



\$3.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause; she only asks a hearing. [SINGLE COPIES EIGHT CENTS.] CHICAGO, JULY 14, 1866. VOL. II.—NO. 16.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The Man with Telescopic Eyes.

While others worked he theorized and planned, Cased like a worm in its cocoon, resolved To wait an opportunity to mount...

He trod the scented snowdrifts on his feet, And tried to pluck the stars, far out in space; He scared the robins from the lilac twigs...

A marble Jupiter in living throngs, Endowed with locomotion, and his heart Like a sun garnet lying in the dark...

As thin as moonshine, with her unshod feet And crying heart, stood pleading at his door, But left the marble steps and marble man...

The released bondsman, scarred with manacles Just broken, bending like a storm-swept reed From having bent so long, prays that the veil Of ignorance be lifted from his soul...

Saw the conjunct figure at his feet; But his far-seeing eyes took in a race Swarth-skinned, low-browed, and deeply ignorant...

When he, your sure deliverer, has changed His winter glitter for his summer bloom— Till by the change you cast off centuries...

"But," moaned the humble pleader at his foot, "I have a body mantling this dusk soul, Which time can work no change in."

Shake tauntingly its tattered drapery, And dash their ice upon my shivering limbs. I hunger now. I cannot bide my time...

"Go ask of those who deal in trivial things," The great man said, "My mind is too much strained For broad humanity—the ever needy whole. Pass on, I pray you, to less busy hearts."

He talked of education, lauding it With all the Greek and Latin he could use— And hoped his eyes might yet behold the day When classic frowns would gush for all mankind...

Yet, what poor child, eager to learn to read, Has cause to bless him for a primer? None! He plucked his dimes until the eagles screamed...

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come, softly dawning one after another; they creep in at the windows; their feet...

An Oration.

Delivered before the Zöonomian Society, on the 15th day of February, 1866, being the 57th Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

On taking the chair, the President remarked: Friends and associates: We have assembled on this occasion to do ourselves the honor of paying a tribute of respect to one of our members, a man honored and esteemed not only by this nation...

The life of such a man is ever a fruitful theme, rich in the grandest and most sublime thought that can thrill the human soul and awaken the most lofty and Godlike emotions.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: In an hour like this, how naturally and spontaneously do we turn our glances backward along the dim vista of the past. And prominent among the events which shine forth with living lustre, are the traditions and records of great and good men and women...

The progress of the race from chaos and darkness, from ignorance and barbarism to civilization and refinement, has been by undulating waves—long pauses and then rapid strides. A deep, earnest yearning for something higher and better has pervaded the minds of the masses.

Emphatically was this the case with Jesus, so much so that the heathen and Jewish writers of that time have recorded the fact of a general belief and desire for the coming of "a Messiah," "a Saviour."

Further down in the history of the world came Luther and Melancthon, and a host of reformers, in answer to a new demand of humanity and of the times. But we need not dwell upon these.

The struggle between liberty and slavery had been going on for nearly half a century. Many earnest men were laboring on both sides of this question, which was agitating the land, until the government itself began to tremble.

But the divine principles on which alone a true government can be established, were to be presented to humanity as they became purified by the fires of suffering. The history of the conflict is not a pleasant one. Bitterness upon both sides, erasing sympathy and meanness for the sake of power and patronage on the one hand, and on the other a persistent and consistent demand for concessions in favor of slavery.

The unanimity and consistency of the defenders of slavery are worthy a better cause. In this struggle men have risen and fallen, and have left their impress more or less deeply upon the history of the times. The conflict, however, was constantly growing stronger, each new concession to, and accession of power on the part of slavery rendered it still more insolent in its demands.

The grandeur and sublimity of the moral heroism with which this old man met the statesmen who interrogated him as to his motives and designs, awakened strange feelings in the hearts of humanity.

Never before had such a spectacle been presented. Slavery had ever been corrupting and debasing. Liberty now was rousing the old martyr spirit, and John Brown inaugurated a new era in the history of this nation. Whatever may have been the opinions in regard to his course every one was

filled with admiration at the noble heroism with which he closed his career, and sealed with his life-blood the testimony which he bore against American slavery.

When the convention to nominate candidates for the highest offices in the gifts of the people, met in Chicago in 1859, the eyes of the nation had been turned to a leading and prominent statesman whose reputation was worldwide, and whose ability was unquestioned by all; the silver tones of whose eloquence had rung through the length and breadth of the land in reference to the "irrepressible conflict" which was going on.

But Wm. H. Seward and his numerous friends were doomed to disappointment. There were powers and influences at work behind the curtain which were not understood.

And when the lightning flashed across the wires the news that Abraham Lincoln was to be the candidate for President, the people looked into each others faces with wonder, and asked, who is this new man? And the most that could be told of him was that he had held a series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas, and had succeeded in carrying the State of Illinois against a strong political current, and the Little Giant was defeated.

He was represented as a plain, honest man, with a strong and massive physique, coarse and homely features, but everywhere known as "Honest Abe." As if by magic, his name rang through the Nation, and the battle cry of freedom was caught up by the people, and the result was his election to the Presidency.

But who was Abraham Lincoln? Was a more profound question than any of us could answer at that time. Those who knew his early history spoke of him as the son of a Kentucky farmer, born in a log cabin, and educated in the wilds of that country, inured to hardships, and early made to feel and struggle against poverty and pinching want, and compelled to find a limited education by his own efforts—and hence a self-educated and self-made man.

His most intimate friends and associates knew him not; his familiar stories, his earnest, honest habits endeared him to the people with whom he associated, while his strong physical, mental and moral nature was admired by them. Still no one thought of him as a great leader, a mighty man, who was destined to pilot our Ship of State through storms and tempests more fierce than the world ever saw before.

The election came, and through the wickedness of the opposition, a minority president was elected; but as all knew, honestly and constitutionally elected. Nevertheless, this was made the pretext by the demagogues who sought every means in their power to destroy the Government, for a more determined outbreak.

Treason had broken rampant all over the land, and the imbecility of the head of the Government allowed it to exist in all the departments. With a bankrupt treasury, an army and navy scattered and almost entirely in the hands of the enemies of the Government, this brave and good man left his quiet home in the West to take the helm of state. Before reaching the Nation's Capitol, evidences of a design to assassinate him were so strong that it was deemed advisable for him to pass through Baltimore in disguise. He reached the Capitol, and was inaugurated to find the clouds of war thickening around the Nation. Threats, which were the beginning of the rebellion, were loud and insolent. They were soon to be followed by a demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter. We cannot pause to follow the history of the war. Slowly, and with solemn earnestness, Abraham Lincoln watched the moving tide of events, and grappled the terrible currents that seemed destined to sweep the Government into irretrievable ruin.

Slow to perceive, yet ever earnest and honest in all his movements, this noble man felt his way as the people moved in the direction of the fight, and from time to time he stepped firmly onward in the clear and unmistakable line of duty.

At this period, the earnest soul of humanity, speaking out through the people, was seeking and praying for a man of destiny, who should be able to lead them safely through this terrible conflict; little dreaming that the very man for the hour was then and there at the helm.

Military men rose and fell like meteors, and one by one they passed away. At length there came to the call of the Nation's head a man of iron nerve and giant intellect who was able to plan and carry out the campaigns to a successful issue. But Abraham Lincoln, ever faithful and true, stood at the helm watching with devoted earnestness the coming tide of victory, when the great Ship of State should once more be moored in the harbor of peace. When the last struggle was about ended in the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of the rebel army, he was near the scene of conflict, and sent to Washington the significant dispatch, "All seems well with us." A few days later and he walked the streets of the fallen Capitol, unattended and almost alone amid the slumbering walls and ruins of that doomed city, where the sound of the feet of the rebel hordes had been heard so often. Such an honest, loving soul knew no fear. He had

risen to the true Christian plane, on which he could forgive his enemies, and render good for evil.

The people of the North, intoxicated by success, were frantic in their exultations over the grand and final triumphs of the army and navy, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed over the land.

Abraham Lincoln, calm and poised in the greatness of his soul, sought relaxation from the terrible pressure which he had so long borne, and to gratify his friends, visited Ford's Theatre, and as he sat quietly there, a base and foul conspiracy culminated in one of the most diabolical scenes which the world has ever witnessed. The Nation, from the greatest height of exultation, was plunged into the deepest and most heartfelt sorrow; every loyal heart mourning as for the loss of near and dear kindred.

And now for the first time, the Nation realized its saviour in the slain martyr, the sainted and risen president.

Now the people began to feel how great a man had walked in their midst and talked familiarly with them, and they knew him not. They listened now to catch the echoing notes of the words so solemn, deep and prophetic, that had fallen from his lips, and a new and deeper significance was given to them.

The stricken Nation presented to the world the grand spectacle of doing homage to high principles, noble deeds, eternal justice, as they had been embodied in their worthy and magnanimous president, who had thus stepped from the topmost round of fame's ladder into the realms of the blessed.

Even those who had loved him knew not how to prize his love and his labors. Those who had doubted him, and many true souls had, felt smitten in their hearts. Now we can see how beautifully the great and good Father had brought this man from among the common people, to be the man of the hour, the man of destiny, and how in the rich and glorious legacy which he has left us, is to be found that which shall be more precious than rubies and pearls and fine gold—the firm and immovable love of the everlasting principles of truth and right.

Centuries may roll away before another such saviour can be given to the world. Generations must pine and suffer to bring about such conditions; but the world moves on, and every step brings us nearer to that condition in which the divine principles of justice and right will be known and revered. Every such man gives to the world a living illustration that God rules among the nations of men; and that through the operations of his own eternal and divine principles, he maketh these to pass under the rod, that they may be refined and brought forth as fine gold, refined and purified in the furnace.

Two things remain to us now, the blessed memory and the true and noble works of Abraham Lincoln. These are a rich and precious legacy, which, as a Nation and individuals, we should highly prize. There is no one who does not owe to this great man something in return for the noble and magnificent example which he has bequeathed to this Nation and to the world. How shall we pay this debt, except in the memorable language of Scripture, we "go and do likewise?" But, say you, we have not the opportunity nor the position which he had. That is not the question; greatness is not in high position nor in particular opportunities; but it is in the human soul, in the desire which lives deep down there to bless humanity and elevate it nearer to God and goodness, to heaven and to truth. To do something toward this is in the power of every human being, and when we realize the fact that we have lived in the Nation, or even in the age in which Abraham Lincoln lived, we have found the cause for great responsibility, for which we, in our own consciences, must answer at the bar of God.

We pause but a moment longer over the memory of this great and good man to trace that which has ever marked all great men, the simplicity of his character, natural and truthful in all his ways, he had nothing to fear in his intercourse with men, hence he was always ready to meet all men, and there was nothing exclusive about him. He mingled freely with all classes and conditions of society, and the crowning merit of his life was that he ever sought to lift up the down trodden, to assist the weak and friendless, and to remember the poor, and them that were in bonds as bound with them. And the happiest act of his life was that he was made the instrument under God in delivering the bondmen from the prison house of slavery, and putting a new song in their mouths. Oh my friends, can it be that in one short year after this great man has passed, we shall so far forget the great lessons which were illustrated in his noble life, that there shall be found those who are so mean and selfish as to speak of the Government which Abraham Lincoln has honored with his noble acts and life, as a "white man's government." No; by all that is sacred in the memory of this great and good man, by the love that we bear to truth, let us ever remember these noble labors to which he devoted his life, and seek to make our Government one of the people, for the people, without regard to sex, color or nation.

Abraham Lincoln was a progressive man; he moved onward with steady, straightforward steps, never looking backward, never desiring to retrace his steps when he knew it was in the right direction. Oh, what an example to this nation is this. Whoever walks by the light of principle, and in the line of truth will find that his motto must be upward and onward forever.

Such was the career of him whose birthday we

commemorate. May the mantle which he wore with so much grace and dignity fall upon this entire nation, so that we may be found stepping ever as he stepped—to the music of the eternal principles of right and truth.

Then, and not until then, will our nation be purged and purified so that it can stand forth as a model government—an example to all the nations of the earth. Abraham Lincoln has done much to raise us to this high position, and as we would cherish his memory, and honor him for his noble and God-like character, we must labor to carry forward the work he endeavored to accomplish.

My friends, as I close these utterances, I hear the voice of him of whom I have thus spoken, and as I listen and catch the echoing notes, I hear these words: "Say to the American people—Be true to the God within you! Be true to the high principles which in this age of the world belong to humanity! Be firm and steadfast for the right; falter not, nor fear, for behold the judgments of the Lord are in the earth, and his righteousness alone can exalt any nation or people."

"Gird up your loins then and be valiant for the truth, and God will be with you and lead you through all the storms that shall come upon you and keep you safely as a nation in peace, and as individuals in the highest harmony which can be realized on earth, and when you are thus happy in the quiet and peaceful pursuits of honest industry, the light which shall go forth from you as a nation and as individuals, will shine to the uttermost parts of the earth, and its blessings shall fill many people with great joy, and then shall the glory of the Lord rest upon you and upon all mankind, now and forevermore."

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal. Matter and Motion.

Questions directly upon or involving the passage of spirits through matter, in what we call a solid, have of late awakened quite an animated, and leaving out personalities, an interesting discussion, and since we ignore the Bible and all Scripture as authority, and appeal to the only source of knowledge, the experience and experiments of man, we are likely to settle this and other such questions in due time, not by hasty conclusions, jumped at by assumptions of speculators, on new and untried and undemonstrated theories in science. Truth and error are usually mixed in all theories, and one truth in a science does not carry out all the speculations of a human brain more than one swallow makes a summer.

A very well written article in the JOURNAL of June 16, over the signature of C. K. W., at this time calls my attention to this subject, and awakens some thoughts upon it. C. K. W. very appropriately refers to the recently set forth theory, that electricity does not travel in the telegraph wire as a channel, but only motion is communicated to it, and by it to the hammer in the office, and that the motion is electricity, while no particles of matter are transferred. This theory is not yet demonstrated. Many facts appear as witnesses against it and some for it; but neither as yet prove or disprove; nor is the new theory of scintillations of matter, or light without transmission, yet proved. The theory of matter in variety, instead of a single, simple unity, with all variety in forces or motions, is as yet untested, and most simple.

Electricity is something or nothing. If nothing, it can produce no visible effect on matter. If it is the particles of iron that are joggled and made to move from one end of the wire to the other so suddenly, then certainly these particles are started by some material substance more potent than the instrument we forced it with. We must have a name for this substance we use, if we give the name of electricity to the motion. If we call it a force, then a force becomes a substance, and acts on ponderable matter, and the many forces become so many new varieties of matter, with smaller and dissimilar qualities, so we are still in the labyrinth of matter in variety. If electricity is a substance existing in the wire, and its particles are made to vibrate by contact, they thus produce the motion of the hammer at the distant end, even though they do not travel; yet if it or they exist in the iron they may get out or through it, and there is much evidence that they do in some cases travel in an iron path, as the surcharged thunder cloud is discharged and negated by the iron rods relieving it and conducting the fluids to the earth, after being much heated by the rapid and hurried passage, as the iron track is by the train of cars over it. Whether these particles run on or in the rod I know not, nor do I know that the current runs from the jar in one telegraph office to the apparatus in the other when a message is sent; but as motion is certainly conveyed, I do not know that elements are not as rapid in passage of particles as in the transmission of motion. So far as our experiments go, we can send a substance from one point to another as quickly as we can send motion through local objects; but there may be a system of signalling among the forces that I am not acquainted with. I do not know the nature or relation of all varieties of matter, and I confess there are many phenomena in nature more surprising and strange to me than the passage of fluids under water through space, or what we call solid matter; but the velocity of telegraphed messages; and very many things that are more strange than it would be for me to see a spirit walk directly through a wooden or iron door without opening it or dissolving its form. I have never seen them do this, but such as I have seen (or seem to see)











The Gladness of Nature.

BY EVANGELIST.
The gladness of Nature is a gladness that is not of the earth...

Spiritual Communications - No. 9.

TO DR. FAHNESTOCK, OF PENN.
WILL.
DEAR DOCTOR: From every portion of the organism of the human brain...

ROBERT HARE.

A young lady, a few evenings since, said to her mother...

Circular.

To Spiritualists and Friends of Progress everywhere:
In accordance with and furtherance of the views and sentiments of the National Convention of Spiritualists...

WARREN CHASE, Chairman.

HENRY T. CHILD, Secy.

W. F. SHUREY, Elkhart, Indiana.

SELDEN J. FINNEY, Plato P. O., Ohio.

H. B. STORER, Boston, Mass.

M. M. DANIELS, Independence, Iowa.

M. L. MOTT, Brandon, Vermont.

F. L. WADSWORTH, Secretary National Executive Committee of Spiritualists.

Chicago, August 15, 1864.

Plan Recommended - Religio-Philosophical Society.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, being desirous of promulgating the great and sublime principles of the Harmonical Philosophy...

OFFICERS, AND THEIR DUTIES.

The President, Vice President and Clerk shall form an Executive Board, and a majority of them may transact business in approval of the Society...

FINANCES.

All money required for the furtherance of the great objects contemplated by this Society shall be raised from free donations, voluntary subscriptions, and rents and profits of real estate...

AGENTS - HOW FILLED.

In case a vacancy in any office in these articles provided for, shall occur, either by death, resignation, removal to a distance of inability to act, it shall be the duty of the Executive Board to appoint a successor...

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND THEIR DUTIES.

The President, Vice President and Clerk shall form an Executive Board, and a majority of them may transact business in approval of the Society...

CERTIFICATE.

To all whom it may concern: Know ye that the Religio-Philosophical Society, reposing especial confidence in our Executive Board...

OFFICERS.

President: Warren Chase. Vice President: Henry T. Child. Secretary: W. F. Shurey.

MEMBERSHIP.

"We address truths to be self-evident." That we are all children of a common Parent...

MODE OF DOING BUSINESS.

A majority vote of the members present at all regularly called meetings of this Society, when it does not contravene these articles, shall govern.

FINANCES.

All money required for the furtherance of the great objects contemplated by this Society shall be raised from free donations, voluntary subscriptions, and rents and profits of real estate...

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

This Society may from time to time adopt such By-Laws at meetings duly called for that purpose as shall be deemed expedient, provided that they do not in any manner contravene or conflict with the true intent and meaning of these articles...

ON AMENDMENTS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

These Articles of Association may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Society...

FIRST BOARD OF OFFICERS.

And, lastly, it is agreed that the following named persons shall constitute the Board of Officers, provided for in the foregoing articles of association...

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.

RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

(Address Post Office Drawer 632-5.) CHICAGO, ILL.

All orders by mail, with the price of books desired, and the additional amount mentioned in the following list of prices for postage, addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'The Gladness of Nature', 'The Harmonical Philosophy', 'The Bible Triumphant', etc.

Harmonical Man, or Thoughts for the Age.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'The Harmonical Philosophy', 'The Bible Triumphant', 'The Life of Jesus', etc.

WORKS OF HUDSON TUTTLE.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'The Law and History of Creation', 'The Philosophy of Spiritual Existence', 'The Bible Triumphant', etc.

WESTERN HYGEIAN HOME,

Advertisement for Western Hygeian Home, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., including details about the institution, its location, and contact information.

Our Children.

"A child is born; now take the germ and make it
Of knowledge and the light of virtue, awake it
In richest fragrance and in purest hues;
For soon the gathering band of death will break it
From its weak stem of life, and it shall bloom
All power to charm, but if that lovely flower
With sweetened oil pleasure, or soft-downed pain,
O who shall say that it has lived in vain?"

The Children's Friend.

Mr. Try was a curious man
With a very curious face;
When he smiled it seemed like sunshine,
And lighted all the place.
And his eyes were brown as hazel nuts,
And his cheeks were fresh and fair;
For they were painted by the pencil
Of the early morning air.

When a child was learning his lesson,
Mr. Try would come and see;
For he loved all little children
When studying earnestly.
And he made the little black letters
Seem beautiful and bright,
Till they would sometime sing like bluebirds
In the early morning light.

And the book would seem all over
To be full of voices sweet;
Till each faithful little scholar
Could every word repeat;
And then a crown of beauty
Mr. Try would give to each one,
Like a wreath of stars and golden
As the early morning sun.

For no one has ever striven
To learn what is good and right,
But Mr. Try has brought a blessing
That will bloom in heavenly light;
And he calls them all his children,
Whether they are young or old;
And his smile lights all their faces
Brighter than morning gold.

Enigmas, Charades, Etc.
MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.
I am composed of 26 letters.
My 9, 4, 15, 11, 13 is a nice fruit.

WORD PUZZLE.
I am composed of 12 letters.
My I is in lock but not in key.
"3" hood but in cap.

CHARADE.
My first, a creature of renown,
Is seen in every city, town,
And village 'neath the sun;

RIDDLE.
Four letters comprise my whole.
My first three, the ladies used to wear.
My first two, all Misses like a share.

ANSWERS TO UNIMPORTANT QUESTIONS.
W are jokes like nuts? Because the dryer they
are better they crack.

ANSWERS TO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.
W are good resolutions like fainting ladies?
Because they want "carrying out."

ANSWERS TO MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMAS.
Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma.—All is not gold
that glitters.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES AND WORD PUZZLES.
Answer to Charade.—Green leaf.
Answer to Word Puzzle.—Benjamin Franklin.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.
Answer to Riddle.—A star.
Answer to Puzzle.—A pack of cards.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES AND WORD PUZZLES.
J. S. D., of Basin, Mass., sent the first correct
answers to Charade and Word Puzzle.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.
Olive E. Smith, of Cardington, Ohio, sent the first
correct answer to Riddle.

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A Fox's Revenge.

An old and respectable man of the county of
Montgomery, used frequently to relate an anecdote
of a circumstance he saw. In his youth he resided
on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he
went to a bay on the river to shoot ducks or wild
geese. When he came to the river he saw six
geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for
them to approach the shore. While sitting there
he saw a fox come down to the shore, and stand
some time and observe the geese. At length he
turned and went into the woods, and came out
with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He
then entered the water very silently, sank himself,
and then keeping the moss above water, he himself
concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly
one of them was drawn under water, and the fox
soon appeared on the shore with a goose on his
back. He ascended the bank and found a hole,
made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he
cleared, placed the goose in it, and covered it with
great care, drawing leaves over it. The fox then
left, and while he was gone the hunter unburied
the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to wait the
issue.

In about half an hour the fox returned with
another in company. They went directly to the
place where the goose had been buried, and threw
out the earth. The goose could not be found.
They stood regarding each other for some time,
when suddenly the second fox attacked the other
most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his
friend. During the battle he shot them both.

TOM THUMB AND THE YORKSHIREMAN.—A story is
told by the Illustrated Times of a Yorkshireman
who went to London specially to see Tom Thumb,
and arrived on the night of his last leave, too late.
In the dilemma he applied to an editor, to whom
he had an introduction, to get him an interview.
The editor took counsel with the colossal Paul Bedford,
and Paul agreed to be "Tom Thumb" for the
occasion. The Yorkshireman then went to his
house. "Is General Tom Thumb at home?" asked
the Yorkshireman. "Yes, sir," said the servant,
who immediately ushered him into the portly
presence. The Yorkshireman looked upon Mr. Paul
Bedford, and Mr. Paul Bedford returned his gaze.
"I beg your pardon," said the countryman, "there
is some mistake. I wish to see General Tom Thumb."

MANNERS.—Young folks should be mannerly.
But how to be is the question. Many good boys
and girls feel that they cannot behave to suit themselves
in the presence of company. They are awkward,
clownish, rough. They feel timid, bashful
and self-distrustful the moment they are addressed
by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but
one way to get over this feeling and acquire ease
and graceful manners; that is, to do the best they
can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good
manners are not learned so much as acquired by
habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be
courteous agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and
womanly at home, and then it will be a kind of
second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough
manner at home begets a habit of roughness which
we cannot lay off if we try when we go among
strangers. The most agreeable people we have
ever known in company, are those that are perfectly
agreeable at home. Home is the school for all
the best things.

MEDICAL, TEST AND HEALING MEDIUM
Delineates character Letters enclosing one dollar, with
photograph or lock of hair, answered promptly. Four
questions answered for fifty cents and two postage stamps.
I cure by laying on of hands, with prescriptions thereof.
2-16-2m Address Mary Walker, Bedford, Taylor Co., Iowa.

WORKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.
MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE,
Or the Reproductive Element in Man as a means to his
elevation and happiness. Price, \$1.25. Postage, 20 cents.

MRS. J. COTTON,
MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, No. 325 Seventy-eighth street,
near Third avenue, New York, cures by the laying on
of hands.

RAPHAEL,
Through the Spirit artist, W. P. Anderson, of New York, are
now offered to the public and friends of the Spiritual
Philosophy.

DRUNKARD, STOP!
THE spirit, moved in answer to a great desire, about five
years since, gave me a Remedy for Intemperance which
has since cured over six thousand.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC
Largest Piano establishment in the North-west. Wholesale Warerooms for "Chickering Pianos," in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Pianos, Organs and Melodions furnished to responsible parties, upon payment of a small amount down and the balance in monthly installments.

BELVIDERE SEMINARY.
This school for young ladies is located at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, in a section of country justly noted for the beauty of its scenery and healthfulness of its scenery.

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