seven, spiritual beings watchinghand waiting his release—usually those of his nearest and dearest ones (especially the mother) who have preceded him to the world of light and harmony. These, by fix-ing their attention on the second second ing their attention on the escaping spirit, greatly facilitate, by the attractions of their magnetisms, the speedy separation and re-formation of the about-to-be-liberated soul. Mrs. Bullene rose to real heights of elo-quence and power, in answering the worldductor and power, in answering the world-old but never-ceasing enery propounded once by Job--- "If a man die, shall he live again?" The churches, she said, do not sat-isfy the interior anxiety and soul-question-ings, on this vital point; of those who com-pose them; the real answer to the great question of the ancient poet-propert of Uz is to be found (outside of our interior self-

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consciousness) in the Spiritualism of the Bible, and in the phenomena and tests of what is called Modern Spiritualism. The Biblical text, "after death, the judg-

ment," was expounded in a way to interest and surprise many of her hearers. The judgment referred to, she explained in a very different sense from the received theological one.

An argument for immortality, drawn from the analogies of nature, constituting a striking and powerful part of this singular, discourse. The essential doctrine elucidated was one of encouragement, good cheer,-seemingly a sublime and holy joy, based on ascertained realities, that impressed the hearers much more than any written and printed account of it can do. She closed with an impromptu poem, as nearly as we can report it, thus:—

The veil that hides the inner life

- The veil that hides the inner life Like mists of rosy morn, Conceals behind its fleecy folds A wealth of light new born. Each holy thought, each noble deed, Reveals seme sunlit ray, That wakes to life man's slumbering powers, And gilds the rising way.
- Then murmur not, O child of Earth! Time's kind but stern docree. Unbars immortal gates of pearl— Death holds the jeweled key! The years speed on his glorious rounds. Of budding spring and summer bloom, Bright fruits ways his automore bloom,

- Bright fruitage weaves his autumn crowns,

And winter carves a stainless tomb.

- Thus, mortal! shall thy cycles be; As Time unrolls his mighty scroll, Death bursts the bud of Truth for these And robes in light each living soul
- Our friend has passed within the vell; His eyes behold Life's glories now; Angels have hymned his welcome song, And wreathed with fadeless flowers his brow.
- Ah, who could ask a nobler fate Than the All-Merciful hath given? His love bids us on Truth await,—
- Her golden precepts lead to Heaven, As leadets fall at autumn time, And flowers fade 'neath summer's sun,
- So Nature, prototype, and thou, The course from Death to Life do run.

The evening was cool and clear, general harmony prevailed. Medium sat under best of test conditions, and exercises opened by the circle, singing "Angel Band." Soon we were greeted with a "good evening, folks," by the well known voice of Dick, who ex-pressed himself happy to meet with us again; and then a brief statement of the or-ders for the evening. Mattie Homo's cheer-ing voice, through the medium entranced, announced her presence, and said: "Friends, do you all want to see me to-night?" Of course, we all responded in the affirmative; to which she rejoined, "Well, if the Dutch-man comes to control the medium, you shall man comes to control the medium, you shall see me." She alluded to a Germah by name Geo. Shultz, formerly of Illinois, now Mat-tie's assistant control. By the by, he is a noble spirit. Dick now ordered music on which ask for the set of the set of the set of the set. violin, which task I performed a few minutes when, with the rest of the circle, I was permitted to behold a female figure who, in every respect was more than ordinarily attractive. It was Mattie Homo, one among the loveliest of the lovely who now stood before us in her full Indian dostume, from the moccasin to the black massy tress, or rather straight waiving lasir, which extend-ed down to more than three feet in length. Her dress was a beautiful white with stripes of red some four inches in width, extending downward to within six or eight inches of her feet; a beautiful white and red striped apron of short length, added to her grotesque appearance, and her large red blanket wrapt about her person, with neck and breast nude, also her arms bared two-thirds their length together with the almost upparallel. nude, also her arms bared two-thirds their length, together with the almost unparallel-ed symmetry of person made her in every sense the wild, roaming, native daughter of the forest. Feeling myself at home with Mattie, I asked her to remain with us as long as possible, and give us her best dem-onstrations of Indian life, to which she bowed, and then gave me a friendly shake of the hand. Now as quick as thought, mak-ing a motion with her bright coffee-colored arm toward Mr. S. one of the eircle, a trance medium, and at the same instant giving ut-terance to a strange, wild, and to us, un-meaning shriek, be (Mr. S.) in the twinkling of an eye was made her captive, and ex-cepting their costume, it was difficult to tell which of the two was the more Indian. An earnest and marked Indian conversation en-sued for a few minutes when Mr. S. commenc-ed whistling something that had anything

ing, he the cabinet doors ajar, and for es displayed his sense of good and joviality in a high degree. a few n nature, Other spirits appear, most of whom were readily recognized. At one circle ten con-versed with me from the cabinet, including little children, adults and middle-aged. J. H. M.

Mrs. V. C. Eldridge at Dyer Station, Tenn:

⁶ Col. Eldridge, of Memphis, Tenn., with his most excellent and accomplished lady and medium, Mrs. V. C. Eldridge, arrived at this place on the 15th inst., to fill an engagement for independent slate writing on the 16th and 17th, and a cabinet seance on the night of the 16th. The circle consisted of some of the most prominent citizens of the place, among whom were W. G. Crank, J. L. Jarrell, M. D., Maj. W. J. Davidson and lady, Albert Kelly, J. B. Biggs and lady, Mrs. J. M. Coulter, C. J. Fletcher and one or two others whose names we can not now two others whose names we can not now recall. The cabinet seance was held under test conditions. Dr. Jazrell took the pre-caution just before Mrs. Eldridge entered the cabinet to seal her mouth up securely with court plaster, but to sooner had she sung by the circle, than noises of various sorts, such as whistling, the playing of the French harp, and bell-ringing issued from the cabinet, and all at the same time, and keeping time with the music. After the song a spirited conversation was kept up for some time between Harry Patterson, the for some time between Harry Patterson, the medium's spirit control, and the members of the circle; in the meantime hands of vari-ous sizes were extended from the cabinet window, and many tests were given. When the medium came out-of the cabinet, Dr. the medium came out-of the cabinet, Dr. Jarrell examined the plaster on her mouth and pronounced it just as he left it, but very dry and difficult to take off. It was certain-ly impossible for Mrs. Eldridge to have done the talking in the cabinet with that plaster on her mouth, and equally as impossible for her to have whistled or played the harp, and it would have been an especially diffi-cult matter for her to have done it all at the same time.

same time. Mrs. Eldridge, however, as a medium for independent slate. writing, possibly, has no superior in the world. Her phase of mediunship requires no pencil. The slate is carefully cleaned, and placed on her open hand and pressed firmly against the top of the table from the underside, the message appearing on the upperside of the slate or between the slates, if double. The investi-gator may, if he choses, write his question on a strip of paper, without the medium's knowledge, fold it, and place it between the slates, tie them together, or make them se-cure. The moment she places them under the table, the writing will begin, and in a minute or two from the time the slate was placed under the table, it will be returned, still securely fastened, the question answered, but the paper on which the question was written will be out and gone. The investigator can, if he choses, while messages are being written on the slate, carry on a conversation of his own, by placing the hand or knee near, the table where the spirits can touch it, the answess being giving by the usual signals; this, too, with-out the knowledge of the mediums, the investigator's questions all being mental During the sitting hands of all sizes are materialized and thrust out from under the table and often take small articles from the floor or off the table, or from the hand of the aitter.

me to give you a few of my conclusions: The Americans are generally progressive and ambitious in their nature. They are and ambitious in their nature. They are restless, never satisfied, always on the move. Change is their hereditary nature. They comprise every variety of thought, every comprise every variety of thought, every shade of feeling, and every trait of charac-ter it is possible for any nation to possess. Having become accustomed to innovation in the past, they do not guard sufficiently against it in the present or for the future. Being placed in the midst/of varieties, they look upon variety as the only healthy condi-tion of action. Their motto is, "Mind my own business, and let everybody else mind theirs."

CALIFORNIA

This is truly a golden State. The trees are laden with fruit and foliage. The gar-dem are full of flowers and grassy carpets. At acramento I lectured several times be large and attentive audiences. There is the At sacking to 1 lectured sevent times large and attentive audiences. There is no society here, but the elemental tendency of the people is toward Spisipualism. Mr. Van-Anstine is a hard worker, and Mr. Lewis takes an active interest in the cause. There could be a good society or local organization procured for the place with a little labor, and the right men in the right place.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Here I gave ten lectures .all told, extend-ing a little over a month. Large audiences attended "Charter Yak Hall" every Sunday. The lyceum is in a flourishing condition and is one of the best I have seen in my travels. My humble opinion is, that by paying more attention to the young, and having a suita-ble lyceum in connection with the spiritual societies, to take the place of Sunday. Schools, thus making Spiritualism more popular, a great deal more good might be accomplished. Mrs. Ada Foye's seances on Thursday evenings are wonderful. The skeptics are confounded, and go away more-sober and thoughtful than they come. She never fails of giving tests. The spirits rap, write and speak for her. She is a woman universally liked and well spoken of by the Spiritualists and investigators of the Paci-fie coast. She should travel and give the world the benefit of her powers. Last Tuesday evening, the society gave a benefit to the Hon. James M. Peebles and myself. There was a very large and intelli-gent gathering. Good singing was a mark-ed features of the evening and intelli-Here I gave ten lectures .all · told, extend-

The lady was apparently in a sort of trance, out of which she came, at the close, almost abruptly. At the grave the only services were by Mrs. B., who spoke in a different way, but with marked propriety and impressiveness. On the coffin was a dove, balanced, with outst atched wings, on a spray connected with a wreath-the whole being composed of rare flowers-defacte pale roses, pale pinks, lily-of-the-Nile, japonicas, etc., twined (in the wreath) with the glossy green smilax. The floral dove was a fine piece of work.

ANGELS AT HOME-GOOD NEWS. An Indian Female Spirit Entertains the

Audience.

BRO. JONES:-It is a long time since I made my last report through the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL, of the transactions coming under the above caption. By your permission, I will respond through its columns to the scores of letters received from mostly unknown friends, anxious to learn of our progress in the science of angel-ism. But first allow me to say, illness of the medium (my wife) of maternal nature compelled a cessation of our seances about the first of September last; and for more than two months it was a question with usas to whether she would remain a denizen of the mundane, or take her exit for the spiritual plane of life. By kind nursing of friends and magnetic manifestations of the dear angels, who not unfrequently made themselves cognizant our senses, while engaged in their healing exercises, she final-ly recovered, and is now enjoying a fair de-gree of bodily health, and mentally elevated over the fact of being the mother of a beautiful daughter, whom the angels say, is lighly gifted with various phases of medi-umistic power. Well, enough of this. But again, owing to her long period of illness, and inactivity in our grand and glorious cause, her powers were greatly set back, and not until recently had she developed up to her former plane of usefulness, so that we have entered into a renewed compact with our noble band to sit the ensuing ver-nal term for the fuller development of her

mediumistic energies. With Wm. Paine, nephew of the doubly immortalized Thomas Paine as our leader. Dr. Jackson, second cousin to the same no-ble hero, in the cause of American liberty, as vice-president; Mattie Homo, the Indian control during the medium's entrancement. with her five score years of experience in Spirit-life; Dick, the African spokesman at Spirit-life; Dick, the African spokesman at the opening and closing of the seances; Jes-se Knight, drummer boy in the cabinet; Almira Morris, mother and sentinel, or guadian angel of the medium; Jennie, the Ouen of Beauty, and little Mary, our "flying about "both acting spirits at the seances, to-gether with other prominent members of the band, we feel assured that at the end of said term of development, we can not fail of success providing our part of the coven-ant be strictly adhered to. Well, now, some-thing sublimely grand. On the night of February 20th, 1877, some five of our circle members convened in front of the cabinet pursuant to an agreement.

ed whistling something that had anything about it but tune, while Mattie danced to it. In the most perfect Indian style.

Scarcely had the last step been taken in this Indian war dance, until there was be-gun and carried out in representation the art of warfare in all the sly, cunning asute-ness that so markedly characterize the tribe or nation of which our heroine was once a mortal member. Indeed, we felt for the time being as if we were in the midst of a full band of our red brethren of the everlasting hills. This part of the drama being over with, Mattie began to exercise her powers of domestication, and wove, spun, or materialized and dematerialized in our presence, blankets or shawls, repeatedly changing at will their hue from the pale lead to the sky blue, then to red or black, thus showing the astonishing power of mind over the physical elements of nature, when the laws thereof are more thoroughly. understood. Mattie took her leave, giving Mr. S. and myself a good farewell shake of the hand promising to perform her next in a stronger light, it at present being somewhat mellowed down.

Cerro Gordo, Ind. J. H. MENDENHAL.

AT ANOTHER SEANCE

several spirits appeared, among whom was our darling little Mary. Her costume was beautiful indeed, and to us, a new style. It was principally pure white, cut so as to lay in falling folds around her person; said folds being of diamonds or rhomble figure, with a small black silk resette or bow in the center of each rhomb, which was bordered with fine edging of the same silk-material, and a border of one and a half inches in width at the lower edge of dress. Sleeves were of like cut and finish. She said it was a Christmas present to her and was the style for the present year. Her hair, as usual, hung in golden strands around her shoulhung in golden strands around her shoul-ders. Remaining with us over one hour by the clock, she was the most agreeable and cheerful companion of us each and all, hav-ing the most befitting little jokes to pass on each member of the circle, giving the strong-est proof thereby that she is a close observ-er of our daily transactions. Among other things, she called for a glass of water which she took into the cabinet, to a German spir-it, who drank part of it so loudly that we all heard him swallow it, remarking some-It, who drank part of it so fouldy that we all heard him swallow it, remarking some-Shing about it in German language; she than returned and drank the remainder in out presence. Little Mary sat upon my lap, klassed me, played with beard in her delicate fingers, and told me of many incidents of past life. Another beautiful spirit appear-ed, by name Mary Patterson, one of the band. Her costume was purely white, and on her first appearing, she was almost en-tirely enveloped in a large beautiful white shawl of fine silky texture. Disrobing her-self of the latter, she conversed freely, and among other things said they were going to make some char in the spirit band, owing to the fact that it was principally composeds of female spirits, and that they needed more of the positive element. Since then, Dr. Jackson, mentioned in the forepart of this paper, has been admitted and is an active worker. Dick, our African spirit brother, asked to have the light ut out, and on so doall heard him swallow it, remarking some-

These scances were all held at the resi-dence of Maj. W. J. Davidson, and were un-der strict test conditions; Mrs. Eldridge cheerfully submits to any condition insposed upon her.

As a matter of course, our strictly orthodox friends are in quite an uproar, and in-sist that all this spirit intercourse is from the Devil, etc. Well, as the Bible has failed to tell us that the Devil should be converted and sent on a mission of love and mercy from Hell to us benighted earthly heathens to teach us better morals, and more excel-lent manners, more love to God and each other, to brighten our pathway through life, and dispel the gloom of death etc., we shall be compelled to reject their theory and accept a more noble one, that of actual inter-course with our living Alead, our angel friends who have left our own fireside for a higher life in the heavens.

J. D. McLIN. Rutherford, Tenn.

Parting Words from the Pacific Coast.

ED. JOURNAL:--My lecture engagements in the West have all been completed, and to-morrow will find me aboard the 8. S. Zea-landid, bound for Australia. My sojourn in America has been short and transient, yet it has comprised the best efforts of my life, the greatest happiness I have yet ex-perienced and the best lessons I have yet received. I have been met with friends, greeted with kindness, and rewarded with thankfulness, wherever I have been. The result is, I have learned to love your conti-nent, learned to admire your people, and ap-preciate your maxims and customs. I need to particularize none, as doing this would do an injustice to the whole. I have been well paid for my services; if not always in money, in thanks, encouragement, sympa-thy and kindness; and as I have traveled along I have taken notes that may be of use to me in iny future caver; and allow

gent gathering. Good singing was a mark-ed feature of the evening's enjoyment. Bro. Peebles made brief and appropriate remarks and Mrs. Foye assisted by the angels com-pletely surpassed herself in point of excellence in her seance.

The society presented me with a handsome pure quartz gold king, as a token of the appreciation they had for my services and those of my spirit-band. They passed resolutions to the same effect. Their kindness-made me marvel. They paid me \$50, per Sunday, and gave me all the care and attention I could reasonably ask. Altogeth-er I feel as though more had blessed me than I had been the means of blessing. I had more to be thankful for than to com-plain about. I only hope that when. I return to America the people will be as good to me as they have been in the past, and I ask no more.

The JOURNAL is read with relish here, and I know of no place where such a fearless outspoken paper is so much needed. The city teams with ranting, whining, dying free-lovers, who are eternally clamoring for what they call " the purity of social freedom." . They encourage humbugs of ev-ery character, not discriminating between the true and the false. The new dress in which your JOURNAL appears, makes it both usigue for neatness and conspicuity, and renders it double, worthy of continued support. Long may it live to fight error, and destroy corruption. Yours Truly,

312 Mason St., San Francisco, Cal.

The Painless Death.

In a recent holiday lecture at the Royal Institution, Prof. Tyndall, speaking of the painless death by electricity, remarked, that Franklin was twice struck senseless by the. shock. He afterwards sent the discharge of two large jars through six robust men, who fell to the ground and got up again witigut knowing what had happened, neither hear. ing nor feeling the discharge; and Printly, too, who made many valuable contributions to electricity, received the charge of two jars, but did not find it painful. Prof. Tyndall said this experiment agreed with his own, that in the theatre of the Boyal Institution, and in the presence of an audience, he once received the discharge of a battery of fifteen Leyden jars. Unlike Frankin's six men, he did not fall, but, like them, he felt nothing; he was simply exhaused for a sensible interval. This may be regarded, as an experimental proof that people killed by lightning suffer no pain. Now; the meas-ured velocity of electricity is many them-and times greater than the measured veloci-ty of sensation in the nerves. Hence the electrical concussion reaches the centre of life without any possible innouncement by the eye or car or series of feeling. There is abundant evidesce that death by a rifle ball traversing the brain is for the same reason entirely without consciousness or pain. A rifle ball, however, is a tortoise compared with the electric flash. tution, and in the presence of an audieno

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

CHAPTER XLVII.

AS PUBLISHED IN THE LITTLE BOUQUET.

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION-III. PROF. HUXLEY'S CLOSING LECTURE IN NEW YORK.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE EVIDENCE.

WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR A DEMONSTRATION-THE BORSE CONSIDERED FROM AN ANATOMICAL POINT OF VIEW-GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BOOFS AND TEETH TRACED BACK IN PAST AGES CRAIN OF PROOF OF DERIVATION-THREE-TORI AND FOUR-TORD HORSES-EVOLUTION AS THOR-OUGHLY PROVED AS THE COREGNICAN SYSTEM.

THE LECTURE.

LADIRS AND GENTLEMEN. --- In my last fecture had occasion to place before you evidence derived from fossil remains, which, as I stated was perfectly consistent with the doctrine of evolution, was favorable to it; but could not be regarded as the highest kind of evidence before that sort of evidence that we call demonstra-

pointed out, in fact, that as we go back in time the great intervals which at present separate the larger divisions of animals become more or less completely obliterated by the appearance of intermediate forms, so that if we take the particular case of reptiles and birds, upon which I dwelt at length, we find in the mesozoic rocks animals which, if ranged in series, would so completely bridge over the in-terval between the reptile and the bird that it would be very hard to say where the reptile ends and where the bird begins. Evidence so distinctly favorable as this of evolution is far weightier than that upon which men undertake q say that they believe many important propo sitions ; but it is not the highest kind of evi-dence attained, for this reason, that, as it hapns the intermediate forms to which I have re erred do not occur in the exact order in which hey ought to occur, if they really had form ed steps in the progression from the reptile to the bird ; that is to say, we find these forms in contemporaneous deposits, whereas the require-ments of the demonstrative evidence of evolution demand that we should find the series of gradations between one group of animals and another, in such order as they must have fol-lowed if they had constituted a succession of stages in time, of the development of the form at which they ultimately arrive. That is to say, the complete evidence of the evolution of the bird from the reptile-what I call the demon-strative evidence, becavit is the highest form of this class of evidence that evidence should be of this character, that in some ancient formation reptiles alone should be found ; in some later formations birds should first be met with, and in the intermediate forms we should dis cover in regular succession forms which I pointed out to you which are intermediate be-tween the reptile and the birds.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HORSE.

The proof of evolution can not be complete until we have obtained evidence of this character, and that evidence has of late years been forthcoming in considerable and continually increasing quantity. Indeed it is somewhat surprising how large is the quantity of that evidence, and how satisfactory is its nature, if we consider that our obtaining such evidence depends upon the occurrence in that particular locality of an undisturbed series deposited through a long period of time, which requires the further condition that each of these deposits should be such that the animal remains im bedded in them are not much disturbed, and are imbedded in a state of great and perfect preservation. Evidence of this kind, as I have said, has of late years been accumulating largely, and in respect to all divisions of the animal kingdom. But I will select for my present purpose only one particular case, which is more have in lates to the origin, to what we may call the pedigree, of one of our most familiar domestic animals—the horse. But I may say that in speaking of the origin of the horse I shall use that term in a general sense as equivalent to the technical term Aquus, and meaning not what you ordinarily understand as such, but also asses and their modifications, zebras, &c. The horse is in many ways a most remarkable animal, inasmuch as it presents us with an exsmple of one of the most perfect pieces of ma-chinery in the animal kingdom. In fact, among mammals it can not be said that there is any locomotive so perfectly adapted to its purpo ses, doing so much work with so small a quan tim of fuel, as this animal-the borse. And as cessary consequence of any sort of perfec tion, of mechanical perfection as of others, you find that the horse is a beautiful creature, one of the most beautiful of all land animals. Look at the perfect balance of its form and the rhythm and perfection of its action. The locomotive apparatus is, as you are aware, resident in the der fore and hind limbs ; they are flexible and elastic levers, capable of being moved by very powerful muscles ; and in order to supply the engines which work these levers with the force which they expend, the horse is provided with a very perfect feeding apparatus, a very perfect digestive apparatus. Without attempting to take you very far in-to the region of osteological detail, I must nev-erthéless-for this question depends upon the comparison of such details-trouble you with some points, respecting the anatomical struc-ture of the horse, and more especially with those which refer to the structure of its fore and hind limbs. But I shall only touch upon those points which are absolutely essential to the inquiry that we have put. Here [taking a leg bone of a horse in his hand] is the foreleg of a horse. The bone which is cut across at this point is that which answers to the upper-arm bone in my arm, what you would call the humerus. This [referring to the bone] corresponds with my forearm. What we commonly term the knew bone of the horse is the wrist; it answers to the wrist in man. This part of the horse's leg answers to one of the human fingers, and the hoof which covers this extended joint answer to one of my nails. Now, there are certain peculiarities about this structure bearing relation to further details of the different portions of the human arm to which I have referred. You observe that to all appearance [referring to the horse's leg] there i only one bone in the forearm. Never-theless, at this end I can trace two separate portions; this part of the limb and the one I portions i tonching. But as I appeared the one I

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will find that this portion of the bone I am now showing you is separated from the rest, and only unites as the animal becomes older, and this is, in point of fact, the lower extremity of the ulna roo that we may say that in the horse the ulns in the middle part becomes rudimen-tary and becomes united with the radius, and so early united with the lower extremity that every distinct trace of separation has vanished.

THE FOOT OF THE BORSE CONSIDERED.

I need not trouble you with the structure of this portion that answers to the wrist, nor with a more full description of the singular peculiarities of the part, because we can do without them, for the present, but I will go on to a consideration of the remarkable series of bones which terminates the forelimb. We have one continuous series in the middle line which terminates in the coffin bones of the horse upon which the weight of the forepart of the body is supported. This series answers to a finger of my hand, and there are good reasons-perfectly valid and convincing reasons, which I need not stay to trouble you with-which are demonstrative that this answers to the third finger of my hand enormously enlarged.

And it looks at first if as there was only this one finger to the horse's foot. But if I turn the skeleton round, I find a bone shaped like a splint, broad at the upper, and narrow at the ower end, one on each side. And those bones are obviously and plainly, and can be readily shown to be, the rudiments of the bone which I am now touching in my own hand--metacarpal bones of the second and of the fourth fin--so that we may say that in the horse's fore limb the radius and ulna are fused together, that the middle part of the ulna is excessively narrow, and that the foot is reduced to the single middle finger, with rudiments of the two other fingers, one on each side of it. Those facts are represented in the diagram I now show you of the recent horse. Here is the fore limb [pointing to the diagram], with the metacarpel bones and the little splint bones, one on each side. It sometimes happens that by way of a monstrosity you may have an existing horse with one or other of these toes-that is, provided with its terminal joints.

Let me now point out to you what are the characteristics of the hind limb. This [pointing to the diagram] is the shin bone of the horse, and it appears at first to constitute the whole of the eg. But there is a little splint at this point [Nustrating] which is the rudiment of the small bone of the leg-what is call-ed the fibula-and then there is connected with is/great bone a little nodule which represents the lower end of the fibula, in just the same way as that little nodule in the fore limb repreests the lower end of the ulns. So that in the leg we have a modification of the same character as that which exists in the fore limb-the suppression of the greater part of the small part of the leg and the union of its lower end with the tibia. So, sgain, we find the same thing if we turn to the remainder of the leg. This [showing] is the heel of the horse, and here is the great median toe, answering to the third toe in our own foot, and here we have upon each side two little splint bones, just as in the fore limb, which represent the rudiments of the second and the fourth toes-rudiments, that is to say, of the metatarsal bones, the remaining bones having altogether vanished. Let me beg your attention to these peculiaries, be-cause I shall have to refer to them by and by. The result of this modification is that the fore and hind limbs are converted into long, solid, springy, elastic levers, which are the great instruments of locomotion of the horse.

THE TEETH OF THE HORSE.

As might be expected, and as I have already said, the apparatus for providing this machine with the fuel which it requires is also of a very highly differentiated character. A horse has, or rather may have, forty four teeth, but it rarely happens that in our existing horses you find more than forty-for a reason which I will communicate directly-and in a mare it commonly happens that you find no more than thirty-six, because the "tushes," or canine teeth of are, are rarely develo the n ed. Then there ar some curious peculiarities about these teeth. As any one who has had to do with horses knows, the cutting teeth-the incisors-are six above and six below, and those incisors present what is called a "mark ;" at least, that mark is usually present in ftorses up to a certain age. it is a sort of a dark patch across the middle of the tooth. The presence of that dark patch arises from a great peculiarity in the structure of the horse's incisor tooth. It is in fact in sections shaped in this fashion [illustrating], considerably curved, and with a deep pit in the middle, and then a long fang. In the young foal this pit is very deep. As the animal feeds, this space becomes filled up with its fodder, that fodder becomes more or less carbonized, and then you have the dark mark; and the reason the dark mark serves as an indication of age, is that as the horse feeds, this is more and more worn down, until at last, in an aged horse, the tooth is worn beyond the bottom of the pit, and the mark disappears. Then, as I said, the male horse generally has canine teeth. We need not notice their structure particularly. In the female these are rarely present. Following that, you may notice a very small and rudimentary tooth; but that is very often absent. It really represents the first tooth of the grinding se-Then there are usually to be found six rics. great teeth, with exceedingly long crowns. The crowns, in Sct. are so long that the teeth take a very long time to wear down, whence arises the possibility of the great age to which horses sometimes attain. This is shown in the side diagram. Then the pattern and structure of a horse's tooth are very curious. The crown of the horse's tooth presents a very complicated pattern ; that is to say, supposing this to be one of the grinders of the left side [illustrating] above, there is a kind of wall like a double crescent. Then there are two other crescents, which fall in that direction, and these are complicated by folds, and all the, spaces between these crescentic ridges are filled up by a kind of bony matter which is called cement. Consequently the surface of the tooth is composed of very uneven materials-of the hard mass of the tooth, which is called dentine, then a very much harder enamel, and a softer cement between, the practical effect of which is the same as the lamination of a millstone. In consequence of the lamination of the millstone the ridges wear less swiftly than the intermediate substance, and consequently the surface always keeps rough and exerts a crush-ing effect/upon the grain. The same is true of the horse's tooth, and consequently the grind-ing of the teeth one against the other, instead portions; this part of the limb and the one I am now touching. But as I go further down its runs at the back part into the general bone, and I cease to be able to trace it beyond a cer-tain point. This large bone is what is termed the radius, and answers to the bone I am touch-ing in my arm, and this other portion of bons corresponds to what is called the ulms. To all appearance in the forearm of the horse the ul-na is rudimentary and seems to be fused into one bone with the radius. It looks thus as if the ulms, running off be-low, came to an end, and it very often happens in works on the anatomy of the horse that you find these facts are referred to, and a horse it said to have an imperfect ulms. But a chireful crasmingation shows you that the lower extremi-ty of the ulms is not wanting in the horse. If you examine a very young horse's limb you of flattening the surface of the teeth tends to

a complete tibla, but a complete Abula. The small bone of the leg is almost always smaller than the tibia: The small bone of the leg is as a general rule a perfectly complete, distinct, movable bone. Moreover, in the hind foot we find in animals in general five distinct toes, just as we do in the forefoot. Hence it follows that we have a differentiated animal like the horse, which has proceeded by way of evolution or gradual modification from a similar form possessing all the characteristics we find in mammals in general. If that be true, it follows that if there be anywhere preserved in the series of the rocks a complete history of the horse, that is to say of the various stages through which he has passed, those stages ought gradually to lead us back to some sort of animal which possessed a radius, and an ulna, and distinct, complete tibia and fibula, and in which there were five toes upon the fore limb, no less than upon the hiad limb. Moreover in the average general mammalian type, the higher mammalian, we find as moonstant rule an approximation to the number of forty. four complete feeth, of which six are cutting teeth, two are carine, and the others of which are grinders. In unmodified mammals we find the incisors have no pit, and that the grinding teeth as a rule increase in size from that which lies in front towards those which lie in the middie or at the hinder part of the series. Consequently if the theory of evolution be correct, if that hypothesis of the origin of the living things have a foundation, we ought to find in the se-ries the forms which have preceded the horse, animals in which the mark upon the incisor gradually more and more disappears, animals in which the canine teeth are present in both sexes, and animals in which the teeth gradually lose the complications of their crowns and have a simpler and shorter crown, while at the same time they gradually increase in size from the anterior end of the series toward the pos terior. Let us turn to the facts and see how they bear upon the requirements of this doctrine of evolution.

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ulna a very distinct bone, quite readily distin-guishable in its whole length from the pradius, but still pretty closely united with it. In the hind limb you also meet with three functional toes. There is the same structure in the Hip parlon's hind limb that there was in the case of the Anchitherium, and in the hind leg the fibula is longer. In some cases I have reason to think that it is complete; at any rate this lower end of it [illustrating] is quite distinct-ly recognizable as a separable though not ex-actly separated piece of bone. But the most curious change is that which is to be found in the character of the teeth. The teeth of the Anchitherium have in the first place, so far as the incisors are concerned, a more rudimentary pit- the pit is vastly smaller than in the The canine teeth are present in both horse. The molars are short; there is no co sexes. ment, and the pattern is somewhat like this [drawing on the blackboard]. There are two crescents and two oblique ridges; while in the lower jaw you have the double crescent and very slight complication at the extremity. It is quite obvious that this [illustrating from drawing] is a simpler form than that. By increasing the complexity of those teeth there' we have the horse's teeth. These are all the forms with which we are acquainted respect-ing the past history of the horse in Burope. When I happened to occupy myself with this subject there was some difficulty in tracing them, but they left no doubt whatever in my mind that we had here a genuine record of the history of the evolution of the horse. You must understand that every one of these forms in time has undoubtedly become modified into various species and the like and we can not be absolutely certain that we have the exact line of modification, but it was perfectly obvious that we had here in succession, in time, three forms, fundamentally modified, in the horse type, of which the oldest came nearer to the general mammal-was far less modified than the Hipparlon and what had taken place after-We saw that the animals which had existed afterward had undergone a reduction of their limbs and toes, a reduction of the lower bones of the hind leg, a more complete coales-cence of the fibula with the tibia. The pattern of the molar teeth had become more complicated and the entire space had become filled with cement.

Consider what other alternative hypothesis lies open to you unless you admit this. In this succession of forms you have exactly that which the hypothes's of evolution demands. The history corresponds exactly with that you would construct a priori from the principles of evolution. An alternative hypothesis is hard-ly conceivable, but the only one that could be framed would be this, that the Anchitherium, the Hipparion, and the horse had been created separately and at separate epochs of time, and for that there could be no scientific evidence. And in the first place it is not pretended that there is the slightest evidence of any other kind that such successive creation has ever taken place. When I was investigating this subject all the collections in Europe were accessible to me, and they had led myself, and I may say, as I happen to know by correspond-ence with him, had also led that very eminent anatomist Prof. Lattet of Paris to the same conclusions. Indeed, the story is so plain that no one deserves any particular credit for drawing so obvious a conclusion. And since then, palæontological inquiry has not only given us greater and greater knowledge of the series of horse-like forms, but by and by enabled us to fill up the-gaps in the series, and to extend that series further back in time.

FOSSIL HORSES IN AMERICA

That knowledge has recently come to us, and assuredly from a most unexpected quarter. You are all aware that when this country was first discovered by Europeans there were found no traces of the existence of the horse in any part of the American continent. And, as is well known, the accounts of the earlier discoverers dwell upon the astonishment of the natives when they first became acquainted with that estounding phenomenon-a man

of the horse. This is, however, as far as European deposits have been enabled to carry us with any degree of centainty in the history of the horse. In this American tertiary, on the contrary, the series is continued evenly down to the bottom of the eocene, and these older rocks yield these reinains. The miocene form termed Meschippus has three toes in front and a large splint for the rudipent, representing the little finger, and three toes behind. The radius and ulna are entire and the tibla and fibula distinct, and there are simply anchitheroid short crowned teeth.

But this is probably the most important dis-covery of all-the *Orohippus*-which comes from the oldest part of the eocehe formation, and is the oldest one known. Here we have the four toes on the front limb complete, three toes on the hind limb complete, a well-develop-ed ulna, a well-developed fibula, and the teeth of simple pattern. So you are able, thanks to these great researches, to show that, so far as present knowledge extends, the history of the horse type is exactly and precisely that which could have been predicted from a knowledge of the principles of evolution. And the knowledge we now possess justifies us completely in the anticipation that when the still lower co-cene deposits and those which belong to the cretaceous epoch have yielded up their remains of equine animals, we shall find first an equine creature with four toes in front and a rudiment of the thumb. Then probably a rudiment of the fifth toe will be gradually supplied, until we come to the five-toed animals, in which most assuredly the whole series took its origin.

VALUE OF THIS EVIDENCE.

That is-what I mean, ladies and gentlemen, by demonstrative evidence of evolution. An inductive hypothesis is said to be demonstrated when the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with it. If that is not scientific proof, there are no inductive conclusions which can be said to be scientific. And the doctrine of evolution at the present time, rests upon exactly as secure a foundation as the Copernican theory of the motions of the heavenly bodies. Its basis is precisely of the same character-the coincidence of the observed facts with the-oretical requirements. As I mentioned just now, the only way of escape, if it be a way of escape, from the conclusions which I have just indicated, is the supposition that all these dif-ferent forms have been created separately at separate epochs of time, and I repeat, as I said before, that of such a hypothesis as this there neither is nor can be any scientific evidence, and assuredly, so far as I know, there is none which is supported or pretends be supported by evidence or authority of any other kind-I can but think that the time will come when such suggestions as these, such obvious at-tempts to escape the force of demonstration, will be put upon the same footing as the supposition by some writers, who are, I believe, not completely extinct at present, that fossils are not real existences, are no indications of the existence of the animals to which they seem to belong; but that they are either sports of nature of special creations, intended-as I heard suggested the other day-to test our faith. In fact, the whole evidence is in favor of evolution, and there is none against it. And say that, although perfectly well aware of the seeming difficulties which have been adduced from what appears to the uninformed to be a scientific foundation. I met constantly with the argument that this doctrine of evolution can not be correct, because it requires the lapse of a period of time in which duration of life upon the earth is inconsistent with the conclusions arrived at by the astronomer and the physicist. I may venture to say that I am familiar with those conclusions, inasmuch as some years ago, when President of the Geolog-ical Society of London, I took the liberty of criticising them, and of showing in what respects, as it appeared to me, they lacked complete and thorough demonstration. But putting that point aside altogether, suppose that, as the astronomers, or some of them, and some sicar philosophers sell us, it is impossible that life could have endured upon the earth for as long a period as is required by the doctrine of evolution-supposing that to be prov-ed, what I want to know is, What is the foun-dation for the statement that evolution does require so great a time? The biologist knows nothing whatever of the amount of time which may be required for the process of evolution. It is a matter of fact that those forms which I have described to you occur in the order which I have described to you in the tertiary formation. But I have not the slightest means of guessing whether it took a million of years, or ten millions, or a Lundred millions of years, or a thousand millions of years to give rise to that series of changes. As a matter of fact the biologist has no means of arriving at any con-clusion as to the amount of time which may be needed for a certain quantity of organic change. He takes his facts as to time from the geologist. The geologist, taking into consideration the rate at which deposits are formed and the rate at which -denudation goes on upon the surface of the earth, arrives at certain conclusions more or less justifiable as to the time which is required for the deposit of a certain amount of rocks, and if he tells me that the tertiary formation required 500,000,000 years for its deposit, I suppose he has ground or what he says, and I take that as the measure of the duration of the evolution of the horse from the orohippus up to its present condition, and if he is right, undoubtedly evolution is a very slow process and requires a great deal of time. But suppose now that the astronomeror for instance, my friend Sir William Thompson—comes to me and tells me that my geolog-ical friend is quite wrong, and that he has cap-ital evidence to show that life could not possibly have existed upon the surface of the earth 500,000,000 years ago, because the earth would have been too hot to sllow of life: My reply is, "That is not my affair; settle that with the geologist, and when you settle that between yourselves I will agree with any conclusion." We take our time from the geologist, and it is monstrous that, having taken our time from the physical philosopher's clock, the physical philosopher should turn round upon us and say we are going too fast. What we desire to prove is, is it a fact that evolution took place ? As to the amount of time it took for that, we are in the hands of the physicist and the astron-omer, whose business it is to deal with those questions.

MARCH 17, 1877.

GENEALOGY OF THE HORSE.

In what is called here the pliocene formation that which constitutes almost the uppermost division of the tertiary series, we find the re-mains of horses. We also find in Europe abundant remains of horses in the most superficial of all these formations-that is, the post-tertiary, which immediately lies above the plicenc. But these horses, which are abupdant in the cave deposits and in the gravels of England and Europe-these horses, of which we know the anatomical structure to perfection, are in all essential respects like existing horses. And that is true of all the horses of the latter part of the pliocene epoch. But in the middle and earlier parts of the pliocene epoch, in deposits which belong to that age, and which occur in Germany and in Greece, to some extent in Brit ain, and in France, there we find animals which are like horses in all essential particulars which I have just described, and the general character of which is so entirely like that of the horse that you may follow descriptions given in works upon the anatomy of the horse upon the skeletons of these animals. But they differ in some important particulars. There is a dif ference in the structure of the fore and hind hmb, and that difference consists in this that he bones which are here represented by two splints, imperfect below, are as long as the middle matacarpal bone, and that attached to the extremity of each is a small toe with its three oints of the same general character as the mid dle toe, only very much smaller, and so dispos-ed that they could have had so very little importance that they must rather have been of the nature of the dew claws which are in the ruminant animals. This Hipparica, or European horse, in fact presents a foot similar to that which you see here represented, except that in the European Hipparion these smaller flugers are further back, and these lateral to es are of smaller proportional size.

But nevertheless we have here a horse in which the lateral toes, almost abortive in the exisiting horse, are fully developed. On careful investigation you find in these animals that also in the fore limb the ulna is very thin, yet is traceable down to the extremity. In the hind limb you find that the fibula is pretty much as in the horse itself. That is the kind of equine animal which you meet with in these older Pliocens formations, in which the mod ern horse is already or becomes entirely absent. So you see that the Hipparion is the form that immediately preceded the horse. Now let us go a step further back [illustrating] to these which are called the Miocene formations and which constitute the middle part of the deposits of the territory area. the terilary epoch. There you find in some parts of Europe-in Germany, Central Ger-many, in France, and in Greece-there you find equipe animals which differ essentially from the modern horse, all that they resemble the horse is in the broad features of their or-ganization. They differ still further in the characters of their fore and hind limbs, and present important features of difference in the teeth. The forms to which I now refer are what an interact the state of the state what are been state of the st what are known to constitute the genus An-chatherium [illustrating]. We have these three toes, and the middle toe is smaller in propor-tion, the lower toes are larger, and in fact large enough to rest upon the ground, and to have functional importance-not an animal with two drw claws, but an animal with three func-donal toes. And in the fore arm you find the

seated upon a horse. Nevertheless, as soon as geology began to be pursued in this country, it was found that remains of horses-horses like our European horses like the horse which exist at the present day-are to be found in abundance in the most superficial deposits in this country, just as they are in Europe. For some reason or other-no frasible suggestion on that subject, so far as I know, has been made-but for some reason or other the horse must have died out on this continent at some period preceding-how long we can not say -the discovery of America by the Europeans. Of late years there have been discovered on this continent-in your Western territories-that marvelous thickness of tertiary deposits to which I referred the other evening, which gives us a thickness and a consecutive order of tertiary rocks admirably calculated for the preservation of organic remains, such as we had hitherto so conception of in Europe. They have yielded fossils in a state of preservation and in number perfectly unexampled. And with respect to the horse, the researches of Leidy and others have shown that numerous forms of the fossil horse have existed among these remains. But it is only recently that the very admirably contrived and most thoroughly and patiently worked out investigations of Prof. Marsh have given us a just idea of the enormous wealth and scientific importance of these deposits. I have had the advantage of glancing over his collections at New Haven, and I can truly and emphatically say that, so far as my knowledge extends, there is nothing in any way comparable to them for extent, or for the care with which the remains have been got together, or for their scientific importance-to the series of fossils which he has brought together. [Applause]. That enormous collec-tion has yielded evidence of the most striking character in regard to this question of the ped igree of the horse. And, indeed, the evidence which Prof. Marsh has collected tends to show that you have in America the true original seat of the equine type-the country in which the evidence of the primitive life and modification of the horse is far better preserved than in Europe; and Prof. Marsh's kindney has enabled me to put before you this diagram, every fig-ure in which is an actual representation of a specimen which is preserved in New Haven at this present time. The succession of forms which he has brought together shows, in the first place, the great care and patience to which I have referred. Secondly, there is this plio-cene form of the horse (*Pliohippus*), the conformation of its limbs present some very slight deviations from the ordinary horse, and with shorter crown of the grinding teeth. Then comes the form which represents the European Hipparion, which is the Protohippus, having three toes and the forearm and leg and teeth to which I have referred, and which is more valuable than the Epropean Hipparion for this uable than the Ewropean Hipparion for this reason; it is devoid of some of the peculiarities of that form, pecufiarities which tend to show that the European Hipparion is rather a side branch than one in the direct line of design. But next comes the form of *Michippus* which corresponds pretty nearly with what I mea-tioned as the Anchitherium of Europe, but which has some interesting peculiarities. It presents three toes—one large one and two lateral ones—and the fourth toe, which answers to the little finger of the human haad, but there is only a rudiment of this, as in the lateral toe

FAREWELL WORDS.

I think, ladies and gentlemen, that I have now arrived at the conclusion of the task which I set before myself when I undertook to deliv-I set before myself when I undertook to deliv-er these lectures before you. My purpose and object has been, not to enable those of you who have not said attention to these subjects before to leave the room in a condition qualified to decide upon the validity or the invalidity of the hypothesis of evolution, but to put before you the principles by which all such hypothe-ses must be judged; and furthermore, to make ses must be judged; and furthermore, to make apparent to you the nature of the evidence and the sort of cogency which is to be expected and may be obtained from it. To this end I have not hesitated in regarding you as genuine stu-dents and persons desirous of knowing the truth. I have not hesitated to take you through arguments, and long chains of arguments, that I fear may have sometimes tried your patience, or to have inflicted upon you details which

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could not possibly be escaped, but which may well have been wearisome. But I shall rejoice -I shall consider I have done you the greatest service which it was in my power in such a way to do-ff I have thus convinced you that this great question which we are discussing is not one to be discussed, dealt with-by rhetorical flourishes or by loose and superficial talk, but that it requires the keenest attention of the trained intellect and the patience of the most accurate observer. [Applause.] I did not, when I commenced this series of

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lectures, think it necessary to preface them with a prologue, such as might be expected from a stranger and a foreigner; for during my brief stay in your country I have found it very hard to believe that a stranger could be pos-sessed of so many friends, and almost harder to imagine that the foreigner could express himself in your language in such a way as to be so readily intelligible to all appearance; for, so far as I can judge, that most intelligent and perhaps I may add most singularly active and enterprising body of the press, your press re-porters, do not seem to have been deterred by my accent from giving the fullest account of everything that I happen to have ssid. [Great applause.] But the vessel in which I take my departure to morrow morning is even now ready to slip her moorings; I awake from my delusion that I am other than a stranger and, a foreigner. I am ready to go back to my place and country, but before doing so, let me, by way of epilogue, tender to you my most hearty thanks for your most kind and cordial reception which you have accorded to me; and let me thank you still more for that which is the greatest compliment which can be afforded to any person in my position-the continuous and undisturbed attention which you have continued to bestow upon the long argument which I have had the honor to lay before you [Cheers and applause.]

BOOK REVIEWS.

SPIRITUALISTS AND DETECTIVES. Allan Pinkerton Author. G. W. Carleton & Co., N.Y., Publishers.

The author of the above entitled book is the well-known detective, whose principal head-quarters are in Chicago, with branch

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offices in all of the leading cities. We have known Mr. Pinkerton well for almost forty years. We both settled in Kane Co., Ill., about the same time. He is a man of sanguine temperament, who perseveres in whatever he undertakes; and while the object which he has in view, is usually wor-thy of his perseverance, he, like many other men, may be unscrupulous in regard to the means he makes use of.' Indeed, he is often so tenacious that he is right, that he takes it for granted that the motives of all others, (which do not tend in the same direction with his will), are in opposition thereto and wrong; in fact, he often suspects antagon-ism where none exists-not even the least knowledge about, or care for the subject that is engrossing his mind.

An incident, in which we played a part over thirty years ago, will illustrate the peculiarities of the man in this particular.

Early one November morning we went to the depot, at St. Charles, Ill., to take the train for Chicago. We were a little early— just at the break of day. On entering the car, who should we meet but our friend Allan Pinkerton. Indeed, in the darkness we saw no other person, and probably should not have recognized him in the should not have recognized him in the darkness, (which was probably more appar-ent to us, having just entered), had we not found him standing upright in the alley be-tween the seats. We saluted him with a "good morning," and a hearty shake of the hand, (we were good friends, tho' we were then Democratic, and he Abolitionist in poli-tics), and in the simplicity of our heart made the truthful remark: "Pretty dark here Mr Pinkerton!" here, Mr. Pinkerton!"

Superintendant of sur

tended to cater to a morbid, religious prejudice against Spiritualism, and to secure patronage from such prejudiced people for his Detective Bureaux in the different cities, it is unjust, and we think he will find it impolitic in the end, to do such great injustice as he does by classing all Spiritualists with his heroine; under the nom de plume-"Mrs. Winslow.'

But Allan Pinkerton could not do otherwise-he sees an object ahead to be accom-plished, all apparent obstacles in his way must yield, right or wrong. His book is very nicely embellished, and that with the title, will make it sell on the railroad cars, where a book favorable to Spiritualism would not be allowed to be offered for sale.

Pinkerton is no slouch in catering to re-ligious predilections and prejudices. He knows just how to manage them, so as to gain the inside track in his chase for the all potent, almighty dollar.

THE SCIENCE OF THE BIBLE, OS, AN ANALYSIS OF HERBEW MYTHOLOGY. By Milton Woolley, M. D., Chicago. 1877. Pp. 613. Price, \$3.00"

We have here a book of Mythology-an effort to account for the origin of the Hebrew Sacred Literature in the same way that we "Christian" people have disposed of the Bibles of the nations "roundabout Judea, viz.: By saying that 'tis not designed to be received as history, but simply as an at-tempt to present in an allegorical dress the science of Astronomy, as understood by the ancient philosophers or priests. That he has succeeded as well in his effort at Hebrew or Semetic myth making, as others have at Grecian or Aryan interpretation we are almost compelled to admit, for he has selzed upon the philological key of personal names that, as we know, are always expressive of some peculiarity of either faith or physical formation, or relation of birth to the season of the year; and like his predecessors in the same line of thought, has been able to construct a very presenta-ble "Castle in the Air," and by the aid of the printer has sufficiently "materialized" the spectre that we can know without mis-take "the vision of the seer." We can say without fear of injury to the truth that Dr. Woolley has given the philologist a portion of meat, and to the person versed in the significance of names, a pleasant study. The author has evidently written in the cause of truth and light, and has bestowed upon the work intense thought—but here our praise must epd-for we can not agree with him- in his ounclusions, nor indeed in any part of the castle building so well ma-terialized. Neither Dr. Woolley nor the essayists in other mythological fields have found the key that will unlock the "Holy of Holies" of these ancient Bibles of the race. We do not propose to discuss the question with him or them in this paper question with him or them in this paper, for we have neither time nor space at present for the work; but this we will say that while we know that the stories told can not really be deemed "historical," yet they are legends of historical persons, and being handed down by oral tradition for centuries, and through ignorant people have at length-become so distorted, that without as know-ledge of, the processes of legend building, as well as of the peculiar "gifts" of these sages, philosophers or seers of the past, we would never be able to distinguish the true from the false, in the crystalized form which is to-day our inheritance. The fanciful drapene of the oriental scribe we see; and we unwind its flowing robes and make them over to suit our ideal, as our wives and mothers rip up old dresses, and make

living soul or souls that constitute the life of the Sacrel or "Secret" Books, is the im-mortal gift of inspiration. This is the Divine-crown-of-life that encircles the brow of the ancient mystic, pythoness, seer, prophet, bard or Carist, and a knowledge of this conscious possession of inspiration is the one and only key that can throw open the folded doors of the inner Book. We are well aware that in ancient times the presthood hid the methods of communication from the common people and made gain thereby, and as we know that human nature is the same the world over, we may presume that the ancient priests sometimes got up their "Katie Kings," but that there are frauds, does not destroy the fact of spiritual presence and manifestation of power, by the ignorant deemed miraculous, have, however, no disposition to decry the volume that lies upon our table in its substantial dress, nor do we say that the author has wasted his life in its preparation, for he has done a good work for philology, if not for mythology, and as such we commend it. dlu-MANU.

them over, "almost as good as new;" but 'tis only the dress after all. The being, the

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the Northern Illinois Branch of the then well-used Under-ground Railroad, was instantly fired up and in a towering passion said, "I amwurprised at your conduct, Mr .----, I had always taken you to be a gentleman, notwithstanding you are a Democrat; but your conduct here is unworthy of the posi-tion you occupy before the public. I am sorry to say it, but I must confess that I have been disappointed in you,"

All this was rattled off in his usual broad, Scotch accent, that bespoke sincere regret on his part, at his supposed misplaced confi-dence, without the least pause or opportunity for us to ask for an explanation. Seeing that he was in downright earnestness, we, like himself, were overwhelmed with astonishment, and as soon as opportunity offered we said: "I don't understand what you are driving at, Mr. Pinkerton-what do you mean?" "What do'I mean," said he, "have you no regard to the feelings of these people, even if you are a Democrat and pub-lish a Democratic paper?" At this query we peered through the darkness in the car, to which our eyes had by this time become somewhat accustomed, to see what "people" he referred to, as up to this time we had thought P. and ourself were the first comers and that. there were no other people in the car; but then, to our surprise, we saw two colored women, well bundled up, faced toward Canada:

At this stage of the coloquy greater light broke upon our darkened vision. We saw at once that Pinkerton, the now great de-tective, thought our remark about the darkness (as we entered the car)' was in derision of his calling and his charge, there so snugly ensconced close at his right elbow! We then remarked : "Mr. Pinkerton, we had not, until this moment, seen the 'people' you have in charge, and be assured that if we had, we would 'render you and them all the aid and comfort in our power. We never have nor shall we ever throw any ob-stacle in the way of any human being, black or white, who is fleeing from bondage to liberty, be the same mental or physical bondare" bondage

Mr. Pinkerton's ridiculous mistake on that occasion was obvious to himself-so overwhelmingly ridiculous was it that he could not find words to render a suitable apology. Even so will it be with him, by and by, for putting forth the book, entitled "Spiritualists and Detectives."

His principal character is a lewd, bad His principal character is a lewd, bad woman, who, several years ago, cléimed to be a spirit medium. She was one of the "germanes" who, (like those of more recent date), when she had no character to lose, sought to blackmail many decent people by legal prosecutions. Some of ther suits were for libel, and some for breach of promise of marriage. marriage.,

Many of the readers living in Chicago and St. Louis will remember her suits, especially, one against a St. Louis editor, for libel, and a breach of promise case against a grain ele-vator and Board of Trade man in Chicago.

Mr. Pinkerton puts forth such a character as the true representative of Spiritualism, all through his book, and takes especial pains to indicate that none of more worthy character are believers in spirit-commu-

We have received from the enterprising

publisher, D. M. Bennett, New York, the following works, 'all of which will be read by Liberalists with pleasure.

THE OUTCAST. By Winwood Reade. 1877. Pp. 100, 12mo. Paper, 30 cents; muslin, 50 cents.

The English edition of this profoundly interesting and instructive story sold at \$2.00, and the publisher has conferred a great favor on the liberal reading public by presenting it so theaply that none need be deprived of its perusa. Mr. Reade is well known by his " Martyrdom of Man," a work grandly suggestive, at times fanciful, but always broad and Catholic. This story of the "Outcast," narrates the struggles of an honest truth-loving soul, out of the mists of theology, from a priest to a free-thinker, and the scorn, contumely, the misery it sustained. Truly, the Infidel is the true bearer of the cross!

One arises from its perusal depressed and and, that such suffering exists, and with in-tense disgust for the system of religion which makes bigots of well-meaning men and women, and in the name of love, withers and desolates the emotion, affections, and all the generous impulses of the human heart.

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The title page fully describes the contants of this little book, which is crowded with good same. Of course it is impossible for the author in such limited space to more than outline the wast field he reviews, but he has performed his task faithfully and well.

cal discovery, and as ALEL. WINTH, M. D., and WM. BEATLEY, M. D., writes, they are certainly the greatest invention of the age. Read the following certificates : FRADESON BRATHON, LOGAN CO., KT., June 6th, 1472. Dn. J. BALL & CO., Oculists. GENTLENESS : YOUR Following the second states of the second ment, the most spiendid triumph which optical sciences has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of a sizence and philosophy, have much to contend with from the igno-rance and prejudice of a too sceptical public ; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is ouly a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorse-ment by all. J hays in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their merits. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Fye Cops. I am, respectfully, J. A. L. BOYER. Withiam BRATHAT, M. D., Balvias, Ky., writes t "Thanks to you for the greated of all investimes. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Putest Eye Cops. after being almost entirely blind tor twanty six years." Attex, R. WINTER, M. D., Atcheon, Pa., writes "After total blindness of my-left eye for four yrars, by paralysis of the option nerve, to my utier estimated your Fuent Eye Cops restored my specified parts of the sciences. My paralysis of the optio nerve, to my uter astonishment your Fulent Eye Cups restored my syssight permanently in these minutes " in three minutes.

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CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 17, 1877.

"Well, What of it?"

Agreeably to the announcement at the conclusion of last week's article under the above caption, we now proceed to consider more in detail the condition of, the spirits, their institutions, the topography, the scenery, the qualities and whereabouts of the second circle of the second sphere of existence.

Strictly speaking, at the deal of the physical body, the spirit which is immortal, is not changed by the death of its body. It continues to live, and if his or her faculties are sufficiently developed, the vision is opened to new and beautiful scenery which it could not see or appreciate while looking out through physical eyes. When a being dies on earth who is so low in mental development as to have no appreciation of an after-life-no aspiration for such a life, he or she beholds little more than while in the physical body, and often wonders that their old earth friends pay no heed to them when addressed. From habit, they look upon tangible objects precisely as they did when in mortal life; but a change in these particulars speedily take place with them, as they come in contact with those whom they knew had preceded them to Spirit-life. By such spirits they are soon made acquainted with the fact that they have really passed the great change which they had always feared.,

physical, which to the spirit is not real and We have before stated that the very ig norant and vicious soon find old associates, and with them they gravitate to societies that are congenias to their feelings. Indeed it is feeling alone that govern those who have never aspired to anything above the sensuous plane of being. But we have traced the process by which spirits are elevated or educated through dire experience, from the lowest circle upwards towards higher conditions of life, where spiritualities are appreciated and enjoyed. We have traced the change that thas been wrought in his mental and moral faculties. - We have seen him when sin-sick, so low and so despondent, that an aspiration went forth for a better condition of life. We have seen him awakened to a recoffection of some loved ones of earth life. We have seen such aspirations promptly responded to by angels of light. We have seen them 'visiting the lowest .hell to lead out a poor despondent soul. We have seen them take him by the hand and conduct him to new and better conditions, where he was clothed with new raiment and introduced into new and better society_not as a work of a day, but by a rapid and healthy growth. We have seen that aspiration strengthened from time to time until he reached the second circle of the second sphere. And here we find him) a fit associate, and a co-laborer with the good and intelligent men and women, who never gravitated to the lowest circle in Spirit-life, as all of their tendencies, resulting from favorable surroundings and conditions, prompted their aspirations upwards towards the good, the true and the beautiful, both in the mortal and immortal life. So in response to the inquiry," Well, what of it?" (which is so often made to the Spiritualist who knows by observation, and information imparted by spirits long in the second sphere), we say make conditions so fayorable for the development of the mental and moral faculties of every child that is born into mortal life, that their aspirations will be for the acquirement of knowledge, rather than the undue gratification of the passions. Teach them that knowledge is the savior that will hold the passions in subjection, and guide them safely through mortal life, and onward and upward to the elystan fields of the next sphere, while excesses here will cause them to become associates with those of like excesses in Spirit-life. Long ages perhaps of degradation and suffering are thus saved. When man has proper culture, mental and moral, in earthlife, he is prepared to enter the next sphere on a plane of beauty and moral excellence, that otherwise would not be reached.

tering Spirit-life, we now purpose to consider. Unlike the very ignorant and vicious

classes, they have had their aspirations awakened to a fervent zeal to know more of their nature, their destiny; the whereabouts and the true characteristics of. the Spirit-world. The tendencies of their mind is upward towards the real, and they thirst for knowledge and moral excellency. Realizing that there is an after-life of beauty and loveliness inexpressible, and that good and true men and women of all past ages continue to live and improve in wisdom and moral worth there, their aspirations - go out towards such, both before and at the death of the physical body. We have before contemplated the results following aspiration's when once awakened, even in the minds of the most ignorant and vicious, clear down in the lowest circles of Spirit-life. Even so with the aspirations of the intelligent and the moral, before and at the death of the body they draw to themselves those of like development in the second circle of the second sphere-good and noble men and women. On entering Spirit-life the good men and women find themselves at once in the presence of the loved ones, who had preced-

ed them to the land of spirits. Old and familar faces greet them on every hand, with tokens of love and affection. Each one vies with others in acts of courtesy and kindness, and as the death of every

mortal body is foreseen, the dearest ones in Spirit-life have a home prepared for the reception of the new-born spirit.

His already well cultured aspiration for knowledge and for the beautiful of the after-life, is known to his guardian. spirit, (which every individual has) and to many others. Hence the loved ones resort to every expedient to properly gratify such aspirations. His mental culture and his spirituality has prepared him to become receptive to truths, which are apparent to all who seek to know of their real existence. With such, spiritualities are as real and imperisliable as his vivid anticipations had pictured them in his most exalted moments. Hence he finds infants, children, youth, middle aged, and those of more mature years in earth-life, all enjoying life, and so far as their development will admit, they vie with each other with unselfish love, for the elevation of human character. He beholds as a reality the most beautiful and highly cultured landscape that has ever passed before his most enchanted visions. Unfolded to his enraptured view are many of the lower orders of animal life-no longer possessed of vicious tendencies, but glowing with beauty and manifesting use in the economy of nature. He beholds the vegetable kingdom leaping forth from the bosom of the spiritual sphere, upon which he now exists, with a glow of beauty and use, that far exceeds his most happy earth-life dreams

This is the class whose condition on enspirit to a sense of the beautiful, that makes him or her gravitate to such portions of the spiritual sphere as art and culture rendered lovely and beautiful.

There as on earth, the scenery is made enchanting by art. Hence it follows that the topography of the country of the inhabitants of the second circle, is as diversified as the mind can conceive of, and yet all beautiful and enchanting to the well cultured senses.

Hence it will be seen that it is only the abuse of the senses that leads to vice . and degradation, even down to the torments suffered by spirits in the lowest hells; while on the contrary an intelligent exaltation of the senses, brings happiness most exquisite. But what shall we say of the real' appearance of the Spirit-land, occupied by the inhabitants of the second circle?

We have quoted from the Swedish Seer to more forcibly present the degraded condition of the inhabitants of the lowest circles of Spirit; life, and the scenery and general topography of that country. We will now quote from the "Poughkeepsie Seer," showing the loveliness of the second circle in contrast with the first. The first attracts the very ignorant and the evil doers, whose passions rule, while the second sphere attracts lovers of truth, of knowledge, of goodness, and whose aspirations reach upwards for the elevation of human-character, and who are all aglow with fraternal lové.

The " Poughkeepsie Seer "-A. J. Davis, when a mere boy, while exalted to the "superior condition," said:

" Affections are varied according to the degrees to which each spirit from the first to the highest society, has advanced in the stages of development. Hence industry is equal, useful, harmonious, and reciprocal; for every one gravitates to the situation which accords with his predisposing desire.

Moreover, I behold here some of the most magnificent creations of Will and Wisdom. It is well to remark, that everything created in this sphere is suggested by. Love and perfected by Wisdom—and is, therefore, a living projection from their minds. Things are created by Will; and these Ediscover are distributed in a uniform manner throughout the plains, valleys, rivers, and groves of the Spirit-home. I discover congroves of the Spirit-home. I discover constructions of the most grand and magnificent character, each having a brilliancy and illumination according to the advanced state of the society in which it is found. The first society have creations which are representations of their Love, and Will, and un-cultivated Wisdom; and these they behold as representations of their interior thoughts. The creations of the second society display more uniformity, order, and usefulness; and thus they subserve the purposes of the first society and themselves. The third society have splendid constructions, too vast and elegant to describe, and the most ambitious imagination could not transcend them in its conceptions. For they are in reality too perfect and too magnificent to be con-ceived of by any mind in its rudimental state of being."

pathos, and how brilliant with these kind emotions that ornament human nature, and make the soul a celestial palace, where angels love to dinger and bathe in the aroma of its exalted influence. He stumbled when he stole that overcoat, for he was love-blind. His family wanted medicine, and in the agony of his soul, he wandered, he knew not whither-and finally stumbled, as it were, into the Spirit-world.

Ministers and physicians are constantly stumbling. They stand on the side-walk of lust, of unholy passions, and they fall, making a wreck of families. Men stumble in mind, and the majestic structure, tottering, soon falls a mass of ruins. It appears from an exchange 'that there was Ellen Case, a young woman employed as a domestic servant, at Oakland, Cal., was attacked by a trivial malady, and Dr. Pentack was called in. This Dr. Pentack had long been known as an odd man, full of freaks in professional and social conduct. The sight of her ille put the 'idea into his crazy head that if he could only get two quarts of her blood he could construct from it an exact counterpart of her. This counterfeit creation, he supposed, would be endowed with life, and be in all respects like the original. He announced that it would be necessary to bleed the girl, and he actually let out from her arm the two quarts that he wanted, taking it away in a pail. The operation was injurious to the patient, and nearly killed her. Another physician was sent for, and, upon hearing what Dr. Pentack had done, he communicated to the police his belief of that practitioner's insanity. A visit to Pentack's residence was made at once. He was found bottling the blood in a kettle, and mixing various chemicals with it. He begged to be let alone in his experiment, declaring that his process was certain to evolve a living woman within a few minutes if he was not disturbed. The officers arrested him, and he is now in an insape asylum, where he talks about nothing but his process of making fac-similes of human beings from their blood.

What sadder picture than this, the human mind in ruins', He had stumbled sometime, and extinguished the lamp of reason. There are wrecks all around us! It is a sad spectacle to see a nation once brilliant with art, and scintillating with the genius of its warriors and poets, disintegrate, and like ancient Greece and Rome, become a mass of ruins! But each nation is an aggregated individual, carrying out the impulses of the majority, and when those impulses stumble, the nation totters and perhaps falls. Sometimes however, a stumble illuminates a dormant faculty, gives rise to loftier emotions, and illuminates-with a brighter light the radius of your observation. When the railroad cars stumbled, off the track, and jostling along the bridge, eaused the Ashtabula disaster, there was true heroism manifested by some present. Down the dark abyss they went. The shricks of men, women and children were heart-rending to hear! Down in the deep gorge, human forms struggled beneath a mass of ruins, while the angry flames, like millions of hissing serpents, went forth like devils from a literal hell, to render the scene more appalling! P. B. Bliss was there, and a prayer lingered on his lips, expiring in the sweet spirit of love, as the rubbish fell upon his mangled remains? Praver, then, how feeble! "Mary, take hold of my foot, bend my leg toward you with all your might and see if you can't break it!" said J. B. Osburn to his wife, while struggling for life, on that memorable occasion. He thought he could easily free himself if the leg was released from its cramped position. The wife seized his foot, meaning to obey, but at that moment the car lurched over a little and her husband released himself. When they left the car her dress was on fire, showing that another minute would have enveloped both in the flames. "When I saw the flames just upon us," said the wife, "and while I was sure that my husband would be burned alive, I made up my mind to put one of the cushions over him, He down on top of that' and hope that, while I was being burned up, help would come to him, for our children's sake.". "I-was afraid she wouldn't be strong enough to break my leg," added the husband, "and then it would have been all up with me. I was going to have her get out, and then, rather than be burned alive, I was going to-well, I had this big knife in my right-hand pocket, and my right arm was free to use it." He emerged out of the debris, and his loyal wife, brilliants with angelic qualities, and beaming with love for her family, she was going to cover up her husband with a cushion, and while being burned alive, hoped that he might be saved for the "children's sake." Glorious woman, fit for the highest angelhood, ready tosacrifice herself on the family altar for her children's sake! The world is full of stumbles and stumblers! 'The mind, however brilliant, however noble the impulses that rise forth in it like flowers in the garden, and shed an aroms that diffuses happiness to all that comes within the radius of its influence, it too, is liable to stumble. That young lady yonder, was once the pride of a doting mother and indulging father. We knew her well when virtue, like a fairy queen, nestled on her features, sparkled, in her eyes, illuminated her countenance, gave elasticity to her step, and a cheerful sound to her voice. Her name then was Mary Finally she became acquainted with Henric -----, and though a disreputable character he won her affections and ruined her life! Ohl-how strange it is that the tender. loving, confiding girl, pure as an angel, and

MARCH 17, 1877.

tracted to a brute, though he possessed glossy tongue and a fair exterior. The entreaties of parents availed nothing. The flutterings of a mother bird and its plaintive cries can't save her offspring from the jaws of the rapacious snake. Bah! what is lovel Merely an organic change in the organization, caused by infigitesimal, living germs from the body of another. Could you secure a microscope of sufficient magnifying power, you would observe that each apple is composed of billions of little apples, well developed and distinct in form; that each potato is merely a compilation of infinitesimal potatoes; that each pear is composed simply of innumerable little pears aggregated together and forming one. This last prevails throughout all of God's vast universe. The larger embraces in its organic structure those that resemble it in form; only infinitely smaller. Each animal is composed of molecules (exceedingly small particles) of matter, and each molecule is in form quite like the animal itself. It is the same with a human being. He is composed of molecules in shape quite like himself. A molecule of matter is invisible to the naked eye. Could it be seen, it would resemble somewhat the living body from which it was taken.

Each human system has its magnetic aura, and the law still holds good, if you could see the minute particles thereof, they would be in form somewhat like the being from whom they emanate. Now here is one of the grandest laws of the universe. The healer sends this magnetic emanation forth, which contains trillions upon trillions of little bodies very much like his physical organizism, and they enter the system of a patient, and are willed to heal the diseased part, and they do it' every time if the willforce of the operator is strong enough. Now take notice, when these infinitesimal germs are sent forth by a person of a strong passional nature, they subdue [the organization of the pure girl, and she becomes a victim. The Henric alluded to, hadstudied perchology; had delved deep into mystic lore and understood this law. He met Miss Mary, was brought in contact with her, was allowed to fondle her hands, then to kiss her, then to ruin her! He sent forth on a dam. nable marauding expedition millions of little bodies like himself, inflamed with passion, and those infinitesimal magnetic germs were impregnated in her organization and willed to do a certain work ; and they did it! This Henric had made wrecks of families, had blighted the prospect of the young, had sent to the graveyard his many victims. Miss Mary - stumbled. She thought she loved! In her system, as strange as it may appear, were millions of "Henrics," sent forth, willed to do a certain work. As usual in such cases when the ruin was complete, Henric deserted his victim, and Mary left alone to herself, soon realized her situation. . The infinitesimal germs of himself, which he had infused in her system, exhausted their power, and she realized the fact that she had stumbled and fell, and was a wreck! Going to her mother and father whe threw her arms around their neck, and in turn asked their forgiveness. What a meeting, and what a greeting! The lost child-the darling of the household had returned! Tears were shed by the mother, and she clasped to her bosom her child, and bathed her with the baptismal tears of forgiveness! The father rejoiced in the return of the household jewel though badly defaced with the plain marks of a villain! Thus it is that humanity are constantly stumbling; some in one way, some in another. The angels of heaven see our stumbles, see us rise from the fall with mangled bodies, and they inspire us to persevere, and recover from the calamity. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says, under the head of, "A Case That Wasn't Prayed For," that when Mr. Moody told his audience that there was nothing so' important in this world as saving souls, an elderly gentleman, with tears in his eyes, told the reporter this story: I came from Philadelphia, and was the bearer of a message to Mr. Moody which contained the following request for prayer, which I handed in, but which has been ignored by the evangelists: "The earnest prayers of Mr. Moody and his 'praying band' are requested for a womanin Philadelphia, made insane by her participation in the meetings there." The husband of this woman is an honest, hardworking industrious and frugal man, and the father of two children. Since this affliction has come upon him, he feels almost like cursing God and Moody for thus devastating his once happy home and rendering his children motherless. Can not something be done through prayer to help this unhappy husband? By what right do they refuse to pray for this unfortunate mother? The law holds good here. Ten millions of little sanctimonious Moodys, shouting glory to God, hallelujah, etc., were sent into her system, and there they are carrying on a sort of religious guerrilla warfare, rendering her insane! When we say little Moodys, we mean those magnetic germs transmitted to her by his indomitable will, and which possessed every quality of his religious nature and which in form, though invisible to the naked eye, are exact counterparts of himself. They are holding a camp-meeting in her brain; are singing psalms there, praising God, and impressing upon her all the terrible realities of a hell. The little "cusses"-for they are nothing else-can only he killed by a positive magnetic healer, who will send a part of himself-magnetic germs-into her. system to drive all the little psalm-singing Moodys out. In these statements we have given the readers of the JOURNAL one of radiant with all that is lovely, should be at- the "Keys to Magic," the "healing art," the

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THE KEY! THE KEY!

Give us the Key that Opens the Doors to the Temple of Nature.

Stumble! Stumble! Stumble! Stumble! Stumble!

tangible.

The new-born spirit, who at death of the body, is developed to an aspiration which attracts him to the second circle of the second sphere, gravitates to such societies as he loves to dwell in and associate with. There he finds all things adapted to the further culture and development of the mind.

of the elysian fields. He beholds the reali-

ty (in a light never before manifested) of all

that exists on earth, divested of physical

crudities-the presentation being spiritual

matter (form unchanged) relieved of the

He finds the sages of the present, and bygone ages. He finds the institutions of learning. He finds the chemist at his laboratory dealing with his crucibles. He finds the astronomer at his observatory dealing with his telescopes and his tables of size and distances.

He finds the philosopher combining all knowledge obtained through the various scientific departments, into a system that penetrates deep down towards the fountain of all life.

These spirits whose experience through long ages has made them master teachers, impart their knowledge to all'who thirst for wisdom, in a manner and with a love which is most exalting in soul to all listeners.

This scenery and these beings readily come within the observation of all spirits whose love for knowledge and spiritual elevation has been awakened, upon this rudimental plane of life.

But where is this world of loveliness and use, and what of its topography? says the reader.

The Spirit-world is wherever spirits exist, and we have already said that there is naught outside of the infinite sea of lifespirit. Hence it follows that the Spiritworld like this earth, exists in and is pervaded by the elements that constitute the great infinite whole-the infinite sea of Spirit-life; hence the Spirit-world is here., A man by the death of his physical body does not necessarily have to move in the least degree to become a resident of the Spiritworld. He is divested of the physical by ceasing to be en rapport with it. Then to him it is not a cumbersome body.

Societies upon the spiritual plane of life are analogous to societies upon the physical plane, but more definitely marked. Where there is no affinity upon the spiritual plane, there is a repulsion. Hence spirits naturally gravitate into circles for which they are adapted. And we have already seen that progress out of the passional circles, is only made when the passions are surfeited and sick. Then the mental and moral faculties are awakened, and an aspiration for the company of angels of light and mercy, are felt and responded to by such. It is the refinement or elevation of the

NUMBER XL.

ONE MILLION LITTLE MOODY'S ON A MA-RAUDING EXPEDITION, AND HOLDING A CAMP-MEETING IN A LADY'S BRAIN, AND THE BIG MOODY REFUSED TO ORDER THEM OUT.

Humanitarians, those whose souls move constantly with philanthrophic impulses, are ever trying to find a key that will prevent men from stumbling! A man walks upon an icy side-walk or slippery pavement, or attempts to descend a precipitous embankment, and he stumbles,-perhaps "gathers" himself up and sayes himself from the impending danger, or falls altogether, and ruins his physical organism in the attempt to extricate himself from the difficulties he encounters. Men, woman and children are constantly stumbling in their struggles with the vicissitudes of life. Stumbles are not, however, always connected with the slipping of feet. Men not only stumble physically and make wrecks of their bodies, but they stumble mentally, morally and religiously. The railroad stumbled and the result was the Ashtabula disaster. God stumbled, if Holy Writ be true, when he made Adam, resulting in introducing sin and discord into the world. There was Alfred Harrison, poor soul, with love all aglow for his family, he stumbled in mind, and tying a silk handkerchief around his neck, and attaching the same to the bar of his cell, life soon became extinct, and he stumbled into the Spirit-world. He had stolen; yes /stolen, yet he had an honest heart, and the noblest of impulses; in jail for stealing an overcoat worth \$20 to save his family from starvation! You who stand ferect, bold and defiant, your feet on solid foundations, and the bright blue sky without a cloud overhead, blame him for stumbling! Beware! Ere another year rolls around, dark clouds may surround you, and you too may fall. When the jailor found the lifeless body of Alfred Harrison (in a New York jail), there was written in rambling sentences on a piece of paper, the following: "Please buy an envelope and put a three-cent stamp on it, and address it, 'Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Jamaica, Long Island." Please send this at once." On the other side was written: "Good-by, darling wife, darling Anna, good-by; forgive me everything; come and fetch my body; kiss me and bury me; you wanted 'medicine and coal.' I had no money. I risked everything to get it. 1 am arrested; forgive me; kiss me good-by, darling; good-by, my love, you won't stay long after me, will you, dear ?"

Oh! what a letter; how full of tender

"nature of love," character of "religious revivals," and with these hints, for they are hints only, you can step into grander fields of thought, and enjoy more blissful realizations!

MARCH 17, 1877.

The confiding young lady whom we alluded to, stumbled, for she was willed to do it, by those millions of "bodies"-magnetic germs-resembling in shape the one who sent them; they were his servants, and the purest and best of women fell a prey to the sensualism which they generated. There is no key that can lock out-all the marauding magnetic germs of the sensual and the deprayed. Lethim touch the hand of your daughter, your wife, let him kiss either, and he lays , the foundation for future aggression, and if he perseveres, ruin will follow. This is the magic of the low debased villain who desires to win the affection of your wife and daughter. This is the magic which is advertised under the head of "bringing the separated together." All of this damnable magic'is familiar to us, and we know how they work to carry out their selfish schemes. In conclusion we say, whenever you see a human being stumbling, lend a helping hand, forgive and encourage the fallen, and extend charity towards all, and the angels of heaven will bless you, and you will be made the better for reading this article:

Philadelphia Departmeut.

Subscriptions will be received and papers may be obtained. at wholesale or retail, at 654 Race St., Philadelphia

Walt Whitman-Thomas Paine.

At the celebration of the anniversary of Thomas Paine's birthday, by the Liberal League of Philadelphia, the venerable Walt Whitman appeared upon the platform and related a reminiscence; he said that, "Some thirty-five years ago he met frequently at Tammany Hall, in New York, a remarka-bly fine old gentleman named Colonel Fellows, who had been one of Thomas Paine's most intimate friends.

"The Colonel was an exceedingly inter-esting man, tall and with a military bearing, between seventy-five and eighty, hair thin and white as snow, clean shaved, dressed scrupulously neat, with the fine manners of a gentleman of the old school; he was witty and very agreeable in conversation. He had a position in one of the upper courts, and was highly respected by all; he was a great favorite with the young men in whom he took a deep interest. He related many anecdotes of Thomas Paine; in one of our interviews he gave me a minute account of interviews he gave me a minute account of Paine's last sickness and death, and I was well satisfied that my old friend had men-tally, morally and intellectually guaged Thomas Paine, had taken the true measure, not only of his exterior, but his interior character.

"Paine's practical demeanor, and much ef his theoretical belief was a mixture of the French and English schools; like most old fashioned people he drank a glass or two every day; lived simply and economically, but quite well; he was always cheerful and occasionally a little blunt, but he labored winds and wall for the stores in the trying wisely and well for the states in the trying period of their parturition. I dare not say how much of the religious freedom which we enjoy to-day is owing to his labors, who with his co-adjutors succeeded in separating this government in a very great degree from all ecclesiaatical superstition and domination, but I am inclined to think a very large proportion belongs to him. I wanted to appear personally before you on this occasion, and also to carry you back. a generation or two, and give you a glance at the olden time, and to hold up the fine character of Thomas Paine, whose noble personality was not only exhibited during his life, in what may be called his atmosphere or magnetism, which was very marked in the latter years of his life, and which has extended down to this time, notwhich has extended down to this time, not-withstanding the many falsehoods and fic-tions with a bigoted priesthood have told about his life. We have abundant testi-mony that he lived a good life, that he died calmly and philosophically, after having rendered precious service to his nation, and every man, woman and child in our thirtyeight states is to-day to some extent re-ceiving the benefit of it. I have come here cheerfully and reverently and thrown my pebble on the *cairn* of his memory. Let us cherish the memory of the faithful men who have laid the foundations of our government, and burnish them brighter and brighter continually. Several other addresses were given, and Horace M. Richards being called for, said, I 'must represent the spiritual side of this question, and recited the following poem, which he had received directly from Thom-as Paine, entitled.

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MRS. NETTIE PEASE FOX has been lecturing with great success in Kansas City, Mo., BISHOP A. BEALS has been engaged by the Society at Cleveland, to remain during the month of March. His ministrations seem to be well liked.

MRS. L. E. BAILEY_writes: "Mrs. II. Morse will lecture at Battle Creek, Mich., March 4th. Any Society wishing to secure the services of this worthy lecturer and remarkable test medium, will please engageher soon, as other states solicit her efforts. and unless appointments are soon completed, she will soon depart for other fields of labor. We recommend her as a lady who will give the best, satisfaction. Address her in my care at Battle Creek, Mich.

Sunshine and Health.

The above is the title of a little paper published and edited by Dr. Adam Miller, 55 South Elizabeth St., Chicago.

Dr. Miller is an intelligent, keen observingman, of long and extensive practice in the healing art. .

The Doctor with ten his readers all about the virtues of the blue, the violet,' and all' other colored light as a healing agent. There is no doubt but that the monthly is worth all it costs-50 cents a year.

The editor says:

"We send this first number as a sample copy to our friends, but will send future numbers only to actual subscribers. The subscription price is 50 cents per year, which may be sent by letter to 55 S. Elizabeth St.,

Chicago, Ill. "We shall publish eight pages as soon as our subscription list will allow us to do so."

Concluded from Eighth Page.

eat what she liked and do what she pleased. About the first act of the patient was to test her organs of vision by calling for a small Bible, which she took in her hand and read the fine print without the least difficulty, she next arose from . her bed, walked across the room to the plano and played thereon, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," to the astonishment of all except the Doctor, who seemed to regard the proceeding rather a matter of fact trans-action action.

action. This cure will appear all the more re-markable when we say that an hour before the Doctor's arrival Miss Rossell requested her mother, while feeding her, to let her see if she could not hold the spoon, but as she took it in her hand it rolled out of her fin-gers, and she declared she could not do it possibly. The young lady continues to im-prove in health and strength, and all the pain that she now experiences is from the cords of her legs which have become contracted from remaining idle so long. The family are led to believe that the cure will be permanent, and regard it as little less, than a miracle. 3

Business Motices.

DR. PRICE's Cream Baking Powder and Flavoring Extracts are the only kinds made by a practi-cal chemist and physician, with special regard to their healthfulness and purity.

DR JAS. V. MANSFIELD, the renowned spirit medium of New York, is now a guest at the Mat-teson House in this city. This highly reliable and distinguished medium is meeting with good suc-cess. Dr. Mansileid is one of our oldest and truest id we are glad to see him me such good success here in Chicago. This, oppor-tunity should not be overlocked by the friends in * visiting this poble exponent of our glorious cause.

DR. PRICE'S True Flavoring Extracts are superi-or to all others, because they are prepared from choice selected truits and aromatics.

SEALED LETTERS ANSWERED BY R. W. FLINT, 58 Clinton Place, N. Y. Terms: \$2 and three 3-cent postage stamps. Money refunded if not answered. 21.23tf.

J. V. MANSFIELD, TEST MEDIUM-snswers scaled letters, at 301 Sixth ave., New York. Terms \$3 and four 3 cent stamps. REGISTER YOUR LET-TERS. v21n4t53

Mns. SCATTERGOOD, Trance and Inspirational speaker from England, is prepared to receive calls to speak in the Middle and Western States on her journey West. For particulars, enclose stamp for circular, etc., to Fall River, Mass.

F. Voot, P. O. Box 2486, St. Louis, Mo., the well-known Psychometrist, Medical Clairvoyant and Developer, has just published a new treatise on Development, its Theory and Practice, which will be found very useful. Price tifty cents. 34-t4

DR. Pute E's Floral Riche's surpasses any Cologne water ever made. A rich, fresh, flowery odor, per-manent and delightful.

MRS. JENNIE POTTER, of No. 136 Castle St., Boston, is a very fine test, business and medi-cal medium. Our resders who can visit her in person should do so, her residence may be reached by either the Tremont Street or Shawmut Av, horse. cars. Those at a distance may enclose a lock of hair with two dollars, and register the letter.

Dr. Ormsbee's Appointments.

This celebrated and highly gifted healer writes that he will heal the sick at Fort Wayne. Ind., from March 2nd to 10th. He will be found at the prin-cipal hotel in each place he visits. Those of our readers desiring his services should go early and avoid the throng which usually attends his closing days in nearly every place he favors with a professional visit.

Handsome Encomlum.

The Banner of Light, Feb. 17th says:-"It gives us pleasure to announce that Dumont C. Dake, M. D. is at present in good health, and his -medium-ship is widely appreciated, and that his business is on the increase in the West." Dr. Dake is now, located at 15 Hubbard Court, Chicago, and his name is the synonym of success.

· To Consumptives.

Sufferers with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchi-tis or any Throat or Lung Disease, will receive, by return mail, free of charge, the **Recipe** and full instructions for preparing a very simple, yet infallible remedy, that has cured the writer and thousands of others, by addressing DR, JOHN S. BURNETT, 167 Jefferson St., Louisville; Ky.

GIVEN AWAY 1-In order that every one may see samples of their goods, J. I. PATTEN & Co., of 103 William St., N. Y., will send a hand-some pair of 6x8 Chromos, and a capy of the best 16 page literary paper now published, to any read-er of this paper who will send them two 3ct. stamps to pay mailing expenses.

22-1-41-row

IT WILL be a matter of interest to all our readers who are desirous of adorning their homes, to know that there has been incorporated in New York a Stock Company with a cash capital of a quarter of a million of dollars, for the manufac-ture of planos, which will be sold direct to the people at factory prices. The name of this Company is called the MENDELSSONN PIANO CO., office No.

56 Broadway, New York. They have built during the past year one of the largest and most complete manufactories in the

The Pianos, including Grand, Square and Up-right, made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were-unanimously recom-mended for the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit.

The MENDELSSORN PIANO Co. are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, hav-ing him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. This saving is made by doing away with the Agency System, and giving the people the Planos at Wholesale or Agent's prices. We would recommend any of our readers who-

have any idea of ever buying a plano, to send for their lilustrated Catalogue, which will be malled

By What Power Is It Done ?

Mrs. A. H. Robinson the healing medium re ceived the following letter and made the diagnosis appended, pronouncing the patient already dead, and transmitted a diagnosts immediately to the writer of the letter, and the next day received a confirmation of the truth of the statement of the spirit that the patient was dead, all of which appears in the following correspondence:

pears in the following correspondence: Anisopon, KNox Co., Lt., Dec. 18th, 1876. Mas. A. H. ROUINSON-Dear Madam: I have just returned from visiting a sick friend in this neighborhood, who seems to be growing weaker. It spens his disease is not very well understood, and while in his presence I thought of your wonder-ful gifts to describe disease, and prescribe proper remedies for the same. I hid a lock of hair clipped from his head, which I inclose to you, hoping you will be able to inform me. precisely what disease be is affected with, and the remedy therefor. His age is between 55 and 60 years perhaps about 58 years. His name is William Campbell. He has been quite feeble for two or three months, has not been able to leave his room for the last monthbeen able to leave his room for the last month been able to leave his room for the last month-lean not give you any symptoms further than he scenas to have no appetite, and breathes hurriedly. Will you please give this case your early attention and if he can be helped or cured, make out the pre-scription and write to me at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ills. Inclosed find \$3. Yours truly, DENNIS CLARK.

The following letter verifies the truth of the medium's statement that the patient was already dead:

MRS A. H. ROMNSON, Chicago, El., Dear Madame :- I wrote to you this morning ; requesting you to make an examination of and diagnose the case of William Campbell. I now write to say my friend Campbell has passed away. I have just learned that he died this morning. If you have made the examination phase write to ne what disease my friend Campbell had Yours truly. DENNIS CLARK.

Abingdon, Ill., Dec. 18, 1876.

Spirit Power Exemplified in Treating the Sick in Person.

MRS. A. H. ROMINSON, healing medium 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago:---My daughter is sick and I wish you to diagnose her discase and see if she can be helped.

I will not say anything about the case, for I want to know if your band of spirits can tell what ails her, simply from holding in your hand a lock of her simply from holding in your hand a lock of her hair, which I send you. She is 23 years cid in February. Her name is Enfina Buckley, and she has been sick four months. I enclose your fee, \$3. Please attend to the matter immediately, and oblige

SARAH BRIGGS.

West Pittsburg, Kan., Jan. 6, '77.

I got your latter I got everything but the alterative. Your spirit guides gave a correct diagnosis of my daughter's disease. She was bloated all over and had no color in her face or body. She was the whitest person Fever saw. She had a very bad

hacking cough. She applied the magnetized papers as you di-rected. She was helped the first night, and has continued to improve ever since. Every one who saw her when I sent to you, said she could not live

saw her when I sent to you, said she could not live two weeks. The third day after applying the magnetized pa-pers shesaid, "Mother, list night about midnight felt the hands of spirits manipulating, first my head, then my throat, and then my stomach. I soon afterwards became very siek to my stomach and vomited a great deal of thick stuff. I then felt very easy and had no more cough but went to sleep and slept soundly till morning," something she had not done for three month's before. My heighbors think that her getting well so soon is a miracle. I can not find words to express my gratitude to you and the angels who came to the relief of my daughter. She is well, but I shall have her con-tinue to use the remedies you prescribed until all used up.

used up.

I am very respectfully yours, MRS. SALAH BRIGGS. West Pittsburg, Crawford Co., Kansas, February 12th, '77. 20-11

BEAUTIFEL FLOWERS and stamp, i will send to not address, this month, a large package of the choices it houses for more a formation and two other choices new varieties of flower seeds, and my Catalogue for 187. Send nor, and see the idential premiums I offer. L. W. GOODELL, Amberd, Mass. 291

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"And all other styles in the same projection, inc Square and Upright-all first class and direct all ackers prices. No agents, he commissions These Plane made other of the fibrest displays at t These phases made one of the busist subjects a the k Exhibition, and were unantinously recommended Histary Hoscore. New Manufactory—buy of the la-finest in the world. The Equate Grands contain Mar-new patter Duples Overstraing. Scale, The greatest ment in the history of Plano making. The Uprights fact in America. Plano stat on trial. Don't fail for Himstrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—model of

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21 26-22 25cow .

Spirit Photographs.

Persons, wishing spirit pictures, inclose their own photo-graph and two dollars. The result will be forwarded at once, Should no result be obtained, the many will be refunded. While many pictures are recognized, no particular result can be guaranteed. Inquirers must inclose stamp.

A. D. WILLIS, Crawfordsville, Indiana. Address, \$1-22-22-1

A GREAT OFFER I I We will, during dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new a dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new a recoud-hand, d'Aral-class makers, includ-ing WATERS' at lower prices for cash or in-stallments, or to let unil paid for, than ev-ry before offered. WATERS' GRAND, Square and Curight FIANOS & ORLANS archite BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED linetrated Catalogues malled. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WA. FERS & NONS, Manufetrs, and Dealers, O East 14th St., Union square, New York 21 9-22 3

Milton

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THE TRUE FAITH.

Ask thou for faith which walks in REASON'S light,

Whose worship is not blind, whose clearer sight

Loves not the chains and gloom of human creed,

Whose works are seen and felt in loving deeds;

A faith, binding in love all men as brothers, And which forgetting self, works lovingly for others:

When faith like this to all mankind is given, Thou needst not leave thy earth, to find thyself in heaven.

The first communication I received from the Spirit-world was from the same spirit through his medium, Mr. Haymond, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Phillips, of this city, gave a very elo-quent discourse, in part compiled from the avinues and writting of Thomas Paine

sayings and writings of Thomas Paine. In the course of some interesting re-marks by Edward S. Wheeler, he said: "Our country is not free enough while there is a vestige of intolerance or bigotry; it is not free enough until the last shadow or shade of priest-craft has gone into oblivion.

MRS. R. WILSON writes to this office but gives no P. O. Address.

MRS. R. K. STODDARD of Philadelphia, will soon visit Chicago with her son, Dewitt C. Hough, who is a splendid medium.

THOSE who do not visit Dr. Mansfield at the Matteson House in this city, will miss a rare treat.

"Union Silver Plating Company."

The advertisement of this concern appears in another columy. We have nothing to do with them whatever, but we believe from the evidence before us, that our readers will get the worth of their money in dealing with the Company

Clairvoyant Examinations from Lock of Hair.

Dr. Butterfield will write you, a clear, pointed and correct diagnosis of your disease, its causes, progress, and the prospect of a radical cure. Examines the mind as well as the body. Enclose One Dollar, with name and age. Address E. F. Butterfield, M. D. Sytacuse, N: Y.

CURES EVERY CASE OF PILES. v21n6t53

The Machinery of Nature.

The Machinery of Nature. How wonderful is man, and more wonderful is the action of the human machinery. Nature has prepared ten thousand sewers to carry off-the effete matter and-the deceased particles, and the physican who attends to the stomach and neglects the skin, and still expects health, is like a sanitary officer who would clean a city by washing the thoroughfares and stopping up the drains. In chronic and nervous disorders, Electricity and the Turkish Baths are the most potent remedies known to science. In Chicago all institution has been es-tablished at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the treat-ment of these maladies by Electricity, Turkish and Vapor Baths, It is the most thorough establish-ment of the West, and under the care of Dr. G C. Somers and Mrs. Somers, hundreds of persons suf-fering with chronic diseases are receiving perma-nent benefit.

The Wonderful Healer and Clairvoyant,-Mrs. C. M. Morrison.

This celebrated MEDIUM is used by the invisibles for the benefit of humantty. They, through her TREAT ALL DUREASES and cure, where the vital organs necessary to continue life are not destroyed.

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Spirits do Visit and Nurse the Sick. Do the Spirits of Mortals Leave the Body while the On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD, with good narkets both EAST and WEST. latter Sleeps? Read the Following and then Judge.

It is a well verified fact that spirits do treat the sick in person, and that when they through a healing medium succeed in magnetizing papers, so as to form a battery of such papers, the latter may be sent to a sick person by mail, and when properly applied to the person of such patient, the spirits who magnetized the papers in follow the same, and get en rapport with such sick person, and infuse their life elements into them, as a means of cure. Indeed, it is well verified that the band of spirits controlling Mas. A. H. ROBINSON, the justly celebrated Healing Medium of Chicago, do not only visit the sick, who apply to her for relief by letter, but they often materialize themselves and converse in an audible voice, and wait upon the patient as kindly as an affectionate brother or sister could do. Many such cases have been published.

Now here follows severa similar cases, one of which would seem to indicate that the spirit of the medium sometimes, goes with her guardians on such missions, while her body sleeps.

She declares that she has no knowledge of the matter, and if she has been on such missions, it was while her external consciousness was closed in sleep or trance.

But here follows the letters, and as is siways done, the name and residence of the patients are given, so that the investigator can write or call upon them for a verification of the truth of the matte

Spirit Materialization.

Spirrit matterrinklikation. Spirrit modeling and the second seco

Spirit Visitants.

Mas. A. H. Bontwars, 304 Dearloarn St., Chicago-Jeór Madam. - Havi been taking your medicine, as proscribed, for the past ten days, and write you again according to your request. For the first four or five days the medicine made me fitte sick, and I had agreat deal of headache. My head memed very hot on top nearly all of the time, but for the past few days have felt very much better - have had but little head-sche, and I heat agreat deal of the state. My head memed very hot on top nearly all of the time, but for the past few days have felt very much better - have had but little head-sche, and I feel much stronger my appetite is good and com-plexin ever so much clearer than better i task. Your medi-cine, have rested well nights; had not seen nor fell any apirite around me until isse hight when I was awakened by what seemed to me hke a person laying a cold, hand or hands upon me, and afterwards rubbing my spite and abdomen, as you directed to have done every night with your Haiment. Two stand me much better than I can describe it. I feel much en-stand me much better than I can describe it. Better Powres. Hichmend, 18

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Boices from the People.

A Spiritualist and a Methodist Dream the same Dream.—The Edd, ville (Iowa) State Register of Nov. 14th, 1876, contained the following: "In the wee sma' hours of the night succeeding the late. Presidential election, a Spiritualist of this city dreampt that the angels. feeling no less interest than mortals in the result of the campaign, had delegated one of their number for each election precinct in the United States, and sent them to ascertain the vote of the precincts and report the same to the general assembly, a vast multitude of patriot spirits, stationed on or above a ponderous cloud in the beavens, who, when the votes were 'canyassed and the result' known to them, emerged from the clouss() the cloud disappearing) and with great reioleing shouted, 'Joy to the world! Hayss is elected! Hayss in superrap!' On last night a prominent Methodist (also of this city) dreampt that Hayes was elected by a bare majority of electorial votes. Let us see what there is in a dream."

Nov. 18th, 1876, the Eddyville (Iowa) Advertiser contained the following: "Major Wilcox, the Spiritualist dreamer, publicly related his dream the morning after election, and notwithstanding the edverse dispatches, persisted that Haves was elected, and has thus confidently expressed himself ever since. J. W. Wilkins, Esq., the Methodist. dreamer, dreampt that Haves was elected by a majority of one electorial vote."

Certainly the above was rather a curious prophetic dream, but, perhaps, no more so than thousands of others. An invalid while soaking his feet in hot water, fell asleep, and the servant girl increasing the temperature of the same, he dreamt, yery properly, that he was, sitting on the crater of Vesuvius, with his feet dangling in the abyss below. Every dream must have an exciting cause. Some result from dyspepsia, others from intemperance: others from inordinate love, etc., but when a dream has relations to the affairs of mortals, it, tso, has an exciting cause in the presence of spirits, who impress the mind of the sleeper with what they wish to communicate. We live in two worlds even while in the body, and what the spirit takes cognizance of during hours of sleep is not impressed fully on the scaporium, hence not always remembered. Musicians have composed in dreams. The inspiration came like a flash, and awakening, the dreamer commits the thoughts imparted to paper. Tartini was a success as a dreamist. His Sonata du Diable is supposed to have been impreased upon his mind while asleep by a dreamdevil. Dr. Abercromble, however, asserts, and he is good authority, that we never hear sounds in dreams. Dreamers invariably declare that the dischage of firearms in dreamland is accompanied with no noise.

The Key! The Key!-C. J. Johnson, of Ogden, Utah, writes.-I deferred for a long time the sending of one of the main keys to unlock nature's portals, which is so urgrady demanded; the reasor therefor has not been eglect, but in-competency to frame into words what are sensed with the soul. An old sterotyped phrase is this, "holding forces." What is it' comes the question. It would be easier to tell what it was hot. The barriers that obstruct shelt communication. barriers that obstruct spirit communication in many instances—translating a perceptive language to sudible sentences—is here in counterpart. The spirit of man is as capable as departed spirits to control individualities wherever found, either here or beyond, and consequently, also the conditions surrounding himself mentally. First, clairvoyant-ly analyze your atmosphere (as the required spirit If analyze your atmosphere (as the required spirit atmosphere is not drawn to you, but yours to be equalized with theirs) if found to be unfit for the minds in spirit whom you wish to attract toward you, then make by the volition of your own mind, singing, rehearsing, discussing, praying, etc., the conditions of atmosphere requisite, and the powers drawn together with your own, will form a bat-tary attraction of the power own, will form a bat-tary attraction of the power own, will form a battery, although sometimes a certain individuality yet in the form, will be needed and drawn upon yet in the form, will be needed and drawn upon for equalization; let him be thousands of miles dis-tant, he will nevertheless be made subservient to such concentrated power, and he in return will be greatly benefited mentally. The feelings it pro-duces are analogous to spirits celestial becoming the servants of spirits terrestrial, and vice versa, at the same time. Under these conditions this power, as a vast phalanx, moves wherever it is destined. It might be to imbue new life in a noble-hearted lecturer or reformer, who in pensive hours is dis-couraged under the burden of the day, and bleedling under the bigot's scourges and his own uppopularity. It might be to chastise and send to a mental "shoel," for the time being, a wealth a men-er of his neighbor's right—a trustless bigot hold-ing trust—but bass who erush his brother man with. It might be to stiffe an outrageous scheme, had to trap an unwary victim, where earthly pow-er seemed to be inadequate. It might be as a single messenger to more speedily push forward com-ing issues. It must here be borne in mind that for certain purposes certain classes of spirite must be with you in unison, and by complying with neces-sary requirements—atmospheric and otherwise-most giorious and satisfactory results will follow. Certain chemicals are used in Persia to be burnt on the altar, through the smoke of which departed spirits can be seen by the natural eye, of all pres-ent (the secret underlying this seems to be the equalization of the spiritual and mundance element); but even if a quantity of their chemicals could be procured, they would prove inadequate for our purpose, as it is not a manifestation that is re-quired through intercommunion, but a concentrative power-the energetic will causes the force re-quired. In this way the spirits undoubtedly accomplish the most good in radical reform, and spirits of different grades are both teaching and experimenting thereon. If such a single power can rule, restrict, bless or happify a few thousand kindred souls each and every year, then one mil-lion can sway this entire globe; and Spiritualists in this country alone, outnumber the above figure ten to one. Invocation .- Our Father and our Mother God, we come before thee to-day with a heart over flowing with thanksgiving; we bless thee for beautiful flowers before us; we thank thee for the kind hearts that we behold, and we ask thee for divine inspiration as we come to earth. We would We would ask thee, Father, to send from thy wisdom circle scrength and power, and to give us a love-prince ple that shall reach out to all humanity. And, oh, Father, though thou knowest what the world needs, and we know that thou wilt give good gifts ever to thy children, yet we commend to thee and to the angel world those who are dwelling in darkness; and we would ask that we and other angarkness; and we would ask that we and other an-gel spirits may be permitted to visit those who bethou art the God of wrath, and be able to touch their hearts and make them feel that thou art the God of love. We ask thee, ob, Father, for art the God of love. We ask thee, ob, Father, for strength and power to go out to those who are ministering to the people of this city to day, and may we be able to make them see that they are benighted, to make them feel that they blind, and whereas they would minister to the heathen, may they are that they are heather themedy are they see that they are heathen thomselves .- Mrs. Jennie S. Rudd; in Banner of Light. The above is, indeed, a very beautiful invocation, and animates the soul with a spirit of frateznal love. The following invocation, taken verbalim by our reporter, is a genuine prayer from one the sons of Africa, and if, when it was uttered, those around the "throne" didn't smile, they have lost that phrenological organ named "mirthfulness" :--Fadder of dis universe of ours, de great A'mighty Fadder of dis universe of ours, de great A mighty dat numbers the 'airs of de cranum, we 'umbly 'seech these to circumvent de debble, and 'nihilate evil where ebber if be. And dare is Ned Johnson, mighty Fadder of the starry specks dat 'hellumi-nate de sky, he needs dy circumvision and tender solistudal care. Oh! Fadder take the debble by solistudial care. Oh! Fadder take the debble by his horns, take him by the har of de skull, by his 'cels, anywhar, and commotion him up and down, and every udder way until all the debble is jostled out of him,' and he is transmogrified into the transcandalental beauty of an angel of light; and thereby will all debblishness, all his unsquamth monionsness to banished like the expirity notes of a cookadoodle. Better dat de Lord kill de debble at wuns, finan for my old aunt to grunt with de 'fiction of which he is de cause! While on de marrow of de bones of de walking membérs of dis frame, I would supplicate de throne of grage for a curt of the tailment of dis fracus between de orl-mity of de fust part, and de debble of de second part, in udder words, why don't you, oh God, kill de debble, and make every niggar in die weitboole

of dis church about hallelujah, glory to de God. As it now is, de debble enters de heart de same as old Pete does a 'en coop, to steal de chickens. This-'bout time, it seems to dis praying niggar, dat dis cruel war was ober, and the habilaments of peace reigned like de turtle dore in de ark of, de covenant. Now, to 'elp de Lord in dis fracus, we are 'bliged to pop de weasel ebbery Sunday, and dis niggar tinks it high time that de debble was killed. In de 'clusion of dis 'peal to de throne of grace, oh, God, if you can't kill the debble and straighten up de 'fairs of dis globular universe, you had better resign and let dy son, J. C. run de consarne. Amen.

Frank T. HipTey.-The Spiritualists of St. Louis Springs, Mich., have adopted resolutions fully endorsing the above named medium. They say: "We recognize in his lectures and tests a force and power equal to any which have been delivered before the society since its organization. . Our thanks are eminently due him

• • Our thanks are eminently due him and his controlling influences for the able manner in which they have discoursed to us during his stay.

Opportunities Lost.—Not so with a spirit who enters the world of causes minus a proper earthly education. Although an individual, in every sense of the word, with all his facuities and powers intensified, yet he must come back to earth (as before stated), and work it out through some earthly organism. Not having one of his own, he must hunt up one in complete rapport with himself, through whose instrumentality he can work out what he neglected to do'in his own. When it is taken into account how extremely difficult it is to find one that can handle and use as readily as we could our own, the great importance of attending to educational duties while in a physical body can not be overestimated, as it may take an age, and often centuries, before a favorable opportunity ofters itself.—I. Judd Furdee, in Voice of Angels.

Mrs. Richmond has well said." "There are many takes in the Mammoth Cave without eyes, because there is no sunlight there. Nature intends what she does. What is the value of eyes with no light to see? And this brings us to the subtler proposition that the sunlight itself, by various possibilities of creative power, has actually fashioned the eyes that are to see and kelped to create the external senses that are to perceive its presence. You do not discover it? The diamond is hidden away beneath the mountain, burled in a distant period-carboniferous, no doubt-crystallized into fame; the sunlight's piercing ray is imprisoned there for a million years, and when some hand cleaves the stone in twain, behold the light of many centuries! You do not perceive it? Coal tar is the blackeat substance on earth; in it there is no semblance of light. No one would ever suspect it of having seen the sun's rays; but many thousand years ago, when a mass of flery flame or a dark pool, revolting and optescent, it received the sun's rays and imprisoned them within its darkened breast. Behold now by process of chemical science the most brilliant colors are extracted from that black mass, and that which was seemingly without hue or ray of the sun, becomes as many colored as the flower-garden which you admire to day." So there are angelic qualities, we may gay, in every human being, however dark his condition, that surrounding circumstances will sometimes develop.

Curious Phenomenon.-Mrs. E. Nical, of Barra, III., writes:-Sister Mary DeGroodt has passed to spirit-life. A better woman never lived, she was beloved by all. I was notified of her death by her spirit. I have a likeness of Harry Bastian hanging up in my room, and the day she passed away there was a ticking sound like a telegraph under his picture. I tried to hold a communication with the same but failed. I thought perhaps something was the matter with either Harry or Malcolm, but thinking of Sister De Groodt, I was impressed that it was a telegram from her. Wo days after I got word of her death. '.

death." Mohammedaniam.—He described the howling and dancing dervishes of Stamboul, and and that some of them, as he witnessed, possessed remarkable magnetile power, stanching the flow of blood from an ugly wound by a touch, and heal-ing a palsied arm. They claim miraculous power, and agree with the Shakers and Guakers that di-vine inspiration has not ceased. Mohammedans reject the doctrine of the trinity and that of the atonement as irrational, and claim that every sin has its punishment, from which there is no escape. They, believe in seven hells and seven heavens, shading insensible into each other, and the differ-ence between the highest hell and the loweft heav-en is no more than between any two heavens or en la no more than between any two heavens or hells. They are very strict in henesty and temperance, except in the cities, where they have be-come somewhat demoralized by contact with European Christians.—Report of J. M. Probles' lecture. All religions are to a sertain extent involved in obscurity. It is said that Mohamet was born at Mecca, in August, A. D. 570, and was originally a tradesman. It was in 608 that he first conceived the project of establishing a new religion on earth, and becoming the head of empires. It appears from history that he retired to a cave in Mecca, where, as he claimed, with the assistance of an angel, he wrote the sacred book of the Mohamme-It is intimated, however, that instead of being inspired by an angel, he merely had the coun-sel and aid of a Jew and renegade Christian. Wauscon, Ohio .- David Weeks writes:-We awake from our slumbers to find Mount Sinal in a blaze; behold that awful thunder-rocked mountain issuing forth smoke, fire and lightning Moses marches up into this awful volcano stays there a long time-about six times as volcano, and as it would take a modern sculpter to cut the let-ters in stone, under our improved system of art. Finally the job was finished, Moses shoulders it and returns to the camp. When he got long and returns to the camp. When he got there he saw Aaron and his followers making merry over a calf. He got mad, threw down the tables and broke them in pieces, just like an Or-thodox leader would do to day; if he failed to flat-ter, coax or scare, he would do something desper-The Latest Miraculous Cures.-Miracles are becoming uncommonly common. There is the bed ridden Chicago clone who wayed and was made whole. There is Mr. F. W. Fields, the lame man with the hip-disease, who 'at ght a Sun-day school class in Chicago, and whose leg grew two and a half inches after a night of prayer. And now comes Ruth Harris (colored) of Washington. She has been dumb for eight years. She commit-ted some dreadful act and when accused of it called upon the Creator to strike her dumb if she did not tell the truth. She was struck dumb, and never spoke again until one night last week, when she had a dream. Her mother-who died about a year ago-appeared to her in the watches of the night, and told her that her powers of speech night, and told her that her powers of speech would return to her. Awakening from her dream, she found that her speech had indeed returns Reloicing at the discovery, she turned over in bed, touched her husband's shoulder, and when he was aroused remarked: "What do you, think?" He thought the world was at an end, and waited for no explanation. Bouncing out of bed he ran fato the street and aroused the neighbors. They re-turned with him, and found that Ruth could really talk again. So runs the tale. Probably the mir-acle vehicles being overworked just now.-New York Tribune. In discussing the question of miracles in this city, the religious papers get off some reverential sarcasm. The Interior says: "The Alliance in/an article designed to prove that the paralysis cure to which we alluded last week was no miracle, says: The habits of the brain are so little known that it will be difficult to locate a miracle among its whims and exploits. A very stupid young lawyer, in Kentucky, received a fearful blow upon the head, and from that moment flamed up into a gen-ius of the first order.' Query-Does that explain the crack headed theology of our contempory P The Alitance ratofus with rather more grace, "It is rumored on the streats that the blue glass mar-ket has become wholly depleted owing to an ex-tensive order given by Mr. C. H. McCormick, of this eity, for the purpose of reglazing bis theolog-ical school and newspaper office. We are im-pressed with the propriety and color of this ac-tion, and only hope it may have the customary and desired effect upon the occupants of the above named institutions." The Rev. A. C. Klitredge says: "We do not need to open the Bible to prove the possibility and probability of answers to pray-er, for we can reason from the character of God to will be difficult to locate a miracle among lta

the fact of a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God. If He is omnipotent, He is able to do all things, so that He must hear every cry, see every suppliant, and every burden which is brought to His throne, and can grant every request, if He wills to do so. It is said God has established laws environing individual and universal life, and He rules in conformity to those laws." It is a wellknown fact that bread pills have proved efficacious in certain diseases. Is prayer less potent? If so, deliver us from it?

deliver us from it? Vagabonds.-H. Bourlier, of Toronto, Ont., writes:-For sometime past our city has been visited by strolling vagabonds, calling themselves exposers of mediums and of Spiritualism; these have assailed every phase of the phenomena, and have been successful so far, in convincing those who have given their time and thoughts to this matter, and are believers, are little less than confirmed lunatics. We have had no medium here for a long time. Measrs. Bastian and Taylor were here three years ago, and I think were pleased, with the result "financially" of their trip-and any first-class medium would do well. Myself and friends would like to have a first-class materializing medium come here; the medium to consent to test conditions. My friends have suggested that a wire cage would be the best test, as it would be impossible for the medium to get out of it. There is a good deal of talk and excitement over mediumship, etc., here, and a first-class medium of the kind I have mentioned, would do well; but, at all events, we would be prepared to guarantee an amount to be agreed upon.

Organization.-D. C. Ashmun, of St. Charles, Mich., writes:--It has been several months since I'have had the opportunity of writing a few lines in 'memory of the dear old Journat.; and now that I seem about to have my fondest hopes realized, viz: a general organization of Spirituallats, I can no longer refain from writing. The time has come when it behooves every Spiritualist to make an effort to have a permanent society in their respective cities, villages or neighborhoods. It does not seem possible that any one would need to be told the 'reason why.'' If Spiritualists were thoroughly organized, the 'trapdoor'' professor would soon case to exist, for these frauds are a transient class; they do not remain longer in a place than the excitement lasts; as soon as a cardid investigation is requested, they invariently find other fields in which here is more verdent pasturage. By an organized effort, we bring ourselves more prominently befort the world. By the way, what a whimsical institution old Orthodoxy is; for instance, at one time I was at a friend's, and everal of the neighboar had been invited in for a circle. Now I am sometimes influenced to play the organ or plano, and a I was playing, one of the parties present—a lady. Tsailese, and a member of the M. E. Church--remarked that if they had a Bible in the room my influence would soonleave me. Now, see how her grand Ideas were dashed to the wind, as the lady of the house informed her that they had no organ stool, and in order to raise the seat high enough they placed a large Bible on the chair, consequently I was at the time sitting on it, and Tcan safely say Laever was more casily influenced in my life, or more successfully. But this is the strongest objection these fidgity people can advance; they repeat as well known facts, some old whim that they have heard perhaps in their baby days, and they almost accomplish their object, for they use such assurance that the weaker believere draw back, half doubting their own senses, and finally the more fi

Honey Grove, Texas,-J. A. Rutherford. Honey Grove. Texas. J. A. Rutherford, writes: I don't 'recollect that I have burth-ened you with a line for a long time, so please indulge me 'a few minutes. I didn't know whether to address you as son or brother, and so I was induced to turn to the World's Sages, etc., and there I learned the day of your nativity; and thence making the calculation, I ascertain that this lith of Feb you are 65 years 6 menths and 90 14th of Feb., you are 63 years, 6 months and 20 days old, so it could not give a great offense for, me, 75 years and 14 days old to-day, to say, "Dear Brother," especially as we both believe in a "better day coming." I still read the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPH-ter day coming." I still read the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPH-ICAL JOURNAL with much pleasure. You know that I have been a paying subscriber for many years, and I know that I have been a faithfuirreader as long. I once said that the Boston Insertigator had been of more benefit to me than all other news papers. I now think I might almost say the same of the JOURNAL. Well, I'll just say, it is always fresh and new to me. Now, Bro. Jones I have a various little question on the brain, which I will yenture to lay before you, and then ask you what you think. I have to go back about 65 years to begin. When I was 12 years of age, my father being from home, my mother and another lady with ed to go to a big meeting. They asked me to go with them to help them, etc. I did not want to go and so refused. I felt unpleasant for refusing, so I thought I would refer the case to the Holy Book. I picked up a little book, the New Testament, which was new, just been-bought, but not read scarcely any. I said to myself, "I'll open it at ran-dom and read the 25th verse on the right hand page, for the purpose of showing me my duty in the case of going to meeting with the women. I proceeded to open the book, and there on the right hand page was a 25th verse and it read thus: "Not forsaking the assembling, of ourselves to gether as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another, and so much the more as you see the day approaching."-Heb. 10:25. My question is did any intelligent being point out to me that ap-propriate verse, among a hundred thousand unap-propriate? And now, Bro. Jones, another item. I desire through the Journal to invite every Spirit ualist in the United States, both male and female, who is three score and eighteen, to drop me a pos-tal card telling Who and Where; direct to Honey Grove, Texas. I am seeking for a few more facts before I go hence. I must have the Journal, as long as I can see to read it. Uthink I am rether before I go bence. I must have the JOURNAL as long as I can see to read it. I think I am rather stout for a man 78 years of age. I don't know but one man older than myself in Texas. I feel as if I might live several years yet. My chief business, however, is to try to be of benefit to my fellow be-ings. "The world is my home and to do good is my Religion." Venerable old sister or old brother, please give me your own hand writing. O' how glad I would be to receive several hundred postal cards from Spiritualists who were born as long ago as the 31st day of January, 1799. That is the date of my nativity. REPLY :- Dear Brother, we all live and have our being in the Spirit-world-ever have lived, and ever will continue to live. An important epoch in your life line was the day of your birth-January 31st, 1997=the day you lay off the physical body will be another! The loved ones who have preceded you in such change, love you none the less. They watch over you and have power to fead your very thoughts. Now to the question. You declined to attend the meeting, and then queried with yourself whether you had done right. A spirit familiar with Scriptures impressed, you to turn to the New Testament for advice, and impressed you with the number of the verse he would have you read, and the side of the leaf. . Not only that, but he guided your fingers to open to the very page-his spirit fingers preceded yours, and yet to your sense it was'a matter of chance. With clairvoyant vision a spirit can read a closed book or a sealed letter as readily as you can an open book or letter. One of Dr. Fairfield's guides often reads books closed; and spirits through Dr. J. V. Mansfield, the celebrated medium for answering sealed letters now in Chicago, readily reads and answers such letters. The spirit who then was en rapport with you, thought it wise and best for you to beed the ad-vice of your mother, and listen to the preaching; and who can gainsay that the lesson taught by the verse referred to, was not for your good? We hope the aged people referred to by our cor-respondent will respond to him, forthwith on perus-ing his letter.--[ED. JOURNAL.

A Medium only Six Years of Age.-It appears from an exchange that the trial of Warren Clough, of Seward, Mebraaka, for the murder of his Brother Nathan, has just been concluded by a verdict of guilty, surrounded with mysterious revelations from the other world. The Lincoln Journal, among other things on the subject, contains this statement of the case: "Saturday night a load of twenty people repaired to the residence of Mr. Ellis, the parents of the little six-year-old medium. After much persuasion and a little misrepresentation, the party was admit' d. There were two other mediums, both women. The girl is deaf and dumb, and ordinarily can neither read nor write. But under this indusnee she grasps the pencil in a peculiar manner, and readily answers all questions. After metisfying their curiosity, the visitors turned their attention to the Clough murder aubject, it being the engrossing one there at present. In answer to inquiries, the three mediums all wrote or the slates that Warren Clough had murdered three other men at Seward besides his brother. About two years ago a man, a stranger, hitched his team in front of Clough's hotel, and was never afterward heard of, the team remaining there all day and all night before being noticed. The man was supposed to have some money, as he was endeavoring to buy some property in Beward. It was always supposed he had absconded for some misdemeanor. The little girl, however, recalled the incident, and said that Warren Clough killed him, and threw the body into an old well in one of the statis in his barn. About a year ago another stranger boarded at Clough's four weeks and suddenly duappeared. He was known to have some money, and the fact that Clough spoke harshiy of him in conrection with a board hill is also known. When last,seen he was leaving the hotel in slippers and has never been heard of since. The little girl pays Clough murdered high and threw the body into the well with the other'one. There's testimody enough to hadg a regiment. It gets a man in tryo

P. B. Randolph.-L. Hutchison, of Bishop Creek, Csl., writes: I fear that P. B. Randolph's silver mine is not going to be available to him or us, from the fact that most of the locators are not Spiritualists, and are having it all their own way. But Randolph in a recent message said that there were other sources of obtaining means and moneythat would soon be manifest. As most of his predictions have come true, this may also

Briel Mentions .- T. J. Moore, of Starfield. Ill, writes :- "I find the following smart item in the Chicago Journal of the 14th, inst., viz:+ The times are ust coming when a man can not profess to be a Spiritualist without being looked upon as a fraud or a lunatic.' This only proves that ' all the fools are not dead yet,' only this and nothing more." I A San Francisco paper speaking of the law prohibiting magnetic healers from practic-ing medicine in California says, pader head of "Medical Inquisition:" "The doctors who live upon the medicines others cat, are successful-it not in saving lives, . at least in making a law that gives them a monopoly. They were not satisfied with keeping their patients in the dark with Latin prescriptions that put 25 per cent. of all drug mon-ey paid to druggists into their own pockets, beey paid to druggists into their own pockets, be-sides exorbitant facs for services pretended; not satisfied with a fair showing of their science against so-called 'quackery' and common sense, but they must be ' protected,' that is, must condemn as criminals, whoever differs from their schools of practice." LOTW. D. Akers, of Spring Valley, Wis, writes:-- " Were it not for the rich supplies wis, writes: — were it not for the rich supplies sent me through yours and other spiritual papers, I would be lonely indeed." [] An exchange gives an account of a test scance in England. The medium's coat was sewed together at the breast and covered with a white planafore. His two sleeves sewed behind bis back and his hands also confined, a variety of manifestations ensued. A slate and pencil having been placed on his knees, a very large hand apprared, "materialized" would be the technical term, took up the slate pencil and strengthen his argument of what he knows him-self; my view of the matter is this, it is just as easy for Mr. Darwin himself to Write down 'base-less hypothesis' to Huxley's or Mr. Peebles' say-ings. Will Mr. Peebles be so kind as to state to the world how he knows that a monkey was al-ways a monkey, and a brutal one at that? I dare I dare say he would confer a great favor on Mr.' Darwin, if not on him he would on my humble self. I would sak if there be a necessity in nature, does not nature hold a demand that will fill that sity, and when nature has filled that demand there is no more demand for that necessity, so consequently nature, within herself is complete as Mr. Darwin claims? Nature has long since fulfilled that demand with the connecting link Detween the past order of Creation." In the past shat the past order of Creation." If appears that the old fellow, Cotton Mather, is manifesting at circles in England. That writing over his signature there appeared on a slate, without the confact of physi-cial hands, Dr. C. Carter Blake and several others positively testify. "Up there" he is undoubtedly more liberal. He wrote this curious message on a slate: "I was preaching against witchcraft 200 years ago. Now the mediums are being persecut-ed." [] The Boston Herald says: "The different orders of spirits in the universe from Art Magic will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Emma Hardinge Britten, at Hotel Codman, 176 Tremont Sweet, this evening." Gradually the mysterious veil is being pulled off of Art Magic. "Mrs. A. Twing, of Menominee, Mich., writes:-" We are still holding circles hoping for better things." The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad company have paid \$5,175 to the widow of L. C. Crain, of New Haven, whose husband was killed at Ashtabula. From this it appears that the Michigan Southern Company do not mean to assert that the calamity was an act of God. We are glad of this; God will rest easy on learning that he is no longer accused of causing the Ashtabula dis aster. The Rev. A. E. Kittredge of this city claims that prayer is a species of health lift, a kind of religious dumb bells. Religion to him is sim-ply moral gymnastics. Tor L Cock, of St. Louis, Mo., writes:—"I am now hearly 60 years old. I have been a Spiritualist and tending 'towards Nat nave been a opiritualist and tending towards Nat-uralism-ever since 1853. However, since then I have been leaving the old grooves of theology and crystalized bigotry, examining all questions per-faining to the great universal outlook of nature and her forces and the life principles as manifested in animated nature, and am beginning to learn how to think on the plain of naturalism without reference to what may be the popular idea." 1.47 French of our present subscribers should secure one new subscriber for the JOURNAL before 1877 expires, and thus double our subscription list, and aid the cause of Spiritualism. IF Rev. A. E. Kittredge of this city, claims that God is a "bully" being, can answer prayers, can cause the sun to rise in the West, and perform other feats too numerous to mention. We wish he would feats too numerous to mention. We wish he would show his hand at killing grasshoppers, etc. If It means (the passage of a law in California pro-hibiting magnetic healers, etc., from practicing), that liberal ideas upon health subjects must be crushed out and made dishonorable. The medical priest-craft must be honored and patronized. C. Coz, of Gorham, writes:-"You have opened correspondance with the two worlds through your most valuable paper. My experience shows that my hands are brought together almost with the velocity of lightning; my tongue to speak, to sing my hands are brought together almost with the velocity of lightning; my tongue to speak, to sing and pray in a language of which I know not the meaning of one word. I speak, sing and pray in my own language under what claims to be a spirit control." For The Fall River Daily Herald says:-"Two eloquent lectures were given yesterday by Mrs. Scattergood to highly appreciative sudiences in Trojan Hall. The afternoon lecture was on 'Bl-ble spirits and the strenge is on 'Bl-Mrs. Scattergood to highly appreciative sudiences in Trojan Hall. The afternoon lecture was on 'Bi-ble spiritual phenomena,' and that in the evening 'objections to Modern Spiritualism considered.' Both discourses were characterized by vigorous thought, forelble expression, and convincing argu-ment. We have no doubt but, a successful caroer awaits this lady, and that simple opportunities for work will be afforded her by Spiritualists erery-where, for we feel confident she will be a power in Spiritualism. We understand she has been re-quested to occupy the platform on Sunday after-'noon next at the Waverly Hall." The Sabbath Recorder says:-- "Man is by nature a Religious be-ing." In reply to the same, the Boston Resenting-tor says:-- That is the great Christian argument. Let us apply it to something secular, and see how it will work: "Man is by nature a typographical being. He learns to set types and to print, and he

also learns to be religious. Printing and Religion therefore, come by education. We have had both, and both of them were taught us. If this argu-ment is defective, will the Sabbath Recorder please show us wherein?" IF A Senator once remarked of Senator Edmunds that if the Lord's Prayer were presented to the Senator be would insist upon of Senator Edmunds that if the Lord's Prayer were presented to the Senate, he would insist upon emending it. The A priest in Sereno, Chill, en-deavored to drive caterpillars from a garden by formally cursing them. They still floarisk. If J. V. H. Koons, of Muncie City, Ind., writes:-"How like a sunbeam through the mist of cloudy weather, comes your paper to my table. I should miss it now more than all my others together." "The Dear Christians of Lewiston, Mo., are holding a theatrical performance for the benefit of the Union Church. Some gamble for the same purpose. If L. M. Harrington, of W. Salamanca, N. Y., writes:-"I have attended several seances where spirits claimed to materialize; two of Mrs. Maskee's, but never saw a spirit that could atep out and tell its own name. If some one of the cir-cleisaid, 'Is it father or is it mother y-they usually cleasid, 'Is it father or is it mother 5-they usually got an affirmative answer." Left There is a mar-velous prophecy on record by Friar Bacon, six handred years old, which we will give to you: "Bridges unsupported by arches will be made to span the foaming current. - Man shall descend to the bottom of the occan, safely breathing and treading with firm step on the golden sands, never brighthed by the light of day. Call but the sa-pred powers of Sol and Luna into action, and ce-hold a single steersman sitting at the heim guid-ing the vessel, which divides the waves with great-er rapidity than if the had been fitted with a crew of mariners tolying at the loaded cleisaid, 'Is it father or is it mother "-they usually er rapidity than if she had been fitted with a crew of mariners tolying at the cars; and the loaded charlot, no longer exumbered by the panting steeds, shall dart on its course with resistless force and rapidity. Let the simple elements do the la-bor, bind the eternal forces, and yoke them to the plough." Let Wood, of Galesburg, Mich., writes:--" I am aware of the fact that you need ald, material aid and words of encouragement and cheer, especially in these Moody and Sankey times. All past history demonstrates the fact that such 'Moody times,' are spasmodic; they go and come like the 'belly-ache,' and we feel better for the pain." Let Inthe case of Lawrence, the English pain." To the case of Lawrence, the English medium sentenced to imprisonment for making bogus spirits, a writ of error has been baued so the question will be tried whether or not the Assistant Judge's decision is not bad law. [Among the German peasantry the power of prescience seems to have been very common. A collection of prophecies obtained from this source was publish-ed in Blackwood's Magazine for 1850, from which we select the following :--"A Westphallan shep-erd, by the name of Jaspers, a sincere and devout man, predicted in 1850, before the construction of the first Englishiraliway, that just before his death or great read would be avoid the construction. a great road would be carried brough the country' from West to East, which will be passed through the forest of Bodelschwing. On this road carri-ages will run without horses, and cause a dreadful noise. At the commencement of this work great scarcity will profail . Before this road is noise. At the commencement of this work great scarcity will prefail * Before this road is quite completed, a frightful war will break out, in which a small northern power will be concement." D'Dr. Moore, St. Cloud, Mo., writes:-"If the arti-cle appearing in the last number of the JOURNAL (Prof. Huxley's Lecture on Evolution), is a fair sam-ple of the matter dished up every month in the LITTLE BOUQUET, I think it is zery cheap reading at your figures." I Justice Flowers, before whom the first conviction of Dr. Slade was made, declined to hear the case again, telling the appliwhom the first conviction of Dr. Stade was made, declined to hear the case again, telling the appli-cants that in his opinion the public had already been sufficiently benefited, and certainly he had had enough of the case. IFA. Andrews, of Or-chard, Iowa, writes:--"I thought when I stopped the Journan, about six weeks ago, I would try and do without it until times and beiter, but I find that do without it until times got better, but I find that I can not do without it. We are taking a number of papers besides yours, but none can take the place of the dear old Journal." [] Whoever practices medicine now in California, says the San Francisco Agriculturist, "Must hold diplomas from certain school or college-must pass examinations at their board of inquisition. What does this mean? That the women practicioners, who have been debarred from the benefits of a class of medical schools and have been graduated from others, shall not attend to their own sex in times of need. These monopoly diplo-mad men doctors must have all such delicate cases. There is profit and pres-tige in it that they can not afford to lose." [7] F. G. Kent, of Rosecranse, III., writes: "By Invita-tion to take part in a debate, we met the enemy of Free Thought upon his own ground, resulting in driving him from the field; the dead and wounded

driving him from the field; the dead and wounded are yet to be counted. We would say to those Libcralists that are preparing for battle, to not forget to take Kersey Graves' 16 selge-gun battery with them; his powder is strong and balls well made." Is The secretary of the Slade Defense Fund announces that uneg the directions of Dr. Slade's

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physicians, the day following the close of his pros-ecution case at Westminster he left England for France to recover his strength before he con-tinued his journey to St. Petersburg. Let It is laughable to know that the mountebank, Von Vleck, is around exposing Spiritualism. In his advertisment he says, "Dr. Von Vleck would be glad to enter into a discussion of the marits of minimular will any conditioned to be its char Spiritualism with any one disposed to be its cham-plon, a special time to be appointed for the pur-pose." Let those who desire, dirty themselves by coming in contact with him. Let B. Brewer, of Glenn, Kan., writes..... "The Orthodox here have a churches, from the pulpits of which their salarled divines have extelled the merits of the blood of Christ, and spoken in softest tones of the loving kindness of God." Brother Brewer gives an ac-count of a divine who left town on a double quick, in consequence of committing rape on a poor de-mented wirl of 12 years of age. He also speaks of mented girl of 13 years of age. He also speaks of another who got drunk. An exchange speak-ing of the disgraceful law prohibiting magnetic bealers from practicing, says: "It means that this class of privileged dictators want a clear field, so that they can, with even greater impunity, de-stroy the sensitiveness and modesty of daughters, purity of wives, and the honor of husbands and ters. They have in this act thrown down the fathers. gauntiet which they will find some not too cow-ardly to pick up. We expect, law or no law, to ized a small society here on your plan, and would like to hear from lecturers coming this way." [37] W. T. Bogert, of Cincinnatti, Ohlo, writes:--" Fam W. T. Bogert, of Cincinnatti, Ohio, writes:--" Fam but an investigator of Spiritualism, and have de-rived much more comfort from its teachings than from the Orthodox faith." [1] "John Pitcairn, of New Lisbon, Ohio, writes:--"I noticed in the Journal a few weeks ago a quotation from the New Scienciba Messager, that pleased me very much to see, "That all mankind are in the spirit-ual world while in the natural world." It was a perfort truth to me. Intelligence, low on windom much to see, "That all mankind are in the spirit-ual world while in the natural world." It was a perfect truth to-me. Intelligence, love on wisdom can not be located; time and space are but rela-tive terms to natural objects and things. The spir-itual worlds are not in space as space is now known, but are in some way corelated, as the nat-ural body of man with its spiritual body." [37] P. Hutchins; of Springville, Utah, writes:-"I am well pleased with, your JOURNAL; I read it with much interest every week." [37] Thomas Shirley, of Fall River, Mass., writes:-"A few days ago I sent, to your house three of our papers, and in them a small circular of Prof. S. S. Baldwin. Yau cee his advertisement in Yull. He does not meet the issue; he squirms round and blaffs off all questions, and says it is the way all mediums do. No sane person could believe that he and his wife could expose Spiritualism in two short days and nights. He is making money, for the God wor-shipers will go to see him, and think it all good." Ben. J. Toung, of Clancy, M. T., writes:-" All though not a confirmed Spiritualist, I am well pleased with the JournAL. I have not, had the necessary opportunity for taking evidence of spir-tural bardownea. that I would like to have-rbuit though not a confirmed Spiritualist, I am well pleased with the JOURNAL. I have not had the necessary opportunity for taking evidence of spir-itual phenomena that I would like to haver-but have read several of A. J. Davis's books on the Harmonial Philosophy of life here and hereafter; it is a beautiful philosophy to advocate—those knowing it to be a fact, and strangely in contrast to Orthodox dogmaa, where they offer no solution to the great problem of this after-life." If Mirs. Harrell, of Cairo, III, writes:—"Laura Martin's communication through Mrs. Hollis, found in Fos-ter's letter to your paper, fits exactly. The writer of this is the Auntie mentioned, and is wife of the Uncle Mose, and sister of the parents of the little girl who was so dear to us all. Her little story is correct, and would be as fines test as the most skeptical would wish, but for one thing." To give that one thing, would cause too much of a "com-motion" just now. . Had you subjected the medi-um to strict test conditions, you would not have been compelled to say, "but for one thing."

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1	Mr Wedding Gift. 150 20 5 wes and the Israelles - M. Minsen. 150 20 1.00 00	Control of the finance of the particle of the particular of the particular desired in Temperators Hall, Mei- brougeries (Lacture desivered in Temperators Hall, Mei- bourd, A. Berrais, Price 18 cents, postage free. THE Schult TUAL (TEACHLEE AND DONISITERES, designed for Compresentional Singlage. Price 18 cents, postage free. DAIWIN DIM V. & FILITI ALLISM, or, The Conflict between Darwinkers and Spiritualism, by J. M. Previous. A paraphles of nearing forty pares. Troubling of The Five Parces: The Generals of Mani The Early Appearance of the Fortes: The Unity of the Human Specific Science of The Five Parces. The Unity of the Human Spiritual Science of The Five Parces. The Unity of the Human Spiritual Science Animals and between An- imals and Meni [Stree Darests and Animals, and between An- imals and Meni [Stree Darests and Animals Immortal Science An- imals and Meni [Stree Darests and Animals Immortal Science An- Tree.	"Topset volumes, though numbered, consecutively, and break- ing of the same ground subject, are estimaly independent of each other, and it is not necessary to have read one in order to use read one in order.	Effermathant the strongest of all historical evidences for Ribd- ern Spiritualism are found in the Geogela, and that the Stongest of all prior going? O substantiate the design of all prior	There was probably no book ever written is which such per- five life-pictures occur, every city and country village, every river, brook and mountain, and the scenery in growing, is an virtually portrayed that an actual journey through the country could hardly be more interesting. The characters in his un- ranning drama are so faithfully portrayed, that, as you are introduced to each is turn, you scen well sequalized and de- lighted with your company, and the many points of interest you are called to yith. The book is replaced with interest from beginning to end.
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REMONSTRANCE.

TO the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois: The undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois observe with alarm that a Bill has been introduced before your Honorable Body, entitled :- "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Illinois."

We most respectfully, but urgently, remonstrate against the enactment of any such law, curtailing the natural rights and free exercise of private judgment of every citizen of the State of Illinois, in regard to the system of Medical treatment that he or she shall adopt for the restoration of impaired health, for the following among many other reasons that might be enumerated, viz:-

First. The most full and free exercise of conscience and private judgment in the treatment of disease, as well as in religious toleration, should not be infringed upon by legal enactments.

Second. There is no one system of Medical practice which is not most emphatically condemned, as resting upon a false basis, and injurious to health, by other schools of practice, equally popular in the estimation of the most intelligent citizens of the State of Illinois, consequently there is no one or more well-known system or basis of practice which the General Assembly can legislate in favor of, without doing violence to the sand rights of private opinions and conscientious scruples of a large class of citizens.

Third." We remonstrate against legislation when a discrimination is made in behalf of popular schools that have the power of conferring Diplomas or granting Certificates (as is too often the case) to individuals of no intrinsic worth, moral or intellectual, but who are often a disgrace to society.

Fourth. Experience has demonstrated that all the systems or schools of Medicine which you are now asked to legislate in favor of, were, at some former period, held as wanting in all the essentials necessary for recognition as correct Medical practice. What spirit have the old schools ever manifested toward the founders of any new principle? Do the old schools examine the new systems. and render to the public an impartial verdict? No; the bitterest denunciations, and the most partial and violent criticisms, constantly emanate from the various distinguished professors. Thus was Harvey honored for his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Thus was treated Dr. Jenner, for introducing the system of vaccination for small-pox. Thus was Hahnemann anathematized for leaving old paths to explore and reveal the beauties and mysteries of Homéopathy.

It is within the recollection of many of your Honorable Body, when all of the then "regular practitioners" followed the practics of Paracelsus, who burned the works of Galen, established a school of medicine, and introduced CALOMEL-teaching that the human body is composed of "salt, sulphur and quicksilver," hence he contended and taught that mercury was a universal panacea for all the ills flesh is heir to! 'While some Alopaths may yet adhere to the Paracelsus' theory, the Homeopaths, the Eclectics, the Thompsoplans, the Magnetics, the Hydropaths, the Vitapaths, and the many other adherents to successful systems of medical practice, that have sprung up within a few years to bless humanity, where the Paracelsus mercurial practitioner either caused the death or made life a burden to tens of thousands annually, will condemn the mercurial theory as a practice always fraught with risks and dangers unwarrantable.

But few of these new schools have medical colleges, nor would their systems of practice, however successful, be recognized as worthy of a license to practice under any law you are called upon to enact. Indeed, the new schools of practice which have not yet established /colleges to issue Diplomas, will, in a few years, do so, as 'the Homeopathic and Eclectic schools have done, despite the continued opposition of the disciples of the lancet and mercury, unless special legislation is resorted to, as a means for staying progress in the arts and sciences.

If the Homeopaths and Eclectics have, by lapse of time and experience, become popular, and are now recognized as an improvement upon old systems, why may not new systems, with fair play and equal privileges, under a republican form of government, in this progressive 'age, in time become equally efficient, and capable of sustaining colleges and schools for public instruction, and take the place of the most popular practices of the present Tay? Why, then, fine and imprison the far-seeing men who are now laying the foundation for such improvements in the healing art? Why not allow the people in their sovereign right to judge in this matter, as well as in other matters of conscience? The Nazarine was accused and crucified, because, among other things, he healed the sick contrary to the practices of the regular schools and the laws of the Hebrews, without asking a Diploma from the Scribes and Pharisees.

Almost nineteen hundred years have elapsed, and jt is now proposed by the same class, the "Doctors," who were so anxious in those days to protect the people from Empiricism and imposition, to do the same thing for the people of the State of Illinois, by the milder means of imprisonment me, and inability to collect pay for services !

We beg leave to suggest to you Honorable Body, that the execution of such a law would be impracticable as well as unjust. While a practitioner in one locality would be sufficiently popular to obtain the necessary Diploma or certificate to save himself from fine and imprisonment, yet, in other localities the same individual could not, but would be amenable to all the penalties it is proposed that you shall prescribe. The wisest men the world has ever produced in the healing art, ever have and ever will protest against such Legislation.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, who stood at the head of the profession in Philadelphia for many years, declared in one of his public lectures as follows: "I am incessantly led to make an apology for the instability of the theory and practice of physic, and those physicians generally become the most eminent who have the most thoroughly emancipated themselves from the tyranny of the schools of physic. Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of disease, and cause us to blush at our prescriptions.' What mischief have we done, under the belief of false facts and false theories. We have assisted in multiplying diseases; we have done morewe have increased their mortality. The art of healing is like an unroofed temple, uncovered at the top and cracked at the foundation."

We would respectfully suggest to the Legislators of the State of Illinois, that it will be time enough to bring forward such a measure when men of the best judgment and higher attainments in the science and art of medicine will come to some understanding as to the principle or system by which the public will be treated when sick. At present the fact is patent, that the most eminent Doctors in the State are practicing on systems diametrically opposite, each believing and declaring that the others are killing their patients?

In view of the foregoing facts, together with thousands of others, which will readily occur to the mind of each individual legislator, in regard to the injustice of such aggression upon individual rights, and the impracticability of executing any such law, we most respectfully protest against the enactment of any law upon the subject, and, as in duty bound, will ever remonstrate.

Class Legislation.	remonstrance, do that promptly and send it on to the Legislature. Twice before in	ond violation of this act, shall in addition to the above fine, be imprisoned in the County jail of the county in which such offense
Our readers will learn by reference to a	many next they have made a like effort for	that of the county in which such offense

He said, "Beloved Brethren," my Father," voice I hear: He calleth me to dwell on high, the time is drawing near.

- But weep ye not! take heart and hope, for many there shall be— My Father's Son to follow, with greater gifts
- than He, Their gifts shall be diversified; some shall
- restore the sight, Or *heal the sick*, or to the soul in darkness, bring the *light*.
- Some shall have power to speak in tongues of divers nations,; and Others shall be endowed with power, the
- same to understand, There shall be those to follow him, who
- Spirits may discern, And from the gift of prophecy, ye- may your future learn.
- One shall be wise, another learned, to this one, faith is given, A faith, that without proof believes in God;
- our Father's heaven-
- These are the words that Jesus spoke, now the question in each mind
- Is, where shall we, poor earth-born men these gifts so promised find.

. THE GREAT GALEN,

one of earth's noblest translated spirit, sometime since on visiting earth said :-

'Humanity is daily _crucified between two thfeves, Orthodox doctors and Orthodox ministers!

Then see to it, ye lovers of truth and jus-tice that this formidable band be again taught a practical lesson, and that they can not with impunity desecrate the sarine of liberty by enacting the "Star Chamber Act," seeking by legislative enactment to try and deprive free American law abiding citizens the sacred right of conscience-to get sick, get well, or to die, without a priest, get sick, get wen, or to the without a prist, a doctor, or legislative authority. Are we to have a law directing how we shall sleep, eat, drink; what to wear, when to die, how to live or die, what shall be our religious be-lief, what medicine we shall take *ad nause-um*? Yea, more, blistered, purged, scara-fied, salivated, debilitated, lanced, and even bled to death by law? No! "By the Great Labovah and the Contennial Congress" No! Jehovah and the Contennial Congress," No. By the blood of millions of our slaughtered dead, No! For those we love and wish to live, No! To the rescue, then, dear friends, and demolish the sheepskin crew! Yours for truth and humanity

DUMONT C. DARE.

. Acts !-... Mark 16-17, 18

1 Acts 2-4.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

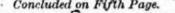
A Bed-Ridden Young Lady Arises and Walks-Great Rejoicing in the Family-Such Physicians the "Regular Doctors" would Have Fined and Imprisoned.

[From the Erle (Pa.) Weekly, Dispatch of Feb. 28, 1:77.] - For a week past the people in this section have been startled by a rumor that Miss Minnie Russell, a young lady aged about twenty years, daughter of Mr. Geo. J. Rus-sell, of Belle Valley, has recently been sud-denly restored to comparative health after being confined to her bed for over two years. To learn the facts in the case-our reporter had an interview yesterday morn-ing with Mr. H. H. Russell, a cousin of Miss Minnie, the patient, and learned the following:

Two years ago last November, Miss Rus-sell, while attending school in this city and boarding with a family on W. Fourth St., was selzed with a pain in her forehead, which seemed to center in a small spot be-tween or a little above the eyes. The diffi-culty was thought to be produced by close study and want of proper everying. The study and want of proper exercise. The pain in the forehead remained, the spot be-The

Some two weeks ago Mr. Russell was in-formed by a friend in Cleveland, of a Dr. Newton, Spiritualistic or clairvoyant doctor of Cincinnati, who was at that time in Cleveland and advised to see what he could do. Mr. Russell, ever eager to benefit his daughter, went to Cleveland, had a consultation with Dr. Newton, and the result was he brought him home with him, arriving there on Sunday, the 18th inst. Before reaching the house Mr. Russell cautioned the Doctor to proceed cautionaly, as he was afraid that harsh treatment would kill the patient, as she was so exceedingly nervous, and, as may be supposed, the father was greatly alarmed, when, upon entering the darkened room, to see the Dodor pull down the blinds and let in a full flood of daylight; and fear came over him lest his darling should receive a shock from which she would never recover. The Doctor, to allay his fears, announced that he need give himself no uneasiness as he could help the patient in a very short time. After examining her spine, he declared that a portion of the vertebra had become misplaced, and after working about one hour, by what is known is "the laying on of hands," and without administering a particle of medi-cine, the young lady was invited to get up, *Concluded on Fifth Page.*

MARCH 17, 1877



VEGETINE

The Great FAMILY MEDICINE -AND-

HEALTH-RESTORER.

General Debility.

Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regu-lar proportion, while the waterf-part is in excess. Debility is of frequent occurence. It is includent to a variety of diseases, and can not bear much exertion. The ortical is frequent is feeble, and can not bear much exertion. The ortical is frequent is a very common symptom. Violent enotion frien throws the bear into the most tumultuous school. The vial functions are inagridly performed. The muscular strength is diminible bouch quiet when at run, becomes hurried and even painful y spitated under enortion grantly disordered. Vertion, dimines, hold a feeling of faintness are very common. Not other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants poch the disease. The security pains in the isead, side, brack or other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants are be the menes are almost always either suppended or very par-halty evacuations from the bowels and dyspeptie state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

H. R. STRVENS;

MR. STRVENS:

H. R. STRVENS: Dear Sir-I have used VECETINE, and feel it a duty to ac-knowledge the great benefit it has done the. In the spring of the year 1852 I was sick from general debility, caused by over-work, want of sleep and proper rest. I was very weak and much emacialed. I tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit from any of them, until I was persuaded to try VECETINE. Before I had taken this one week my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it every day, gaining more strength until I was com-pletely restored to health. The effect of this *Remedy*, in case of general debility, is indeed marvelous. ELIZABETH A. FOLEY. ELIZABETH A. FOLEY.

21 Webster street, Charlestown,1Mass

SWOLLEN LIMBS.

LEBANON. N. H., Jan. 29, 1870.

Ma. STRVENS: Dear Sir-I write this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced tak-ing it, a year ago. I was very much debitiated. My limbs weres wollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out from a carriage, and very gainful to go up or down stairs. Indeed, I could scarcely staind on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength failing rapidiy. After using your medicine for a few weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my weeks I began to improve. My appetite improved and my with my wonted case; and I feel I owe it to Yacarrive. Yourg matefully. Mass. C. A. H. TILDEN.

copy of Senate Bill No. 12 published below, that the Doctors are gain before the Illinois Legislature, asking for class legislation. The movers in this work by no means comprise the more intelligent and skillful of the medical profession. The better class never have asked for special legislation under any pretext whatever. Their ability secures to them a large patronage, as does talent and merit in all professions. It is really those who have not professional skill, who are found year after year asking legal ensctments with penalties of fine and imprisonment for all who do not bear the parchment that is so often disgraced by those who flout it before the public, as evidence of their merit. It may be prima faci e so, but often not real evidence of scientific attainment.

The better class of physicians know well that innovations, ever have been in the past, and will continue to be made from year to year, in all coming time. Such innovations have resulted in dispensing with old remedies which have been found to be pernicious and hurtful, and in introducing many new remedies, which were discovered and successfully applied by individuals in the humble walks of life, who made no pretensions to the title of M. D.

But suffice it to say that a bill, a copy of which we give below, has already been favorably reported by a Senate Committee of the Illinois Legislature, and came near being passed without opposition. At this writing it is again in the hands of the Committee, it having been, when called up for its final passage, recommitted. There is no time to be lost if the readers of this article would defeat such infamous class legislation as is contemplated-let each Illinois subscriber cut out the remonstrance.published on the last page of this paper, attach it to a sheet of writing paper, sign it and get all of your neighbors' to join you in doing so, (scarcely one will refuse) and send it forth to some member of, the House or Senate at Springfield, Illinois, with a request for him to introduce the same without delay.

"The Doctor's Bill" emanated from a few third and fourth class doctors, that have not merit enough to give them practice as against what they are pleased to call "quacks and old women nurses"—hence they seek special legislation to fine and imprison all who shall, perchance, prove more successful without a sheepskin, than they are with!

such legislation, but were thwarted in their little game by the prompt remonstrance of the people, whose rights they seek to curtail, by legal enactments.

Don't-let an hour pass after reading this, before you circulate the remonstrance for signatures, and then send it off without delay-time is important.

In case you do not readily think of the names of members of the House and Senate of your own districts, you can safely direct your remonstrance to either Hon. J. C. Haines, Senate Chamber, or Hon. James Herrington or Hon. Wm. M. Evans, H. R., Springfield, Ill., who will see that the same are properly introduced into the Senate and House of Representatives.

NEXT week we will publish the remonstrance adapted to the State of Wisconsin, where a like movement is being made for class Legislation in behalf of "poor doctors." Our friends will do well to move in the matter with the remonstrance forthwith, or they will be caight napping as they were once before.

_ If like movements are being made in any other States, and the friends wish remonstrances to be published applicable to such States, if they will inform us at once, we will do our part towards helping to defeat all such class Legislation.

A BILL.

For an Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in the State of Illinois.

SECTION 1.-Be it enacted by the State of SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of said State of Illinois who has not attended at least two full courses of instruction and graduated in some chartered school of medicine, eithey in the United States or some foreign cour-try, and is not a person of good, moval character to practice medicine in any of its departments, or perform any surgical op-erations for reward or compensation, or aterations for reward or compensation, or attempt to practice medicine or prescribe medicine or medicines, or perform any sur-gical operations for reward or compensation within the State of Illinois.

SEC. 2 .- Any person living in the State of SEC. 2.—Any person living in the State of Illinois, or any persons coming into said State, who shall practice medicine, or at-tempt to practice medicine, in any of its de-partments, or perform any surgical opera-tion upon any person within the limits of said State, in violation of section one (1) of We admonish all, of the importance, of prompt action. If you don't get more than five persons,—men and woman to sign the

of thirty days; and in no case wherein this act shall have been violated, shall any per-son so violating, receive any compensation før services rendered.

SEC. 3.—Any person who fails or neglects on or before the first day of October, 1877, to file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he resides or keeps his office, a certificate or diploma of some chartered college of medicine, that he has attended at least two full corress, and graduated at such college, shall not be permitted in any court of this State to sue for or recover any compensation for his services, advice or attendance as a physician or surgeon; and the failure to file a certificate or diploma as above provided, shall be prima facie evidence that he has not attended or graduated at any school of medicine.

SEC. 4.-Any person filing a certificate or diploma as provided in section three (3) of this act, shall attach an affidavit thereto that the same is true and genuine: Pro-vided, That any person now practicing medicine or surgery may be examined by the faculty of either of the following named medical colleges: Rush College of Chicago, Chicago Medical College, Chicago, Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Bennett Medical College of Chicago, Mis-souri Medical College of St. Louis, St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, St. Louis, American Medical (Eclectic) College of St. Louis, or the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky; and, if found by such to that the same is true and genuine: Pro-Louisville, Kentucky; and, if found by such faculty competent to practice medicine or surgery, said faculty shall grant such per-sons diplomas without the courses of in-struction, provided for in section one (1) of this art. this act.

To the Rescue!

1.4

For the third time, humanities common enemy, a formidable band of selfish men, wrongly named "regular physicians," are again bravely seeking legislative protection, and, forsooth, are now *preying* upon the State Capital to the inglorious end, that they and no others, be allowed to kill ad libi-

tum: Shame! shame!! shame!!! on these bold, reckless men, who dare thus defy truth and justice, and try to bar out the divine light of "Doing unto others as ye would have them do unto you," healing and helping those who are past helping themselves, and are in need of the good physician, the true healer and sympathetic friend, who, albeit, may be, who knows, but an instrument

heater and sympathetic friend, who, albeit, may be, who knows, but an instrument in the hands of a higher power to thus bless humanity by laying on of hands. God and his good angels alone are respon-sible for seeking out mediums; and so help me God. I truly believe that these men are at war with heaven and the Holy Spirit, for here we have the evidence:

THE PROMISED GIFTS.

When Jesus left the Earth-world, for a higher one above, "

He left with us a promise, an assurance of His love,

)日前前

ing exceedingly sensitive, and giving the young lady a great deal of trouble. Finally, pains appeared in the back part of the head, then the spinal column seemed to be affected, a small spot in the small of the back ed, a sman spot in the aman of the back seemed to be in sympathy with that in the forehead, though still more sensitive and acute. Miss Russell was obliged to give up her studies and go home. At first the homceopathic treatment was resorted to, but coopathic treatment was resorted to, but she continued to grow worse, until she could not bear a particle of light, and was placed in a darkened room and in time be-came so completely helpless that she could not feed herself, and whenever it became desirable to renovate her room, her eyes were doubly bandaged so as to exclude the most tiny ray of light. Allopathic skill was next resorted to but without avail, and the young woman continued to suffer most excruciatingly.

About a year ago Miss Russell was taken to an electrical institution at Attica, N.Y., but after remaining for some time without receiving any perceptible benefit, that treat-ment was also abandoned and the young lady was brought home, herself and friends almost hopeless as to being able to ever find relief.

A PERFECT CURE. CHARLESTOWN, June 11, 1861. MR. H. R. STRVENS: Dear Sir-This is to certify that V BOBTINE made a perfect ire of me when my attending physician had promounced my see consumption, and said I could not survive many days. MRS. LEDETON, 35 Cook street. The facts stated by Mrs. Ledston are personally known by ne, and they are true. A. D. HAYNES. Would not be Without. EGETINE FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST. as great benefit I have received from the use of VEGETINE access the to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to not only of great value for restoring the health, but a pre-tive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons. I would not be without it for ten times its cost. KDWIN TILDEN Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craft-men's Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears' Building, Boston, Mass Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. 25c. ROCK OF AGES 25c. ing purchased a large edition of the celebrated and superb chromo, "ROCK OF AGES," at tiful picture to the public at 25c, per copy,

:



ALL STREL WIRE with BEST STERL barbs-weight only on roume to the rod. Point beveled from both sides. Best spool to han-die. Fully licensed under ALL THE BOTTOM PATENTS, by Washburn & Moon Manufacturing Co. No danger of being troubled for infingument. Ask your Haadware Merchants for the KELLY BARB FENCE. Manufactured by THE THORN WISH ERDER 60. 277 Madison St., Chicage.