

Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place nor applause: she only asks a hearing.

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Readers of the JOURNAL are especially requested to send in items of news. Don't say "I can't write for the press." Send the facts, make plain what you want to say, and "cut it short." All such communications will be properly arranged for publication by the Editors. Notices of Meetings, information concerning the organ-Ization of new Societies or the condition of old ones: movements of lecturers and mediums, interesting incidents of spirit communion, and well authenticated accounts of spirit phenomena are always in place and will be published as soon as possible.

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THE RELIGIOUS NATURE OF MAN.

shed their exquisite fragrance upon the willing air. He kisses the baby's curls in the cradle, the still form in the coflin, and pene-trates the open grave as if to baptize with a divine love the spot which is to baptize with a divine love the spot which is to receive the worn out physical. The faithful Sun, how beautiful the thought of worshiping him! How it fills the heart with emotion as we gaze upon his setting; a fit emblem of life's orniging day. In these days of Sun-workin expiring day. In those days of Sun-worship if the clouds hid his glopious face for days, how sad grew men's hearts, but when ne shone again, what a great shout of praise went from lip to lip in rejoicing that God

had come again. I cannot object to Sun-worship, for in that state man's mental development must have kept pace with his thoughts; thoughts concorning the infinite existence came before corning the infinite existence came before reason. They were born in the soul; they spoke in the soul of man in every age, and the outcome of them was the worship of the Divine Spirit, which permeates the flower, the animal and the Sun. This is better than the worship of the Sun, for man has a con-gelowed sould be the Sun of the Sun of the sould be the second second sould be sould be be the sould be the sciousness of the Infinite Soul, which is a

step higher in the religious development of worship. I think the poor peasant with his little rugged child looking up to him as the light kisses the hills, is greater than a thoulight kisses the hills, is greater than a thou-sand Suns, even though they make the day that blesses the universe. Let the Sun whirl in his journey in the sky, if he will, man, with his spiritual nature will live when Suns die away in their respective places. Man bids good-by to Sun-worship, for he is getting a little farther in development when he begins to worship a personal God; I mean just this, that man has the idea of the God which the physical being embodies. I have which the physical being embodies. I have found this exemplified here to day. We think we see God in every face, and there are many who even think they are almost as good-looking as Dr. Storer, whose spirituality

speaks from his eyes. Now a word and I shall have done on that point: The development of man's reason be-THE RELIGIOUS NATURE OF MAN. Abstract of a Lecture Delivered by A. B. Franch at Annat Ray Count Nection And Stract of a Lecture Delivered by A. B. French at Onset Bay Camp Meeting, Aug, shifte Being, but man's idea of the deathlessness of the soul was not by any methods of the intellect or by syllogism; then how did he receive it? Where did he learn his lesson of immortality? The earth has ever been cold and silent. I can tell you the size and shape of another man's heaven, if you will give me the dimensions of his head. We have got howling Methodist gods; we have got Universalist gods, trying to force free passes upon the world. Some men want to go to hell. I want everybody to have a heaven, but make them work for it, then they will know how to appreciate it when they get it. The how to appreciate it when they get it. The Greek had his Hades and his beautiful Elysi-

ing that it is the remains of your darling, but go, if you go at all, to offer to the risen spirit those emblems of love and wisdom which have sprung from the loving bosom of Mother Nature. Gone forever, gone from the world will be the wail of sorrow when all will know that there are no dead. All hail the day when religious thought will give us the day when religious thought will give us the greatest joy, when all can drink of that stream of eternal life whose banks are fring-ed with never fading flowers. Other bright-er pictures are being drawn upon life's cau-vas, as we advance in the true life, and our day will be a nightless one where we will live to love where the flowers will over smite live to love, where the flowers will ever smile and where the Gods will delight to listen to our songs in the mountains of our rest.

In the Early Days When We Were Young.

### BY THOS. HARDING.

It is said to be "greatly wise to talk with our past liours," and a retrospect of our early days in Spiritualism, reyeals a considerable amount of folly. Some of our best women and men of to-day were led away by wonder-stories, and a placid smile illumines their countenances now when they look back over the uneven road they have traveled. The first time Layar have traveled.

The first time I ever heard the word "Spir-itualist," was in '61. I was then in Elgin, Illinois, and stopping at the hotel across the river, having come a month or two before from New York City. One evening, the last of my sojourn in Elgin, I was sitting with ot my sofourn in Engin, I was succing with other guests in what might be called the smoking-room, One gentleman spoke out to me across the room, "I understand you're go-ing down to Sturgis, Mich." "Yes," said I. "What sort of a place is it?" "Oh! a growing village and a splendid farm-ing country."

- ing country." Then another said, "They have got a Spir-itual Temple down there." "A what?" said I. Y "A Spiritual Temple."
- "What is that?"
  - "Oh! a church or building where the Spir-

ecstasies when they shouted their commands as if to an inferior officer at a distance: "Come Jesus! Come right now! Take right hold of this sinner and shake him! Give him no rest! Wake him up?" These circles seemed to be shadows cast from that Methodistical realityor echoes of former rantings "before the Lord." They were strange compounds, those circles; they possessed the physical and meta-physical elements, but I think the physical predominated.

But the greatest circle or scance I ever heard of occurred in Jerusalem when the Lord and his twelve apostles came down from Heaven, to pay a visit or make a friendly call on a traveler. I have it from a traveler's own lips, as he told it to a meeting house full of people. That was something to think about and no mistake! I give it without a mite of exaggeration, though not exactly in his own words.

Traveler was solemnly informed one day by a medium, that a most wonderful thing was about to happen. Jesus was coming! The medium described every thing just as it oc-curred before his eyes, (at least that was what the medium intimated). The first thing was the medium minimated. The first thing was the appearance of some coarse Indian spirits, who came to remove gross matter from the atmosphere. The medium described the pro-cess. Each Indian began to pick at the arr with his forefinger and thumb, (traveler il-ustrated it by grading the forefinger lustrated it by crooking the forelinger some-what like an eagle's beak and with the thumb showed how the picking was done). We were not informed whether the spirit Indians brought a spivit sack or market basket to put the atmospheric impurities into: that I think was a pardonable oversight, but I could not tell what they did with the pickings; it may be that the pickers absorbed them and per-haps grew strong on the nourishment.

But they kept on picking and picking gross matter (such I suppose as small feathers and straws with occasionally a mosquito) out of the air. When they got through, other spirit Indiana when they got through other spirit Indians came, who were of a finer texture than the first, and they picked smaller impurpicked at what the others couldn't see, even with double convex spectacles; those were followed by other, and still finer white spirits who picked dreadful small stuff, and others followed them until at length the air was pure enough for holy lungs to breathe. During the picking other spirits were hard at work making a long spirit bench for the at work making a long spirit bench for the visitors to sit on; as soon as the frame work was completed, the spirit upholsterers came and brought with them a supply of spirit "white satin," (and, of course, spirit canvas and spirit curled have all ough they were not specified in the recital) and the spirit upholsterers spiritually upholstered the spir it bench or lounge, and when it was done, it fairly glittered it was so splendid! Then, behold! there was an agitation of the atmosphere and the sound of ravishing music, coming nearer and nearer (which, by the way: no one heard but the "medium") and "sure enough" down they came the Lord himself and the twelve apostles with him (as a sort of celestial body guard I presume). They took their seats (in a very solemn and dignified manner of course) on the spirit of "white satin" bench, and the "bravest held his breath for a time". Traveler told us also that he had long de sired further information about the "beloved apostle" as John had always appeared a most interesting character to him, and he availed himself of this opportunity to open a conver-sation with the Lord and John, (through the "medium") and thus traveler became wonderfully enlightened. At length, when the in-terview had closed, the visitors arose (in a very sober manner no doubt) and took their departure, and the spirit-white satin and the spirit upholstering and the spirit bench all faded away-the atmospheric impurities returned and everything became as it was be fore. But I must tell of a circumstance of those early days, when I was investigating, which puzzled me much, and probably others are puzzled me much, and probably others are puzzled by similar experiences even now. It occurred shortly after the assassination of Lincoln. I was down somewhere in Illinois where I happened to get acquait for with an old gentleman named Starr. This Mr. Starr had the reputation of being a vory touthful had the reputation of being a very truthful honest man, and I feel certain that he was so. He was a medium, and while "controlled" in my presence the spirit (who professed to know : Il about the condition of Lincoln and Booth) told me that Booth was at first in a suffering condition when he passed over, but that his spiritual health was improving; but that Lincoln's crimes (particularly in con-nection with the war just ended) were of such enormous magnitude that he would have to suffer for 500 years. This was a hard nut for a Northern investigator to crack, but my confusion became "worse confounded" when on the next day another old gent, enjoying as good a reputation as the first, told me while under control, that Lincoln's pure spirit at once ascended to bliss ineffable in the arms of Washington, while Booth's crime consigned him to the blackness of darkness for 500 years. I afterwards understood the situation a little better for I found that the first "me-dium" was an intense "Democrat," while the other was a "Black Republican." Many of us can call to mind some one ex-perience of that early day, which stands out,

an experience was mine shortly after my aran experience was mine shortly after my ar-rival in Sturgis. I had been to the spiritual "Temple." I think J. M. Peebles was the first lecturer I ever heard and he did me good, and I resolved to find out for myself, how much of Spiritualism was fact and how much fancy; and as I do not generally do things by halves I waded into the deep waters with a will. I wout round town and succorded in gotting went round town and succeeded in getting up a private circle. The night of our second sitting, I was in bed and asleep when we were awaken by the most terrible noises in the house. It seemed as though great beams of timber were hurled from a hight to the floor of the room outside our bedroom door, and the house trembled to its foundations. I don't think I ever heard thunder so loud, certainly nore that terrified us as that did.7 It would roll and reverberate and then for a few moments there would be a death-like silence and anon a sudden peal or explosion; oh! it was awful! To say that my wife and 1 were frightened does not express it, we were fairly curled up with terror.

No. 2

In order to reassure my wife I, of course, put on an exterior of bravery and self-posses sion; but the fact must be told; I was just as much "seart" as she was. I knew it was the work of spirits and I mentally requested, nay begged, that it might be stopped. "Of course," said I, "we would be delighted beyond measure to make your acquaintance, but do, please to put it off until a more convenient oppor-tunity." We laugh now at the experience of

tunity." We laugh now at the experience of that night, long ago, when we were "most scared to death by the spirits." That must be some 22 years ago "when we were young." But, friendly reader, as we and our truth grow older, we will come down to practical usefulness. The time has come when the scaffolding may be taken down from the new building and the rubbish removed. It can now stand without propa and hear the inspace. now stand without props and bear the inspec-tion of the critic. We have shed the tear of sorrow and regret that so many have pursued shadows, while the substance great and good, was at hand awaiting a welcome to heart and home. But let us wake up to the duties of then the first, and they picked smaller impar-ities (such, it may be, as particles of smoke and bits of soot). Then the white picking spirits were in order and they picked and the JOURNAL! We must say that much, for no living man can tell where American Spiritualism would stand to-day were it not for the position taken by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPH-ICAL JOURNAL in the two darkest hours of the conflict. That has saved us from being a mockery and a hiss to the world. Oh! sisters and brothers, the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, is only what we need to preserve. Let vs battle for it until we die, and may "God defend the right." Sturgis, Mich.

5th, 1883.

#### Reported by D. M. Ford for the Religio-Philosophical Journal.

There are times when we feel too full for speech, when it is impossible to follow a consecutive line of thought, and this is very much my condition this afternoon. I look around me and I see I am confronted by a good acre of people, and will say this to begin with, that I am truly grateful to meet with you again. I have no desire to flatter you, but I think I may say to you there is to me a glory about this camp that I wonder if me a giory about this camp that I wonder if even you enjoy. It is said that those born under the sunny skys of Italy, rarely visit the Alps to behold their beauty, while a stranger will brave the dangers of the deep to behold them, and so it is with you who live and I hope will die in New England whore your fothers' achas represent wander where your fathers' ashes repose; I wonder if you appreciate the value of this home, so filled, as I look at it, with tender memories of the Pilgrim Fathers who landed at Plymonth Rock. I want to see that rock; I want to be carried to that place of tender memories of the men who helped to lift the columns of our noble structure, our glorious country! My theme this afternoon has been suggest-

ed by the remarks of another-"The Religious Nature of Man." I want to tell you right here to begin with, I do not belong to that class of iconoclasts who denounce all who do not think just as they do. They should be more guarded, and I want to tell you still more: Phave great respect for every man. woman or child who has a religious ideathe Catholic or the Protestant, as well as the Spiritualist. You must observe that in all physical and mental progress have kept pace physical and mental progress have kept pace, for Spiritualism is the mighty lever that has moved the world of thought, and man's out-ward life is always shown by his thought. External things are always revelations of the inner. There is an old proverb that as a man thinketh so is he. I believe that the thoughts that have moved man from are to thoughts that have moved man from age to age have been religious thoughts, and I shall try to impress it upon your mind. I don't think we can explain the ego of our existence. There is something back of it. As far as we can see all souls march to the same music.

We will find that man everywhere has traveled the same path in his thoughts. It is the same everywhere; his thoughts have followed in the same channel. People may differ in the hair, face or skin, but humanity together agrees as to mental development and herein I want to impress you that there are certain primary ideas in all mankind feeling this, you will learn to have more charity. Man in every age has felt something within, beyond himself, a part of the Infinite, and has also felt outside, something more powerful than himself, hence you will find him from age to age more advanced mentally and spiritually. Man has always cherished a conception of the Deity. He loved communion with Nature, and his first worship was of animals. Animal worship worship was of animals. Animal worship was universal. The next step was still higher, and we find man worshiping the Sun. There is something in Sun-worship that rather like. There is something beautiful in it. If I must have faith in any external object, let it be the Sun who kisses the pent-

an fields. The old Jew had his Ideal. All men are artists, the laborer, the miser and the savage. Who will say that the savage is not an artist? All are doing their best to paint. Some paint the picture with the dark background of the angry God filling the whole distance with his wrath, and the dark clouds filled with his thunder. Our Unitarian friends try to picture it, but they draw their shades so fine that the effect of the delicate distances is lost, and we fail to see the relations between the different parts. have heard a good many condemn that pic-Some Spiritualists are afraid to do ure. justice to the work, and so neglect it. As I have said, we all draw our pictures of another land; not along does man have a thought of God, but there is born in him anthought of God, but there is born in him an-other thought—that he has a future! We must do something. All feel that we are here for a purpose. We feel that we have a duty to perform. Man's conscience tells him that there is something due. Man in every age has wanted to do his duty, to do some-thing for God. The thought of duty that will come to the human heart to-morrow, will be one wanting him to do something will be one wanting him to do something for humanity. The noblest work of life will be to build beautiful columns to support noble edifice to be dedicated to humanity.

My heart is sick when I am carried back to the times when those old devotees were in such rage to go to the Holy Land. How, with bleeding feet, impelled by an idea, they sought Jerusalem; the object of their search attained, they with uncovered heads apattained, they with uncovered heads ap-proached the Holy Sepulchre where their Savior had laid, who on the cross cried, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But the world is advancing, and I hail to day the auspicious "Amen" of the parcent when here can the bright pic the parson, when he has seen the bright pic-tures painted by men in this age, when the veil is lifted and the bright scenery of the better land is revealed.

In conclusion, I will say that the word came to the soul of man preceding the development of his faculties, and when he advances to that degree that he will feel that spirit is primary and that all outward manifestations are but results, then will reason shake hands with religion and our conception of the higher life will be the true one. To bring this about is the mission of Spirit-ualism, which comes into the world to emancipate man from the thraldom of the past, and which brings every man, woman and child into communion with the Supreme Factor, tearing aside every veil which has so long separated humanity from the realization of its fondest hopes. Weep no more, dear mother. The shades of the long night controlling the movements of God at revival up r'lis, making them leap forth in joy in the early spring time. He wakes the flowers from their winter's slumber and causes them to blush in their well known beauty and

alists nota meetings.

"And who in the world are the Spiritual-ists?" I wonderingly inquired. Some one re-plied that they were people who think they can talk with their dead fathers and mothers, who tell them lots of things and rap on the tables.

"Did you never hear of the spirit rappers And their ghosts and goblins?" "Well, no," said I. "I don't think I ever did, but is it possible that such people are allowed to be at large in this Western country? Are the Innatic asylums over-crowded?"

I said that because I began to be alarmed for my personal safety. "Pshaw!" said an-other, "they are not mad people at all," and still another remarked, "I can tell you that some of the best people in Elgin are Spiritualists."

To say that I was puzzled won't do—indeed puzzled was no name for it, but my curiosity was aroused and I resolved that the Spiritual Temple' would be the first place I would vis-t when I got to Sturgis. Yes, the memory of those carly days have a

sort of fascination for us and many queer scenes clamor for recognition and crowd our memories. Some of us can remember seeing bands of women and men starting off in the twilight of the early morning, armed with crowbars and shovels to dig for crocks of gold. What care they used to take to preserve gold, what care they used to take to preserve their secret, lest some one should step down-before them and possess the promised treas-ure, and when they failed to find it, the "spir-it" of some inland "Capt. Kidd" would tell them they "had mistaken the exact spot," and the dear people, with the utmost loyalty to their faith, would try it again, and as they toiled on, their perspiration would roll down and mingle with the morning dew. We used to feel sorry for their disappointment while we laughed at their folly.

we laughed at their folly. Those also were the days of soul-splitting "poetry," such as nobody ever heard before and with "God's help" never will again; it was "so exquisite"(?). Ah, that was a sublime period (?). Heaven had sent such an abund-ance that the scratch of the poetic pen, min-gled its finer notes with the squall of the baby through the land. We viv dly recollect, in that far off time, how certain elderly gentle-men from the rural-districts would "cut" un" men from the rural-districts would "cut up" and vociferate, flourishing their bandanas under the combined inspiration of Cicero. Demosthenes and Dan'l Webster? "Heavens! how the vulgar stared and crowds applauded" when the "orator" would pause to mop the perspiration from his brow and take a drink of water. Glory to those good old times! We were so innocent then, that our sensations now are refreshing as we luxuriate in their contemplation.

The early spiritual circles which we used to attend long ago, when investigating the then mysterious phenomena, were curiosities in their way. Don't we all remember them? Some peculiarly gifted man (or perhaps, some "lady" possessed of an extraordinary amount of masculinity) would "run things" at those circles in such a shape, that he or she seemed to possess a lofty and sublime power over spirits, mortals, conditions and circumstan-ces (and every thing else) so that the poor spirits were "nowhere" within their imperial sway. Those spokesmen had formerly belonged to a Methodist church of the ranting variety, probably, and were in the habit of

### Michigan Spiritualists and Liberalists-Fifth Annual Camp Meeting.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

With so many camp meetings in progress, it is presumed that the papers will prefer brief rather than full reports. The fifth annual camp meeting of the Michigan State Association of Spiritualists and Liberalists was held at Flint according to appointment, Aug. 17th to 27th. The meeting was presided over by the president, W. J. Cronk, who, how-ever, alternated the duties of the chair with the late president, Mr. L. S. Burdick. The exercises were of that decided and marked character that might be looked for from the principal speakers in attendance, such as J. I. Burnham, Chas. A. Andrus, Mr. Babcock, Irs. H. S. Lake and Mrs. J. H. Severance. Mr. H. F. Peck enlivened the meeting with music and song, and also gave two or three ectures.

The local society at Flint extended a most cordial and earnest welcome to the meeting, the speaker's stand being elegantly decorated with flowers and festooned with evergreens, the whole being'overhung by the national flag as a canopy. This feature was the work of the enterprising and spirited ladies of the society.

Owing to causes that need not be enumerated, the meeting was not as large as some former ones have been. The attendance the first Sunday was about 1,000, and on the last Sunday, 1,200 to 1,500. The deliberations, however, were most harmonious and satisfactory, and in a business sense the discus-sions served to give a clear understanding of the position of the Association and of the State work of which it forms the nucleus, and demonstrated that it is in a better position for active and efficient work than over S. B. MCCRACKEN, See'y. before. Detroit, Aug. 28, 1883.

Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia, recenty delivered a lecture upon "The Hômes and labits of Ants" before the Detroit Scientific Association and Griffith Microscopical Club, in which, according to the Kansas City Rewhen, according to the Ransas City he view, he gave some very graphic and inter-esting details, paying many high compli-ments to the ant for industry, intelligence, cleanliness, engineering skill, and various domestic virtues, among which the reporter selected the following: "Before marriage the female ant has wings, which are merely ornamental, and on becoming a matron she tears off these ornamental wings with her mandibles, and plunges into the ground, where she devotes her life to sober domestic duties, for which such gaudy attire would not have been suitable. All the work and all the fighting are done by the females and neuters. The males have no mandibles with which to work or fight, and so don't amount

### FREE-LOVE RELIGIONISTS.

### Strange Antics of a So-Called Religious Sect.

RUSHVILLE, III., Aug. 24.-The inhabitants of this (Schuyler) county are viewing with much disquietude the steady and rapid growth of a so-called religious movement which or a so-called religions movement which started about a year ago. It has already secured a formidable number of adherents, whose methods of worship and social tenets bear so close a resemblance to those of the Mormons and Free-Lovers that, unless some check is given to the growth of the sect, it gaomy probable that they may make as much seems probable that they may make as much noise at Erwin, their headquarters, as did Joseph Smith and his followers at Nauveo. The founder of the body, which now has a membership of over 300 and is building a temple, is Caleb Anderson Obenshain. He is an ex-Methodist preacher, forty-five years of age, of medium size, and of remarkably handsome face and commanding figure, which, combined with a persuasive eloquence and powerful personal magnetism, made his exhortations successful from the beginning. He began work as an orthodox preacher, but as he introduced innovations in the way of doctrine and form, the conference gave him his choice between severing his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church or abandoning the new faith which he had begun to propagate. He became an apostate, and while, for the time being, he lost ground through the defection of his Methodist followers, he soon found a means of awakening fresh interest and gaining new hearers and followers.

Obenshain announced to the people that one Rayburn, another Methodist minister, who had also been forced from the conterence on account of his departure from ortho doxy, was a man sent from God to bring them to the light. The new-comer was welcomed and proved a valuable addition to the propaganda department of the "Pilgrim propaganda department of the "Fugrin Band," as the new society had come to be known. The Pilgrims soon came to accept Rayburn as their delty, and in the praise-songs the word "God" was omitted and the word "Rayburn" substituted. For instance, instead of "Jesus is a rock in the weary land,"

they sang "Rayburn is a rock," etc. Up to this point outsiders had made no at-tempt to interfere with the Pilgrims, but this was going too far, and threats began to be freely made that the tabernacle or tent in which the band met would be destroyed and the occupants mobbed unless the meetings ceased or were conducted with more propriety. The tabernacle was pitched near Erwin, on the place of a prominent farmer, who, seeing trouble brewing, ordered Obenshain to remove it. Obenshain declined to do so, stating that the tent had been placed there by God's will, but in a spirit of unbelief the farmer one night chopped down the tentpole and dragged the canvas tabernacle into the highway. The Pilgrims had him arrest-ed and fined, and, assuming the role of martyrs, which gained them much sympathy from the simple farming fold, they entered with renewed zeal upon their meetings. which gradually began to show the taint which has since brought the Pilgrims under the suspicion of being Mormons or worse.

One of the earliest innovations practiced by both Obenshain and Rayburn was the alleged healing of the sick by faith and prayer. their claims of accomplishments in this direc-tion exciting the indignation of those who saw clearly through the flimsy pretense. Then came a Divine revelation to Obenshain that

families in Schuyler County-are a powerful organization, and it is doubtful whether they will ever again be disturbed, or whether they are not already *k*- solid and compact, if not as wealthy, a issly as the older communities of like nature in the East. They have nearly completed their temple, which is being creet-ed on a well-drained lot in the northeast part of Erwin, and is a handsome structure. Its main room has a scating capacity of 400. while there are also prayer-rooms, secret meeting chambers, a kitchen, bedrooms, etc. There is no lightning-rod, nor has an insurance policy been invested in, the Pilgrims trusting solely in God," as the prophet says

among the most influential and wealthy

The building has already cost over \$5,000. In an interview Obenshain, who eited a number of cases of alleged miraculous cures by the laying on of hands by himself and Rayburn, defined the doctrine of the new church as follows: "We believe in God, the Bible and the Holy Ghost. Our creed differs very little from that of Methodists, who are our most hitter opponents. In organization we differ, for we do not record our converts. When one professes, he is baptized and ac-cepted as of God. He is a member thereafter. Our Bishop we accept from God. Raybarn is our Bishop now. We have no church trials or troubles, but we welcome every one and have a 'God-bless you' for all. If members losa faith and choose to leave us we let them go and that ends it. We are accused of freelove and Spiritualism, but it is false. We are also accused of loose morals and wrong doing, and yet we cannot act so and also re thin our heating power. There is a fellow-ship between two religious souls that the world knows nothing of, and it is this fellow-ship they call losseness. We regard our re-lationship most sacredly. The Methodists fight us persistently because Mr. Rayburn and I were formerly Methodist-ministers. They feel that they have lost their power and are therefore vengeful. I think our or-

come a recognized power." The rapid growth of the body—which is already fast making converts not only in Schuyler, but also in Brown, Cass, Mason, and other adjoining counties, where mission-ary meetings are frequently held by repre-sentatives of the new faith—seems to make (henshain's boast not in vain. At least so think many sage old residents of those local-ities, who regret deeply being obliged to ac-knowledge as muche--New York Times.

ganization will increase and some day be-

Phythe Heligic Philasophical Journal. The Christi n Idea of Deity Examined from Biblical History.

### BY M. D. CRAVEN.

Want of valid evidence that the occul First Cause of all things ever made a verbal revelation of himself to man, has induced metaphysical philosophers of the present day, like the Eclectics of ancient Greece, to dis-card such incongruous notions, of Divinity as are involved in biblical theology, and de-pend on the light of Nature in connection with their mental resources and intuition for delfie conceptions of God; while owing to the potential influence of early religious training, under prejudicial bias, the rude Mosaic idea of a h stile and revengeful deity still predominates among a class of well cultured people more advanced in humanity

declared an absolute failure, though his re-jection and downfall merely resulted from offering a burnt sacrifice when he knew not what else to do for the salvation of Israel. It was no sin for Solomon to offer twenty-two thousand oxen and a hundred and twenty thousand sheep on a subsequent occasion when the monarchy was in the ascendant over the priesthood; though the useless destruction of so much stock no doubt enhanced the value of beef and mutton in Canaan to a "sinful" price.

After five hundred years of unsuccessful regal administration he delivered them over to the care of the king of Babylon, in evident hope that they would learn to worship him under Gentile religious discipline. They were so little reformed after the captivity that the high priest, John, slew his brother Jesus in the temple. This fratricide in the sacred service, Josephus admits was "a crime more horrible than any committed by Greeks or barbarians;" and for which, he says, Bag-oses punished the Jews seven years. It evidently satisfied the Lord that there was not sufficient moral improvement in his "holy people" to give them any significant superiority over those to whom he had given no religious attention. Hence his wrath was not yet abated, and some extraordinary expedient must next be resorted to for reconciling

him to Adam's posterity. For this purpose we can imagine him hold-ing a conversation with his only begotten ing a conversation with his only negotien son, and saying: "My son, as you never had a heavenly mother in connection with in-fancy, I can congratulate you on the logical evidence that we are af the same age, co-equal, co-essential and co-eternal in a triune Godship, and presciently knew before plac-ing a serpent in Eden that it would cause the fall of man and antal eternal disastrous the fall of man, and entail eternal disastrous consequences to unborn generations. You also know that I am a jealous and revengeful God, visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children, with the theological reputation of being very merciful and gracious. But the total depravity of mankind in consequence of Adam's transgression, combined with the failure of my repeated efforts to reform them, has wrought unfavorably on my divine constitution and superinduced a change in my system of redemption, by which grace and mercy will no longer be regarded as Divine attributes except on vicarious principles of intercession, requiring a mediatorial sacrifice to allay my accumulated wrath and atome for the race. Hence if you are now willing to lay off your heavenly robes and go to the world which four thousand years ago we spent six toilsome days in making, and be born in the flesh by a virgin making, and be born inside fiesh by a virgin through the instrumentality of a third per-son of our holy Trinity, be cradled in a manger, lead a life of poverty without a place to lay your head, be spit upon and nailed to the cross between thieves, give up the ghost with the use of God-forsaken language, be contambed recurrenced and return to the hal entombed, resurrected and return to the hallowed embrace of your heavenly Father, my rightfous indignation will be so relieved by your incarnation, suffering and agonizing death, that grace and mercy will be freely extended to all who will repent, believe and be baptized according to the creed now digest-ed for the new Dispensation soon to be inaugurated.

'It is, however, to be deplored that-1 never thought of exhorting Adam and Eve to repent of their original sin in the first place, and baptizing them in Eden with the privilege of remaining on probation, instead of sending them out forthwith to contend with the unhappy effects of a premature curse, as it might have saved me a vast amount of blind faith, an improvement will be noticed. theological perplexity by counteracting the depr vity of their posterity, and thus kept untold millions out of hell. But there is no remedy now for past wretched consequences of such neglect, yet to all credulous minds who will believe that I have been such an inadequate and vacillating Deity, and accept my future plan of salvation on dogmatic principles of faith in the atoning merit of your blood, you will finally have the pleasure of saying: 'Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world;' while to sinners in general, including those moral philoso-phers who have rationally used their thinking and reasoning faculties by criticising this divine arrangement as an irrelevant scheme derogatory to Divinity, you will be compelled to say: 'Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels, where there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth, and the smoke of their torment ascend forever and ever." Amen. P. S.—This subject will be enlarged upon and printed in pamphlet form when the names of a sufficient number of subscribers to the amount of ten cents, have been received to defray the cost of publication. Address cards to the writer. Hatboro, Montgomery Co., Pa.

be in Washington and New York, who try to live by originating "great schemes" and be-guiling innocent and well-meaning people into investing money in them, for the benefit of the aforesaid schemers, but such are well known here and constantly under the sur-well as under the sur-well as the sure and set of the benefit to be the sure and the business is the set of the se be in Washington and New York, who try to live by originating "great schemes" and be-guiling innocent and well-meaning people into investing money in them, for the benefit of the aforesaid schemers, but such are well known here and constantly under the sur-veillance of the police, and it is hoped by the mass of Americans here, will soon be within the clutches of the law of Mexico, from which they will not escape as they have done in the they will not escape as they have done in the United States previous to their coming here under an alias. It is not infrequently asked of an American here, "Do you know such a person?" naming him, and if the reply be in the affirmative, the next question will be, "What name did he last go under in the United States?"

It should be stated, however, that of this class there are very few, and day by day the number is decreasing, because they find it impossible to live here by their usual meth-

The mass of the Americans who come here: will probably never return to their native country; they come in good faith to comply with and obey the laws of this country, and if necessary and requested, to assist in main-taining them, and when this is ascertained by the people of the country they are wel-comed, but the attempts of such as the correspondent referred to, do them incalculable injury and create a feeling of intense disgust on the part of all English-speaking peo-ple here. Whether the man be fool, knave or dupe, your readers should give no credit whatever to his statements.

Whatever may be the result of American immigration to this country in time, there can be no change in this government during

The immigration is largely male, and by intermarriage the progeny becomes more nearly American than Mexican, because, 1st, the Anglo-Saxon Moad is strongest; 2nd, the American parent desires to have his children educated, whether they be boys or girls, and as the Mexican mother learns that her girls when trusted, and are placed upon their honor and are held responsible for their acts, are quite as competent to care for themselves as she is herself, she joins in the desire to have all her children sent to school that they may appear as well as those who "have been educated in the United States," and this education develops American ideas, habits and customs."

There are no more upprincipled and graceless scamps on earth, so far as female virtue. is concerned, than a Spanish-speaking male, and the Spanish mother and daughter know it, and it is quite probable that they distrust foreigners as well, and will do so until they -learn that their daughters can be in no safer place than in the society of an American gentleman.

The religion of the country will be chang-ed also by immigration, and that cannot be changed but for the better. A large portion hill in the direction of the house. It stopped of Americans coming here are free thinking at the gate, and a gentleman alighted and people, and while they respect the opinions of a people who have generation after generation, believed what has been told them by the priests, and consequently have no other idea than that it is correct, here and there drop a word, a statement or ask a question.

not wanting them to do so," replied the some-what irate husband. "It is nothing; only my dream," answered the wife. "I thought you had recovered from that

nonsense long ago. But I mean to show you how foolish you are to allow such a silly thing to take such a hold upon you." The husband kept his word; and the two boys started out for the city in anticipation of a day full of enjoyment, after previously proday full of enjoyment, after previously pro-mising their mother they would not go in swimming while on the way. It was one of those mornings when the fragrance of the new-mown hay which was wafted from eith-er side of the roadway inspired the boys with a spirit of light-heartedness and adventure. Biding on a boy set of a lumber wagen from Riding on a box seat of a lumber wagon soon became monotonous and tiresome to two such youthful spirits, so they took turns at driving while the other walked along just behind throwing stones at any object which came in his path. After awhile they passed a millpond where they noticed several lads in swimming; but neither of them expressed a desire to join the bathers because of the promise made to their mother. They went along in silence for a short distance, when suddenly George, who was the younger, said: "Jim. I can't stand it. I must go back and take a duck in the pond." The day had turned out to be a very hot one, and while both boys were dusty and warm, the elder brother did all in his power to influence George from this generation, and likely none in the next. The Latin race always disappears before or in the Anglo-Saxon, and Mexico will likely be no exception, but that any annexation of any portion of this country to the United States will happen, except it may be long years hence and in a peaceful way, is the most unqualified bosh. The immigration is a state of the state of the scale of t George undressed and, was soon in the water. The readway was but a few feet from the pond, and James sat in the wagon and waited for his brother to finish his bath. He was suddenly startled by a cry, and on looking up saw one of the smaller boys about 1/8/ feet from the shore, throwing up his hands and calling loudly for help. George, who was a good swimmer, immediately started to give him some assistance, but as soon as he was near enough the drowning boy clutched him around the neck, and both sank from sight. James, on witnessing this state of affairs, quickly jumped from the wagon, cast aside his coat and shoes, and was soon at the spot where the two boys had disappeared. On their coming to the surface again be attempt-ed to hold them up, and at the same time called to the boys on the bank to push a plank out to him. But he was clutched by the other two, and as the plank failed to reach him in time, all three were drowned. At nightfall, after the mether had finished her work, she sat herself on the small porch on the side of the house and anxiously waited for her sons' return. By-and-by she noticed a carriage being driven rapidly over the neighboring walked slowly toward her. Before he had reached the place where she stood she rose to her feet and said: "I know, sir, why you have come. It is to tell me that my two boys are drowned." This was indeed the message the man bore, but he was struck dumb by her taking the words out of his mouth.

The other case happened in this city but a few weeks ago. A prominent grocer on go-

the band needed a house of worship, the site of which was later revealed to a sister in a vision. The farmer, however, upon whose place the house was to be built, insisted that both revelations were of Satanic origin, and refused to grant the land required. Finally, Postmaster Stoffer, of Erwin, gave them a ot. Soon after this Obenshain had another vision, in which he was instructed to raise a temple on the lot, and the Pilgrims were ordered to consecrate their worldly goods to God—that is, to subscribe to the buildingfund. They came down handsomely. A farmer named Friday gave over \$1,000, and a poor widow named Mrs. Unger drew all her money (about \$300) from the bank and handed it over to the prophet - an act which caused the indignation already aroused among the people to boil over.

There soon cropped out unmistakable evidences that the Pilgrims were beginning to favor the "free-love" and "spiritual wife" dogmas-an attendant at one of their secret services making discoveries of a most horrible nature, showing that these were simply orgies of unrestrained promiscuity. Obenshain's previous career was looked into, and it was found that he had discharged the excellent woman who had been his wife for a "spiritual wife" in the person of a pretty young servant-girl who had lived in the house with the family. His real wife was brought to him, and besought him for the sake of their children to abandon the other woman, but he declined, and stated that their children were "of sin," for they had "married in darkness." This was not the only spiritual consort of the prophet, who, at one of the meetings, announced that he had had a vision in which God told him there was to be born in Erwin this year a new prophet, who would dictate to the world, and he (Obenshain) was to be its father. A few nights later one of the married sisters arose in the meeting and remarked that it had been revealed to her that she was to be the mother and Obenshain the father of the expected prophet-an announcement which received the unqualified approval of all present, the woman's hus-band, who is also a Pilgrim, not excepted.

These things finally aroused the communi-ty, and July 3rd last a more than usually large crowd gathered to watch the performances of the Pilgrims, whose spasmodic contortions while under the influence of visions never failed to provide great-amusement tounbelieving onlookers. A casus belli arose and the crowd wrecked the tent and cleared out the occupants, about 250 in number, in all directions. One of them, James Ingels, made an attempt to protect the Pilgrims' property, but a young man named Fred Perry beat him and drove him off. Obenshain was last seen that evening escaping with his original spirit wife on one side of him and the woman who is to become the mother of the prophet on the other, while her husband brought up the rear. The next morning his hat and his Bible were picked up near the scene of the conflict. The result of this affair, which caused great excitement at the time, but was kept from the public, was the arrest of George Davis, William Davis, Wil-liam Hoffman, Thomas Elder, Silas Boling, Fred Perry, James Ayres, Squire Irvin and George Marlow on charges of riot, disturbing a religious meeting and assault. They, were held for trial, and the case has jus been disposed of by Judge Bagley, of Schnyler County, who fined the defendants \$10 and costs each.

The fact of the matter is, the Pilgrims, who now number over 300-many of them

caused all the religious wars and persecutions, bloodshed and cruelties committed in the name of God and religion that have cursed the world and disgraced the pages of ecelesiastical history from the Midianite massacre B. C. 1452, down to that of St. Bartholomew's A. D. 1572.

Mosaism originated and succeeded on the same delusive principle that Mormonism became planted to flourish in this land of religious toleration; each arrogating to be God's only chosen people, displayed through blood and avarice. The tragical Mountain Meadow massacre in support of Mormonism, heats-little comparison in cruelty with the inhuman butchery of some fifty thousand helpless women and children perpetrated at the command of Moses. Yet this ruthless despot was afterward supposed to have been seen in company with the most bloody prophet on record (1 Kings, 18; 40), talking with transfigured Jesus on the Mount. If they had talked loud enough for Peter to have heard some apology made for their former atrocities that would have induced him to lay by his sword before disfiguring a man with the loss of an ear, their intercourse yould-have been of service in the cause o

Ohristianity. "While according to biblical history the assumed God of Israel strove in vain to reform his "chosen people," he was so often vexed with their perversity that he became addicted to swearing in his wrath, exhibiting hu-man passions and mutability. Such was his propensity for fighting, without ability to conquer, that he swore to have war with a certain roving tribe from generation to gen-eration.-Ex. 17:16. A full history of his fighting will never be given, as the book of the Wars of the Lord (Num. 21:14) is lost beyond recovery. So carnal did his followers portray him, that he is represented as accepting portions of the plunder taken by them in battle for his share of the booty. On one occasion-beside gold and jewels-he was allotted thirty-two virgins, with provision of seventy-two beeves and hundreds of sheep for their support, including sixty-one asses

for them to ride.—Num. 31. After some of the most sanguinary fighting on record, in which women and children, together with domestic animals were indis criminately slain by a command to "save alive nothing that breathed," (Deut. 20:16) the Lord eventually succeeded in colonizing his people among six different Canaanite tribes they did not conquer (Judg. 3:5); after acknowledging his inability to contend with iron chariots in the valley.—Judg. 1:16. His failure to dispossess the Philistines deprived the tribe of Dan of their assigned portion of territory, and compelled them to migrate to the Northern frontier, where they took the people by surprise, and with the aid of gods stolen from the house. of Micah on Mount Epraim, slew enough to obtain a possession independent of t'e god of Israel.

He established his people under a nominal theocracy locally ruled by Judges, but finding a Divine administration abortive, resorted to a monarchy in imitation of the surrounding Pagan nations, though still acting as civil and military dictator. He made a good selection in young Saul for their first king, but in changing his natural disposition by giving him "another heart," and next tormenting him with an evil spirit, so deranged his mind that he then frantically committed some bad deeds; and afterward started off in a God-forsaken fit of despair,

witch hunting by night, culminating in suicide. With such divine treatment he was

### For the Religio-Philosophical Journal Letter from Mexico.

#### Chihuahua, Mexico, August 13th, 1883.

At the risk of being called a chronic growl er, I am compelled to again criticise some of the statements made to people of the United States through the newspaper press, which have chanced to come under my notice, that cannot be of any possible advantage to anybody here nor there, but are very injurious to all classes in Mexico. In the Boston Herald of July 30 last, under the displayed headlines, "Two Great Schemes Disclosed for the First Time," "Annexation of a Mexican State, and Purchase of Cuba." appears a "Special dispatch to the Herald" from Washington. giving the world information, very properly stated in t e above leading headline, "disclosed for the first time," that the Americans in Chihuahua intend next winter "to pronounce" (that is, to secede) and dissolve the relations of this State with the General Government, send a delegate to Washington asking admission there as a State into the "Federal Union," and winds up with the statement, "I believe the plan will be tried and will succeed."

That correspondent further states that there are in Chihuahua 10,000 Americans, which is half true, and for that much he deserves praise: he further adds that they are men of nerve and courage, which is wholly true, and it is equally true that they are also men of sense and veracity, who deep ly regret that they cannot return the compliment to that correspondent.

Of the scheme to purchase Cuba. your cor respondent knows as little as probably he who gave this "great scheme" "for the first time" to the public-absolutely nothing of the "great scheme" with regard to annexation of Chihuahua; there may or may not be truth in the taking place of the meeting described as having occurred in a broker's office in New York, but that there is one respectable American in Chihuahua who would 'pronounce" against the Mexican Government, is an unqualified lie-no! not one.

teachings of the priests, and as immigration | \$40 in money which had been left there the of the best class comes in, the Mexican ladies see the difference between themselves and American ladies, who are opposed to all priesteraft, and as they appreciate the superiority of the Americans they naturally prefer so far as they can have a choice in the matter, to become the wife of an American, while an American lady has no wish to marry a Mexican gentleman.

It is, however, unfortunate for this country that the young Americans do not come here for health, pleasure, nor to marry, but for business; possibly when these young Mexican ladies shall show greater attrac-tions of mind, and less disposition to indulge in idleness and extravagance, there may be more weddings. There are many rich fathers, but as yet the average young American wants something more than money, if he is to give up his freedom and assume the charge of an establishment where he must invite his friends. With American girls, matrimony is too much a question of money, position and ease, but the young man wants a wife who is domestic in her ambition rather than courting society, and yet able to entertain on occasion, to her credit and that of her husband.

There are exceptions, of course; fortune hunters are everywhere of both sexes, ready to give themselves up as a sacrifice to money and what it will bring, even though a skeleton be built up in closet which makes all connected with them miserable.

Parents, too, are not infrequently less thoughtful of the solid acquirements necessary to the happiness of their children than they will be in time, and fail to give the young minds the direction so essential to their future happiness; too much theoretical, socalled, religion, and too little practical instruction in the ways and affairs of life.

Mexico has a strong government and able men alone can succeed here politically. The railgoads now in process of construction will consolidate this Republic, and progress and prosperity are sure to mark a long era in its existence "about these days." CAROL.

### Wonderful Dreams.

The Remarkable Vision of a Mother Who Foresaw the Death of Her Sons- The Peculiar Manner in which a Merchant Detec-ted the Rifler of his Money-drawer.

Some very remarkable cases of second sight, or instances bordering upon the supernatural, have just come to light, and were related to a Leader reporter yesterday. The gentleman with whom the reporter conversed is a prominent resident on the West Side. The first story is the case of a woman who lived in a small hamlet a few miles from this city. The family, whose name is Johnston, consisted of a husband, wife and two sons. On awakening one morning, Mrs. Johnson told her husband that she had had a terrible dream during the night, in which she saw her two sons drowned. She felt confident that the dream foreboded no good, and insisted that it would come true. Her husband only laughed at her, and said that if she dreamed of a funeral she might expect a wedding. His efforts to quiet her feelings of alarm were without avail, and for some time she was threatened with a serious fit of sickness. About two weeks after this occurrence, Saturday morning, Mr. Johnston told his wife that it would be impossible for him to go to Clevc-There may be here and there just such an land to market that day, as he thought it American in Chihuahua, as there seems to was going to rain, and he wanted to get all land to market that day, as he thought it

The men have long since lost faith in the | ing to his till one morning discovered that night before was missing. Detectives were immediately put upon the track of the thief, but failed to bring him down, and soon the matter was dropped. About a week after the burglary a lady came into the store, who is well known in the city, and asked the groce-ry-man if he would like to see the man who stole his \$40. On being answered in the af-firmative, she told him to follow her, and after passing up the street a short distance, she pointed to an individual on the opposite side, who was leaning against a hitching post talking to several men around him. "There is your man," she said. Her aston-ished li tener would not believe her, for the person toward whom she had pointed was the owner of the block in which was his store. She persisted, however, so strongly in her assertion, that he caused the man to be arrested on suspicion. He was tried and found guilty. When asked how she had obtained her knowledge, the woman replied that she had dreamed of the robbery on the very night of the occurrence, and in her dream she had seen clearly the face of the thief .-- Cleveland Leader.

### Horsford's Acid Phosphate; A GOOD THING.

Dr. ADAM MILLER, Chicago, Ill., says: "I have recommended Horsford's Acid Phosphate to my patients, and have received very favorable reports. It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirty-five years I have found a few good things, and this is one of them.

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restores with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, this nair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured. It checks failing of the hair, and slimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scarf and dandrauf, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladles' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalited; it con-tains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and lasting perfume. J. K. BOWEN proprietor of the McArthue' (Ohio) Enguirer, says: "AYER'S HAIR Vigor is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use pro-motes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire sat-isfaction."

knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire sat-lstaction." MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm Street, Charles-town, Mass, April* 13, 1882, says: "Two years ago, about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AXER's HAIR Victor the failing stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short heir. If has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used one bottle of the Victor, but now use it ec-casionally as a dressing." We have hundreds of similar testimonials of the efficacy of ATER's HAIR Victor. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its vaine.

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### Woman and the Household.

BY HESTER M. POOLE. IMetuchen, New Jersey.]

### WE MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

We might have been--these are but common words, And yet they make the sum of life's hewailing; They are the echo of those finer chords Whose music we deplore, when unavailing. Ye might have been!

Life knoweth no like misery: the rest Are single sorrows; but in this are blended All sweet emotions that disturb the rest; The light that once was loveliest is onded. We might have been!

Henceforth, how much of the full heart must be A sealed book, at whose contents we tremble! A still voice mutters 'mid our misery The worst to bear, because it must dissemble. We might have been. —L. E. London.

WOMAE'S DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL EX-HIBITION.

The New England Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Institute have invited the Women of New England to make an exhibition of their industries at the fair which opens in Boston, nul street, as it is now named, has a presi-september 5th, and a wonderful response has been given. The writer met the business manager and chairman, Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, at her office in the parlors of the Woman's Club, and learned something of the magnitude of the work involved. One acre of snace is already occupied and more applied of space is already occupied and more applied therefore, the object is not to make a pleas-ing show, but to give valuable information." be until we attain greater independence. The exhibits include many and curious

inventions, as well as the results of much patient and beautiful work. To the rooms we were accompanied by our able and execuwe were accompanied by our able and execu-tive friend, Lita Barney Sayles, who is now correcting the proof sheets of the papers of the last Woman's Congress. She has been a member of the executive committee since its first organization. Mrs. Sayles is a member of the Roard of Trustees of Onset Bay, from which place she had just returned.

The Woman's Club rooms are open all summer, and are used as a bureau of the Woman's Industrial Exhibition, of which Julia Ward Howe is Fresident.

During the late visit to Boston and its precinets, it occurred to the Editor of this col-unn, that sketches of some of the prominent er themselves happy in calling Boston their home? First of all, Lizzie Doten, the finest woman poet of the old common wealth, as well as the most profound seer, delicate, refined, soulful wondrously gifted with rare quali-ties, is not now in her old time home, but sojourns for a space with friends upon the Pacific coast. It is the wish of all who know and love Miss Doten, that she may return re-forded and competend for the culminate freshed and strengthened for the culminating work of her remarkable career.

sympathies had been called out during the war when, as a hospital nurse she had traveled thousands of miles, following ambulances and organizing hospitals, and the Fair was really the work of her active brain. From this, Mrs. Livermore began as a speaker and has developed into probably the finest plat-form orator among the women of any nation. With a commanding face and figure, great dignity and perfect eloquence, she holds an audience spell bound for hours at a time. She has sympathy with her sex and has done so much for them that all must unite to give her honor and gratitude. MRS. JOHN T. SARGENT

is another of the representative women of the commonwealth. The only book she has written is "Sketches and Reminiscences of written is "Sketches and Reminiscences of the Radical Club," an association of which she knows more than any one else, since she was its originator and has been its moving spirit. A friend says: "Mrs. Sargent, a clev-er woman who never joined in the talk but had the knack of bringing together the right people and making them speak at the right time. For thirteen years these meetings were held at No. 13 and No. 17 Chestnut street. There is an impression outside of Boston (and even in Boston outside of the club) that the 'Radical,' as it once was called, the 'Chest-nut Street,' as it is now named, has a presi-

This club has declined from its former glofor. Mrs. Wolcott says: "It is hoped that this exhibition may become annual, showing the progress of women in the excellence of their work, as well as in its variety and extent; in the absence of Mr. Alcott and Dr. Jones. At these lectures has appeared Miss Peabody, who has talked of Chaining and Hawthorne, Funds are wanted, as they always are among Emerson and Thoreau, as well as studies of women's work, for women are poor and must Milton and Dante. Mrs.Julia Ward Howe has also lectured at Concord on Modera Society and the Novel, and Ednah Dean Cheney on Art and Literature. Mrs. Cheney, an elderly, dignified person, has the chief characteristics of the hub.

#### For the Religio-Philosophical Journal. » SOME CIRCLES."

"Words fit's spoken are like apples of gold and pictures of Silver.

Some "words litly spoken," have just now turned up in the form of a pamphlet, from John Spicer Lectures; To a Skylark; On In-the pen of our veteran brother, Giles B. Steb- diana Roads; Two Moods' Decorative Plaque; women workers of the old city, might be of interest to our readers, for who does not know dozens of names of prominence in literary; reformatory or progressive work, who consider conjurois. Of the proof that these words are words, "fitty spoken," all can satisfy them-selves in a retrospective view of the history of Spiritualism for a few years past. If they or spirituatism for a few years past. It mey are sincere in this review, and are searching for "the truth and the truth only," as for hidden treasures, or as the genuine physician is searching for the subtle causes of a dis-ease over which his whole being is striving for the event is an original to the striving for the mastery, I am quite sure they will learn that there has been far more of this seeking an interview with the denizons of It was a season of, the year when all who higher spheres, for self-gratification ("a good

separation of that, for which, for the want of better terms, we denominate good and evil. "Like to Like" then solves the problem of

intercommunion; and when we repair to the circle or scance, which in reality is and should be a prayer-meeting (because we are supposed to go desiring), let us remember that it is just as possible that our unexpressed thoughts vibrate through higher spheres, as the speaker's voice vibrates through his audience, and that it is just as possible to call to our sides an angel of light from the higher, as an angel of darkness from the lower spheres, and, "you pays your money (purity or impurity) and you takes your choice."

In all reform movements, there is a tendency to extremes at the outset, but in a "second sober thought," we get a reaction that brings us nearer the golden mean. This is my personal experience and I am going to make a clean breast of it, believing that re-pentance of known errors, is God-like -the divinest act that man can perform. The farther I advance in my experiences the less am 1 in favor of promisenous scances and itinerant mediums; and the more I rely upon powers within, and the deeper 1 go into the depths of my own being, not only am I the better rewarded, but the more convinced of an inexhaustible fountain of the waters of true life there. See quotation on sixth page of the pamphlet, "While I-was-musing the fire burned," and Brother Stebbins's remarks there. See Hudson Tuttle's "Cultivation of Mediumship," "Hints to Investigators and Mediums," "Rules and Suggestions for Forming Home Circles," and the standing \$1,000 offer, and the perfect, hors de combat of all known prominent conjurers and prestidigi-tators; also the Declaration of Principles adopted by the American Spiritualist Association is structure for the performance of the second tion at Sturgis, Constitution, By-Laws, etc. Here is a pamphlet for missionary work, one that will be read by nine out of every ten to whom it is mailed, and it is to be hoped that those who are blessed with the means will give it wings on its high mission.

DR. C. D. GRIMES.

### Magazines for September not Before Mentioned.

WIDE AWAKE. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.) Contents: Frontispiece, Little Mer-Folks; Nothing but Toadstools; Benny's Disap-pearance; A Summer Noon Soliloguy; "Ones Upon a Time;" Some Educated Horses; Cacique John; A Fink Parasol; One Summer Day; Bobby's Business Experience; A Letter to the Rats; Through Spain on Donkey-Back; Baby's Letter; Ned's Discovery; Buttered Crusts; The

It was a season of, the year when all who could, left town, for the seaside, the moun-tains, or the camp meetings. About these, editorials and correspondents have given you reports; it remains for me to speak of those who have a general influence upon the pubfolk ; Jack-in-the-Pulpit ; The Letter-Box: The Agassiz Association: The Riddle-Box. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. (Fowler & Wells, New York.) Contents: An Illinois Pioneer and his Associates; The Training and Character of Horses; The True Basis for the Science of Mind and the Study of Character; The Parliament of the Faculties; Political Economy: The Kepples Head; Whims of Celebrated Men; Women's Wrights; Comus: A Mask: The Blues, Cause and Cure; Light vs. Mask; The Blues, Canse and Cure; Eight VS. Darkness; The Genesis of Alcohol; My Siek Daisy; Notes on Science, etc., etc.; Editorial Items; Answers to Correspondents; Personal. AMERICAN COUNTING ROOM. (Published at No. 29 Warren St., New York). Contents: Master Simpkins's First Day in the Office; Merchants' Law Library; Counting Room Chats; Phonography, Telegraphy, and Type Writing; How Linton Bank was Robbed; The Day-Book and Journal; An Imported Convention; Business Reverses; Markets and Ex-changes; United States Mails to Foreign Countries: Telegraphic Cable Rates: The Tickler. OUR, LITTLE ONES AND, THE NURSERY. (The Russell Publishing Co., Boston.) Contents: A Peep at the Menagerie: The Long Sleep of Some Creatures; In the Lane; The Pumpkin Stalk Flute; Ponto and the Moon; A Bed of Needles; Piggy's Spoon; Hide and Seek; Polly Pickle; In the Nursery; Susie's Letter about Chipmonks; The Two Buckets; On the Beach; Tricksy Bunny; What Became of the Ring? By the Sea: Coconnut Islands.

### A Little Quieter, If You Please.

A very interesting case is now before the Brooklyn courts in connection with Captain Henry Stillwell, of the Salvation Army, touching the question as to how much noise pions people may be allowed to make in their socalled religious services. It is difficult to draw the line on human ears or eyes or noses or to say what human rights are in these particulars. Mr. Emerson once said that every human being had an inalienable right to a certain number of square inches around the tympanum of his ears. It was meant as a very smart piece of preaching at loud people, who have never learned how to modulate their voice, in offices, families, theatres or elsewhere, and whose vulgar conceit has prevented them from learning the rights of other people. Perhaps there are no sinners quite as culpable as the religious sinners in this line,

It has long appeared clear enough to many people that the days have gone by when mere moral suasion or fine literary inspiration could be expected to touch this common boorishness. The element in human nature to which such forces appeal is lacking or only v-ry faint and weak in the promiscuous and health returned, and I am free from all pains, and am noise makers. It is a case, like many others, in which the Gospel seems to fail by reason of its fineness and unadaptability to the coarseness of human nature, so the law has to be brought in. The toy-pistol and ire-eracker were bad enough, but they only came once a year and the most nervous people managed to get up enough patriotism to en-dure the infliction. But when it comes to religious maist every day in the year singura religious noise every day in the year sinners. cannot be expected to stand it.

It has long been considered an invasion of human rights for religious enthusiasts to do their loud proclaimings in the streets. But in the Brooklyn case Capitain Stillwell and his assistants were enjoying their religions recommended to us by triends that had used it here in Man noises in the Brooklyn Lyceum. For all that, their shouting and tambourine playing disturbed Mrs. Isaacson, who was ill in an ad-joining house, and when the Salvation Army people would not change "their programme" Mr., Isaacson caused Captain Stillwell to be arrested. Judge Walsh has reserved his de-cision on the merits and law in the case. It is really a question as to how much noise people may make in religious services or elsewhere. And the only rule capable of ap-plication in the case seems to be that which will apply everywhere, that as much noise may be made as will gratify the makers thereof, so long as it does not cause annoyance to others, and when it does that it ought to be stopped. Philadelphia Times.

A Boy's Workshoi; Anna Maria's Housekeeping: Days and Nights in the Tropics, What to do about it; C.Y. F. R. U.; Post Office Depar.ment. St. Nicholas, (The Century Co., New York). Thisbe: The Roy Sail; Haleyon Days and Haleyon Ways; "Oh, My Eye" The Tinkiam Hulger May at the Tooth; Tom, Diek, and Harry, in Florida; Recollections of a frum Haleyon Ways; "Oh, My Eye" The Tinkiam Hulger Dig and Ubwn: Kind Hunsekeeping: Days and Sight Sail; Haleyon Days and Haleyon Ways; "Oh, My Eye" The Tinkiam Hulger May at the Tooth; Tom, Diek, and Harry, in Florida; Recollections of a frum Hulger Counting Up and Down: Kind Hunsekeeping: Counting Up and Down: Kind Haleyon Ways; "Oh, My Eye" The Tinkiam Haleyon Ways; "Oh, My Eye" The Tinkiam Hulger Dig and Down: Kind Harry, in Florida; Recollections of a frum Hulger Counting Up and Down: Kind Harry in Florida; Recollections of a frum Hulger Counting Up and Down: Kind

Bad temper often proceeds from those pain-ful disorders to which women are subject. In female complaints Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Fay-

### \*TWELVE HOURS AFTER.

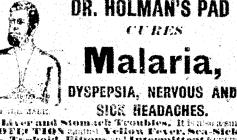
MR. HENRY BARNES, the Tea and Coffee Merchant, 50 Houston Street, New Haven, Conn., writes ion May 16, 1889: " It is with feeling of gratitude, and a desire to benefit my fellow-man that I write you these few lines as testimony to the value of the greatest of all medicines. Eight years have I been a sufferer from kidney disorder and inflammation of the bladder. Sometimes when passing water the pains were something terrible, a scalding, burning sensation, with reten tion of urine, with sharp pains in my side, hims, and hack, extending clear to the back of my head, tended to make life miserable. I have been treated by a number of our best physicians, and have used any number of proprietary medicines, all to un avail, obtaining no relief. How long I would have continued in this way I do not know; in fact I despaired of petting relief, until a noighbor, who had been very much henelited by the use of Rent's Remedy, advised me to try R: and, although I had no faith that it mould reach my case, set As we shall so highly of its great merits I decided to give it a tridl, and its use has been attended with the very hest posside results. Twelve hours after taking the first doso I experiences polici. I constituted on in its and critit I find used five hottles, when all the pains had vanished, my otherwise a well man. I am confident my cure has resulted from the . use of Munt's Roundy, multhat slone

"What it likes dotie for me I am pushive it will do for athens. Verft than all biliochilly to their mes reiterte ein thein leftier in anen bindetenev you see he."

### HEILT BY A FARMA

When only a boy some thirteen years and I was have quite hadly by a fall, and severally injured my back and kidneys, and was doctored by our tost physicians, and tried many remedies, and they all failed until Munt's Reamy was cluster with the greatest success. We purchased a huttle from Z. Foster Campbell's drug store, and found that I improved very mandly; was relieved of the planas in back, and after anitige introduct. Institutes families fight 1 with instantatories present, month L'united over estimate the good limit's Remedy has some un tattel ertatt teptine fattigefitt bereiteteteringet if ter Therne Courtebent wurthe listney complaint; and foot ere, the this letter as you charge. Respondently sources. ALTERIO E. MARSHALL

mathings St. Mutchester, N. H. May 7, 1885.



SUGGESTIONS AND RULES.

THEFTHER WITH

hans. Miss Elizabeth Peabody, the revered leader of the ultra-cultured class of Boston. She is the eldest of three sisters of command-Mann and Mrs. Sophia Hawthorne, wife of the novelist. Mrs. Mann was the companion and peer of her husband and became his biographer, and Mrs. Hawthorne's "Notes on "Let him that desireth resurrection, first be-Italy" are equal to any thing ever written by her husband. Indeed, her triends say that Mrs. Hawthorne would have been an author. She preferred to rest within his shadow.

Miss Peabody 1s a stout, white-haired old lady, receiving honor-from all loyal Bostonians wherever she goes. To her efforts are due the wide-spread respect for the kindergarten system. Over twenty years ago she began to write upon Freebel's method, and instituted a school in Boston. Her writings and lectures apon these and kindred subjects are many and interesting. Shrewd, kindly, prac-tical and full of insight, Miss Peabody. is regarded as an authority, in educational mattors. Nor is she a lesser light in Unitarianism. A warm friend of Dr. Channing, her volume of Reminiscences of that sweet-spirand the solemn, almost inaccessible divine wrote of her:

" I have had a genuine surprise and pleasecontes

• My dear," said Mrs. Channing to him once "how are we to know our friends in heaven?" "By their looks, to be sure," he answered. "Have you never seen the soul?.. Of nothing am I more sure," he said, "than that we are created for every species of en-joyment, physical as well as intellectual, moral and the divine spiritual." He made the house so pleasant that a little visitor idea of heaven, answered "Newport and all the folks."

EDITORS OF THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Lucy Stone, senior editor, is a handsome portly woman of sixty years, with a face full of energy, character, ability and sweetness. Her voice is like a flute and can be heard at a great distance, and she is an admirable offhand speaker. Mrs. Stone belongs to what may be called the conservative wing of Suffragists, though taking active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the race. Mrs. Stone wields a facile pen and h an indefati-gable worker. With her husband, Henry B. Blackwell, and daughter Alice, from whose western letter we have lately quoted, the editor enjoys the results of her labors in a love ly home in the vicinity of Boston, where all that can give comfort and happiness abound.

#### MARY A. LIVERMORE,

another editor, who is connected with the paper chiefly as correspondent, lives happily and more first found yent for her splendid capacities as assistant editor on the journal of which her husband, a Universalist clergy-man, was proprietor. Then she stepped to the front as organizer and manager of the Sanitary Fair, during the war—a work which demanded the highest executive ability and capacity for hard work. Mrs. Livermore's

them or to learn, as to learn they The senior in years and influence is, per- that the first great work of a prudent man is self-abnegation; of a philosopher, each day to obtain some victory over self: of a Christian, to nneover his head and reverently bow ing character, the others being Mrs. Horace | before the meanest, most uncomely and in-

"Let him that desireth resurrection, first be-gin to resurrect himself," is,a beautiful text from Oahspe, that I cannot forego the desire but for her intense devotion to her husband, to render here, from a book containing more valuable information upon the greatest of all subjects-our true relations to the invisible world and all things else, than all we have heretofore received.

One of the most self-evident of propositions, is that Nature has given us nothing unmixed with an alloy, and yet whatever has be-ing, has beauty, utility and use, somehow and somewhere. Go where you will, good and evilare hand in hand tete a tete; and as the German says, "You pays your money, you takes your choice." If the prudent man really sets out in search of wisdom, his first inquiry is, "Where are the haunts of the wise the thoughtful, the humble, the faithful?" If each family would form a home-circle ited man, is both entertaining and valuable; with an honest purpose to be used for the

greatest good, selfishness would cease. As we mix with society here we often exclaim: "Why! there is evil everywhere," and we are quite sure sometimes that evil is in ure to day; a child ran into my arms and poured out her whole heart in utter confi-dence of my sympathy." Between 1326 and 1832 she spent nearly all her evenings at his rescess, and we repeat the old axioms: "Noxi-ous weeds outgrow and choke down all that's nourishing and valuable." "A lie will travel a hundred miles while truth is putting on for the succulent vegetable, without favoring the growth of all that's noxious. Thus good and evil are so inseparably blended that neither solvent or dissecting implements can sever them. Thus in cultivating virtue, vice is aided, for virtue has vice for a basis, the same as mind has matter, spirit has rock, good has evil, and the society of the spheres above, must have those of below as their basis, and these conflicting elements must of his daughter when asked what was her make the journey of life hand in hand, and in all the spheres, so far as we can at present know, there is effort, discipline, care, and a remainder of evil to face and exterminate.

If we were to go out into the society here, we would find the same elements in sad confusion mixed. If we earnestly and honestly seek for council from even those we think have the ability and integrity to direct us, and then follow all the directions given, we would soon find we had no character at all; having converted ourselves into a weathervane—a lump of putty—receiving all impressions, having none-receiving all forms, still amorphous. A thousand times better (in all sincerity and honesty) it would be to retire within ourselves, at our own judgment seat, at the bar of our own conscience and reason. and take council there, and if in sincerity and self-reliance we look deep enough into being, all is there, and all is answered.

Then let us bear in mind that the society of earth is simply rudimentary of the society of the spheres above, and that whether we go comfortably at Malden, Mass. Mrs. Liver- abroad in one sphere or another, hunting for good council, we are more likely to go to obtain approbation of our own views than for reproof. If we sow to purity, we will obtain purity; if to deceit, we will reap deceit; if

# THE HERALD OF HEALTH. (M. L. Holbrook, M. D., New York.) Contents: The Salt of our Food; A Glance of Europe; A Century Old; The Habits of George Bancroft; In the Rain; Decay of New England Stock; The Cholera; Age of a French Woman; Studies in Hygiene for Women; Answers to Questions, etc.

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### By JOHN C. BUNDY.

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CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, September 8, 1883.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The last words to our readers were from Camp; a later letter should have been sent off for last week's paper, but work of more lasting importance absorbed every moment of time during the closing days at Lake Pleasant, and much that would have proved of interest to our readers must go unrecorded. On Monday morning, Aug. 27th, we bade adieu to the Camp, and hundreds of warm friends who were also to leave in a few hours, and headed for Stowe. Vermont, where we are now getting a brief rest. In all our journeyings no more delightful and restful place has ever been found than this little hamle among the Green Mountains. In the home of "Governor" Bingham, surrounded by every comfort and recipients of warmest attentions, the JOURNAL folks feel like taking things easy; but the time for ease is brief, and a few hours more will see them on their way to Burlington and the Queen City Park Camp. Instead of writing, the editor is more disposed to sit and gaze upon the sharp outlines of Mount Mansfield, as it stands out boldly defined a few miles away, showing, clearly outlined against a blue sky, the profile of a man's face, needing no effort of the imagination to complete the likeness. He recalls the time fifteen years ago when, coming here from New York, suffering from a partial sunstroke received in that great, hot city, he felt the cool breezes from Mansfield and on its summit drank in the health-giving air.while looking out upon a panorama hardly surpassed for beauty and variety of scenery. Eighty miles away to the eastward may be seen the peaks of the White Mountains; upon the other side is seen in the distance the silver waters of Lake Champlain, and the sprightly little city of Burlington nestling on its shore. while the background is furnished by the famous Adirondacks looming up darkly from beyond the lake, on the New York side. But we must repress the desire to dilate on the beauties of old Vermont and return to the duty of briefly recording the history of the closing days of Camp-life. On Tuesday evening, Aug. 21st., Dr. Joseph Beals, the worthy President of the N. E. S. Camp Meeting Association, was invited to step over to the cottage of Mr. A. T. Pierce, where he was met by Mrs. Pierce and other duty was made plain, and then we resisted friends in the parlor. Very soon the Fitchburg Brass Band which had been quietly stationed on the second story plazza began. to play; large numbers of friends gathered in front of the house as if by some pre-arranged plan. At this point Dr. Beals inquired what was going on; in response to his question Judge Dailey stepped forward upon the piazza and addressing Dr. Beals, informed him ness," organic action based on intellectual of what many present were already aware. Treedom and a high standard of character namely, that the occasion was in honor of the man who had for ten years most faithfully presided over the Camp. After a most eloquent tribute, the speaker said that he held in his hands a sum of money which had been contributed by a few friends in small amounts to be presented to Dr. Beals, not for its intrinsic value but as a small token of the love and respect in which, as a man and hope to send an account in time for next as the chief officer of the Camp, he was held. Judge Dailey went on to say that, owing to the difficulty of carrying forward the scheme so as to make it a surprise to Dr. Beals, only a few of his host of friends had been approached on the matter; otherwise the amount would have been many times greater; yet, he knew

not by the gold standard. Dr. Beals was greatly overcome and with difficulty controlled himself to reply; after a few words of grateful acknowledgment, his voice trembled and with tears rolling down his cheeks he sat down. Never was a man more surprised nor more deeply touched than was Dr. Beals by this exhibition of good feeling; coming as it did on the heels of the excitement of the preceding days, its effect was all the more telling. Brief speeches were made by Anthony Higgins, A. T. Pierce, Mr. Bryant, a townsman of Dr. Beals, Mrs. Maud Lord and others. The most striking episode of the hour was the presentation of a magnificent bouquet to Dr. and Mrs. Beals by Mrs. Jackson, a colored woman and medium. Beautiful as were the flowers, they were outdone by the little speech of Mrs. Jackson, which was so full of appreciation and so modestly uttered that it drew the heartlest applause from the friends.

On Sunday morning, the 26th, Mrs. Maud Lord gave a complimentary scance to the writer and his wife and a number of other old friends. A happy hour was the result and many fine evidences of spirit presence were had. A couple of hours later Mrs. Lord was astonished by the sudden appearance in front of her cottage of several hundred friends, accompanied by the brass band. She soon found that her friends had come to give her public evidence of their esteem for her as a medium. Brief but heart-felt words were said by Judge Dailey, S. B. Nichols, Mrs. M. H. Fletcher, Mrs. Waterhouse, Wm. R. Tice, responded in her usual happy manner but with much emotion. The affair lasted less than an hour, but will never be forgotten by those present.

Mrs. C. M. Johnston of Troy, Ohio, has made a record during the month, both as a medium and a woman of sterling worth, of which her friends may well be proud. She came here a stranger, but goes away with a large acquaintance and the respect of all who me her either professionally or socially.

Mrs. Flavia A. Thrall of Poquonock, Conn. is a lady whom all good people must respect. She is a fine clairvoyant physician and medinm; would that all mediums possessed her clear moral sense and strength of character. Mrs. Chase of Lynn, a stanch friend of the JOURNAL-which is a certificate of character and ability-and a medium, spent a few days in Camp. . Mrs. Temple, the mother of Mrs. Helen J.T. Brigham, accompanied her daughter to Camp and spent some days with friends, Mrs. Temple is a lovely old lady of seventyseven years, active and happy, and shedding the beauty of her character upon all who come near. Though full of interest in the affairs of this life she is ready to enter the

next at a moment's notice.

Among the large number of new and valued acquaintances made at the Camp we reckon Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Troy, N.Y. MIS. Revuolds has the medial powers which she utilizes for the benefit of her friends without price; she is doing good work. We were much pleased to meet Mrs. Levy of Washington, who with Mr. and Mrs. Van Horn of Kansas City, spent some time in Camp. Mrs. Levy is a lady of refinement and said by those who know her well to be a medium of a very high order. No visitor was more gladly received in Camp than that old veteran lecturer, N. Frank White. He is looking in much better health than when we last saw him in Washington three years. ago. Though now a Department Clerk he still retains his interest in Spiritualism, and is the same genial, vivacious, kind spirit as of yore. Did space permit there are hundreds of items we would like to record, but it cannot be done. We can only say to our readers who have not been to Lake Pleasant: Don't fail to go next year and you will lay up a store of experiences which will prove a source of either pleasure or profit, or both. Early in the summer, arrangements were made to spend a month along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A complete change of scene seemed essential both to the editor and his wife, who as private secretary and housekeeper had done a hard year's work. To prepare for the work of the coming year a fresh stock of vital force was needed, and it was thought this could only be had far away from the every day duties of the office, and free from contact with those engaged in the public work of Spiritualism. But this was not to be; the more we tried to avoid coming to New England the stronger grew the pressure from the unseen world, until at last our no more. The result has shown that our movements were influenced by a higher and wiser power, and we are content. The work that has been done in New England during the month by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL type of Spiritualists marks an era in the history of modern Spiritualism. The tide of common sense, "aggressive righteoushas begun to move and never can be stopped until it has spread from ocean to ocean. It is now mid-day; this afternoon we leave for Burlington, where friend Bingham has already telegraphed a request to the Van Ness House to take good care of us. To-morrow, we hope to greet Dr. Smith and his campers at Oueen City Park. of whom we week's JOURNAL.

its value as a mark of love and esteem, and | Lake Champlain and rising by a series of terrace-like hills fringed with grand old elms and checkered with beautiful residences and tastefully laid out lawns, it affords a striking illustration of what nature and art combined may do to make this world beautiful. The manners and character of its citizens are in keeping with the beauty of the place; from the bootblack to the millionaire, a genuine spirit of natural politeness prevails, seemingly spontaneous and unstudied. No beer saloons nor whiskey shops are to be seen, but on the summit of the evergreen "bins stands the noble buildings of the University of Vermont, inviting the young to a fountain of inspiration and happiness infinitely more-permanent and satisfactory than can the brewery or gin mill. Western people often wonder at the intense and abiding love of Vermonters for their native State; they will not be surprised at it when once they have seen its green hills and mountains, its fertile valleys covered with well kept farms and thrifty villages, its romantic gorges, and swift-flowing

streams which serve the double purpose of refreshing the senses and furnishing power to drive machinery of a hundred kinds. For thirty years we have been making visits to the little State, and with each visit our admiration of its people and its beauties increases." We are thankful that our mother was born in Vermont, and that our father's eyes feasted on its beauties, as in his boyhood days he looked across the Connecticut niver from his New Hampshire home, little dreaming that over there among the hills was the girl who in later years he was to meet for the Mrs. Carrie Twing, and others. Mrs. Lord | first time, away out in Illinois, and who would prove his best friend and helper through a long, active and useful life; a life of which his children and friends may feel proud, for he stands to-day in his old age a specimen of

> "God's noblest work," an honest man. Thousands of such men and women have gone from New Hampshire and Vermont to the prairies of Illinois and the Great West, and the unexampled prosperity of the upper Mississippi Valley is due to the sterling worth and indomitable enterprise of these pioneers and others like them. The Western born owe a debt of gratitude to the sturdy yeomanry of New England. Thousands now prominent in the highest walks of life, known in the West as statuary, its electric lights and quiet shadows, leaders of men, intellectual or financial kings, love to go back among the hills of New England, and there on some little farm, enter a modest old fashioned house and say to their children and friends who accompany them: "Here I was born; these acres were cleared of rocks and trees by my father [or grandfather as the case may be]; over there a mile away is the school house I used to attend: up there on the side of the mountain, you see that tumble-down shanty, it is where + very spring I helped to make maple sugar, and it was maple, too, not the kind they make out in Chicago and label, 'Fresh Vermont maple sugar;' the old spinning wheel which you have seen so often in my library at home was my mother's, and many a long evening have I sa over in that corner and watched her tired steps by the light of a log fire in that great fireplace, as she spun the yarn to keep her children warm. God bless her memory. I know she must be happy now in her home above, for she was a devoted mother and knew but little of rest while here." The world is full of incongruities and strange phenomena; what diverse effects follow a single cause. Here we are seated in one of Saratoga's numerous hotels with the strains of a brass band floating in at the window, mingled with the noise and bustle of this Great American Spa; the last place in the world seemingly for such reflections as have flowed almost unconsciously from our pen. At this instant the clear ringing notes of a bugle came from away down the street. and suddenly a picture of army life, more than twenty years old, flashes up: A slight figure mounted on a thoroughbred Kentucky horse; the boyish officer is spurring his horse through a long line of baggage wagons' completely blocking a narrow road, on either side of which lies a treacherous swamp; he is trying to turn them out and make way for the pontoon bridge to pass. Six thousand Texas Rangers have suddenly attacked the advance; a narrow stream with a quicksand bottom prevents the light artillery from getting near them; the pontoon is behind the baggage train of the advance division; the teamsters struggle and yell; finally but one six-mule baggage wagon blocks the way sharp and clear comes through the woods the bugle, sounding the charge; the pontoon must go forward, the obstinate Dutch teamster who won't leave the track must be made to go; the young lieutenant grows desperate. he drives spurs into his mettlesome horse, dashes forward, strikes the driver with the flat side of his sabre, tumbles him off his mule, and then spurs his horse square against the leaders; away they wheel to the right; in a moment the road is clear, the pontoon wagons go by on the gallop, the narrow stream is quickly spanned, the artillery thunders over the swaying structure and all is well. We started out to tell our readers a little about the camp meeting at Queen City Park, and find ourself traveling from the historic shores of Lake Champlain, via Saratoga to the swamps and forests of Arkansas; it won't do, and we must call a halt. On Thursday we visited the Queen City Park camp and found Dr. Smith, the President, with an able staff, busily engaged in looking after its interests. The site is all that could be desired and the improvements already made give promise that this will be one of the finest places to which Spiritualists can go. It may never vie in size or attendance with Lake Pleasant, Onset Boy, Neshaminy or Cassadaga, and should not try. But it can be made very successful in supplying the needs | happy.-The Examiner, Catskill, N. Y.

of Northern Vermont and a scope of country tributary to Burlington, and also attract transient visitors from other camps. Another year we hope to spend several days at this superior summer resort, and get better acquainted with the good people to whom this camp is of special interest. Mrs. Fannie Davis Smith has her tent arranged with the same artistic skill so noticeable in her quarters at Lake Pleasant. Henry Slade, Mrs. Maud Lord, J. D. Stiles and other mediums are on the ground. Anthony Higgins is doing his share as a lecturer, and is voted one of the most eloquent and impressive of speakers. The ubiquitous and popular Charley Sullivan is amusing the staid Vermonters with his repertory of song and story.

Capt. H. H. Brown and Mrs. Paul were the speakers on the day of our visit. On returning to the city, we found that the indefatigable Cephas had put in an appearance, looking as good as new after a three days' rest from the cares and labors at Lake Pleasant. He is to speak several times at the camp. We commend his lectures to the campers as among the finest and most instructive they will hear. We only wish we could speak as highly of the instruction to be had from the paper for which he acts as subscription agent. Possibly its publishers may learn that New Englanders have progressed, and that what would answer their needs thirty years ago, will not do for to-day; should this happy change of policy be inaugurated, the JOURNAL will delight in extending the heartiest congratulations and warmest co-operation. Fossils and superstitions may be good to imprison in museums and libraries, but are of no value as active agents in this enlightened agethink of this, Brother Colby!

Friday the 31st, in company with our guardian angel and a small supply of hay fever, we steamed down Lake Champlain to Fort Ticonderoga, whose ruins stand sturdily on the hill, then railroaded across to Lake George, and spent the afternoon of a perfect day in sailing down this gem of all the waters we have ever seen. After tea we spent an hour in heaven-or rather in Congress Spring Park; if our heaven can only be as beautiful and peace-giving as was this park last night, with its music and flowers, fountains and and its brilliantly dressed lady promenaders, we shall be content to rest therein with no thought of the morrow-for at least a week. After seven days we should no doubt begin to suggest some improvements. Saratoga, Sept. 1st.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Notices of Meetings, movements of Lecturers and Mediums, and other items of interest, for this column are solicited, but as the paper goes to press Tuesday A. M., such notices must reach this office on Monday.

Mrs. S. Dick will occupy the rostrum at Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 9th and 16th.

.The Clinton, Mass., Spiritualist Association vill resume its meetings on the first Sunday

Mrs. E. L. Watson is engaged to lecture at Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, Cal.. for the winter. The lectures commenced Sept. 2nd.

A. B. French lectured last Sunday at South Bend, Ind., to an audience of 2,000. Sept. 9th he lectures at Clyde, Ohio, the 16th at West Grove, Ind., and on the 23rd at Plainville, Mich. Last Monday he visited Chicago.

Capt. H. H. Brown is at Lake Sunapee camp from Sept. 1st to 10th; will be at Stowe, Vt., Sept. 15th and 16th; Morrisville, Vt., Sept. 17th, and at the annual convention of the State Association at Montpelier, Vt., Sept., 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Address him at his appointments, or at 512 Quincy St,. B rooklyn, New York.

Cardinal Howard is hardly a success as a Vatican diplomatist. He has failed to win any concessions from Bismarck. His diplomacy with regard to Ireland, too, was a failure. It increased the Parnell fund, and there has been a marked falling off in the Irish Peter's pence in consequence. Many are beginning to think the Pope is not so astute a pelitician as he was lately "cracked up" to be.

Mrs. Smith writes: "Sunday's Spirit Communion Meeting at West End Opera House, conducted by Mrs. S. E. Bromwell of 435 W. Madison St., still increases in interest as well as númbers. Short addresses were made by Mrs. Bromwell, Dr. Swarts, Mr. Avery, Mrs. Simpson, Dr. Kimbell, Mr. James and others. Good music in attendance. And so the good work goes on. Come one and all and join us."

Work has been commenced in the building of a new and improved crematory at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The furnace will be constructed of iron and firebrick. The crematory chamber in which the body is placed will be six feet six inches in length in the clear, and two feet high by three feet in width. There will be a furnace at each end of the chamber. The opening to the chamber will be at one side, and the aperture where the body is put into the chamber will be protected by an iron sliding door weighing 400 pounds. The flames from the furnace will pass over the body in opposite directions and retreat underneath the crematory chamber into an escape flue. It will take six hours to consume a body into ashes. Several months ago 1,300 copies of a little reading book, including also lessons in arithmetic, were sent from London to Barcelona for use in protestant schools. The exercises in reading were the Gospels, without note or comment. At the custom house in Barcelona an exhorbitant duty was demanded of the owner, who refused to pay it. It was then proposed to sell the books, but the authorities decided that a religious question was involved, and that they could not be sold without violating the supreme law of the land. The English Consul interposed with an offer to pay all costs and ship the books back to London, but he was fold that his

Stowe, Vt , Aug. 29th.

WORDS ON THE WING-RAIL AND STEAMER. Burlington, Vermont, is a city for which nature has done all that any reasonable man could have asked, had he been consulted in that the recipient would measure the gift by advance. Situated on the eastern shore of in September.

Charles Stuart Wells lectured in Frobisher's Hall, No. 23 East 14th street, New York City, on Sunday evening, Sept. 2.

A judge over in Canada decided the other day that a man had a right to whip his wife if she needed it.

Mrs. Dr. L. E. H. Jackson, located in Bartonsville, Vt., would like to make engagements. Address her in care of Mrs. Emory. Bartonsville.

A European scientific journal is trying to start a controversy by<sup>°</sup>pointing out that if the whale swallowed Jonah in the Mediterranean and threw him out again near Nineveh, he must have been carried through the Straits of Gibraltar, around the Cape of Good Hope, up the Persian Gulf, and into the Tigris.

The busin ss meeting of the Free Thinker's Association, N. Y., elected the following officers: President, Dr. T. L. Brown, Binghamton; Treasurer, William S. Bell, Boston; Recording Secretary, A. B. Stebbins, Canisteo, Steuben county; Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Green, Salamanca. Samuel P. Putnam. New York City, was chosen chairman of the executive committee.

One of the modes adopted by Stuart C. Cumberland of England, who is now successfully practicing "mind reading" in New York City and vicinity, is to wind and fasten one end of a piano forte string to his wrist and attach the other extremity of the cord in a similar manner to the wrist of the person whose thoughts he proposes to read. A "bond of union" is thus formed without other contact between the two bodies.

Lena Johnson, 58 East Division Street, this city, talked religion while undergoing an examination as to her sanity before Judge Prendergast. Prayer-meeting was her mania, and at all times of the night she would slip out of her home and hold open-air meetings on the pavement. Deluded with the idea that her thumb was the abiding-place of the devil she pounded the digital residence of his satanic majesty with a brick until her thumb was a chaotic mass. Her insanity was fully established.

Wednesday, August 15th, an interesting marriage took place at "Hulse's Mountain Retreat." The bridegroom, Prof. H. C. Hervey, is brother of the hostess of this well kept and well located house. The bride, Dr. S. E. Somerby, is a well known physician of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Roe of Cairo, officiated. The mother of the bridegroom, who is ninety-three years old, signed her name, as a witness, to the marriage document. After a supper, the evening was spent in music and dancing, every thing being done by the host and hostess to make all present joyous and

roposition came too late and that the books must be burned. And publicly burned they were in Barcelona July 25th. A local paper, the Palicidad, makes this comment on the affair: "We are such barbarians here that we burn the Holy Gospels merely because they might be read by Protestants. As Spaniards we blush with shame, as Liberals we are enraged, as freemen of this nineteenth century we turn for consolation to the approaching future."

#### Current Items.

When a cargo of oranges was washed ashore on the coast of Delting, one of the Shetland Islands, the natives boiled them as a new kind of potatoes.

A monster lobster in the London Fisheries Exhibition was sent over from America. It measures three feet in length, and one of its claws weighs eight pounds, the total weight being about twenty-eight.

Some old teapots, which, by all accounts, came over in the "Mayflower," will have to be consigned to less distinguished craft, since Mr. Davishas found that no article of china nor of porcelain was on a Pilgrim inventory previous to 1660.

The banana has long been regarded as extremely nutritions. It is recommended above all others for invalids who are unable to swallow harder food. An estimate by Humboldt claims that forty-four thousand pounds of bananas can be produced on the soil that would be required for one thousand pounds potatoes, and that the same area that would be required to raise wheat 'enough for one man would produce enough bananas to feed twenty-five men.

It is said that Schiller inspired his muse by the smell of rotten apples, which he kept constantly in his desk; he liked to live amid surroundings corresponding to the subject upon which he worked. When he wrote the last act to "Mary Stuart" he had his servants clothed in black; and so long as he worked on "Wallenstein" he neglected no review or other military spectacle, and at home his wife must sing battle-pieces to him.

More than twenty years ago, Hennessy called attention to the superiority of water for the absorption of heat derived from the sun. His conclusions have gradually commanded increasing support. Mr. W. Henel, in a recent publication, has maintained that the difference in temperature between the northern and southern hemispheres is very slight; and the southern hemisphere, which has the larger mass of water, has the higher lemperature of the two.

There is no more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book," the London Lancet-a discovery which the Pall Mall Gazette thinks will be immensely popular with school-boys and the opponents of free libraries. A list of the maladies most easily conveyed by means of books is given as follows: "Measles, scarlet fever, dip-theria, sore throat, whooping-cough, bronchitis, and perhaps phtisis." The germs of the disease "may lie for weeks, months, or perhaps years, between the pages of a bound book, to be dislodged at some unpropitious moment when the volume chances to be handled by a susceptible person."

### **Report of the Committee on Organization** Appointed by the New England Spiritualist Camp Meeting.

To the New England Spiritualists Camp Meeting:-The Committee to whom was referred the duty of reporting to this Association, a plan of State organization, composing the New England States, the State of New York, and such other States as the Committee might deem proper to include in the scope of the plan to confer and co-operate with the American Spiritualist Association recently organized at Sturgis, Michigan, respectfully present this their report as follows:

That they have had under advisement and consideration the matter referred to them and find that to properly place in operation any plan to effectively accomplish the desirany plan to effectively accomplish the desir-ed results, will require many months of labor and correspondence. That it requires the appointment of a committee to correspond with the leading Spiritualists of the several States and Territories, to call meetings with-in those States and Territories, to consider, dark and consider and the several States and Territories and consider adopt and approve State or Territory articles of association and organization and procure the incorporation of such associations when formed; to the end, that their actions may have the force and effect of corporate bodies, and they be capable of receiving and holding property, including bequests and donations like other educational, scientific and religious bodies.

Your Committee further recommends that the Declaration of Principles of the American Spiritualist Association, with such additions as may be deemed advisable to conform it to the requirements of State and Territory organization and also its constitution, so far as the same may be made applicable, be the basis of State and Territory organizations.

They also recommend, that the Committee be directed to correspond with the American Spiritualist Association in relation to the work in hand.

Therefore, in conclusion, we recommend the appointment of a permanent committee of five by the President of this Association, to effect and perfect an appropriate declaration of principles, plan of organization and constitution and carry out the recommendations of your committee, and to report the result of their labors to this Association at their

next annual meeting. They also recommend that the several res-olutions in relation to these matters, and all correspondence, be placed in the hands of the chairman of the committee and be carefully preserved, and be subject to the final disposition of this association.

Dated, Lake Pleasant. August 25th, 1883. A. H. Dailey, James Wilson, John C. Bandy; J. Milton Young. 1 😹

The above report was accepted and adopted on August 25th. The President of the Association will, as soon a sible, select and announce the committee and the preliminary work will commence at once and go forward with well sustained vigor.

### Cassadaga Notes.

To the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal: Sunday, the closing day of the Cassadaga of those who have been repressed by the necessities of his position.

other is a steep descent of more than a hundred feet into a wide valley. On this high promontory, Dr. Phillips has built his elepromontory, br. Phillips has built his ele-gant residence, and three miles of terrace has converted the hillside below into a won-derful garden, every nook and corner of which shows the touch of his hand, and the impress of his personality. On entering the house one feels that it is no home made to order, but one of slow growth and expressive of the personality of the owner. This is made more striking by the unseen presence of another, the renowned vocalist, Philip Phillips, now singing in Europe, who makes this mansion his temporary abode. Souvenirs of him adorn the walls and tables with the brie-a-brae brought by the doctor on his recent return from European travels. The two sons and daughter of Dr. Phillips who gave promise of superior excellence in the brightest day, went to the land of spirits. But he feels and knows that they have only preceded him, and that they are a constant presence and a joy. With regret we bade Mrs. Phillips good-bye, and said adien to the friend to whose kindness we owe so much pleasure.

Thus ended the pleasant days of Cassadaga, but memory will long recall the names and faces of friends new and old. Especially do we wish to acknowledge the obligations-we feel to Mrs. Judge Cook of Jamestown, who gave us a homeat her elegant and delightful. cottage. HUDSON TUTTLE.

### Science and Art.

In Virginia they are making flour of pea-nuts. In Georgia the nuts are pounded for a pastry.

Some one who has tried it says it is a good blan to burn sulphur in cellars where milk is kept, especially if they are damp. The sulphurous and evolved destroys the mildew, which, if not checked, will injure the flavor of cream and butter. In many damp cellars the mildew wastes the cream so that the butter product is seriously decreased, besides the injury to quality.

To be a Chinaman is to be superstitions. What then is it to be a Chinese sailor! From the time the keel of a junk is laid until the vessel goes to the bottom, where all junks seemingly do go eventually, prayers and spells are employed in its behalf. Mid spells and incantations a lucky day for launching is chosen. A shrine to the goddess Tien-how, the tutelary deity of the sailor, is carried in every junk. Propitiatory sentences and pray-ers are inscribed on various parts of the vessel.

The disposal a of town's refuse by sending it in a special sewage steamer eight or nine miles to sea and then dropping it into not less than 16 or 17 fathoms of water, is a method adopted by the Corporation of Liver-pool. Messrs. W. Simons & Co., of Renfrew, have just constructed a second steamer to carry 800 tons of sewage—that is, twice the size of the first one, which has now been in use for some time by the corporation with D. Syracuse, N. Y. good results. The same method has been CURES EVERY CAS practiced at New York for several years.

Among the various substances which have been found on the human tongue, as shown by the microscope, are the following: Fibers of wool, linen and cotton: fibres of spiral vessels; fibres of muscle, in one case eight Sunday, the closing day of the Cassadaga pressels; nores of muscle, in one case eight frame, was one of proud success. The closing speech of Mr. O. P. Kellogg was deeply sympathetic and touchingly eloquent, and brought tears to many an eye. As a presid-ing officer he has won the esteem of all, even the mens of various flowers; hairs of cats, quite of those who have have means of all, even the mens of various flowers; hairs of cats, quite the set of the set o wessels; fibres of muscle, in one case eight hours after eating; starch grains; cheese mould; portions of potato skin; scales, mothg, etc.; hairs from legs of bees; hairs from legs of spiders; pollen from various flowers; sta-mens of various lowers; hairs of cats, quite from various leaves; wing of mosquito bnce; fragments of the leaves of tobacco, of chamo-

### Cremation.

Cremation would be a blessing to Egypt-perhaps to the whole world-just at this time. One of the worst evils under which Egypt labors comes from the want of a proper mode to dispose of her dead, now so numerous, and far more dangerous than they ever could have been when they walked this upper earth. The burial details we have thence are positively nauseating, and show that every death increases death's power. Now, could the dead be instantly and quickly burned, they would be speedily out of sight and also out of mind; and air, and thought as well, be better fitted to encounter the perilous pestilence. There is no purifier like fire, and an active blaze than should devour a corpse in ten-minutes, reducing it to a fistful of clean ashes, would be a greater healer to the suffering country than a shipload of medicine. - Science could compass so good a work, and much is to be regretted that it is not thus employed in Egypt. Fire once burned the plague out of England; and as Egypt is now an English dependency, the English are bound to give the benefits of its presence and action to their dependents who live and die by the Nile. Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The Italians dry and pulverize the pulp of the tomato. Large districts are devoted to the culture of the fruit for this purpose, the plant being usually raised between rows of vines in vineyards for the sake of economy of land. The ripe fruit is macorated in water, and when reduced to a thin pulp is strained to take out the seeds, cores, etc., and then spread in the sun to dry:

When we know how to appreciate a merit we have the germ of it within ourselves.

### Business Notices.

Tay Dr. Price's Floral Riches, Pet Rose, Allsta Bouquet, Meatow Flowers, or any other of his per-fumes, and you will be delighted.

HUDSON TUTTLE lectures on subjects pertaining to general reform and the science of Spiritualism. At-tends funerals. Telegraphic address, Ceylon, O. P. O. address, Berlin Heights, Ohio.

DR, Price's Flavoring Extracts require much less in quantity, and when used in cakes, puddings, etc., makes them delicious.

SEALED LITTERS answered by R. W. Flint, No. 1327 Broadway, N. Y. Terms: \$2 and three 5 cent postage stamps. Money refunded if not answered. Send for explanatory circular.

THERE is baking powders sold in bulk for br. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is not his. The genuine is in cans only.

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.

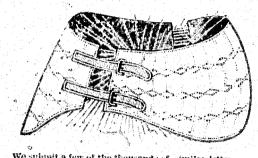
CURES EVERY CASE OF PILES.

### Lassed to Spirit-Life.

Passed to spirit life in White Cloud, Kamias, on the 22nd day of August, 1883, Daniel Morrison, aged sixty hine years and seven months, of disea o of the bladder.



This powder never varies. A marvel of parity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the mailitude of low test, short weight, alum or phesphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royat, BARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N. Y.



We submit a few of the thousands of similar letters we are reactiving from those who have worn our Magnetic Shields. We ask caudid minds to consider whether this is convincing evidence or not. We claim for our Shields, virtues possessed by no other healing the apentic agent. The pow r Imparted is MacKettsM. Scientists now admit that Magnetism is a force a power, and may be shotled up, "stored away" and held in the magnet. The moment these magnetics come in co-tact with the body they give of a powerful stream of magnetic life, warmth, power that vitalizing energy. South making it what it should be, the moment these in the bland making it what it should be, the moment fue way. The bland making it what it should be, the moment fue way. We know our discritions are strong when we claim we can and do cure fuentions are strong when we claim we can and do cure for Atsia, Constantly magnetize the block, cause it to expel mention mathematics. The proof to sustain all we claim in the market is should be the or mark of the body. These for Atsia, constantly magnetize the block, cause it to expel mention mathematics. Particular and "fights thiscase" of the Kisneys, but we have the proof to sustain all we claim and the *Viring* with sees to testify. All the power in the knowledge of mark cause. Weakness, Nervous bebuilty, *Lost Vitalico* and all decamements of the Petele corgans and vige-a either in math or femilie. Prove and built, while to these whose manes we publick. Prove and have chaine the reaction and the decline back. Prove and built, while to these whose manes are publick. Prove and built, while to these whose manes are publick. Prove and built, while to these whose manes are publick. Prove and built, while to these whose manes are publick. Prove and have chaine who we chaine the decline we be the publick. Prove the built, while to these whose manes are publick. Prove and the we chain the the mane there decline whether the evidence is conclusive.

### A Remarkable Case of "Bright's Discase" of the Kidneys.

From a well known and popular gentleman of San Fran-cisco for many years a U.S. Government Detective well and favorably known in several Western Stmes. Now a member of Police Force of San Francisco, Gal. Read his letter:

DENVER, Col., Aug. 3046, 1883. The Chicano Machine Surelle Coupany, Gentlement Lied that I owe to you and humanity of strength of my sy-perione in the us of your Weight's draws, of the klinews, by each weight with *Reight's draws* of the klinews, My each weight and the transfer of the most de-indicates several years with *Reight's draws*, of the klinews, My each weight and the transfer of the most de-toornable fortune in treatment and medicines, but contran-ed to fail until 1 for over seventy-five points in weight, my helps were so swelled that the skin burst dopen, my voice so weight few and difficulty, I made myself understood, could walk but few roles at any one time, my which a states and physicians that I must soon die. In this unfavorable condition, with liftle hope of relief, I put on your Magnetic Shields. In a few days I experienced a change for the better DENVER, Col., Aug. 30th, 1883. condition, with little hope of relief, 1 put on your Magnatue Shields. In a few days I experienced a change for the better E is now less than two months since 1 commenced wearing the shields and an much other than for years the swelling in my less has disapteared, my kidneys an natural, no more pain, no more short breath, can walk without fatigue and am gaining every day. I feel confident of a complete cure. No longue can express the gratifuel I feel for having found such a remedy as your Magnetic Shields. My home is in San Francisco, California. You can refer to me any time, No. 1100 Market St. Denver, Aug. 30, 1883. H. A ROBERSTON.

### Another severe case of Lame Back and Kidney disease enred.

HONEY CREEK, WIS., July 19th, 1883. MAGNETIC SHELD CO. In reply to yours will say I have not felt so well for three years as at present. The Belt I got of you six months are base entirely cured me. Have not had an acho or part in my back since the first three days after I put it on. I would not take \$160,00 for my Belt. Fully yours. CHARLES A. BLAKE.

KETCHUM, IDARO AUGUST 15, 1888.

5

From James & Clark, the well known Author, Poet and singer, author of Beautiful Hills, &c., &c.

MINEAPOLIS, MINEA, April 21st, 1988. DEAE POCTOR. I must tell yob that I caucht cold in my ibroat and head commits here and last night i was all stopped up and coughing walle in hed. I finally I dd my good wife, who is here with me, that I would fry the threat soled and head cap. I got up put them on, and in 16 primutes was askep, and this moning awake with my cold completely (one, It is wonderful. I never had such a sudden restora-tions not even with the aid of a Turkish Bath. Yourd Turky, J. & CLARE.

#### Patienta & Constanting Live Patient. MILLANGTON, MICH., July 2400, 1880.

Multishoron, Mich., July 24th, 1880. Dr. Ehrenhen, - I expect you wont or how that very stubleorn Chronic Patient of yours's progressing. I on happy to be able to tell you that I have improved a great deal since I left (breaga five weeks ago. With the ex-ception of the old pain in my right side, I consider myself nearly well. I wear my Belt day and night and the Year through the day. I do not know how I could get along with-out the Shields. When I food bad I pat on all the garments and they give me new life. My lungs are very much strong er and the tenderness has entirely left them. I must fell you if you have not discovered it, that your Mag-netic Shields have a most beneficial effect on desagreeable dispositions. If all husbands who have fitterners' would the un-known. I think i shall have some enstoners here for you With Eindest regard and deepest gratitude I am Mids. LT LU MANNING. Residence: 1724 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

CHAGREN FALLS, OHIO, August 27th, 1885. CHAGELS FALLS, OHIO, August 27th, 1983. C. I. THA HER, M. D. *Inear Sites*. I have been testing your Head Bland and have had the best of results. Mr. Carver and wife have also had best of results with your sittelds; they have given them a trial and find them all you resonanced Mr Garver being treadded with spinal Headache and Mrs. Carver with Sick Headache, and were both cured in a few hours. You can refer to them any time, at solon, obta. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Carver. I am happy to say it has done areat curves for fac. My vitality was all gone, not hungs very weak and heart trenthe for over 20 years, cold feet and hants and even hold reflag me how had I looked. I was isoiner into Consumption as fast as I could when I put the shifts of a hid now I am able to do my own work. Washing which I had not done for over two years. I am anxious to donal'I can for the shields. Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

#### Very common results from wearing Ins Ics.

ALSEINDERS, APPLER, Aug. 24th, 1953

ALSTINUTED, OPIN, Aug. 1918, 1853 Du. C. I. THACHER, *Dur. Seit.* - Your Beit for my hushand has enced his Lann Back. Of face hear shoping in it and it has done me a great deal of gend. I am actisted from the benefit we have receiven that if i had one of the Jackega it would do me more good that if i had one of the Jackega have not had one good they a charm. I can frantfully say shows and they have acted like a charm. I can frantfully say and they have good third's sleep until I work the m. and I can scargely get sleep enough day or maint now. For which you have my heartfelt thanks. Austinderse, dian. MES. N. M. THERALS Aus-titafer Bir. Ligafte Mats. N. SI. THERITAL.

#### From Blake & Son, Wagon Makers.

HARVARD, BLESSON, Buly 21-1 1483. MAASSER SHELD CO., Gentlement, In 1974 to Sours will as: Mother would not take \$200,00 for her leader. Yours Truty, J. C. BLAKE

CHANGMAN WING, WING, ALLE. 13, "HE. DEAR Stit. - I can say after using the Jucket this long they pre-doing me perceptible good and I hope they may configu-until Tain well. Shall try and induce others to try the reme-dy. Very Respectfully, A is a protocol

### J E. J. FERRY.

From a Chicago merchant firm of Chivill & Len v. 154 N. Wells street.

#### CHIEVANIO, Jun. 3, 188 M.

(iii) Add, Jan. 3, 1883.
Da. THACHER, France Str. - Some time last spring your Magnetic Shields were resonanceded to me by my july scheme for rheatnatism in the laps and unklest of regard it as one of the best oper employed in the spectral scheme filly related it as one of the best oper employed it was affected of the chemical scheme in they imported a wery affectable conce of warmiliant in they imported a wery affectable conce of warmiliant they imported a wery affectable conce of warmiliant they imported that affect weather them for donet they perfect use of my limbs.
Yery Truly Yours, ANO, P. LENNEX.

FROM A MERCHANT.

EINARTON, WES, June 5th, 1 and. MACKETHI MILLD Co., Sonta:- The Belt came has abla

On Saturday evening the campers gave him a reception at the cottage of Mr. Bond, at which A. B. French presided. Hudson Tuttle gave some interesting and humorous reminlogg responded in his usual felicitous manner.

Everything promises the grandest future to the Cassadaga movement. The contracts for nearly thirty new cottages have been made during the week, to be in readiness for next year; and improvements in all directions are being pushed forward. The banks of the lake are being beautified, streets cleared, and with the proposed hotel enlargement the crowds of next year will find nothing wanting for their comfort or convenience. On one or two days the eager crowds have exceeded the provisions made for them. ' It will not again occur, however heavily the incoming trains may be loaded.

The election of new officers passed off pleasantly, the old management being retained with the exception of Mr. Bond, of Willoughby, O., being elected a director, and Miss Lang as Secretary in place of Mr. Buell, who resigned on account of ill health.

The movement could find none for President and Vice-President more self-sacrificing and devoted than Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore. We trust that one resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board will be further considered. I refer to the move to cut down the hemlocks on the grounds. It is true some of these great trees, now exposed to the winds. endanger the coftages, but take the magnificent group by the gate-as yet no such objection can be urged against them, and if the plans suggested be carried out, the most that can be said is, that if they fall, they will break the other trees, which they will do now when cut.

A more splendid group of trees never grew tall, straight, like mighty columns, tinted with cool grey and soft brown, it is worth a trip of a hundred miles to see them and the beautiful birches. We cry, Oh! woodman spare the trees! You can cut them down in a day, but these grand-works of centuries you never can replace.

The children have been under the care of Miss Hattie Myers, and on every hand we heard her praise. The weekly entertainments given by the children have been among the most pleasurable of the camp. She is an indefatigable worker. After the final closing of the camp, with many a farewell to friends, warm and true, we were driven by Mr. Skidmore in his carriage to his beautiful home in Laona, five miles away. The road-lay along the shore of the lake, and over the high hills from whose summits the grandest scenery presented itself .- At a point 800 feet above Lake Erie; here some eight miles away, he pointed out to us a spring which flowed south into Cassadaga Lake, and thence to the gulf of Mexico, and not 150 feet further Nowed another spring into Lake Erie. In fact there is a house on this great dividing ridge, the rains falling one side of which flow into the gulf, and the other into the lake. The next morning, our dear friend. Dr. Phillips, called with his carriage and gave us a pleasant ride of half a mile to hihouse overlooking the village of Fredonia. On one side the graveled carriage way mend them. This is a weed reaches out into the level country, but on the only in barren soil.-Hughes.

fragments of the leaves of tobacco, of chamomile flowers, etc.

The recent agitation for the building of an additional ship canal between the Mediteriscences of the early days, about 30 years passed, when Kellogg, French and himself went out to lecture under the control of their ing a canal through Palestine, commencing spirit guides. Mrs. Tuttle gave a poem, and brief speeches were made by Mrs. Lillie, Mrs. Brigham, Mr. Bond and Mr. Smith. Mr. Kel-of the river Jordan a distance of about 25 miles, thence down the valley of the Jordan into and through the Dead Sea, about 150 miles, thence southerly along through the

sands of the Waddy Arabah, about 100 miles to the head of the Gulf of Akabah an arm of the Red Sea- in all about 275 miles.

The Royal Humane Society, in its recently issued report, gives the following advice to swimmers and bathers: "Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue, or from any othercause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, it causes a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet. Bathe when the body is warm, proyided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water; leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness."

Dr. John Roche, an English physician who has had Temarkable experiences, gives as his conclusion that cholera is purely and simply a specific fever, only inferior in its ravages to yellow fever, and closely allied to it. Cholera has a period of incubation varying from two to fourteen days; prone to attack the enervated and those subject to depression from any cause. It is contagious, and liable to occur periodically about every ten years in some parts of India. It seems to have visited the British Isles about every sixteen years, and as the period has elapsed since the last outbreak, it is more than likely to occur this year. Those persons who indulge in no enervating habits, and take nothing internally which would arrest the secretions nor too. drastically stimulate them, and partake of nothing which is highly fermentable, may safely feel that they are cholera-proof during an epidemic.

Pedantry crams our ears with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.-Colton.

Deference is the most delicate, the most indirect and the most-elegant of all compliments,-Shenstone.

Silence never shows itself to so great an affvantage as when it is made the reply to cal-

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy and temperance the best physic.-Charron.

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the appropation of the man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools. Steele.

It may be remarked, for the comfort of honest poverty, tl at avarice reigns most in those who have but few good qualities to recommend them. This is a weed that will grow

canced and gradified him for entrance upon an advanced position foreafter. In the family circle he was genial and kind, often convey-ing to me messages he clobned to have received from the solutis, in no include gradient to grady although fruit-ful in innocent and mainly amuschments. He was loved and respected by all who know hum, exemplary in all the relations of life, he endeared binaself to all his associates. He was at-tacked fifteen weeks before he deed, during which the he al-mate constrainty cathered the second path in a murphus gat nact constantly suffered the severest pain; no murnurs es, caped his lips but with a firm reflance upon the faith he had, that all would be well with him as soon as his suffering was over, he passed beyond the vell. His only regret at leaving was expressed frequently to bis wife that he could not take her with him. F. M. K.

### Spiritualist Meeting.

The Central New York Association of Spiritualists will hold The Central New York Association of Spiritualists will node their semi-annual and the Georgetown annualt meeting in Timothy Brown's Hall, in Georgetown, Madison County, N.Y., on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 22nd and 23rd, commencing at one oclock: Mrs. Amelia H. Colby, and J. Frank Batter are engaged to speak. A free platform and free speech is our

Hotel accommodations at reduced rates. All are invited to come and bring their baskets of lunch, and enjoy a social MRS. B. A. HALA, Secretary, Lee Center, N. Y. E. F. BEALS; West Winfield, N. Y. Aug 12, 1883. feast.

Spiritual Meetings in Brooklyn and New York.

CHURCH OF THE NEW SPIRITUAL DISPENSATION, Clinton below Myrtle Ave., Brookiyn, N. Y. Inspirational preaching by Walter Howell every Sunday at 8 and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday school for old and young, 10:20 A. M. Ladies Ald Society every Wednesday at 2 and the Young People's Sociable at 7:30 P. M. The Psychic Fraternity meets every Saturday at 7:30. All meet at the Church and sents free. A. H. DAILEY. President.

The Friday evening Conferences will be held at the Church of the New Spiritual Dispensation on Clinton Avenue, between Syrife and Park Avenue, at 3:30 P. M

Mediums Meeting, Chicago.

Mrs. S. F. DeWolf, trance speaker, and Mrs. Isa Wilson Porter, test medium, will conduct The Spiritual Light Seek-ers' and Mediums' Meeting, every Sunday at 3 P. M., in Prof. Lester's Academy, 610 Lake Street. - Good music, good arats, and a light, cool and pleasant hall. Spiritual paper- for sale at the hall.

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NEW REMEDY COMPANY.

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\$250 A MONTH. Ag'ts wanted. 90 best cell-ing articles 1- the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

From another grateful patient who has worn the Shields for Kudney disease. These living witnesses are happy to testi-fy to truth. Our Belts never fail to give satisfaction to the

CENTRALIA, WIS., Aug. 25, 1883.

CENTRALIA, WIS., Aug. 25, 1883. DR. C. I. THACHER.—Dear Six—For the past twenty-two years thave been more or less tranbled with Kidney com-plaint and have used atmost every medicine that was ever recommended to me for that disease, but found no relief. Was almost discouraged. My life seemed a burden. Last winter I purchased a Magnetic Beit and insoles from my sen, J. E. Carey. Since that time I have been a different woman. Words can't express the foy 1, feek for having my health re-stored again, and I owe it all to those two articles that I now pussess, which I would not give for five times their cost. As soon as odd weather comes I intend toput on a Jackef. Yours Respectfully, Centralia, Wis, Aug. 25, 1883.

Read again; from a Hardware Merchant of Chippewa Falls, W18.:

Falls, Wis.: W H. CAREY, ESQ. Agent Magnetic Shield Co. Centralia, Wis-*Dear Sizz*-Allow me your attention for a short time while I try to express my feeling toward the MANNETIC BELT and Insoles I bought from you and of all the brack I rees by red from them. I had suffered for nearly three years with pains in my back and sides and have had treatment from six of our best doctors which cost me a great deal of money with-pains in in y back and sides and have had treatment from six of our best doctors which cost me a great deal of money with-pains in the past three works since wearing the Shields. My eyes are doing finely. I believe it will strengthen them enough so that I can Ly my glasses aside soon. I and entirely pleas-ed with the shields and hone you with have good success in selling them. I have been speaking with twenty (20) of your customers and they all speak in the bighest terms of the shields. If any parties wish to refer to me I will be glad to answer them at any time. From one of your will will be glad to answer them at any time. From one of your will where, Chippewa Falls, Wis. P. M. DICALRE. Chippewa Falls, Wis, P. M. DICAIRE.

SHALERSVILLE PORTAGE CO., ORIO, July 18, 1883.

SILAS CROCKER. Boston, June 18th, 1883.

Boston, June 18th, 1883. DR. THACHER.—Dear Sir:—I am very glad to hear you think your Shields will help my friend. For my post I have never enjoyed such good health before. I take no the dieline and find I can do twice the work I used to do before wearing the Shields, with less fatigue. My sister also has used your MAGNETIC SHIELDS with equally good results a id will write you soon. I could say much more for your Shields but can-not find words to express myself. Hoping you will excuse this short letter I remain Yours Truly, G L. WELLS, Emerson Plano Factory, 576 Washington St., Boston, Mass,

Another case of Epileptic Fits. Read the youny lady's let.

NORTHPORT, MICH , July 19, 1883.

NORTHPORT, MIGH, July 10, 1883. DB, C. I. THACHER, *Dear Sir:* I hope you will excuse me for not answering your kind letter before. I thought I would wait and see what effect the Magnetic Jacket would have on me and I have been quite busy of late. The Jacket is spfendidi. I have worn it as directed until-past two we ks, kid it aside on account of warm weather. I have not had a single fit since I put the Jacket on and sleep so good with the Head Band on; but the pain returns to my head sometimes. I feel as if I never could thenk you enough tor your kindness and the good the Jacket has dene-me. Hoping to hear from you again. May God's blessing rest upon you is my fervent prayer. rest upon you is my fervent prayer. I Remain Yoors Truiy MISS LENA BAUMBERGER. Northport, Lebanon Co., Mich.

From the Rev'd II. Totman of Cassadaga. N. Y.: CASSADAGA, N. Y., Jan. 25th, 1888.

CASSADAGA, N. Y. Jan. 25th, 1883. MAGNETIC SHIELD Co., Chicago, Ili., — Dear Messres: — Per-mit me to express my gratitude for learning by Dr. T. D. Phillips, your ägent in Cassadaga, N.Y., of your Magnetic goods and the happy result by testing some of them. On the 13th day of tast December, when I was completely prostrat-ed. confined to my house, suffering from the kidney com-plaint with malasial prostration. I produce diver and Kidney shield, and have worn them ever since, night and day, with a few exceptions, with untoid benefit At first, the pressure was quite sover on my head out it ason felt a new element through my whole system giving life and vigor to every por-it not my body. When I awoke in the oblat the somsation I were on a head of down with the next pleasant warmit that I had ever experienced. The Shield has became a part cas it seems) of myself. I could no scare it for any consideration. I enjoy its warming, lifelike impartation every day, which renders me to keep about town and some of the time in the workshop though I am in my 78th year. REV, H. TOTMAN.

and I put it off at shee and must say i an very many preserv with it - 1 must distely feit the warm, strengthening effects and has night slept the best I have in four weeks. Enclosed and draft for Beit. Please acknowledge. Yours Truly, W. E. BABCOCE.

FENTRALIA, WIN. AUGUST 2188, 1888.

CENTRALIA, WIS, August 31st, 1883. CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIFLD CO., Gentlonent, You ask for my experience with your Magnetic Shields. Language can-not express to you that which I have proved. From the time I first procured a Beit last winter to the proceed I have en-poyed better health than for years before. I have u ed and sold your Shields to the extent of several thousand dollars worth, and have never had one single complaint against them. I am selling them to all my own relatives and per-sonal triends, and can send you a strong Testimonial from every one of them. My wife, mother and brother, who are now wearing them, will tell you more than I can, but I atsure you the Magnetic shields have plenty of Triends here and throughout the towns where I travel. You are at likerty to r. fer to us at any time, as I cannot say enough for the Shields. Yery Respectfully, J. E. CAREY. Centralia, Wis, Agent Bell Telephone Co.

Send to our Book and Paper and if you want warm feet, sound series him; sleep, new life and warmth in feet and limbs, send \$1.00 in letter for a pair of our Magnetle insoles. Warm feet is a great blessing in cold weather.

### CHICAGO MAGNETIC SHIELD CO.,

No. 6 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Manufactory 270 West Madison Street. We have branch offices and Agendes in the principal cities East and West.

### WANTED.

A regular Physician of good practice (a widower) and o middle age, desires to correspond with a lady who is a be-liever in Spiritualism (with a view matrimonial). She must not be over 38 years of are and respectable. I am a spirita-alist in behef and desire a companion of the some behef. Carrespondence confidential. Address Lock Box No. 36, Ord, Valley Co., Nob. Correspondence Valley Co., Neb.

### "WHEN I GO.

Mrs. S. A. Van Blarcom's beautiful cong. A favorite with the Spirits, who sing it aloud, and at the same time insert their own words, play it upon the guitar, show bright lights, white robes and spirit faces, as can be testified to by presons in about every state in they inlow, is a fine circle and family song, quartette, with plano or organ accompaniment. Price 40 cents. For sale at the office of the Religio-Philosophical Journal. ournal.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything class r this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first four. The froad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely bure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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By JOHN S. FARMER.

By JOHN S. FARMER. Canon Wilberforce specially commended this book at the CHURCH CONGRESS held at Newcastlo-on-Type, in October, 1881, in the following terms: "The exact position claimed at this moment by the warmest advocates of Spiritualism is set forth ably and eloquently in a work by J. S. Farmer and call-ed "A New Basis of Bellet," which without necessarily en-dorsing, I commend to the perusal of my brethren." Price 30 cents, postage 2 cents.

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It gives full instructions how to Mesmerize and explains the connection this science has to Spiritualism. It is prenounced to be one of the most interesting books upon this important

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## SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

### Voices from the Leople, AND INFORMATION ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal "When the Angel Beckons Me Away."

#### BY O. W. DARNARIS.

The fear of death in the ages past. Its darkened shadow o'er man did cast---He dwelt in the realm of constant fear, That the "King of Terrors" must appear. And bear him off to the "Stygian Shore," But now in the light of a better day, "Abgels come and beckon him away."

The fear of the "Monster," grim and bold, Was the bane of life to young and old-He robled the mother of her prattling child. And left her with grief and frenzy wild-Ho robbed the husband of his darling wife, The hope and joy of his wedded life, But now when friends can no longer stay "Angels come and beckon them away."

He robled the groom of his loving bride, Then mocked his grief when he groaned and

eighed. Man shook with fear when he reached death's door;

Through it he passed to an unknown shore-Passed as he thought to a world of woe. A fathomless pit in the realms below— For it was not his, this "brighter day"— "Now the angels becken us away."

The fear of death is now fading fast, Its darkened shadow is gone at last— Man does not think of the terror dire. But yields up this life for one that's higher. Led by the angel up heights so far. Boyond the space of the learning star-And he goes with joy and not dismay, "For the angels beckon him away."

Wo'll meet again when this life is o'er, In the realms of bliss on the "shining shore." To those regions bright we all may go Where there is no death, no pain nor woe: To do my work here with righteous care. Will be for this future to prepare, So I may with gladness the call obey. "When the angel beckons me away."

#### A GEANT SIGELETON.

#### Discovery on a Farm in Indiana of the Rones of a Man of Gigantic Stature. 1

SHILDWILLE, Ind., Aug. 27. George Arnold. a farm hand in the employ of Franklin Boots, who lives about fifteen miles west of this city, made a dis-covery which has excited widespread interest in this county. The object of this interest is the skeleton of what snee was a man of gigantic proportions, which was uncovered in a gravel pit on Mr. Boots's farm. The skeleton was found in a sitting posture, facing the east, and about six feet beneath the surface. Some of the bones were hadly broken by a caving of the bank, but the chail and some of the larger bones. were taken out intact, and from them may be easily redized the gigantic stature of the being to whom they once gave support. A measurement of the shull from front to rear, the rule passing through the eve socket to the back of the head, shows it to have been about sixteen inches, while the breadth of the inferfor maxillary was eight and one-half inches, showing that the brain must have weighed from four and one-half to five pounds. Careful measurements of the other hones establish the fact that the man, when alive, was not less than nine feet in height and large in proportion. From the appearance of the teefh, which are very large, and do not show the slightest sign of decay, eithough they are worn down almost to the hones of the jaw, the man could not have been fast than for years old when he died, and, of course, he may have been much older. The bones of the lower jaw are very large and thick, showing an extent of muscular development in that organ which is far beyond anything of the present day. How long ago the body of this giant was interred where it was

### The Influence of Sound upon Health.

### The manifestation of any force is the result of mo-

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The manifestation of any force is the result of mo-tion induced by some previous force. Although sound is not generally spoken of as a force, as elec-tricity, magnetism, or light are mentioned, it is real-ly as much a force as any of these, though of a lower order of vibration. Because it is a lower or-der of vibration it has a powerful influence upon us through one of our physical senses. It is the re-port to our consciousness of various grades of matter in different starse of activity. In many cases where port to our consciousness of various grades of matter in different stages of activity. In many cases where we are so dull that we are unable to "sense" the presence of electricity or magnetism, we are con-scious of innumerable sounds and noises. I believe there are many trepidations of matter that we are conscious of in a mild way, that we do not recog-nize by the ear. I have been in the mountains when "all was still," but the sense of absolute silence was not of that overwhelming nature that one ex-neriences when in a deen mine, or a mile within periences when in a deep mine, or a mile within some dark cave. In the latter case it becomes op-pressive and seems to isolate the soul from all the visible universe, and one will, under such conditions have an impression as of falling through space where nothing is. Although we pay very little at-tention to many of the sounds or noises by which we are daily surrounded, a complete cessation of them would in time have a most disastrous effect.

would in time have a most disastrons effect. Even in the case of persons who are born deaf, while the car may be inert, they nevertheless feel sound to a greater or less extent. There is general-ly observant in the countenance of such unfortu-nates, a blank and vacant look, that if our sense of hearing were extingui-hed would attach to the en-tire race, and produce such modifying influences in time as would rob the human face of expression and majesty. The various sounds we hear have a profound effect upon our physical condition. How little credit is given to this potent factor of health, and yet sound is one of the most influential agencies in praducing discord or harmony in the human sysin producing discord or harmony in the human sysin pranucing discord of narmony in the human sys-tem. If can elevate the sentiments, nerve the arm with strength, quicken the circulation, or overshud-ow the mind with gloom and melancholy. Swayed by the markal music of war, how the courage rises and the heart beats with patriotic desire to achieve something for one's country. The whole frame is filled with strength and daring, and the soul is lifted above the fears of death. Before the "splitt-stirring dram" was invented, the Greeks and Roman's had their war songs that incited them to valor and rendered them insensible to pain as they charged amid

dered them insensible to pain as they charged and the carnage of battle. Again, how exhibit a some lively, tripping air, with its quick and pulsing notes that run through us in delirious motion. If our nerves are not yet dulled by age, the mind instinctively sets the body in motion and delights to keep time to the harmonious measure. In the young the feeling of joyous cestasy nearly lifts the spirit from the body, and finds pleas-ureable relief in the dance or waltz. Genteel dance-ine inscired by lively music, is a most healthful recing inspired by lively music, is a most healthful rec-rection, and if properly conducted, would be most salutary in cases of nervous disorders. Music as a remedial agent has never been sufficiently consid-ered. Judiciously employed it would prove a valu-able aid in removing maladies god also in preventing,

lisease. The influence of song in harmonizing different minds and bringing them into unison of action to accomplish some otherwise unattainable object, is well known; and its efficacy is well appreciated by our Methodist brothren who sing hymn after hymn to arouse that fervor of soul that would otherwise lie dormant. There has been much published lately in regard to prayer curves, setting forth the value of concerted action for the relief of disease by prayer. It is a great omission that no one has started a sing-ing curo, wherein the subject treated shall be har-monized again to all the conditions of health by the exalting influences of music and sympathy. The value of a kind, cheering, and loving voice in the sigk chamber is well understand; and it may be added that such voices are canally valuable in maintaining health. It is the tone that penetrates and haves either a sweet or harsh influence. Listen to the en-couraging accents of some mothers, as they influse endurance and patience into the little ones, and strengthem them by ferder modulation to hear their rough accidents.

As agreeable sounds event a healthful tendency and render the mind bouxant and active, not less do-discordant in est shock the nerves and distract tho temper. It would be an easy matter to throw a sens-itive person into insanity by the iteration of discordant sounds. A harsh and snarling tone or impatient and angry autoursts, are irritating and depressing often repeated throw a gioo

#### Letter from Ircland.

### To the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal:

The JOURNAL is at hand in due time, and is most refreshing to me after my arrival from the land of fruits and flowers; indeed, it is an antidote in this wilderness of confused theological ideas, where myswilderness of confused theological ideas, where mya-tery and blgotry rules supreme. It is now more than twenty years since I acquired the theological odium of being an infidel, and from this, together with a broken constitution, was under the necessity of seek-ing a more congenial and peaceful clime. Being of a sensitive nature, I sought that in other climes which was denied me in my native country, viz., free thought, free expression and truth, simple and pure. My Sunday school clothes were hardly cast off when my reasoning faculties assumed command, and waged war against supersition and blasphemy taught in the Christian Bible and other Christian works, which I now characterize as anti-Christian, being contrary I now characterize as anti-Christian, being contrary I now characterize as anti-thistian, being contrary to the teachings of Jesus and other good men; and having no one to sympathize with my forlorn condi-tion, but like one of old with every one's hand against me, I continued to grope through Egyptian and Roman darkness, reading many authors, sound and profane, both ancient and modern, and which demonstrated effectually the demoralizing influence of the Christian mythological orthodox doctrines. I have read the tenets, and visited the churches of all the sects in this country, viz, the Roman Catholic, Epis-copalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Indepen-dent, Darbrites, Unitarian, Quaker and the Jewish Synagogue. I found no rest in any of them for the sole of my feet and might have become a total wreck to materialism, were it not for proofs from immortal spirits gone before, consisting of visions and calls shortly before the departure of near relations for the mansions eternal in the heavens.

Although in foreign lands, yet my good guardian never forsook me. I was visibly visited by a loving mother and sister with fond embraces, while in New Zealand and America, who when in the earthly body were the last to reprove me for infidelity. Now, just fancy the thousand of thoughts and of unparalleled mental struggles to cast aside all the superstition, idelatry and blasphemy enveloped in the darkness of the Christian sects and churches until the good JournAL came to my assistance together with other good works on Spiritualism, by which, I trust I am progressing in knowledge of the truth. My most incere desire is that the knowledge of the truth may sincere desire is that the knowledge of the truth may by some means be imparted to the anti-Christians of this benighted country. As cause and effect must harmonize mentally and physically, we can easily, demonstrate from the state of society what the real cause of rebellion is. Who amongst the Christian churches teaches man's responsibility? Who, I beg-to ask? Not one; just take the two leading church-es as representatives: The Roman Catholic church has auricular confession and gives full absolution and indulgences for some small consideration, and the Beformed Edisconal has public Reformed Episcopal has public and private confes-sion, with public and private absolution, with a wel-come return for backsliders. Only believe in their mythological orthodoxy and how many happy saints are sent off from the stake, the gilbet and the halter who, if opportunity offered, would again rob, muyder, etc. Only consider the effect of the vicarious atone-ment, sacrificial offerings and church ceremonics, with all the degrees of lescer and greater prophets to confer benefits and favors on faithful followers. How many of the choicest and ablest of our population are maintained by the public purse as military and legal professors, to keep law and order in this and other Christian countries, as counteracting influences to anti-Christian teaching! The whole Christian doctrine is interwoven by a mystical mythology with-

doctrine is interwoven by a mystical mythology with-out law or order, as perpetuated by a semi-savage priesthood from the carliest date of churchism, com-mencing with the sacrifice of variants and human heings, from Abel to the present, as recorded in the Christian Bible, to appeare the wrath of their God. If one only carefully reads all the sacrifices and offerings in Palestine in the days of David and his concorres be much to gravity surprised for the days accessors, he must be greatly surprised to find where all the cattle were raised. Surely, not in Palestine; and again, how much time and money, worse than wasted, in otherings to build churches and support an ambitious and avaricious priesthood. Had half the time and money been applied to the cultivation of our moral faculties and physical wants, what different and happy results:

THOS. G. POYNTON. Kilmoyle Corboy, Edgeworthstown, Longford Co. Ireland.

Second Sight.

### Salting the Bible.

They have a practice in mining regions which is known as "salting a claim." When it is desirable to enhance the value of a piece of property offered for sale or to entice miners to any special locality, with the view of diverting attention from richer deposits, the ground is sown with gold to an extent to make it sufficiently attractive. The unsuspecting explorer washes out with his pan the gold thus sown, and forms his estimate of the richness of the deposit ac-cordingly. It is only later that he learns that the gold cordingly. It is only later that he learns that the gold

bad to be put in before it could be taken out. Strangely enough, a similar practice has also pre-vailed in dealing with the Bible. It has been salted with texts and interpolations which did not belong to the original soil. A very important part of the work of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament was to detact and sitt out these interpola-Testament was to detect and sift out these interpola-tions. A familier example of such interpolation is found in I. John 5:7, in the common text, "For there are three that bear record in heaven, the Fath-er, the Word, and the Holy Ghost; and these three are one." This text formed no part of the original Epistle. The object of its insertion is perfectly evi-dent. The doctrine of the Trinity was not found in the New Testament. It was necessary to put it in before it could be taken out. For many years, this text was triumphantly quoted as conclusive proof of a doctrine which some of its most eminent defenders have since confessed cannot be found taught within the lids of the Bible. When the science of which the has of the Blole. When the science of textual criticism rose to a greater degree of perfec-tion, the spurious origin of this text was discovered and exposed. The doxology in the Lord's Prayer, the passage about the descent of the angel troubling the pool of Bethesda, (John 5:3,4), the concluding twelve verses of Mark 16:3–20, and the tradition in Long  $\frac{163}{52}$  Cdt con other instruction of the tradition in John 7:53-8:11, are other instances of interpolation; while there are a vast number of additions of words while there are a vast number of additions of words and clauses, resulting from mistakes or amplification in quotation, the glosses of scholiasts and commen-tators. Before the revisers could translate the text, they were obliged to wash out, as far as possible, the corruptions. No one can maintain that the Greek text they adopted is perfectly pure, but it is undoubledly a great improvement in this respect over that of the received the text, they appeared the text.

Then, having purified the text, it was necessary to purify the translation. The reader has only to turn to his copy of the common English version, and ob-serve the excess of italies and note the misleading chapter-titles and head-lines, to see how much the Bible has been salted with words and phrases in King James's version which formed no part of the original text.

But here, is another method of salting the Bible, which is quite as mischievous. It is to impute to it doctrines and dogmas derived from traditions,creeds. and commandments of men, and to teach them as if they were scripturally and divinely, authoritative, when few, if any, Biblical texts can be adduced to support them. A striking example of this method of treating the Bible is found in the doctrine of infant baptism. Jesus, according to the record, called little children unto him and blessed them. He did not haptize them; his disciples did not haptize them. Jesus bimself was not haptized until he was of ma-ture years. The only cases of haptism mentioned are those of adults, or those who were sufficiently mature "to heliove," There is no command relating to infant baptism in the New Testament. The doc-trine cannot be found in the Bible until it has first been read into it. To what a frightful and extraordi-nary extent this importation was carried is seen in the intervent bickness this destine. This have subsequent history of this doctrine, which we have referred to in another part of the editorial page. When the rite of baptism, instead of being-simply a as the means of regeneration and a passport to sal-vation, its efficiency was extended to children as well as to adults. What was first simply a service of onsecration became a superstitious charm for opening the gates of heaven. The words of Jesus, "suffer little children to come unto me," were interpret-ed to mean that infants pust be haptized, in order to be saved! In the Romish and Lutheran Church, this superstition still continues; and a Congregational council has just declined to install a minister who, though willing to perform this consecrating service properly, refused to ascribe to it any greater signifi-

Thus, the Bible has been sown not only with words, phrases, and paragraphs which did not be-long to the original, but it has also been salted with doctrines, traditions, implications, and inferences which do not harmonize with its spirit. Much of this sat, has lost its savor, and "it is henceforth good



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PREPARED BY

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uncarthed, or to what tribe or nation he belonged when he trid the earth in all the majesty of his strength, it is impossible to cay, but it must have been ages ago, as all the indications show that the suit where the remains were discovered had not been disturbed for many generations. Steps have been taken to have casts undo of the hones, and they will he placed either in the State collection or some of our college muscuus.

#### Reverse in a Claurela-Yarrel.

To some, this scene would produce and thoughts Friends, relations, husband, wife, child lie burked here, torn by Death from their homes and kindred, perhaps never to meet again. How sorrowful must he the mother's heart, when she lays her darling child in the cold earth! how sad the husband's, when his dear wife lies silently beneath the sod! They may hope to see them hereafter, but how vague the hope; How unsatisfying!

To such I would impart confort. I would tell them to cease mourning; the mother, that she will once more clasp her nursing in her arms; the hus-band, that his wife will still be his companion in the Hereafter. They are awaiting their advent in the Summer-land, and with out-stretched hands will they welcome them, when they have finished their earth-journey.

To me, the thoughts engendered by my visit to this church-yard are hopeful and soul-inspiring. In the bir i's song, in the flowering blossoms, I hear the glad assurance of a happy existence hereafter. All speak to me of a God's loving care and forgiveness. Think not these dead are gone from you for ever; souls, unfettered by peristable clay, -expand, an I, like a bird that has escaped from its eage, the soni gains freedom, and knows not again the heaviness and weariness that weighed it shown infore.

Mother, your laby is still with you even now, although you know it not. Do you not feel its soft lit-tle arms round your neck-its baby kiss? Mourn no longer, but rather be glad, that your little one is with God, and an inhabitant of that beautiful home, where neither sin nor sorrow can enter, but where all is iny and gladness.

Some graves are decked with flowers, others for-gotten, but nature has taken them under her care, and has covered them with wild luxuriance. Here the material body lies confined in a small space, but the coul is free!

Blessed thought! The gate of Death is Life, life sternal and complete-life in its fullest sense. "Come ye loved of my Father, possess the Kingdom prepared for you."-LUCRETIA in Medium and Daybreak.

### A Test.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

I aund you a test that I received through the mediunsing of a dear friend of mine, whose name I will not mention. On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1st, I brought my planchette into requisition. Finally it wrote, "Farewell." My friend then began to "discern spirits," said it seemed as though she looked through large opera glass, which, I think meant that what was shown to her was at a distance. She saw blood, and "many sad faces." The initials, "T. J. and H.," were shown her. She saw the body of a man, lying prostrate; she said: "He resembles our friend E." Next was shown a cloud from which peered a face, "looking lko A." said my friend. That affordate "looking like A.," said my friend. That atternion we received a paper with the account of the terrible we received a paper with the account of the terrible railroad disaster in New York, in which H. was kill-ed! He was a dear friend of the medium's husband, who marked the account of the disaster and sent it to us. My friend Edd, "Mr. H. did somewhat resemble our friend E. The initials T. and H. are certainly in Mr. H.'s name; but I do not know about the J." The next day I got a letter which stated that our dear friend A. whose face my friend had "discerned" in a cloud, had just died in a hespital for the insane! As our friend A. possessed a bright, clear mind, and had been in seeming health but a short time before this, the news was a complete suprise and shock, and the the news was a complete surprise and shock, and the test cannot possibly be accounted for by saying that "it was in our minds," for nothing could have been further from our thoughts. I am willing that you publish the above, if you wish. L. C. B. GAULT. Caldwell Prairie, Wis.

ever life that invites diseased conditions, as sultry vapors conduce to mould and decay. Shocking sounds, notably startling peals of thunder, are a severe strain upon the nerves of sensitive persons. I know a lady who was prostrated after every great storm, who otherwise was spirited and courageous. It should be considered then that sound does not stop at the ear in its effect, in simply recognizing its character or detecting its source. It ponetrates the being and arouses sentiment, stimulates action, quickens the being, and by its nature can either ex-alt the soal or contribute to its misery and suffering. The voice striking against the sensitive disk of the telephone is converted into magnetic and electrical vibrations that arouse every atom of their metalic conductors into responsive action. So the different sounds that strike the human ear are converted into nervous action, that may electrify the whole soul with elevated sentiments that aid in sustaining the physical well being; or they may be so discordant in bature as to induce, disease and instead of the pleas-ure of health the condition of the sufferer will cor-

respond to "Sweet bells jangled. Harsh, and out of tone."

I would not produce the impression that music is a universal panacea for disease, but that it is a valuable aid in the preservation of health, as bathing or exercise would be. Other things being equal, that family will need a physician least that cultivates harmony by the aid of good music engaged in by every member of the household. Under such spiritualizing culture, the interior perceptions can become so acute and refined that one may be able to say as Virginius, when he bends over the prostrate form of his murdered daughter and questions her with a father's love:

\* "I heard a voice so low

That nothing comes 'twist it and slience." C. H. MURHAY. Louisville, Col.

### 5. etter from Brooklyn. N. Y.

In the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

You were a little premature in your editorial. "Change of Base," It is true that the regular societies in New York and Brooklyn have "folded their tents and silently stole away" to the camp meet-ings; that their halls are silent; that the trance and other mediums who were wont to astonish and delight different ones have mostly migrated, but the prople are here yet in fair numbers, and they insist propie are nore yet in fair numbers, and they insist that Spiritualism shall not die, nor even slumber. So in New York Mr. F. W. Jones has started a Me-dium's Meeting, at Frobisher Hall, 25 East 14th Street, which has been well attended. The inten-tion is to keep on whether the weather be hot or well. Success to them say L. L. Breathen be done cold. Success to them, say I. In Brooklyn, a con-ference has been started at the corner of 22nd St., and 5th avenue, emphatically a new region for Spiritualism, and the conference bids fair to be a complote success. Mr. Swachaner has just started a new Conference at Stella Hall, in Bedford avenue. near Myrtle, holding its first meeting last Sunday evening. Among the speakers on that occasion was Mr. Cushing, one of your correspondents, who at the end of a really good speech astonished the audience by declaring that Jesus Christ, needed a medium specially consecrated and reserved for him, and that he (Mr. C.) was that medium. The audience did

not seem startled. I guess they thought him mistaken. I had almost forgotten to say that the Church of the New Spiritual Dispensation is also kept open Sunday evenings, Judge Dailey having en-gaged Miss Beecher to supply the pulpit every Sunday evening. I am told she has small but enthusiastic audiences; that her ministrations are much liked, every one speaking well of them. Who the Judge has engaged for the fall campaign is not yet known.

I have seen a booklet issued from your office, en-I have seen a bookiet issued from your once, en-titled, "Home Circles, How to Investigate Spiritual-ism," and Mr. Bundy's bold challenge to would be exposers, etc. I have read it with much interest, and shall get as many as I can to do likewise. I am glad that Spiritualism is now tending to Organiza-tion to effort for expansion for purity and certainty tion, to effort for expansion, for purity and certainty in manifestation, and Mr. Bundy has done another service to the cause by issuing a pamphlet so full of instruction for the investigator, of rebuke for the impostor, of bold, clear announcement of truth. D. M. C.

The following account of his own abnormal ex-perience was related to me by Dr. Macaldowica genleman of large practice in the Staffordshire Potteries, whom I have known for some years, "One night, in the summer of 1882, I was repos-

ing, after a call to a patient, at about one A. M. My brain was in a somewhat excited state in conse-quence of having been called up for several suc-cessive nights, and when I lay down in bed I fell into a kind of lethargy, without losing consciousness of all around me, and in a way quite distinct from dreaming, I saw myself following a woman with a candle through several low-roofed, dark-panelled rooms in a house that I did not know. The vision seemed barely finished, when my night-bell rang, and I was called up to attend the patient of another medical man, at an old public-house in Stoke, where I had never been. I was received at the door by a woman with a candle, and was led through several rooms, corresponding in their general features to those I had seen in my vision, to the patient's chamber.

"About a month after the foregoing, precisely the same state of things occurred again. I had been harassed in like manner by repeated nightly calls, and was resting after returning from one, when I had a vision of myself running along the line accompanied by several railway porters. Immediate-ly afterwards my bell rang, and I was called to at-tend a man cryshed by a frain about a quarter of a mile from Stoke station; and had to walk along the side of the line accompanied by several railway officials.

"The experience of a prescient faculty which I had in these two instances enabled me to realize the pos-sible truth of a tradition with which I had been fa-miliar from childhood, having repeatedly heard it from my mother. "My grandmother lived at Aberdeen, and her

brother was assistant in a jeweller's shop in Lon-don. One night he dreamt that an ill-looking man came into the shop when he was alone and asked to look at some rings. He say that the man managed to secrete one of the rings, and when he was going away without purchasing, the assistant charged him with the theft and made him restore the ring.

"The following day at dinner time the assistant was left in charge of the shop, when a customer came in, whom, to his astonishment, he recognized as the man he had seen in his dream. He in consequence watched him closely saw him secrete the ring and succeeded in getting him to restore it exactly as things had happened in the dream. He wrote an account of the occurrence to his family at Aber-deen, where the story made a deep impression and was handed down to us of the second generation." -H. WEDGWOOD in Light.

### Reception to Mrs. E. L. Watson.

To the Editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal:

A public reception-avas given Mrs. E. L. Watson by the San Francisco Spiritualists, Saturday evening, August 11th, in Metropolitan Temple. This was Mrs. Watson's first appearance in public in this city since her return from Australia, and her great pop-ularity was attested by the thronging multitudes that filled the hall. This gifted lady has endeared herself to the Spiritualists here, has secured a warm lodgment in the hearts of all of us, by her many ad-mirable graces of head and heart; by her sterling worth alike as a woman, wife, and mother in the private walks of life, and as an instrument in the hands of angel ministrants for the propagation of truth and the uplifting of humanity; and by the ever-potent manifestation of a love-surcharged heart overflowing with kindly thoughts and pure philan-thropy; eager for the betterment and moral advancement of mankind. The people here realize how well adapted her inspiration and acts are as aids in the elevation, sustentation and cheering conso-lation of feeble humanity amid life's thorny paths W. E. COLEMAN. and sin-crowned heights.

A. D. Harrison writes: I must say that the interest I take in the JOURNAL'S contents increases as the question of organization is being agitated. We need a society in every village where people can meet and assimilate with each other, and thereby advance the cause of Spiritualism. foot of men."-Christian Register.

### Premonitions of Clyde Disaster.

We have frequently observed that great calamifies, uch as the fall of the Tay Bridge, colliery explosions, fires and railway accidents are anticipated by warnings received by one or more of the sufferers, or those associated with them. If these forewarnings were intelligently received and acted upon, loss of life-would be frequently averted. This consideration implies the great importance of cultivating the spiritual faculties. We extract the two following cases, relating to the recent loss of life on the Clyde

at the launch of a vessel, from the newspapers: "Robert Raylis, 13 years of age, a carpenter, is amongst the unrecovered dead. He lived in Paisley, and leaves a widow and seven children, the youngest an infant in arms. When his wife heard of the ac-cident she hurried to Govan, but could not find her husband in his lodging. She remained at the yard till a late hour, and then returned to Pakeloy without, any tidings of him. She stilles that when her fus-band left home on Monday morning he turned back three times saying that he could not understand what was wrong, but he was loth to leave, as he felt as if something were going to happen to him. "The first body brought ashore yesterday was sup-

posed by Mr. D. C. Donaldson to be that of a young man named Telfer, a dentist. To assure himself, however, Mr. Donaldson went and saw Telfer's mother. He asked her if Mr. Telfer was in, and to this question she answered 'No.' Next he inquired if he was at Govan. 'Oh, yes,' she said, 'he went away down to see the launch; he's drowned, I. know he's drowned.' 'Well Mrs. Telfer, will you let me see his photograph?' said the visitor. The photograph was produced, and from it Mr. Donadson was at once the term the head to we for the the Mr. able to say that the body referred to was that of Mr. Telfer. Mr. Telfer, before leaving the house, told his mother where he was going, but she asked him to stay at home, as the had dreamed during the pre-vious night that something had happened to him. He wont, nevertheless, and was one of those on board the ill-fated vessel when she went down."-Medium and Daybreak.

#### A Sensible Parrot

Three weeks after the great fire in Chicago, in 1871, I saw a parrot which had saved itself from the general fate of all household treasures there. It had belonged to my old friend, Mrs. Kirkland, and was doubly cherished by her daughter. When it was evident that the house was doomed, and the red wall of flame, tirged by the hurricane, was sweeping towards it with terrific speed, Miss Kirkland saw that she could rescue nothing.

Kirkland saw that she could rescue nothing except what she instantly took in her hands. There were two objects equally dear—the parrot and the old family Bible—but she was unable to carry more than one of them. After a single moment of choice she seized the Bible and was hastening away when the parrot cried out in a lond voice, "Good Lord, deliver us." No human being, I think, could have been deat to such an appeal; the precious Bible was sacrificed and the parrot saved.

The bird really possessed a superior intelligence. I heard him say, "Yes," and "No," in answer to questions, the latter being varied so as to admit alternately of both replies, and the test of his knowl-edge was perfect. In the home where he found a refuge there were many evening visitors, one of whom, a gentleman, was rather noted for his monopoly of the conversation. When the parrot first heard him it listened in silence for some time; then, to the amazement and perhaps the confusion of all present, it said very emphatically, "You talk too much." The gentleman, at first somewhat em-barrassed, presently resumed his interrupted dis-course. Thereupon the parrot laid his head on one side, gave an indiscribably comical and contemptu-ous "H'm-m" and added, "There he goes again!" If there ever was an obseau terrible it is the parrot; his instinct for discovering ways and means for an-noying is something diabolical.—Ex.

Curriculum. The Biblical Recorder says that a young colored preacher in a recent sermon, wish-ing to display his learning, would occasionally use the word "curriculum," and as often as he used it some of the sisters said "Glory!" MRS. L. B. HUBBELL,

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CONTRIBUTORS:

Moncure D. Conway and George Jacob Holyoake, of London, will write for *The Index* every month during 1882. Among the other contributors are Prof. Felix Adler, John W. Chad-wick, M. J. Savage, F. M. Holland, W. H. Spencer, Mrs. E. D. Chener, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Caroline H. Dale, Mrs. Sars A. Underwood, Miss M. A. Hardaker.

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### **SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.**

### The Choir Invisible.

### BY GEORGE ELIOT.

O may I join the choir invisible Of these immortal dead who live again In minds made better by their presence; live In pulses stirred to generosity, In deeds of during rectitude, in scorn Of miserable aims that end with self, In thoughts sublime that piece the nights like stars, And with their mild persistence urge men's minds To vaster issues.

So to live is heaven; To make undying music in the world, Breathing a beauteous order that controls With growing sway the growing life of man. So we inherit that sweet purity For which we struggled, failed and agonized With widening retrospect that bred despair, Rebellions flesh that would not be sublued, A vicious parent shaming still its child, Poor, anxious penitence is quick dissolved; Poor, anxious penifence is quick desolved; Its discords, quenched by meeting harmonies, Die in the large and charitable air; And in our rarer, better, truer self, That sobbed religiously in yearning song, That watched to ease the burden of the world, Laboriously tracing what must be, And what may yet be better—saw rather A worthicr image for the sanctuary And shaped it forth before the multitude, Divinely buman, raising worship so Divinely human, raising worship so To higher reverence more mixed with love— That better self shall live till human Time Shall fold its cyclids, and the human sky Be gathered like a scroll within the tomb Unread forever.

This is life to come, Which martyred men have made more glorious For us who strive to follow.

May ( reach That purest heaven—be to other souls The cup of strength in some great agony, Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love, Beget the smiles that have no cruelty, Be the swept presence of a good diffused, And in diffusion ever more intense! So shall I join the choir invisible Whose music is the gladness of the world.

The Bible. H. H. White, who has been work-ing in a mine at Dunkirk, A. T., claims to have made a rich discovery in a very peculiar manner. While reading his Bible on Sunday under some large pines, a mile from camp, he became absorbed in thought, and unconsciously dropped his book in such a way that it fell over a precipice about fifty feet high. In-scending into the canyon to recover it, Mr. White found it lying upward, open at the Gospel of St. Matthew, chapter vii., while a large pleck of rich quariz, which had been dislodged by its fall, lay on top, tearing a jagged hole in the seventh verse, so haniliar to all Christians: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Accepting this as a good onen, Mr. White searched, and, in a few moments succeed-ed in locating the ledge, which was over two feet in ed in locating the ledge, which was over two feet in width, and assays \$225, on an average, to the ton. The mine is considered the richest thing yet struck in that district, and an offer of \$5,000 made the for-tunate owner of it was declined.

**Oh! Standay.** The Russian Minister is spend-ing the summer in Pittelield, Mass., where he occu-ples the old Pomeroy mansion. According to the Boston *Journal* he has shocked the good people of that region by slitting with friends on his vine-cover-ob biographic ducting acids Similar attendence. We and region by sharing with the sources on his vince to view have all seen him do it," says the *Journal's* inform-ant, "for as soon as his arrival was apnounced in the local papers we all took plous Sabhath walks past the place where the Russians were domiciled." But the card-playing is not the worst of it; for somebody has seen the little De Stayes running a Punch and Judy show under the trees on the lawn, also Sunday, and the little fellow who manipulated the figures did it in such a worldly way that his younger brother actually "keeled over" on the grass and kicked and screamed with delight. It is admitted, however, that the Minister and his family seem to be living very happily, and that "so far as they have made acquaint-ances everybody likes them."

Not Cleanly. There are about 4,000 Mennon-

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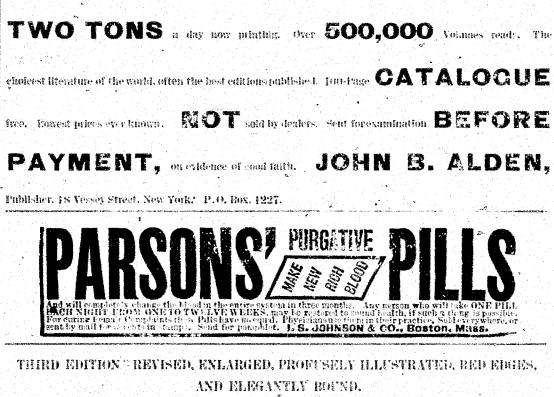
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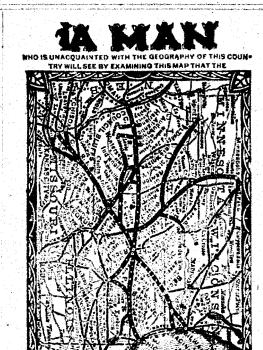
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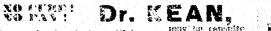
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MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

# --- IN---

ites, or Anabaptists, in Manitoba, divided into ten or twelve villages, and occupying the richest land. They came seven years ago, a large reservation being set apart by the Government for Meir exclusive use. Their language is a mixture of Russian and low Dutch, and their customs and habits are primitive in the extreme. They are not at all cleanly, living un-der the same foof with pigs, cows, hors s and poul-try, and keep aloof from the settlers. Their elders decide minor disputes, but the power belongs to the people, without whose consent no business of im-portance can be transacted. They are, of course, subject to the provincial law.

Cured by Lightming. F. P. Clark, of Con-esus, had a horse cured of stiff fore-joints a couple of weeks ago in rather a novel way. His hired man was at work with the horse in a potato lot, and as a hard hailstorm came up, he unhitched the animal, and with it made for the shelter of a big oak tree, some rods distant. When ten or twelve feet from the tree the horse was knocked to his knees by a thunderbolt, and the man was stunned and covered with dust and sawdust from the tree. He was also cut in the face and hurt on the body by the flying bark, but in no place seriously. The horse has not been stiff since.

**Faith Cure.** The Faith-Cure Convention at Old Orchard, Me., has closed, but prayer-meetings will be continued three times a day for several weeks. About 230 persons attended the convention. The most striking cures in answer to prayers during the most striking cures in answer to prayers during the recent session are anged to have occurred in the case of Miss Gibbs, of Oshawa, Canada, whose cerebro-spinal meningitis of six years' standing was sudden-ly cured, and in the case of Miss Jennie C. Clark, of Berwick, Me., whom heart disease scarcely allowed to most the superprise to reach the convention.

Inspirational. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson is an easy and rapid but fitful writer. Sometimes his pen will be seized by an inspiration, and reel off whole chapters in a few hours. He never revises or corrects, or even re-reads, a manuscript after writing it. The forenoon is his work-time; and he does not care if his desk is surrounded by a score of visitors talking or by a dozen romping children at play. Nothing short of an earthquake, he says, can disturb his flow of thoughts.

Sintul. McNutt isla Georgia village which has not, as yet, made much of a noise in the world, but she has a preacher who bids fair to take away the laurels from Beecher or Talmage. He has discovered that it is sinful to address a young lady seriously on the Sabbath, and demands of the Christian y- ung men of his charge that they postpone the momentous question until Monday morning.

A Printer's Epitaph. The following con-cise and appropriate epitaph appears, by his own de-sire, on the tomb of a New York printer, who died at the age of 89: "Louis H. Redfield, printer. A worn and battered form, gone to be recast more beau-tiful and turfact." tiful and perfect."

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Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds,-Socrates. One crime is everything; two, nothing.-Deluzy. BEING A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT

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White Paint-Evidence of Benjamin Coleman. Experiences of Professor Zollner. Letters addressed to *The Times* on the Subject of the Prese-micon of Henry Stade, by Messre, Joy, Jozd, and Professor Barrott, F.R.S.E. Evidence of W. H. Harrison. Editor of *The Spiritualist*. Summary of Facts Narrated. Deductions Explanations, and Theories The Nature of the Force: Its mode of Operation. Detonating Noises in Connection with it. The Nature of the Intelligence: Various Speeniative Theo-ries.

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### Have Birds and Beasts Spirits?-Curious Phenomena.

The letter of Mr. S. C. Hall in a recent number of *Light*, regarding the spiritual ap-pearances of animals, will have doubtless been read with interest by many persons. The subject being one of curiosity probably may elicit illustration and discussion. The following experiences, bearing upon it, per-haps may be welcome, as additional facts are ever of value. are ever of value.

From an article contributed by the writer to the *Psychological Review*, some years since, entitled "Ghosts in Tyrol," the following narrative is taken. It was communi-cated to her by H. S. H. the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, who was acquainted with a Ger-man landscape painter whose wife's experience is therein recorded.

#### THE GHOST OF A ROEBUCK.

"The wife of a German landscape-painter, resident in Tyrol, is a passionate lover of children and animals, and always spreads a sphere of enjoyment around herself amongst both. At one time this lady had a roebuck, a creature as tame as a pet lamb. Each morning early it was accustomed to make its appearance at the door of the lady's chamber to be fed with milk. After some time the roebuck fell ill, and its mistress, greatly distressed, carried it in her arms a considerable tressed, carried it in her arms a considerable distance to the house of the nearest doctor. The doctor advised the lady to leave the creature with him, as it was, he said, in a very precarious state. She did so, the physi-cian assuring her that he would do all he possibly could to restore it to her in a fair way for recovery.

"The following morning, at the accustomed hour, the lady heard the footsteps of the roebuck bounding up the stairs. She at once hastened to the door, rejoiced to find, as she supposed, the poor animal recovered and returned home. But, behold! on opening it, no roebuck was there at all! Everywhere she sought for her favorite, calling him tenderly by his name, but nowhere was he to be seen her; no one either had beheld him about the place, nor had anyone heard his footsteps except herself. Anxious about oher pet, in the course of the day the lady visited the physician, and, approaching his house, saw extended upon a manure-heap, the body of her roebuck-dead! The creature had been dead some hours -was dead before the hour in the morning when she so clearly had heard his footsteps. She firmly believed that its spirit had thus come to bid her adjeu!"

Dr. Justinus Kerner, in 1835, in Blatter aus Prevorst, a periodical edited by him, in conjunction with Eschenmayer and otherscientific German gentlemen interested in the in-vestigation of occult phenomena, narrates, as follows, regarding

#### THE SPIRIT OF A GREVHOUND SEEN AT THE TIME OF ITS DEATH.

"The husband of Frau B., living in M., possessed a handsome large greyhound, which upon every occasion evinced extraor day at-tachment to Frau B., and which in return received great kin Iness at her hands. This hound had the habit, when he desired admittance to the drawing-room, to knock with both fore-feet at the door, and then to scratch until the door was opened to him. This dog once, being overheated, drank from a very cold spring of water and caught cold, suffering first from a severe cough, and then falling into a de-cline. Nevertheless, he went daily to the lady to receive his food, until he could move no more. A servant was in an upper room with the dog, watching him whilst he died, given through conflicting forms of religious whilst Frau B., sitting in the drawing-room on the ground-floor, plainly heard the sound of the greyhound knocking and scratching. She immediately ascended to the upper story of the house, where she found the servant with the dying dog, and inquired from him whether the dog had left the room? 'No, indeed,' replied the servant, 'that would have been impossible. I have been here all the time, and he lies there where you see him, dying.' In a few moments the dog was dead.'

scriptions of the abodes in the Spirit-world of these creatures. She has, she avers, been taken to see their homes. Little flowery, green paddocks, surrounded with hedges of blooming roses, full of the richest grass and bright flowers, where the cats gambol about, or lie basking in the sunshine or curled up in the shade, amongst the flowers. They were watched and played with, instructed and corrected by shining children, who carry in their hands white wands, wherewith they appeared to guide the creatures, as if they were mesmerizing them. Also she described rooms where were provided gay-colored ropes depending from the ceilings for the amuse-ment of the spirits of cats and kittens. Here also were the angel-children visible, watch-ing and joining in the gambols of the crea-tures with the help of their white magicwands.

THE SPIRIT OF A FAVORITE CANARY appeared to a friend of ours who died in 1877 In a letter from my father' describing the death bed of this friend, he says:

- in her last illness had "I wish poor P--not had her faculties so oppressed by her complaint. I think she could have told us something striking.....She often said she saw people in her room, and lights moving about. You saw her eyes following them. Once she saw a dog in the room. Another time she saw little Randolph, the canary, of which she was so fond, at Dietenheim, and which died there, come and sing at her win-dow. One day she said to me 'I never im-agined how beautiful it is to go." THE SOULS OF ANIMALS

the Secress of Prevorst places within what she calls "the dream-ring." Here is the very suggestive passage from Mrs. Crowe's trans-

lation of "The Secress of Prevorst." "It is true that theirs appears to be a dreamy life,—whilst, at the same time, she seems to make this ring the representment of the ganglionic system, with its magnetic instincts—sympathy, antipathy, foresight which are so prominent in the animal king-doms, especially amongst birds and insects. There is also reason to believe that animals -as horses, dogs, etc.-are less isolated from the spiritual world than human beings are; and that they are more sensible of the proximity of spirits.... That compartment of the mid-region, which is nearer to and lower than the earth, where human souls are below the souls of animals, our Secress places be yond the Dream-Ring....This may accord with the fact, that spirits from this lower region sometimes appear, not only brutified, but actually in the guise of animals."

Swedenborg has a different report to give us. He tells us ("Arcana Celestia," 1633) that "the lives of animals are dissipated after. death." That all the greater and lesser ani-mals derive their origin from the spiritual principle in the ultimate degree; man alone from all the degrees which are called celestial, spiritual and natural ("Divine Love and Wisdom," 364). Noxious animals are from hell; but the mild and useful animals are from the Lord ("Arcana Celestia." 46), etc.

It would be curious to compare the varied revelations of "the mystics," and of spirit-seers on the subject of "The Souls of Animals."

Conflicting statements-apparently con-flicting-will inevitably meet us in this direction as elsewhere.

The writer, however, has faith to believe that in the present instance-as well as in the manifold revelations of manifold seers benef and dogma-that by careful and sympathetic comparison one with another, when duly brought into mutual relationships, all these "broken lights" of revelation will be discovered-this, too, with a marvellous exactitude-to supplement each other's shortcomings; also to bring forth each other's affluence of internal wisdom. Each great teacher having received his own peculiar portion of the Truth-universal-that portion. most in harmony with his own peculiar mental organization-every teacher will be needed to stand in his own proper place-every teaching to be linked on to every other teaching, before the splendor of the rainbow of Truth-universal and Divine, can gladden the astonished vision of the seeker after the ver-itable Truth of God.—A. M. Howitt-WATTS in *Light*.

# character when alive, and for that reason he had not a doubt it was the same.

My puzzle came from the pre-conceived supposition, that the moment a spirit left its earthly tenement, progression to some-thing higher and better set in; but this as-sumed Dr. Rayner, not only had made no advancement in moral thought or conduct af-ter a lapse of five years, but evidently did not feel the slightest desire to do so. He also positively stated that his present home was not far away; and so often did he cause to be written on Miss E's slate, statements of things transpiring in the different homes, places of business, and other points, connected with different members of the circle, as proved that he must occupy the greater portion of hi time on the earth-plane. Paying keen attention to these manifestations durkeen attention to these manifestations dur-ing a half-year, the question was constantly impressed on my mind, "Are they the verita-ble product of Dr. Rayner's spirit? Or do they come from some other agency? and if the latter, to serve what purpose is the lie per-sistently given that it is Dr. Rayner?" And ever the supreme query of all would arise, "To serve what purpose, if it is the doctor, are the manifestations given?" Never could are the manifestations given?" Never could he be drawn to give tangible statements of his present condition, or such clear and re-liable information as any intelligent man would be able and willing to relate of a new country and state of life he had come to. His replies were ever such as would come from a sharp-witted witness determined to baffle the lawyer bent on reaching the truth. To me this was exasperating; yet I felt im-

pelled to persist in my endeavor to investigate for the truth.

gate for the truth. • On one or two occasions the physical dem-onstrations were truly remarkable. • One evening, the table, a plain four-legged affair I had made for the purpose, began to slide about the floor, and bang and toss at a bois-terous rate, so that it was impossible not to feel that the dead wood was replete with vig-orang life For intelligence behind the orous life. For intelligence behind the movements, I only need to mention, that answers to questions of all kinds were prompt ly given by the customary raising and fall-ing of the legs, or by raps. At length the table began to slide end-wise along the floor so as to force Miss E to shift, her seat, until so as to force MISS E to shift, her seat, until she was pressed close to the wall, when one side lifted up till the cross-stretcher betweet the legs rested on her lap, and again lifted so as to place the underside of the top, flat on her head; and during the whole of this ex-traordinary movement, only the tips of four person's fingers were touching the tople person's fingers were touching the table. Most remarkable of all, when I attempted with my whole strength to lift the table from the girl's head, I could not move it a particle, as though it were held down by a pres-sure of at least two-hundred pounds; and yet Miss E assured me she felt no oppression Miss E assured me she left no oppression from its weight on her head. At the end of, perhaps, fifteen minutes, the table came down to the floor, deliberately turned over till bottom-side up, then round to its right position on the four legs. Then it began to beat as perfect time to the music of Mr.

measure of a dance jig. Some intelligence, as well as power, here? In conclusion, the table suddenly moved across the floor to where Mr. Hatcher was across the floor to where Mr. Hatcher was seated, playing his violin, jammed him tight against the wall; and, on being requested to bid us good night, struck the usual five blows, as would a battering ram, clean through the wall's paper, plaster and lathing! I offer no comment on the question so often а опег по с propounded, "What is the use of all this?" i simply state facts; the undeniable fact that here was a power entirely beyond the normat condition of human sitters, and more important still, intelligence; the why and wherefore I am earnestly striving to learn. I shall now pass to the most remarkable test of intelligent spirit presence I have ever become personally acquainted with. A few weeks ago Miss E took up a short residence with the gentleman and his wife in whose house our sittings had been held, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitney. It was customary with Mr. W. in the evenings after supper, to have Miss E sit down with her slate for writing, when he would ask questions, which were invariably answered by the alleged Dr. Ray-Invariably answered by the aneged Dr. hay-ner. And this curious thing occurred; that certain questions the doctor would refuse to answer, with the excuse, "Wait until a bet-ter opportunity;" and when the young girl, becoming tired, would fall off to sleep, her unconscious fingers would write: "Now I will answer that question you asked the other night. I did rot like to do so while Maud was awake." And for as much as a half-hour the writing would go on freely, while the girl was sound asleep One night the query was given by the doctor, "George, why don't

### A Simple Heretic.

### A Poor Man's Theory of the Plan of Human Salvation.

Up in Polk County, Wisconsin, not long ago a man who had lost eight children by diphtheria, while the ninth hovered between life and death with the same disease, went to the Health Officer of the town and asked aid to prevent the spread of the terrible scourge. The Health Officer was cool and collected. He did not get excited over the anguish of the father whose last child was at that moment hovering upon the outskirts of immortality. He calmly investigated the matter, and never for a moment lost sight of the fact that he was a town officer and a professed Christian.

"You ask aid, I understand," said he, "to prevent the spread of the disease, and also that the town shall assist you in procuring new and necessary clothing to replace that which you have been compelled to burn in order to stop the further inroads of diphtheria. Am I right?"

The poor man answered affirmatively. "May, I ask if your boys who died were Christian boys, and whether they improved their Gospel opportunities and attended the Sabbath school, or whether they were profane and given over to Sabbath breaking?"

The bereft father said that his boys had never made a profession of Christianity; that they were hardly old enough to do so; and that they might have missed some Gospel opportunities, owing to the fact that they were poor and hadn't clothes fit to wear to Sabpoor and hadn't clothes lit to wear to Sab-bath school. Possibly, too, they had mey with wicked companions and had been targent to swear; he could not say but they might have sworn, although he thought they would have turned out to be good boys had they lived. "I am sorry that the case is so bad," said the Health Officer. "I am ted to believe that God has seen fit to visit you with affliction in order to express His divine disapproval of

order to express His divine disapproval of profanity, and I cannot help you. It ill be-comes us poor, weak worms of the dust to meddle with the just judgments of God. Whether as an individual or as a quasi corporation, it is well to allow the Almighty to work out his great plan of salvation and to avoid all carnal interference with the works of God."

The old man went back to his desolated home, and to the bedside of his only living child. I met him sesterday, and he told me about it all.

"I am not a professor of religion," said he, "but I tell you, Mr. Nye, I don't believe that this Board of Health has used me right. Somehow I ain't worried about my little fellers that's gone. They was little fellers, anyway and they wasn't posted on the plan of salva-tion, but they was always kind and always down to the floor, deliberately turned over till, bottom-side up, then round to its right position on the four legs. Then it began to beat as perfect time to the music of Mr. Hatcher's violin playing, as could any human feet-easy and slow to the cadence of a waitz tune, and madly exhilarant to the fast measure of a dance iig. minded me and their mother. If God is using years ago, when the country was new. I ad-mit that my little shavers never went to Sabbath-school much, and I wasn't scholar enough to throw much light onto God's system



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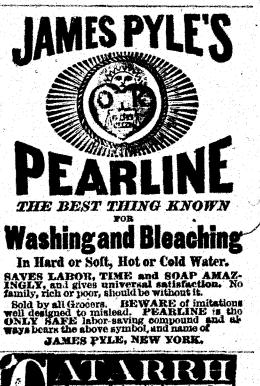
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Vide also, in "Spiritual Tracts" by Judge Edmonds, account of a spirit of a fierce dog seen by a young clergyman at the time of its death.

The Prince of Solms illustrated the history of the ghost of the roebuck by certain expe riences of his own.

THE SPIRITUAL FORM OF A HORSE once been accurately described to him by a friend of his and of ours, a lady in private, a secress of highly developed gifts, the truthfulness of whose remarkable clairvoyant powers had frequently been tested by His Serene Highness. The secress described this spirit of the horse as showing a very pe-culiar "action;" this "peculiar action" was immediately recognized as the marked characteristic by which this old favorite would be recognized. The secress, until she thus beheld the spirit of this horse, had neither seen it in life nor heard anything regarding it. Upon another occasion this lady beheld in visio :, whilst the Prince of Solms was sitting for spiritual manifestations, the form of a brother of his in the spiritual world.and exclaimed with surprise that there was a bird

#### with him. THE SPIRIT OF A LARK!

The late Prince Bernhard of Solms, when a boy, had possessed a pet skylark, of which he was extremely fond. This circumstance had all but passed away from the memory of his elder brother, and was entirely unknown to the seeress, who had been a stranger to Prince Bernhard during his earth-life.

Since commencing this paper, a friend of the Prince of Solms, of the secress in question, and of ourselves, calling upon us, I asked if he chanced to remember hearing the Prince at any time refer to the spirit of one of his favorite horses having been seen with him?

"Certainly I have," was the reply of Colonel "And more than that," added be, "I was D. present with him at the scance when the ghost of this horse was described; and remember the delighted surprise of the Prince when its 'peculiar action' was mentioned.

"Our friend the secress," he continued "had an even greater surprise for myself 'Have you ever seen any horse with me?' ] asked. 'No,' was her quick reply, 'not a horse-but I have often seen with you

THE SPIRIT OF A BAY PONY WITH WHITE MANE AND TAIL!

"She then most accurately gave a description of a pony of a very striking appearance, which had, during my life in South Africa, been for months my companion on shooting expeditions up the country. I have been on his back for nine hours at a stretch. We were good comrades," added the Colonel.

THE SPIRITS OF CATS AND OF A DOG

have frequently been observed by a maidservant, well-known to the writer. This young woman is a great "sensitive." She is fond of dumb creatures, and has had the care of various "pets.

The creatures which in ordinary parlance we term "dead," continue at times to be around her, and to her as visible as if still on earth. She has given me some pretty de-,

> €i 19 Cavt Sec. 1. Sec. 1.

<sup>•</sup> "The Secress of Prevorst" ("The Spheres"), Mrs. Crowe's translation p. 123. "The Secress of "revorst" being Revelations concerning the inner life of man, and the inter-diffusion of a world of spirits in the one we inhabit.—Communicated by Justinus Kerner. Chief Physician at Weinsberg, 'London: J. C. Moore, 12, Wellington-street, North, Strand, 1845.

### Tests of Spirit Intelligence.

#### To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

In the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL of May 26th, there was an article under the head of "Imperfect Transition," that throws a flood of light on a certain phase of private circle development which has heretofore been a great puzzle to me. In common with what must be, with all intelligent, serions investigators into the truth of spirit manifestation, the ever-present queries in regard to all developments have been: "Is this accomplished outside of normal conditions?" "Is there undoubted intelligence behind it?" and above all, "Is it the work of veritable spirits that formerly existed in the earth form? Some six months ago I joined a pri-vate circle for development. There were eight in the circle, all intimate friends, and intelligent, earnest seekers after the truth. One was the daughter of a physic an, I will call Miss E., a young lady of sixteen, who for some time previous had developed into a strong phase of involuntary writing mediumship. At any moment of day or night, if she placed pen or pencil to paper or slate, she was impelled to write, entirely outside of her own control; the character of the caligraphy being as varied as could be seen among any dozen different penmen. The matter was often quite pertinent to questions asked; still more often of the most frivtions asked; still more often of the most fiv-olous tendency, and cometimes decidedly profane. The profanity always came from a control who announced himself as Dr. Ray-ner, a former friend of the medium's father, when they both practiced in the small town of Milan, Ohio. He had been dead some five years. If this intelligence was, indeed, what was claimed-the veritable spirit of Dr. Rayner, then he proved in his manifestations that just as he had been in earth life, just so he was now. More than this; it was equally certain, that he had not made any progression to a higher plane of moral advance-ment. We could tell in an instant when this especial intelligence appeared, either in writing or physical manifestation, for he was always rough, brusque, impatient of the slightest contradiction or opposition, exceed-ingly quick-witted in his answers to questions, and when angered, as prompt to rip out a ringing "dann?" as any short tempered man in the earth sphere. The father of our girl medium averred that in the manifesta-

tions he acted the exact fac-simile of his

you play a game of cards?" Surprised at this, Mr. Whitney responded: "Why, do you like a game of cards?" "Yes, 1 do," came the answer, rapidly writ-

ten.

Then Mr. Whitney continued: "I will do so, if you will take a hand?" To this the Doctor objected that he could not manage it right; but when Mr. W. ex-plained a method of doing so, the answer

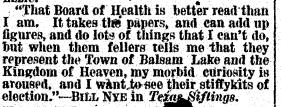
came that the game could go on as proposed A new deck of cards was now purchased, to preclude the possibility of any one knowing them by the back, and the hands dealt out for four, in the game of "Old Sidde;" appor-tioned to Miss E., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, and Dr. Rayner. The cards for the latter, spread out in a row face downwards, were each surmounted by a small piece of cardboard, numbered from one upwards, a separate figure for each. The Doctor wrote, whether he would "accept" or "pass;" and when it was his turn to play, he first designated the num-ber of the card, and then told of what nature it consisted. When it is stated that he never made a mistake, either in the name of the card or in the value it hold in the game card or in the value it held in the game, that he almost invariably won, and on several occasions wrote down what his partner ought to play-showing complete knowledge of each hand dealt ont, though kept guarded from all outer observation, it must be confessed that here was as perfect a test of intelligent knowledge and action entirely beyond human control, as it is possible to conceive. More than a dozen games were play-ed on that evening, followed by many more on different occasions, interspersed by several other persons being engaged in the play.

One other remarkable circumstance occurred on two occasions when the play took place during a rain and thunder storm. Then it was found that the doctor made so many blunders that the game had to be abandoned When asked why this was so, it was written that the doctor could not see the cards aright, as everything was blurred. As this occurred among dear friends, all intelligent, earnest spekers after truth, it would be the hight of abandity to talk about fraud or collusion. I offer no attempt at explanation, but simply state the plain, unvarnished facts as they were given. W. WHITWORTH. Cleveland, Ohio.

tell you lots of smart little tricks that they used to do, Mr. Nye, but they wa'n't mean nor cussed. They was just frolicky and gay sometimes because they felt good.

"Mind you, I don't kick because I am left here alone in the woods, and the sun don't seem to shine, and, the birds seem a little backward about singin' this spring, and the house is so quiet, and she is still all the time and cries in the night when she thinks I am asleep. All that is tough, Mr. Nye--tough as the old Harry, too--but it's so, and I ain't murmurin', but when the Board of Health says to me that the Ruler of the Universe is makin' a towar of Northern makin' a tower of Northern Wisconsin, mowin' down little boys with sore throat be-cause they say 'gosh,' I can't believe it.

"I know that people who ain't familiar with the facts will shake their heads and say I'm a child of wrath, but I can't help it. All can do is to go up there under the trees where them little graves is, and think how all-fired pleasant to me them little, short lives was, and how every one of them little fellers was welcome when he come, poor . as I was, and how I rastled with poor crops and pine stumps to buy close fer 'em, and didn't care a cent for style so long as they was well. That's the kind of a heretic-that I am, and if God is like a father that settles it. He wouldn't wipe out my family just to establish discipline, I don't believe. The plan of creation must be on a bigger scale than that, it seems to me, or else it's more or less of a fizzle.

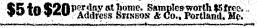


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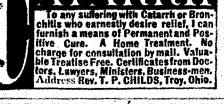
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