Truth wears no mask, bows at no human shrine, seeks neither place non applause: she only asks a hearing.

### VOL. XL.

### CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1886.

No. 20

Besders 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 organization of new Societies or the condition of old ones; movements of lecturers and mediums, interesting interests of spirit communion, and well authenticated accounts of spirit phenomena are always in place and will be published as soon as possible.

### CONTENTS

GONTENTS.

TRETTPAGE.—Ideals and Resilities in the Social Question SECOND PAGE.—A Mushy Mystery. The Bradiaugh Episode. Your Mission, or the Ethics of Everyday Life. The Social Position as it is. Dille Smith's Murder. THEND PAGE.—Woman and the Household. "Dual Unity" in its Application to Ser. Partial List of Magnaines for July, not before Mentioned. Book Reviews. New Books Mecclifed. Miscellageous Advertisements.

URTH PAGE.—Slaughter of the Innocents. Froilcson Brokers. Called Back to Life. Good Words on the Use of Wealth. Letter from H. Heber Newton, D. D.

FIFTH PAGE.—General Items. Gifted with the Power of Divination. Notes from Onset. Miscellaneous Adver-

SIXTH PAGE .- "No Classes." The Psychical Wave. THE PAGE.—"No Classes." The Psychical Wave. terialisations. An Experiment Trelepathy. Rem able Ourse., The Flying Dutchman. Do Impres Upon the Mother Affect the Unborn Child? Wond Manifestations in the flowe Circle. Treatment of the psy by Hypnotism. A Boy who Can See in the D Wraith. Notes and Extracts on Miscellaneous Subj. EVENTH PAGE.-What Science Says. Mi

HTH PAGE The Condition of Depraved Spirits. Au thorship of Junius Letters. Miscellaneous Advertises

### Ideals and Realities in the Social Question

A Paper Read Before the Free Religious Association at Parker Memorial Hall, Boston, May 28th, 1886,

By Rev. J. G. BROOKS.

The social question is one of ideals,—of ideals over against things actual. A period aleepy and contented with itself would have no such problems. When men come to hate the aristing, because they see the possibilities of a better, we first have the conditions out of which all social questions spring. In the nobler epochs, these dissontents are always active. Our special difficulties press no harder than in other periods. The spirit of this long struggle is as old as civilization. Only the form of it has changed. Allowing for all such formal changes,—allowing for find most profound of all changes, from status to contract,—we yet find, especially in all higher moments of social development, the passionate forces of criticism hotly at work upon the actual order.

As is the case to-day there are in all history those who apologize for and stand by the existing state of things, whatever it may be. The greatest names in England definded rotten boroughs until 1832. When there werd two hundred and twenty three crimes punishable by death,—death for shooting a rabbit, or injuring trees, or Westminster Bridge,—the Lord Chancellor, Eldon, and the Chief Justice stood stiffly for things as they were, "because they were best." Lord Ellenboro railed against the innovators, and said that nothing was safe before such "speculation and modern philosophy." The thinker and the sufferer become critics of such vest-devence.

saying that the masses are at last feeling upon their half-wakened nature the power of social ideals.

In earlier history, it was the few who dreamed of a new society. Now, the great nurest has fallen upon the hearts of the people at large. Let us trace for a few moments the history of social ideals. We shall find them slowly through the centuries coming nearer to the Demos, until, under the effects of commerce and popular education, the multitude of common tollers are moyed not only to criticise the actual, but to use definite and practical forces to gain their ends, thus uniting into one working energy the ideal and the real.

Prof. Pfeldders believes that Abelard was

Prof. Pfielderer believes that Abelard was the first to teach altruism, in its modern sense of acting with no thought of self, solely for the good of the social whole. Though all practical interests seem covered by a great fog, in which the shades of Nominalism and Realism do battle, there yet appears in the realism which we always have to think of as the exact opposite connoted by the present use of the word) the great thought of numanity as somewhat, common to all the individuals of the race. The differences among them Abelard thought to be unimportant and superficial, while the spiritual similarities were profound.

This ideal speculation seems everywhere to forerun all historic uprisings of the lower orders. As certainly as Rousseau thinks revolution before it flames into act, so surely do we find the dreamer of better things antedating the deed. Until "the people" got themselves related, through political power, and education, to real social forces, their struggles to realize their ideals largely failed. The ideal was hopelessly separated from things real. For almost six centuries after Abelard, ideals never got into working connection with realities.

Early in the thirleenth century, Bohlke and his followers were crushed out, as was Rienzi later, for claiming that citizens should-have part in the elections. Through all these-dreary spaces of history, men were desiring equality of chances, but had no practical power to get it. Almost exactly five hundred years ago in England, the workingmen were crying out against their employers as bitterly as at any subsequent period. John Baff, life pflest, used these words, which are like columns that one might cut each week from our labor papers: "How ill," he says, "have they treated us! And why do they keep us in bondage? Are not Adam and Eve their ancestors as well as ours? What can they show and what reason can they give, why they should be more masters than we? except, maphe, because they make us labor and work, for them to spend. They are forced to wear coarse c

reflated, until the present century. The philosophers had ideals enough. —Plutarch's mythical Lycargus, Plato's Republic, More's Utopia, Bacon's Atlantis, and Campanella's City of the Sun.—together with a host of lesser schemes, into which men of finer quality poured their hope of better things, and expressed their harted of existing society. The masses, too, a thousand times turn savagely upon their oppressors, and strive, with a certain dumb fury, to break their chains. Yet, until the French Revolution no real light, like that of day, was ever reached. Comte, in his best and sanes book, has shown what was reached here.—nothing positive, not even a method, but the opportunity which freedom and the sense of it always give. The significance of that upheaval, even for our present problems, no one will easily magnify. The study of it made the poet Heine citil it the prelude to another revolution, out of all reckoning, restar-and more momentous,—not necessarily one of violence, like that of 1793, but a revolution structurally far more profound. Whether Lasalle got it from Helne, whom, at this period, he knew, or from Fichte, whom he read passionately, is doubtful and perhaps unimportant. It is this conception of a revolution that he, by pen and speech, popularizes in Germany, perfecting what was begun in France as an ideal. No one ever did more than he to bring into working relation social ideals and social realities. The ideals of Louis Bianc are turned into real political forces by Lasalle. A French socialist achieves the relation of ideals of the social question under its political aspects. Here, too, was a century of conflict between things ideal and things real.

There is in Goethe no thought that appears oftener than that, touching the relation of ideals to realities. He will admit nothing to be beautiful or good in life or art, in prose of them that its political spects. Here, too, was a century of conflict between things ideal and things real.

There is in Goethe no thought that appears oftener than that, t The state that is other perfect. The print of the print and provide a state of the print and print of the print an

It has even more than this: it has become conscious of its power. This new conscious ness of power it is that so changes the problem. There has come with it a vast mass of feeling, a new sense of contrast between rich and poor; and it doesn't in the least answer to say, "But Mr. Giffen and the statisticiane-have proved that the laborers get more wages and more comforts." All these things are relative to new desires that have been aroused. They are all relative to a new order of intelligence and ambitions, and to a new sense that power is at last gained, which may be used to equalize the human lot. I am not saying that this feeling is justified or otherwise, only that it is a fact of very great importance. Again, it is this new sense of the situation on the part of the working-day world that makes all confident optimism and despondent pessimism allke ridiculous. Every bit of perfervid optimism that builds itself on such external facts as higher wages and the increased purchasing power of money (losing sight of the new consciousness and sense of power) is all wide of the mark. The problem has become serious, because the subjective factor in it has grown into such prominence.

An optimistic friend will have it that the

jective factor in it has grown into such prominence.

An optimistic friend will have it that the laborers are great fools, because they don't see how much their conditions have changed for the better. They used, forsooth, to wear no white shirts, and now they can buy-them for forty cents. They once went barefoot, and now shoes can be bought for a single day's labor. This is not open to dispute, but it does not help us much. It rather tends to conceal the real difficulty,—namely, the changed nature of the problem, if not from an external to an inward one, at least to one in which feeling and a new consciousness of rights and powers have come to be most important.

Now, whatever opinions we form upon this question, whatever methods we adopt to reach our end, this essentially new element must be reckoned with. Never in the world were the wage-workers so clearly conscious of the almost ghastly inequalities of existence. Our civilization and education are everywhere quickening them into this new knowledge of good and evil. And thus it is that, they are by no means to be put down by any good-natured talk about cheap transportation or added wage. They well say, "For millions of us, things are intolerable, in spite of your progress." Now, whatever opinions we form upon this

portation or added wage. They well say, "For millions of us, things are intolerable, in spite of your progress."

But the optimist meets another practical difficulty in quieting the good people. They have learned at last that very many of the ablest economists and most instructed students call the actual order by quite as hard names as do those who suffer from its ills. The workers have read, or have been told, through their clubs and papers, what such men as Schaffle, Mill, Lange, Spencer, Fawcett, Laveleye, Jevons, Cairnes, and other specialists, have been saying about actual commercial society, and the welfare in that society of the lower-class workmen. These men of widest knowledge acknowledge, in the strongest terms, how cruelly unjust present distribution is, and how unfairly a unititude/of laborers come out of the struggle. If the appeal is to authority, the wage-carner has as good a showing as his antagonist, and has come perfectly well to know it; and all those who think to quiet them, by appeals merely to external gains here and there, utterly misconceive the problem that is set us. Never before did the thinker and the dequite so well/understand each other as now. Never before was the ablest theorizing so at one with the practical aims of workingmen. The books of some of the profoundest German economists are handbooks of the agitators.

The movement known as "State socialism" was for a long time an ideal of the thinkers:

promise. We now have a demand for this greatly improved co-operation (profit-sharting), that comes not from the thinker, but from the practical business man.

The kind of agitation that has so disturbed the community during the last few months.

from the practical business man.
The kind of agitation that has so disturbed the community during the last few months has made a distinct change of attitude toward these questions. What does this agitation mean? So far as we can measure it by any material test, it means that the present method of distributing the products and profits of industry is unsatisfactory, and must be modified. Everywhere in this great unrest there is the tacit assumption that business may be done without leaving such frightful contrasts among those who do the business; everywhere, the assumption that products are not now distributed upon any rational principle whatever. The labor organizations are asking for such a principle. What, then, is this principle of distribution which ablest theorists and scholars say is right and ought to exist, and for which labor is now clamoring?

The principle had perhaps its first most.

what, then, is this principle of distribution which ablest theorists and scholars say is right and ought to exist, and for which labor is now clamoring?

The principle had, perhaps, its first most perfect statement almost a century ago, by Saint-Simon, in Francs. He rejected communism, because not practicable. As decidedly he rejected all appeals to violent metheds or revolution. He rejected all the talk about equality, and said men were created unequal and would and should remain so, except that all should have equal opportunity so far as possible. His principle was that each, according to his service to the community, should receive again. That in every business each should get out of it somewhat fairly proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, is what Saint-Simon wished. This is what the wisest among economic students say is just, and ought to be. It is what the labor organizations tell us they mean to have.

Where, then, are the signs that we are coming a little nearer to this larger thought of Saint-Simon about business relatiouships? What evidence is there that his ideals are getting nearer to the real? Two bankers, in New York, have just told us that this must in principle come. I have heard recently, three large manufacturers give it as their opinion that it must come. They knew nothing of the history of profit-sharing, but spoke only out of their own experience as practical business men. One said: "None of us will live to see more than its beginnings, nor can any one tell just what shape it will assume. Possibly some form of wages by 'sliding seale,' so that the gains and losses of business shall come to all of us fairly. Business can't continue as things are and will be. Our men must be identified with our business in such way as to insure them such portion of the gains as their fidelity and efficiency permit."

This week, a large metunfacturer in another branch told me that, in his opinion, our present wage-system must be modified, sim-

BY J. J. MORSE.

The discovery of truth is a landable purpose to ever hold in view, and the practical application of truth, when discovered, to whatever condition of life it is related, is, of course, a sacred duty, the force of which every trothseeker will admit. That the truths of past times can benefit us is an indisputable proposition, since truth is ever at one with itself, and no two truths are mutually destructive. It is, however, not so clear that the truths of the past are all of truth that mankiad need, nor the only truths worth cultivating in our midst to-day. The facts of a past age remain facts still; the philosophy in explanation thereof, or the opinions thereon, may alike be corroborated, supplemented, or extended by the wider observations of subsequent times. With more correct observation comes a more correct philosophy; opinions becoming fewer as facts increase in variety and importance; assumption, assertion and superstition proportionately decrease, and if continued, are driven behind their familiar safeguards of seclusion and secrecy, and the "mysteries" to-day are usually dispensed to select "culta," at so many dollars a year to each member thereof!

The declaration of political independence proclaimed the truth that there are no privileged classes in the administration of the Nation's affairs; this political independence, rights and honors waye for all who made the Nation's affairs; this political independence, rights and honors waye for all who made the Nation's affairs; this political independence, rights and honors waye for all who made the Nation's affairs; this political independence proclaimed the truth that the facts and possibilities of man's spiritual nature were within the scope of all, and there are no privileged classes in that matter; that the phenomen of mesmerism, or spirit control, the ability to effect personal soul-culture, and the possibility of individual cultivation of spiritual powers were all within the capacity of those who would conform to the laws governing such many for the proce

ith; the other attempting to bring home to in this age-the truth attained in a former e; but that "truth" on investigation turns to be no more than what psychology indern times, has plainly disclosed to us thout any pretense to the mystery that edisciples of modern musher; love to surned their teachings (?) with! In Rugiand "Christian" Theosophy consist the ground with Theosophy pure and apple, and an appling of "Christian" light directly a season of the seaso

had seen his astral form at a distance when his real body was known to be in another place. Dr. Cones was asked if he had found anything in this field of mysticism which could be proved to any of his scientific associates. He said no. No scientific man without four or five years preparation would be prepared to judge of the testimony which he and his associate Theosophists had discovered. The remarkable part of the Doctor's declaration came at the close of the conversation. He was asked if he had found anything of a satisfactory character in, the field of Spiritualism or Theosophy. He replied: No; there is nothing in it to satisfy any one. The happlest people are those who have never touched it. I am tired of the whole thing, and intend to resign my connection with the Theosophists very soon. I find that I have all the fools, all the cranks, all the softheaded people of this country hanging on to my coat tails. There is much in this field that is convincing to any one who investigates that there is another life, bhx.gch investigation leads to disastisfaction and unrest for strong minds, and is certain to unbalance and upset weak ones. I feel confident now that if I had not had a clear, well-educated mind I should have gone crazy long ago and broken down under the line of research I began four of five years ago. I repeat, he said, with a great deal of emphasis, that those are the happlest who let such subjects completely alone. To the man who is upon the eve of investigation I have simply in the play books. "Exit Dr. Cones."

The latest "spurt" of the Theosophical fad is in plain and staid Quakeropolis; this time under the leadership of local light, whose illumination(?) is assisted by a large following in that city. This queer jumble of mystery, clasping for the list, has a large following in that city. This queer jumble of mystery, clasping his prefered by many otherwise sensible people, over Spiritualism, as being infinitely superior theretof. The simple fact is that it contains no single truth that cannot be

### THE BRADLAUGH EPISODE.

THE BRADLAUGH EPISORE.

Jan. 14 Charles Bradlaugh, the English Ingersoll, took the eath, and now is the recognized member of parliament for Northampton. In all probability this is the end of a wearisome, and in many respects an undignified struggle between Bradlaugh and the majority in the English house of commons. Many will rejoice at this termination of the affair who have no kind of sympathy with athelam or its representatives. As long as we believe in the right of a constituency to elect its delegate to the imperial legislature, it is hard to see why he should be shut out because his views on religious matters are in opposition to the recognized religion of the country.

May 2, 1880 Mr. Bradlaugh appeared in the

have been connected with the continuous insistitution since its frontaiden. Althority with a comparison of the continuous interest of the continuous of the

the cath to himself. He was then expelled from the house. Again Northampton elected him. Mr. Bradlaugh brought an action against the deputy sergeant of the house, but, the house of commons being beyond the jurisdiction of the law courts. Mr. Bradlaugh lost his suit. In February, 1884, he administered the cath to himself again, and then he took the Chiltren hundreds (a parliamentary subterfuge for resigning). Northampton still true to him, offee more sent him back as her representative. He was then ordered to withdraw from the precincts of the house altogether. Then came the dissolution. In the last election Mr. Bradlaugh was again chosen by the electors of Northampton, and much curlosity has been excited as to how the new house would settle the matter. Yesterday, an unusually large number of members attended the house to be sworn. The speaker, Mr. Peel, having been approved by the queen, took his seat in the house of commons. Before any of the members took the oath he made a statement to the effect that Sir Mr. H. Beach, the leader of the conservatives, had sent a letter to the speaker concerning Mr. Bradlaugh. The substance of the letter was that Bradlaugh had been declared incapable of taking the oath, and ought not to be permitted to take it till the house had an opportunity of votting upon it. Two other members had lodged a protest, and requested the speaker to decide the point. He did so firmly and conclusively. He said no precedent justified him in taking original and independent authority upon himself. The dindings of a past parliament were not known to him in his position as speaker of a new house. No right, original or delegated, belonged to him to prevent a member taking the oath. Neither the speaker nor the house had any right to enter, into any inquisition as to the opinions of a member when he came to take an oath. He took it under whatever risks he might incur in a court of law. The chancellor of the exchequer tried to debate the point, but was promptly ruled out of order. Mr. Bradlaugh, The one s

### Your Mission, or The Ethics of Every-day Life.

Abstract of a Lecture Delivered in Metrope tan Temple, San Francisco, Cal., May 16th 1886, by Mrs. E. L. Watson.

### orted for the Religio-Philosophical Journal by Joh Cummings. j

Life is so complex,—theye is so much of mystery involved in every pulsation of our human life, and every fibre of our being has such intricate fastenings on the fibres of other beings that not a ray of light falls on the earth without setting into tremor every grain of all this complex life; and not a thought of love or of hate but taking wings goes forth to do a certain work, being a portion in truth of the life eternal.

The time was when man's thoughts were almost wholly absorbed in caring for his body, but in the unfolding of his higher faculities new questions arose, until to-day there are so many that he is puzzled to know which is the most important, where to begin, and which is now the most essential. On every hand he sees necessities to be metand wrongs to be righted. The field of opportunity and necessity is ever widening, making life still more complex. The human soul hedged in by many difficulties is encouraged by glimpess of what might be, but is sometimes filled with despair and awe at sight of what ought to be, and feels painful emotions when realizing what is. Life almost always contains more pain than joy. Many tarry on the upward path like the kine browsing on the hilliside, chewing the cud of contemplation because the difficulties before them seem too great to be overcome; but there is yet another side. He who contemplates the mountain from the valley sees rough, steep and apparently impassable places, but when he climbs it, the landscape broadens, the air becomes more pure, the life of the mountain enters into him, and the way, becomes less difficult. So with the mountain of spiritual thought. It we put forth no effort the mountain enters into him, and the way, becomes less difficult. So with the mountain of spiritual thought. It would be hard to tell what one, great or small, could be spared, or to say who may not be as necessary as the dods. Each one is seeking to know his mission, to sarn where is his proper place. If you once turn from the world without to the oracle within and sak. What

development of our souls and to the well-being of the world at large.

The young girl, who dances along with a smille of 190, contributes her portion as well; and, she need not think that her mission is state of the manner of warp row of the portion as well; and, she need not think that her mission is the state of the manner of warp row of the portion as well; and, she need not think that her mission is the state of the manner of warp row of the portion as well; and the need not think that her mission is the portion of the portion of the portion of well, and she need not think that her mission is the portion of th

Now Nove Londy Merculium Obsta Story of the Control of the Control

lifted it, lying it carefully upon the ground. He seemed to stoop over it for a moment, and then tirned and field, with head bent downward and hiding one hand in his bosom. At this point the lady came to her senses, and taken the clock lying on the floor, where it had fallen. She picked it up. It had stopped at ten minutes after eleven. It was not unnatural that she should mention to her friend next day that things had taken an unusual tack during the night, and she did so, and when she read in the papers the same day of Tillie Surith's murder she felt convinced that the crime occurred at 10 minutes after 11, when the clock fell, and that the body was carried to the lonely field where it was found between that hour and a little after midnight when she came to, herself again.

All this she wrote out to the Prosecutor, and gave it to him anonymously, and with no hope of reward as a clue. The Prosecutor turned it over to Dr. Whitney, the principal of the institute where Tillie worked, who keeps it as a curiosity.

The fund for the monument to the murdered girl is now more than \$600.—New York Sun.

### Woman and the Bousehold

BY HESTER M. POOLE. [106 West 29th Street, New York.]

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND. he way is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud sgathering quickly o'er my head, and loud he thunders roar above me. See, I stand the one bewildered! Father, take my hand And through the gloom Lead safely home Thy child!

ne day goes fast, my father! and the night drawing darkly down. My faithless sight es ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band, accompass mr. O Father! take my hand, And from the night Lead up to light Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my soul Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal; While yet I journey through this weary land Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hr Quickly and straight

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thoru
Has plercod-me; and my weary fe-t all form
And bleeding mark the way. Yet thy command,
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then safe and blest
Lead up to rest,
Thy child!

--Anon.

FROM MANY SOURCES. Mrs. J. D. Lee is a member of the board of trustees of Willamette University, Oregon.

Miss R. M. Burleigh, one of the nursing sisters at Chatham, has received the distinction of the Royal Red Gross at Fort Pitt Hospital.

Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of Charles Kingsley, and Miss Toulmin Smith are to edit a magazine for young people, to be published in London.

Miss Annie Stewart, of Dalhousie College, New Brunswick, has won the followship in mathematics for 1886-7 at the Bryn Mawr College. She graduated this spring as a bach-elor of science in mathematics and physics. As fellow she will pursue the study of high-er mathematics. The fellowship is worth about \$550.

Mme, Clara Schumann, despite her sixty-six years, retains her remarkably fine physical powers, and is regarded as one of the finest planists in Europe!

The famous songster. Mme. Modjeska, is a fine linguist, speaking and writing English, French, Italian, Russian, German and Hun-garian. She also reads Latin and Greek, and paints and carves. The poles are often brai-tiant and versed in many accomplishments.

liant and versed in many accomplishments.

Mrs. Mary E. Coons of Harlem, has just received a license to command the steam yacht called "Elizabeth," of which her husband is chief eagineer. She is the second woman captain in this country. Mr. Coons, who does a good deal of business on the river in the yacht he owns, is always accompanied by his write, who steers the boat. It is necessary that each steam yacht shall have a licensed master and engineer, and Mrs. Coons readily answered to the nautical catechism and took her license.

In Chicago can be seen a handsome shop.

her license.

In Chicago can be seen a handsome shop filed with rare and beautiful Bohemian giass, on which is the sign, "The Pick Sisters." They have been trained to business by Meli father, who had no sons, and who is a Bohemian. There are three sisters, well educated, bright and thrifty.

Miss Frances Colenso, the daughter of the late Bishop Colenso of South Africa, a courage-ous and gallant woman, even now devotes herself to a vindication of the late King Cetywayo, whose cause her father so long and bravely champloned. She has written a book in two volumes to show that British doings in Zeluland have ruined that country, and that Sir Bartie Frere. Lord Woiseley, and other British representatives deserve a cordial condemnation. By this act she has given to her name a lasting, and honorable place in African and seed a warmals is a supposite to the seed a sympal to a three proposition on the seed a sympal to the sympal to the seed a sympal to the sympal to the

Agood example is set by an association only a little over a year old, the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Buffalo, N. Y. It has seven hundred members, coming from all the churches and from no church at all. There are bureaus of work, such as educational, protective, employment, philanthropic, hygienic and social. Two more are to be added; one on domestic training, and a gymnasium for women and children.

Carla Serena, who recently died in her native Italy, was a remarkable trayeller. She only began her journeys after her five children had passed childhood. Some of her works

only began her journeys after her five children had passed childhood. Some of her works are need as text-books in France. Among them are, "From the Baltic to 'the Caspian," "A European Lady in Persia," "Men and Things in Persia," and "Alone in the Steppes." She took photographs to illustrate her writings, and rode mule-back many thousands of miles.

Mrs. Septimia Randolph Meikieham, the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, though an aged and infirm woman, is compelled to daily toll in the Treasury Department at Washington, for her bread. An effort has been made to grant her a pension. Among the relies yet in her possession are, hairs from the head of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and General Jackson, and the arm chair in which John Quincy Adams at so long when in the House of Representatives. Mrs. Meikleham has a fund of recollections and traditions which make her an interesting conversationalist. It is to be hoped she may be able to spend her remaining days free from want.

A contemporary says that Sallie Hansford.

ing days free from want.

A contemporary says that Sallie Hansford, who lives near Lexington, Ga. Is a woman of remarkable energy. Her hasband has been bedridden with rheumatism for nine years, and she has had a family of four children to support. Last year she bought one hund-

red and ninety-seven acres of land, much of it original forest, and with the aid of her two boys, fourteen and fitteen years old, cleared five acres. She cut down the trees, rolled the logs, split the rails, built the fence, and burnt the brush with their help, and raised last year nine bales of cotton, besides corn and peas enough for her own use. In addition to this she has done the cooking, and gene to market with eggs and chickens. She has bought her meat for the year, paid her store account, and partly paid for her land.

Mrs. Kate P. Hardwick of Boston, slater of Mrs. Harriet Putnam Newell, of New York, has, during several voyages, kept a meteorological record for the United States Government, while in the China Seas and Indian Ocean. Mrs. Hardwick is an excellent mathematician and successful navigator. She has in her possession a fine sextant which was made expressly for her, and was presented to her for her skill in navigation. A handsome silver plate upon its rosewood case bears her name and the dates of her voyages. Mrs. Hardwick is a woman of thirty-five, the mother of eight children.

The Southron Woman is an eight-page semi-monthly page: "device the date of the later of each contract the sextant woman of the sextant while was expressed to the country of the sextant woman of the sextant while was expressed to the sextant while was expressed to the country of the sextant while was expressed to her voyages. Mrs.

er of eight children.

The Southron Woman is an eight-page semi-monthly paper "devoted to the interests of the women of the South." It is published by the Henderson Publishing Company of Henderson, N.C. The paper has a flourishing appearance, is well printed and principally filled with original contributions.

ing appearance, is well printed and principally filled with original contributions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith still continues her vigorous letters, sketches and poems to various contemporary periodicals, though verging upon fourscore years of age. She is now living with a son in North Carolina. Mrs. Oakes Smith is in thorough sympathy with all reforms, yet has always maintained that equipoles of character so rare and beautiful in man or woman. In her letter to Dr. M. L. Holbrook, editor of the Herald of Health, which he has incorporated in the "Hygiene of the Brain," Mrs. Smith writes thus of her simple habits of life: "I have never seen the time when, with a coarse cracker or baked sweet apple, my brain did not pleasantly do its task. I do not mean-to bay I have always lived this way. I mean to say that it is my way, when I can choose without disarranging the habits of those about me." Such a healthy old age is worth having, and lies within the means of most of us. Then when nature drops off the garment of the spirit, that will be ready to enter without discomfort or delay, upon its progress in the higher sphere.

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal "Dual Unity" in its Application to Sex. Misapprehension of "K. V. G." Corrected. BÝ E. WHIPPLE.

BY E. WHIPPLE.

In the issue of the Religio Philosophical Journal of June 12th, I find a criticism on my article contained in the Journal of May 17th, regarding "Bual Unity" as applied to God and the human sexes, in which the writer has misapprehended my real views. We should always bear in mind that wholes contain the metaphysical attributes of one and many, or according to Kant's Categories, a whole may be considered in three fundamental sepects: it may be contemplated in its totality, in its multiplicity, and in its unity, to cite a familiar illustration: An egg considered in its total mass, before the process of development begins, presents the aspect of totality. When development and differentiation supervenes it presents the aspect of multiplicity. In—the third stage, by a synthetic process, the totality and the multiplicity—the one and the many—are carried up into a composite unity by the coordination of specialities in the perfect chick. The egg is a unit and the chick is a unit, but the chick is a composite unity by the addition of the second term.

Now, Kant's twelve Categories are a complete summary of all the processes of mind and nature known to man. These categories are classed into four groups, which are called the categories of Quantity, the reach of these groups of categories there are two polar factors—answering to positive and negative—and one equational factor, the equational factor combining in one synthesis the two polar factors. Totality, multiplicity and unity are the categories of Quantity. Here the one and the many are united in the unity.

It hence follows that sex in those beings nearest allied to God exists in a three-fold aspect of masculine, feminine and neuter. In the highest organisms and the highest. The estate of man thus far on earth is an intermediate one

distinct and separate" in their visible persons, is an assumption which I believe, the fundamental laws pertaining to sex do not justify.

Now I will briefly state my view regarding the bi-sexual unity of man as he exists in the highest or synthetic order of life. I believe that man proceeds from God in bi-sexual pairs, in some of which the woman is formed in the man, while in others the man is formed in the woman. In their coordinate unity they are fin the neuter gender because they are both united in one composite person; but objectively the appearance is that of a perfect mean or of a perfect woman, the counterpart-being involved and hidden, the symbols of sex being in no case a confused mixture, but distinct and free from malformation. The organism is mobile and elastic, which makes it possible for it to undergo marvelous transpositions. Either individual semancing the masculine symbols press outward, and the feminine symbols press on tward, and conversely, when the feminine advances outwardly to the visible organism, and cieax cievas. In the transposition from the subjective to the objective of the masculine, the masculine symbols press inward, and conversely, when the feminine advances outwardly to the visible of the masculine symbols press outward, and the feminine symbols press inward, and conversely, when the feminine advances outwardly to the visible of the masculine symbols presson, and draws therefrom an element with which it invest itself in a visible obdy, when the two stand forth as a perfect man and woman.

Neuter sex is not a polar attribute, either positive or negative, but it is the equational the positive or negative, but it is the equational that the process the ablithy or negative to the base and optimism; Literary Notices, etc.

Hall's Journal of Hally August Practical of Clark Aurica (Data Aur

man and woman.

Neuter sex is not a polar attribute, either positive or negative, but it is the equational factor, embracing the maccaline and feminine in one compactle whole. The distinction of sex is payer lost in the neuter person,

but sex here functionates very differently from what it does in the separate dual state. The man and woman united in one neuter person is the elementary social unit in the reconstructed society of the normal man; and this bi-sexual unit yearns toward society as the objective point of its labors to bless and enlarge its boûndaries for happiness. The man and woman in the separate dual state yearns toward each other, seeking an ultimate in offspring.

Again, the woman of a counterpartal pair is the immediate recipient of the Divine love which man receives mediatorily through the woman. Man is the immediate recipient of the Divine Wisdom, which woman receives mediatorily through the woman, it is through the man. The woman bears first through the brain. The womb is the receptacle for the generation of the race; the brain is a receptacle for the generation of thought. Each bears to the other an element which is essential to fruitfulness. The highest function of the bi-sexual pair will eventually be the elaboration of the "aura of power, of the "clixir of life," by which the social unit and the aggregate of units will bloom in eternal youth and vigor.

My ancient teachers assure me that this has been the estate of counterpartal life in the inmost heavens from ages immemorial, and that it will be the estate of man on earth in that, glorious future when the "last enemy" shall be destroyed, when the old shall have passed away and all things shall become new, and when a new race-movement shaft have been fully inaugurated. I conceive that in that ultimate social order which will eventually appear on earth, the bi-sexual social units will pass at pleasure from the separate dual or individualistic state to the neuter or social state, and from the social to the dual state-according to the functions which it will be their pleasure to subserve, but the state which will predominate will be the coördination of the dual pair in one visible person.

No, friend K. V. G., you mistake in assuming that the higher we go in development t

Partial List of Magazines for July, not

Before Mentioned.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.) The Hon. David A. Wells continues in this number his Economic Study of Mexico. Earthquakes and other Seismic Movements gives a summary of the results of the latest studies of the nature of earthquakes. In an Experiment in Silk-Culture, Margarette W. Brooks gives a chapter of her own experience. In the Inducence of Exercise upon Health, Professor Richards pleads for the giving of a more prominent share of attention in education to physical culture. Other articles are: Transportation and the Federal Government; Geological Cilmate in High Lattindes; Animal and Plant Lore of Children; The Care of the Brain; Rustless Iron; The Origin and Structure of Meteorites; Bohemian Glass, and The Development of Minerals.

The New Princeton Review. (A. C. Arm.

Meteorites; Bohemian Giass, and The Development of Minerals.

THE NEW PRINCETON REVIEW. (A. C. Armstrong & Sons. New York.) The Princeton Review for July, presents to its readers one contribution of the highest literary interest besides a number of articles of importance. Prof. Charles Ellot Norton's Recollections of Carlyle with notes concerning his Reminiscences throws a new light on the great writer, and arraigns Mr. Froude for general misrepresentation of Carlyle's character. Hardly less interesting is the discussion of contemporary art. Some facts are given bearing upon the topic of The Clergy and the Labor Question; Bishop Potter discusses The Sunday Question; The Origin of Life points out the radical difference between the vitalistic and the mechanical theories; and the chapter of Reminiscences of Helen Jackson is full of delightful personal characterization.

St. Nickiolas, (The Century Co., New York.)

Helen Jackson is full of delightful personal characterization.

Sr. Nicholas, (The Century Co., New York.) This issue of St. Nicholas is not lacking in patriotism and opens with a sketch of Ly Fayette and his two visits to America. The chapters on George Washington deals with Conway Cabal, Valley Horge and Medmouth. An account of a remarkable flag-raising is contributed. One of the leading features of the number is the short serial, Nan's Revolt. A timely article is on Fly-fishing for Trout. Other prominent features of the magazine are: Little Lord Fauntleroy; The Kelp Gatherers; Wonders of the Alphabet and a ready for Business article on Boat-building. Otherpoems, sketches, stories and illustrations are contributed.

Wide Awake. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

world.

Hall's Journal of Health. (New York City.) Much good reading is found in the Jose number of this health journal.

Yourse. (Chicago.) The June issue of this monthly is replete with short stories poems, illustrations and notes for the young.

CHAUTAUQUA YOUNG FOLKS' JOURNAL. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.) A monthly for reading clubs, schools and homes.

St. Louis Illustrated Magazine. (St. Louis, Mo.) Varied and interesting articles will be found in this number.

### BOOK REVIEWS.

[All books noticed under this head, are for sale at, or an be ordered through, the office of the RELIGIO-PHILO-OPHICAL JOURNAL.]

ZEPH. A Posthumous Story. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Boston: Roberta Bros.; Chicago: A. C McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.

The many friends of the lamented Mrs. Helen Jackson, and all who have had the delight of reading her incomparable story, "Ramona," will be giad to learn that a posthumous story by her has been published. Mrs. Jackson was writing this story when her fatal sickness selzed her, and one of her last acts was its hasty completion before sending the MS. to her publishers. Zeph is a story of frontier life in Colorado.

ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITER-ATURE. Vol. III. New York: John B. Alden. Price, cloth, gilt top, 60 cents a volume. The publisher intends that this Cyclopedia shall be a trustworthy guide to what is worth knowing of the literature of the world, so far as it is accessible to scholars in the English tongue; a treasury of useful and entertaining knowledge such as never before has been attainable in one work, presenting biographical and critical notices and specimens of the writings of eminent authors of all ages and nations.

### New Books Received.

SHORT-HAND RELIGION. By Dutton Madden. Contesville, Pa.: Published by the Author. Price,

ALDEN'S CYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL LITER-ATURE. Vol. III. New York: John B. Alden. Price, 69 centa a volume. POEMS. By George Crabbe. Cassell'e National Lis-brary. New York: Cassell & Co.; Chicago: Bren-tano Bror. Price, 10 cents.

7That tired feeling" from which you suffer so much, particularly in the morning, is entirely thrown off by Hood's Sarsaparills.

Notice to Subscribers.

We particularly request subscribers who renew their subscriptions, to look carefully at the figures on the tag which contains their respective names and if they are not changed in two weeks, let us know with full particulars, as it will save time and trouble.

### That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which have here life and strength to all the second of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appette. I

the could not sleep; had no appetite. I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Keut, Ohlo.

### Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood", Sarsaparellistones un not avaient. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Barsapacilla-tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMFSON, Begister of Beeds, Lowell, Bass.

"Hood's Sursapacilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barraisoton, 200 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Bold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. M only by C. L. HOOD & CO.; Lowell, Mass.

### 100 Doses One Dollar. THE UNION FOLDING BED

Gives a Woven Wire Mattress
Bed and PERFECT VENTILATION. Is on casters, both

when open and closed. EAST TO HANDLE. 11

Sead for Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. \$20.00 Up.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO. Salesroom 229 State Street, Chicago

# **PARALYSIS**

GEO. C. PITZER. BT. LOUIS. MO.

## Mental Gymnastics;

OR.

### MEMORY CULTURE.

BY ADAM MILLER, M. D.

and easy system by which any person

THE CLERGY, Their Sermons; THE STUDENT, His Lessons;

THE BUSINESS MAN. Items of Business

or of this work was put to the severest pr

We contially commend it to all per-

Most ingenious; enables any one, wheith the system, to carry an immense ormation, ready for production on den re have totaled the author's mnemonic

The author's method sids us in getting control at will of the organs undensciously employed in acts of what may be called upontaneous recollection. It is ingenious and simple.



WANTED An active business man or lady to act as General Agent, Physi-cian or Draggist preferred, in each city for the introduction of

## CONSUMPTION

### \$100 can be made EVERY active lady selling our Fopular Book, WIFE AND MOTHER

Introduction 0r, INFORMATION FOR EVERY WOMAN, By Sarah Hackett Stevenson, M. D., Prof. of Obstatics in the Wanner's Medical Cor-ter, Chicago, Teaches Health in Premane; painless child-birth; treate Constipation and Diseases
of Women; gives Directions for Confinence at, and
Care of Indants and Children, Most Complete
LADIES MANUAL Ever Published;
Stepass, Postpaid, AGENTS for circulars,
SMITH & BILLER, Publishers,
139 La Salle Street, Chicago, fil.



)IVERSIDE 

# LIEBIC'S CORN CURE WILL CURE

no pain or soreness, dries instanty, will not soit anothing and newer fails to effect a cure; price 25c. Liebigs Corn Saive sent by mail prepaid on receipt of 85c. The genuine put up th jetlow wrappers, and manufactured only by JOS, R. HOPPLIN, Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

"Apostle Islands Going North? & Lake Superior,"

#Pamous Resorts
of Wiscons'u."

Heo write for the ergor books, "Apostic Islands
Lake Superior," and "Famous Resorts of Wisconsiu."

FRER to all intending visit of this region of delights.

Come to these scenes of peace.
Where, to rivers murmuring.
The sweet birds all the summer sing,
Where cares and toils and sadness on

HOTEL CHEQUAMEGON," halland, Wis. (Lake Superior). The largest and floest summer hotel in the West. Magnifecent surroundings. Superb Accommoda-tions. Splendid Summer Resort. Address at once for circulars. S. H. BROWN, Manager

Address JAMES BARKER, Gen'l Pass'g'r Agt., Wis Central Line, Milwaukee' Wis.



W. J. DYER & BRO.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

## THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

or 15 cents for "Facts and Figures about Michigan and Year book for [1869, " "In Summer lings," profusely Illustrated, will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp for postage.

For information regarding routes, value or accommoda-tions apply to any agent of the Commany, or to F. I. WHITNEY.

O. W. EUGGLES.

Aust Gent's Facts a Th't Ag't.

Gint's Facts a Th't Ag't.

## MIND-READING AND BEYOND.

ST WILLIAM A. HOVET.

### LEAVES FROM MY LIFE:

BY J. J. MOB

This work, received from Leader, for minors, religions of the interest of our or orders, finishess the size of spines from rightly receivered and completely than present of mind. The pp. Fried-

### Religio-Philosophical Journal

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 92 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO

By JOHN C. BUNDY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, 1 year, \$2.50. BISCLE COPIES, & CESTS. SPECIALS COPY PEER.

REMITTANCES should be made by United States Postal Money Order, Express Company Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft on either New York or Chicago.

DO NOT IN ANY CASE SEND CERCES ON LOCAL BANES.

All letters and communications should be ad-dressed, and all remittances made payable to JOHN C. BUNDY, Chicago, III.

Advertising Rates, 20 cents per Agate line.
Reading Notice, 46 cents per line.
Lord & Thomas, Advertising Agents, 44
Randolph Street, Chicago. All communication
relative to advertising should be addressed to them

Entered at the postoffice in Chicago, Ill., as

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

The BELLEGO PHYLOSOPHICAL JOURNAL de distinctly understood that it can accept no ity as to the opinions expressed by Cont ity as to the opinions expressed by Cont. Correspondents. Free and open discussion tain limits is invited, and in these circumsta

PHICAL JOURNAL, are req

d. The name and address of the writer are re guaranty of good faith. Rejected manu ot be preserved, neither will they be re-as sufficient possage is sent with the request

MAL, containing matter for special attention, the or will please draw a line around the article to tres to call n CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, July 10, 1886

### Slaughter of the Innocents.

Not the murder of children in Judes by old King Herod nineteen hundred years ago, but the insidious murder of children in school houses of this civilized and Christian land to-day. Bad air in crowded rooms; sum mer roasting relieved by strong draught heads: winter roasting by red-hot stoves on one side, and freezing on the other from keen wind plereing through floor cracks and dows, and cutting into the vitals like sharp icicles; or air-sweeping currents eddying and rushing through large room from furnaces and sewers, and ventilators ere they ought not to be,-the ghter their thousands and send out of world before their time more than did the hired murderers of the bloody old mon ut and solid, of strong body arch. The stout and solid, or strong body and positive will, survive, not always "the survival of the fittest," but the flower-like girls and delicate boys, beautiful often in soul as in person and capable of being trained to health and usefulness, go down and make no sign. Even those who struggle through are maimed and scarred. A boy sits studies where there is no escape from the sunshine blazing on the page he reads; girl leans ever her book in a dark corner straining her aching eyes for lack of light, and both are smitten with a purblind eight. With these calamities come the evils of our forcing and cramming system, treating a scholar as though his poor brain was an empty void into which must be pushed a pile of dates and names and facts, many of which are excellent when forgotten, and only fill the place of better things so long as they are remembered. Set a child up in a high chair by a table before a big plate of food, and let a nurse stand by to cram that food down the poor little throat as fast as possible, and you treat the stomach as the brain is treated in this cramming process. Bodily dyspepsia follows in one case, mental dyspepsia in the

Then must come, each school-day morning the orthodox prayer, with a hymn, the sweet music of which but partially neutralizes its dogmatic absurdities, and no thought or sys-tematic effort all the day long for that moral education and spiritual culture, broader and seeper than all dogmatism and greatly need ed in every school.

nwhile the parents at home, not crue but thoughtless and ignorant, rest in pre-occupied indifference. Plous parents are too much absorbed in dogmatic theology to waste on physiology or psychology. When boy comes home with aching bones and ed pulse, or their dear girl sinks under their boy the torture of overtasked brain and nerves ks of weary watching follow, the young gyman stands by the coffin and tells the mourning family how "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." It is a school house murder did they but know it.

But light is breaking and the slaughter of the innocents is to die away. In the past de-cade or two much thought has been given to these matters. Before us is a list of books on ol Hygiene, from the Massachusetts Hy-e Association and other sources, written physicians, nurses and teachers. They at of ventilation, care of the eyes, contagi treat of ventilation, care of the eyes, contagi-ous diseases, nervous troubles, overwork, evils of alcohol and tobacco, etc., and are full of practical sense and forethought. The New Education of Dr. Buchanan is a valuable treatise on the moral and ethical education so needed in schools. Marked and excellent changes are going on. First come better and hanges are going on. First come better and healthier school houses, next we begin to see the dawn off-better methods—less cramming and more real education—the calling out of mental and moral power and beauty, educa-

tion, as from the old Latin Educare, to draw

Every parent, and all the people, should help to stop this slaughter of the inno should give thought and time to this real education, should talk with teachers, visit and have living interest in these important matters.

### Prolicsome Brokers.

It appears from the daily papers that there was at one time in the history of things ter-restrial a misunderstanding in the revival meetings held for the salvation of the pugna clous, willful, treacherous and selfish Wall street brokers in New York City. The oldest Methodist church in America stands serenely in John street, near to the centre of stock gambling speculation. The unexpected sucess of the Episcopal missioners in filling Trinity church with crowded noon assemblages at that time led to a similar venture at the John Street Church. Revivalist Hugh O. Pentecost was conducting noon services and Singer Stebbins lead the hymns, which were a fine feature of the services. A few doors off was a locally noted chop-house, to which many brokers went for their lunchons. Most of this coterie belonged to a Wall street glee club. During one week they have dropped in at the revival meetings, on their way back from chops and ale, to join most spiritedly and melodiously in the choruses of Stebbins's songs. As they behaved decorous ly, seemed religiously inclined and appeared osen ones, Pentecost and to be of God's cho Stebbins inferred that they were plous, unti a direct call on their leader-a young pr with far more relish for prize fights than re ligion—for an address or a prayer so comical ly impressed his companions that they laughed outright. Then they tried to make amends by singing at their best with Stebbins, after which they privately assured the revivalists that they had not in the least intended to guy the meetings.

Now here were hilarious and frolicsome young men of the dare-devil kind, lending certain cultured and fascinating gifts to aid devout church members in rendering religious exercises more entertaining and instruc eir voices were probably superb, and the aphlima metion that pervaded their yoes efforts, was undoubtedly highly apprec by those present, and very amusing to those who knew them. Though one of them had an insatiable relish for well contested prize fights, greatly enjoying the brutal scenes a slugging match, yet there was, strange to charming, and which, when disconnected from the man and his acts, was calculated to exert a soul-elevating influence. Now under the circumstances, this question naturally presents itself for consideration Should natural or acquired gifts be allowed to siways have free and full exercise when eminently well calculated to aid, entertain or instruct humanity? The brawny arms of a ferocious prize fighter would not be repelled when exercised to save a person from drown ing; nor would the act be less meritoriou use he had previously engaged in dis

gusting prize fights.

A physician without any character as to norality, but skilled above all others in sur gery, would be the one called upon to per difficult and dangerous operatio Christians—such as the removal of tumors the amputation of a limb, or the cutting ou Christians of internal obstructions; he would be pre-ferred all the time to the highly religious surgical dotard.

Churches accept contributions from ge blers; those in want of assistance often make is therefor to sporting men; the courte san has been known to do humane deeds, and a generous impulse has often marked the career of a despicable thief. A vile sport of this city, occupying a prominent position and who was shot by his mistress, wrote an affectionate letter each day to his mother. It is said that Sarah Bernhardt has several illegitimate children by as many different fathers, yet on the stage she is very popular. There is no distinctly dividing line between

the good and bad of human nature; they blend with each other, to a certain extent, each, at times, predominating.

The singing of the sportive characters of the Board of Trade, so long as it was good, entertaining and instructive, might have been placed forement, and thus utilized while been placed foremost, and thus utilized, while status. If Poe got drunk, it does not lessen the sublime merit and exalted sublimity of his poems. People who are good, are no less so, because othern are bad, and those that are bad, are no less helious and disgusting because others are good.

On the whole: re think those hilarious young sports acted kindly in rendering more attractive the revival meeting, which other wise might have been excessively dull,— which was, in fact, dull until they enlivened It by their presence; and arrangements should have been made to utilize that pertion of their nature that could be employed for good. their nature that could be employed for good. The world cannot be divided into two distinct The world cannot be divided into two distinct classes—the good and bad—that can be known on sight, for those that assume to be self-righteous often prove to be libertines, while the gambler has at times shown himself to be a true hero. Imperfection inheres in everyone; perfection abides nowhere on earth. He who looks for the latter in any of flod's children, is looking for that which never had an existence—only in flod himself.

an existence—only in God himself.

We are in favor of utilizing to its fullest we are in level of thinking to les fullest and most comprehensive sense the good in each one, while the bad should be held in abeyance, relegated to the background, and regarded as only so much rabbish; hence we shall interpose no objections against the

froficsome Wall street brokers using their charming voices to render the religious services of the missioners more pleasing to thos attend their ministrations. The merc fact that they are Wall street brokers, and admire pugliistic encounters, is no evidence that they are emissaries of "Satan," or that they can never rise above their present deprayed tastes.

### Called Back to Life.

The Cincinnati Inquirer relates a remark able cure performed by a physician, which reads more like a "fairy tale" than a reality, but which is nevertheless true. The main points we give. As is well known, the blood is the life. Its absence must be death. This in medicine, is generally considered to be in the nature of an axiom, and is accepted with-out argument; yet there are cases in which the blood has ceased to support life, and death was only a question of a few mor when by the prompt action of a physician an other liquid culation to take the place of the blood, and this for the time being supports life as well as if it were blood. This is well shown in the case of Lizzie Seymour, a bright little 10 year-old girl, who is now at the Chambers treet Hospital, Cincinnati. Lizzle's father is a butcher. A few weeks ago Lizzie feli from a window. Several feet below the-window was a row of meat hooks upon a frame unfortunate girl on her way to the pave ment struck on one of these close by he shoulder. A piercing yell followed the sink ing of the sharp-pointed hook into her flesh She hung for a moment and then the weight and motion of her body jerked the hook through her flesh, and she fell unconscious in a limp mass upon the sidewalk. The blood m the quivering flesh that hung in threads in the upper part of her right arm, when her father rushed out of the shop to pick her up. From the sudden pallor that came over her face he thought that she was dead. Then the little bosom heaved a sigh, and he rushed like a wild man, with his daughter in his arms, through the crowded streets till he came to the hospital.

Tenderly he laid her upon a cot. The surgeon quickly commenced his work picking up the bleeding arteries wherever the points of severance could be found. Several doses of stimulants were given hypodermically at regular intervals, and she finally recove sness, but was very weak. She remained in this condition for several days, and then grew a little stronger, and began to take an interest in what was going on around her, and from the indications there appeared to be a good chance of her final recovery.

"She is dead." Thus spoke the nurse in a subdued voice as she stood by the cot of lit-tle Lizzie just as the chimes of old Trinity rang out the midnight hour about a week af er the patient was brought to the hospital. The nurse was then making the rounds of her ward. In the dim light of the large sickroom the pallid face of the little suffere d whiter than the sheets upon which she lay, and she had stopped breathing. The nurse turned up the light preparatory to calling the orderlies to remove the body from the ward to the dead-house, and walked back to the cot to make the patient ready for the trip to the grave. Placing her hand on the child's forehead she found it warm to the ouch. Her ear was over the patient's heart in a second. A faint beat that was more like the trembling of a muscle was heard. Lizzle was only on the edge of eternity after all.

Quick as a fash the nurse roused the house surgeon from his sleep. He got up with the usual grumble that follows such a proceeding and hastened half-dressed to the cot of the patient. The pale face caused the leth argy of spirit to vanish, and he was a man of science, ready to do anything to save life. "There must be a ruptured artery," he

Ripping off the bandages quickly from the patient's arm it was found that there had een a secondary hemorrhage, and the sheets had been dyed crimson with the blood of the dying girl. One of the ligatures which had been placed on the artery had giv-

me some hot water and salt," ex-

claimed the surgeon.

It was brought as quickly as possible. A quantity of salt was put into the boiling water and dissolved, and the temperature was then reduced to about the nominal tem ture of the human body. When these de an incision in the left wrist of the patient about two inches long. The muscular tissue was carefully separated until the radical artery was found. So much was in a state of collapse. It was dissected free from the adjacent muscles and drawn upward through the incision and held in this ition by a metal supporter being placed underneath.

No ansethetic had been given, as the pa-tient was unconscious naturally and did not feel any pain from the manipulations of the ourgeon. Taking a fine lance, the man of science punctured the radial artery and slit science punctured the radial artery and slit it downward about a quarter of an inch. Then he took a common Davidson syrings and gently forced the muzzle into the artery until it sitted perfectly tight. The suction end was placed in the dish containing the so-lution of salt. Then, by a gradual pressure upon the bulb, after all the air had been reupon the bulb, after all the air had been re-moved, as well as every particle of dirt from the syringe, the solution was forced into the artery against the action of the heart. When the liquid reached the branching arteries at the elbows it flowed into them and filled them with salt and water, until the arm was

made up of this compound. This impulse tever blood there was in the body flying with increased force through the or linary channels. It reached the lungs and the respiration slowly began, and when its magic touch was felt in the nerve centres in the brain the patient's head moved, and her black eyes opened languidly. Twas then she felt the stinging sensation of pain in her arm, and her body shuddered for a moment. The vitality was so low, however, that the pain was not intense, and the liquid was pumped into her body until about twentyfour ounces were absorbed. By this time, in all about fifteen minutes, the functions of the body had been restored, and the patient on called back from the door of death The artery was again tied up, and from the time of the transfusion of the sait and water the progress of the case has been steadily to ward recovery, and in a few days the patient will be sent home.

### Good Words on the Uses of Wealth.

How to use wealth is a great question toay. How many rich men take a selfish view of their position, spend lavishly for selfish enjoyment, and sometimes even crush those who are trying to rise and whom they might help with no harm to themselves. It is a good sign of the times to see a better class of rich men coming up. Senator Stanford, of California, is rated at \$50,000,000, and has given away over \$15,000,000 in the past two years. In a late letter in reply to some resolutions of a citizens' anti-Coolle league in California, he favors the restriction of Chinese immigration and then writes of the rights of labor and the uses of wealth in a terse and clear way honorable to his head and heart. We extract as follows:

terse and clear way honorable to his head and heart. We extract as follows:

The unemployed in California are numerous, but I do not think they are unemployed because of the Chinese or anything other than their own improvident nature. I have fed tramps at a direct expense of over \$200 a month during the past season on one farm, although there was never a day during that time that we were not short-handed of good men and wanted them. There is room in California for 15,000,000 of people, and it will then not be more densely populated than the New England and Mide States of the East. The theory of our Government is founded upon the lualienable rights of man, which the poor, of all others are most interested in maintaining, and in strong contrast to the paternal or monarchial theory of Government. 90, no man can have a lien upon another, and determine what fir shall do with bis life, liberty and rightful possessions. Whether the owner of property shall give to those in distresser onto is a question for him to determine, settling with his own conscience and with his Got to what extent the products of his labor, care, thrift, industry and economy shall be given to the unfortunet or to the idle, shiftless and improvident. I trust I am not unduly egotistical in believing that my aympathies in the weither of my kind are as strong as those 'of most men, particularly for the poor; and I have a strong faith that the time will come that the the weith of individuals makes up the common belongings of the poor people of our country. The wealth of individuals makes up the common wealth. The most interesting question in regard to it is not who owns, but what use is made of it. Wealth, actively and wisely in use, gives employment and spreads prosperity. The individual prosents and spreads prosperity. The individual prosents and spreads prosperity. The individual prosents and spreads prosperity. sty. Ine wealth of individuals makes up the commonwealth. The most interesting question in regard to it is not who owns, but what use is made of it Wealth, actively and wisely in use, gives employment and spreads prosperity. The individual properity of the whole; and the prosperity of the whole results in the prosperity of the modification.

vidual....

to be a steady advance in the minds thoughts of the church Loward clearer, broader more adequate conceptions of what is declared be Bible. We are warranted in assuming that a so of theological opinions made up of the great immental truths and doctrines of the Bible, uned with fatal misbellefs, set forth in plain and preheasive form. Is necessary to the best intermixed with fatal misbellefs, set forth in plain and comprehensive form, is necessary to the best interests of the church and to a not inconsiderable extent to the religious life of the individual.... The historical creedbare all of them materialistic, often so in their forms of language and manifest conceptions respecting the future life. The once popular notions respecting the resurrection of the dead and the character of the life everlasting which these creeds manifestly teach have cessed to command the ascent of the great body of intelligent believers.

If these men think it out on that line they will come to see and feel the great power o the modern spiritual movement in lifting modern thought above these "once popular notions," then they will also see in the spiritualistic conceptions of "the character of the life everlasting" something "to com sent of the great body of intelli gent believers."

Move on, gentlemen; you are on the sa upward path we are trying to walk in. Fear not and faint not, cast aside the heavy load of old creeds and we shall be within halling distance of each other "In the good time coming," which may not be so very distant.

Joel Peffley writes: "Quite recently a young lady, Mrs. Black, died under suspicious cir-cumstances. She returned and made raps at the time her corpse lay in state for interment and has been rapping more or less ever since. She writes and draws with a pencil; has been and wife of Delphi, myself and several others, were at her house one evening; a young lady medium was there. Mrs. Black was soon rapping, and said she would show herself (webeing in the house), in the yard-by moon She was seen by four or five different as that evening, and at as many different times and places. She was apparently dressed in her shroud. She opens the door and walks in so as to be heard. We think she has remarkable power for a new born spirit." Mr. Peffley writes from Colburn, Indr

Mrs. M. E. Marcy of Lyons, Mich., writes Mrs. M. E. Marcy of Lyons, Mich., writes:
"Nemoks Camp Meeting Association of Michigan, is not dead as reported. It will hold a camp meeting from the 6th to the 23rd of August. Speakers engaged: Dr. C. A. Andrus, and O. P. Kellogg of Ohlo; Mr. Warren Bishop of Wisconsin; Mrs. E. C. Woodruff, Mrs. Julia Walton, J. W. Kenyon and J. H. Burnham, of Michigan.

J. Madison Allen has closed his two m labors in Vinefand, N. J., and has been ly speaking in Trenton, N. J., and at the meeting at Bridgeport, Pa. He expects to attend other camp meetings, and will re-ceive further calls for restrum work. Address for the present 1901 N. Fifteenth street, Phil-

"The South Side Spiritualists are going to have a picnic some time in July.

Letter from R. Heber Newton, D. D.

opular Religious Teachèr and Woll-Equipped Student of Theology, Science and Philosophy Expresses His Yiews on Spiritualism. The Attitude of a Great Soul Overflöwing with Lave for Humanity Toward a Subject of Stupendous and Everlatting Importance. Spirit Phinomena and the Methods of Spiritualists as View-ed from the Standpoint of a Friensity and Deeply In-ternating Observer.

Dear Col. Bundy: Since reading v

Dear Col. Bundy:

Since reading your speech in New York I have been drawn to write you a line surpressive of my sincere admiration for the courage and frankness and love of truth which that speech manifested. Although I do not begin to know what you have gone through with in the course which you have set before you, I think I can imagine something of the determination which it has taken to accept such a mission and to persevere in it through the storm of misrepresentation which it was sure to call forth. Brave men are never too plentiful in the world, and the little which I know of Spiritualism convinces me that in it just now brave men are sorely needed; not only to confess the faith which may be cherished before the world, but to confess the truth to which their very faith may blind them within the movement itself. As you know, I have been for some time past reading carefully in the literature of Spiritualism and allied fields, with deep interest. As you know also, I have nevdeep interest. As you know also, I have er experimented personally among the nomena of Spiritualism. My judgment is, therefore, wholly an outside expressly is, therefore, wholly an outside expressione drawn from second-hand sources, therefore, perhaps, less liable to any illustrations. of the senses or any contagious influences of enthusiastic circles. Approaching the sub-ject in this calm, cold manner, weighing the evidence carefully, I have satisfied myself that, if there be any validity in human testimony, the phenomena grouped under the title of Spiritualism, after all the abounding title of Spiritualism, after all the abounding frands and illusions are discounted, hold secrets which it behooves man to resolve, if possible. These secrets seem to me to more than hint the existence in man of powers and potencies such as make entirely credible, from a scientific point of view, the old belief in a life to come. They seem to warrant, yet further, the conclusion that there oughly to be some other interpretation of many of these phenomena than Occultism—If, as I have already said, human testimony is worth anything.

Standing in this attitude of dispassionate attention I am equally free to confess, however, that, along whatsoever line I have sought to follow some clue, I have continually stumbled upon fraud and humbiggery of a character almost sufficient to close up the investigation. On every hand I know of these who have been thus turned away from further pursuit of the subject—sometimes with the bitterness of outraged sensibilities, which have been played upon for love of gain. I am satisfied that nothing stands in the way of whatever truth there may be in the movement so much as this ubiquitous element of deceit. Whether the ultimate solution of these phenomena, physical and mental, be Occultism alone—and by Occultism I mean not Madame Blavatsky jugglery or pretentious theosophy, but simply transcendental physics, science dealing with the higher phenomena of the natural order—or Occultism plus Spiritism—in either case there is a substantial boon for humanity in the gift of the movement. How important, therefore, that such a movement should be carried on with the utmost seriousness and carnestness; with every endeavor to eliminate this element of deceit, or at least to minimize it; with a systematic attempt to throw around these phenomena the guarding conditions which shall secure their purity; with a determination to educate mediumship—whatever may be involved in it! This, as I understand it, is the work which you have set your hand to do. One need be no Spiritualist to recognize the great importance of this work and to rejoice in the courage and determination with which you are doing it. I happen to have come acroes lately seperal instances of the suspicion which this work has cast upon you, among the supporters of Spiritualism and this has revealed to me more sensibly the difficulties under which you are aboring, and made me glad of an opportunity to express to you my own conviction of the need of your being not weary in well doing.

I have been a careful student of the experiments of the English Psychical Research So

represented you will be plaud you.

I observe in the Spiritualistic journals their loberry in the spiritualistic journals the spirit Tobserve in the Spiritualistic journals their natural satisfaction at the growing disposition on the part of society at large to at least impartially consider the claims of the movement. Nothing will help forward this disposition so much as for Spiritualists to back up the work that you are doing; rid the movement, as far as may be, of its frauds and charlatanries, and get down to bottom facts. There is no stronger testimony to the faith of Spiritualism than that which you made the other day in your New Tork speech, denouncing fraudulent materializations and cabinet performances, out of the very conviction in your heart as to the reality of intercommunication between our world and the realm of spirits. Such a speech weighs more heavily with outsiders than any other testimony.

Cordially yours,

E. HERDER NEWYON.

Garden City, L. I.

The views of so competent a critic, one

The views of so competent a critic, one who has the highest interests of spiritual truth and psychical science deeply at heart, are worthy the profound and lasting attention of Spiritualists.

We ask those who believe in the JOURNAL'S platform and disthods to carnestly consider how they can most effectively strengthen

our hands and increase the power of the paper, to the end that the highest interests of Spiritualism may be rapidly, and perman-

To keep pace with the spirit of the times to meet the just demands of fair and friendly criticism; to demonstrate by methods open to no reasonable objection the claims put forward in the name of Spiritualism: to elevate mediumship; to repress and discourage traf-fic in bastard Spiritualism; to discountenance mediums and mediums who supple ment their power with deception, is the duty, and should be the pleasure of that large, intelligent, well-to-do and influential body of Spiritualists who hold views in commutation with those of the Journal.

To do all this effectively requires action There should be a movement inaugurated without delay looking toward a permanent activity for experimentation and investigation, where the results may be observed and recorded by those actuated by love of humanity and of spiritual truth rather than by merely a selfish, personal consideration of and interest in a life hereafter. The record of these investigations published in the Jour-NAL and spread broadcast would accomplish vastly more and better results in a year, than can come in a decade of unsystematic investigation.

The trials endured and the sacrifices made by us in steadily and aggressively holding the Journal to the course marked out, need not be dwelt upon. However deeply we may feel them as an individual, we do not offer them as incentives to our goaders for in-creased activity on their part. We present the demands of Spiritualism free from all personal interest, and ask if it is not high time that Spiritualists should co-operate in placing their claims and their cause before the world in a creditable and credible manner. It is the sheerest nonsense to say: "The Spirit-world has all this in charge an do its work as it pleases." Unless Spiritual-ists do their part, and do it with a will, the Spirit-world can accomplish but little, and that little slowly and unsatisfactorily.

Let every Spiritualist who occupies JOURNAL'S ground, and every sympathetic in-quirer, resolve to advance the interests of spiritual truth with voice, pen and purse There is an innumerable host of earnest souls e attitude is that of Heber Newton. Spiritualists do you not want such recruits? Most assuredly you do! and you are under the deepest obligations to do all in your power place the truth, clarified and attractive before this host. You are in duty bound to put on the armor of aggressive righteousne too, and to raise the cause you profess to hold dear so high that it will be a beacon light to seeking purity, happiness and eternal

### GENERAL ITEMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bundy spent last Sunday with friends at New Boston, Illinois. Though the thermometer showed 100° in the shade the visit was much enjoyed.

Giles B. Stebbins lectures at Alma, Mich. July 10th, and at Mt. Pleasant, July 11th.

W. Harry Powell, of Philadelphia, the slate-writer and billet test medium, is in our city, and giving three and four scances each week. Letters directed to the general post office will reach him.

Lord & Thomas, the popular advertising firm of this city, are now occupying their new place of business, 45, 47 and 49 Randolph et. They have everything fitted up in the latest style.

The Grand Army Edition of the Daily Mercury, San Jose, Cal., is a superbone, giving a person a bird's eye view of the finest portion of California. The illustrations are excellent, and the advantages of California are presented in the most favorable light.

Queen Victoria entered upon the fiftieth year of her reign a few days ago. She and her grandfather have actually reigned longer than any other sovereigns England has ever had. In this we do not estimate the years of minority kings, under regencies.

A "flower concert" was given at Concord, Mass., the other evening. A screen, painted to represent a scene in a flower garden, stood on the stage, and before it were potted flowin profusion. Some of the painted flow ers were very large, and in the center of each big flower was an opening, skilfully conceal-ed by a movable cover. Behind the screen ed by a movable cover. Benind the screen stood the singers, and their faces appeared in the center of the flowers. The singing flow-ers were a rose, a dahlia, a sunflower, a daffo-dil, a pansy, a lily, a tulip, a daisy, and a

Raw vegetables, as an exclusive diet, do not answer the purposes of nutrition, for even the more spiritualized of mortals. The community at Anahelm, organized some years ago, is completely starved out by its adopted ago, is completely starved out by its adopted method of attaining to things unseen. Those members who did not resign, disappeared otherwise, it is supposed by starvation; at least only two are reported left, the spiritual advisor. Walter Lockwood Thales and Wm. Hinde, both of whom are confined by weakhinde, both of whom are comments of the state they are doubtless expecting the presence of the humble Nazarene and his mother Mary. And besides, out of these attenuated condi-And besides, out of these attenuated condi-tions there is being looked for the appear-ance of a second Christ. Death will wind up-all for these soon. What spirits do on earth, is done through the best conditions. When people set about starving their bodies, they defeat their own wishes, as well as those of their spirit friends and helpers.—Golden Gale:

The stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company have unanimously con-firmed its lease to the North Chicago Street Raflway Company.

John Edwards of Washington, D.C. writes 'It affords me pleasure, as I know it will b gratifying to a large number of the JOURNAL subscribers to learn that Mrs. Carrie Grimes Forster, consort of the late Thomas Gales Forster, who recently advanced to the higher life, will issue a volume of lectures this fall, given under the inspiration of Prof. Edgar C. Dayton. All who heard Maj. Forster with-in a quarter of a century past, will bear testimony to the eloquent and terse delivery of his utterances. The book will prove an invaluable adjunct to the spiritual literature.

An unrepealed law of New Jersey, passed while the State was a British colony, res follows: "That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids or widows, who shall, after this act, maids or widows, who shall, area this act, impose upon, seduce, and betray line matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects by victue of scents, cosmetics, washes, paints, artificial teeth, false hair, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanors."

It might be well for Spiritualists to visit

the wonderful performances by Kellar, the "Conjuror," at the Madison Street Theatre. His cabinet performances are really wonder ful, illustrating how easy it is to deceive the senses of the ordinary man, and also show-ing how necessary it is to critically test the various tricky mediums traveling around the country, and who claim to be able to mater country, and who claim to be sole to mater-ialize your spirit friends without any diffi-culty. Kellar asserts that the cabinet man-ifestations of all mediums are fraudulent. Therein, of course, he is mistaken, as is well known by nearly every Spiritualist. Psycho is a wonderful mechanical invention, answering questions with marvelous accura ey. Mr. Kellar's sleight of hand tricks are

The Chicago Tribune of June 20th, says There is a man locked up in the City Hall named L. Stemhouse, who came here a few weeks ago. He began preaching at the free missions and drifted into the family of one Pratt on the South Side. He started a religious paper, taking subscriptions for a year and got out but one number. A few week ago Mrs. Pratt went to Dakota. She left the packing and shipping of her furniture to Stemhouse, who stored the furniture in a warehouse and hypothecated the receipts. Mrs. Pratt came back from Dakota to find the preacher living at Washington Heights and saying grace for his board. She swore out a warrant against Stemhouse and he was ar-

Year after year at the annual gathering of the delegates of the Christian Commission the Sanitary Commission and the Chaplains of the armies, North and South, of the late war, the question has come up as to forming central organization of all the Christian relief and benevolent associations in the Uni-ted States. Many of these, such as the Red Cross, the Franklin Relief Association, etc., have been very efficient in the time of peril and sorrow. Their members have attended the Yellow Fever patients, sent aid to the Chicago fire sufferers, given relief to the dis-tressed from the floods of the Ohio and Mis-sissippi rivers, and have been ready for every emergency of Christian benevolence. It is now proposed to hold such a gathering of all these relief associations, as shall secure a general representation of the same, at Allegheny Valley Camp (nineteen miles N. E. of Pittsburg, Pa.), Saturday July 31st, at ten A. M., for conference and action. George H. Stu-art, President; John G. Foster, 1509 Wolfram street, Chicago, Western Secretary U. S. C. C.

There are several stories related by the Court Chaplain respecting the eccentricities of the King's brother, the Duke of Cambridge who would give vent quite loudly to the thoughts current in his mind during divine service. When the clergyman said, "Let us pray," the Duke added, "With all my heart." On another occasion, as we have heard, he said: "Why the devil shouldn't we?" Once, as the unfortunate curate was reading the story of Zacchèus, "Behold the half of my goods I give to the poor," the Duke actonished the congregation by saying aloud: "No no! I can't do that, that's too much for any man—no ebjection to a tenth." In answer to "Thou shalt not steal," the Duke remarked, "No, I never did steal any thing excepsome apples when I was quite a little boy."
Once the Duke objected to the prayer for rain
on account of the wind, " No use praying for
rain in a northeast wind." The prayer for rain sometimes causes quarrels in country

This force was also known and much practised by the ancient Greeks, Persians, Romans, and all other historic and pre-historic nations, but the knowledge was sacredly preserved amongst the priests, and practised in their temples. It is well known to have been handed down from time immemorial to the priests and fakirs in India of the present day. But for interested motives it has been made to appear mysterious and supernatural and even the professors of the present day know little definitely of its capabilities, compared to what was known by the ancients. It appears to have been practised in the time of Elisha for curative purposes, (see 2 Kings, v., 11:) "But Naaman was wroth, and went away and said: Behold, I surely, thought he would come out to me, and stand and call upon the name of his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper." This, I think, clearly points to mesmeric passes; and more, that Elisha was inspired by a higher intelligence, or had his own way of doing his work, without reference to set forms and mies, or regard to the interference others, whose preconceived ideas would un-doubtedly have frustrated his efforts, and retarded, if not altogether prevented, a cure."

Miss Carrie E. Downer addressed a meetat Oneida, N. Y., on Sunday, in June, having previously attended the funeral of Mrs. Geo Sutton near Onelda. .Miss Downer spoke at the grove meeting held at Wampsville, near Onelda, Sunday July 4th, making the fourth meeting of Spiritualists in the vicinity within as many weeks.

in as many weeks.

J. J. Morse's camp meeting appointments:
July 11th and 13th; Onset, Mass. (rests at
Onset until July 30th); Aug. 1st, Niantic,
Conn.; Aug. 8th, 10th and 12th, Parkland
(Neshaminy), Pa.; Aug. 14th, 15th and 17th,
Cassadaga; Aug. 21st and 22nd, Lake Pleaset, Mass. Aug. 20th, and 20th, Onset Mass. ant, Mass.; Aug. 29th and 30th, Onset, Mass. Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th, Etna, Me. Address all communications care of Banner s all communications care of Banner of Light, Boston, Mass-

### Gifted with the Power of Divination.

n Indiana Man who has Walked More than Sixty Thousand Miles and who is still

Several months ago, writes a Hartford City, Ind., correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, we chronicled an account of one John Owen Snider, who at that time had been walking at least eighteen hours a day for eighteen months, and traveling at the rate of five miles an hour; or eighty miles in twenty-four. Now it is over two years since he commenced his tireless tramp, and instead of resting from his unparalleled walk, on he goes, and in place of slacking his speed he has increased it, until he is as fleet of foot as a deer. Over two years ago he was seized goes, and in place of slacking his speed he has increased it, until he is as fleet of foot as a deer. Over two years ago he was selzed with the hallucination that three layers had suddenly and mysteriously formed on the soles of his feet, and he reasoned in his discased mind or imagination that no remedy other than walking would ever remove them. He at once took up the line of march in the rear of his dwelling (on bis farm seven miles southeast of this city), walking in a circle from right to left. At first he walked with measured tread, and would converse with meighbors and friends rationally upon any topic, except the manis that had taken pesession of him, and no advice, device or restraint could be brought into execution to induce him to forego his tramp. As time went on his speed was accelerated, and the hours of tramping increased, until eighteen hours of every twenty-four found him walking about his beaten track. His meals were handed to him, and he ate as he walked. He never removes his clothing, but about two o'clock, A. M., he occupies a chair near his circle provided for him, and at once falls asleep.

At 5 o'clock promptly he is again on his

o'clock, A. M., he occupies a chair near his circle provided for him, and at once falls asleep.

At 5 o'clock promptly he is again on his tireless round. A room has been provided for him for use in colder weather, and he walks about his apartment, or rather runs. It is asserted by his friends that he walks about while sleeping so soundly that his snoring is audible in another apartment of the dwelling. In summer and fall, in all kinds of weather, however inclement, he may be found out of doors going about the circle long since established, at a rate of speed that is marvelous. His mind is clear upon all subjects but the strange hallucination that has warped and dwarfed his better judgment.

After having tramped about for a yeas or more he conceived the idea that fifty thousand miles' travel were neckesby is order to relieve him of the peculiar analady that afficted him, but now he has travelled nearly sixty thousand miles and his speed is quickened, his pace accelerated and hours of walking increased. His disposition is melancholy in character, yet, at times, he enjoys the jokes and jests of friends who call upon him. He was sent to the asylum a year ago, wilked to the train seven miles, walked all the time while on the cars, continued his tramp during his stay at the acylum, and when returned home as harmless, made the same journey as going. During his stay in this city waiting for the train, he walked about the courthouse yard. Hundreds of citizens were attracted to the scene to witness the strange procedure. When restrained from walking his feet alternately were lifted from the ground. He avers that if he would stop walking his limbs and body would fy into a thousand him for the page of the courth of the c

rain sometimes causes quarreis in country parishes. We knew a case of a farmer rushing to the Squire to complain of his person's selfishness: "Directly he gets up his own rubbishing piece of hay," said the irritated agriculturalist, "he begins to pray for rain." The Court Chaplain informs us that the curate of Kew got so nervous at the continual interruptions of his Royal Highness that he resigned his appointment. Temple Bar.

"A Practical Masmerist" says:—The monuments of Egypt furnish undoubted proofs that the science of Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Vital Magnetism, Human Electricity, Psychology, Odic Force, stc., etc., was known in ancient times. All those names are the attempts of superficial observers to give a name of their own to the same thing, many of them with the intention of misleading the world into the belief that they have made some new discovery. But the whole are covered or embraced in electro-biology, Boundard or embraced in electro-biology and the manifest of the world into the belief that they have made and the world into the belief that they have made and the world into the belief that they have made and the world into the belief that they have m

Just when his journey's end will be reached none can divine. His physique is good—digestion perfect. Every physical condition points to long life. The case is without a parallel, and no record of any one similar may be found.

To the Editor of the Beligio-Philosophical Jo

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

Sunday morning opens bright and clear with a cool southwest breeze from off the bay. Everything has been moving along as usual the past week, cottagers continually arriving on every train, and are as busy as bees cleaning and putting their summer homes in order for the camping season.

Monday, June 28th, the summer arrangement of passenger trains off the Old Colony Road goes into effect, with all regular trains stopping at Onset station.

The Children's Progressive Lyceum met in the Temple at 2:30 P. M., with increased membership and good audience. The regular work of the Lyceum was gone through with in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. While all taking part are worthy of mention, it would make these notes too long to speak of each, so I will only refer to the little Miss Lula Morse, seven years of age, who favored the audience with the recitation of the Chicken, and for an encore recited On the Train.

Mrs. Townsend-Wood was introduced and

who favored the audience with the rectation of the Chicken, and for an encore rectived on the Train.

Mrs. Townsend-Wood was introduced and made an urgent appeal for practical work in the Lyceum in the form of anti tobacco, anti-profanity and anti-alcohol pledges.

Sunday, July 11th, the regular camp meeting for 1886 will be inaugurated at Onset, J. J. Morse of England and Jennie B. Hagan of Massachusetts the regular speakers.

Congregational singing will also be in order at all regular advertised meeting, under the direction of C. W. Sullivan, with Prof. Frank E. Crane, organist.

From present indications there will be ample provision made for all the credulous stock-takers in materializing fraud-mills, to satisfy their largest appetites. In all probability there will be an opportunity to see illuminated paint, and some paint that will not be illuminated. I also believe there will be a large percentage of real mediumship at Onset—a mediumship that will stand the test of reason. In all cases, let reason be exercised. A mediumship is required that will bring good news from loved ones gone before, proving that aithough they have passed from our mortal sight, they are still near at hand and cognizant of all our thoughts and feelings.

Capt. Daniel-Joseph-Peter-Peasley Brickett,

ington Streets.
Caril, 6 Hayes Street.
And at the Spiritual Meetings

Hundreds of curious and increduous peo-ple have visited Mr. Snider, and for hours watched his peregrinations, coming away mystified, yet satisfied of the truthfulness of the wonderful stories concerning him. It is said by those who have witnessed his best ef-forts and made calculations that he travels at the rate of ten miles an hour, and without the least sign of fatigue. Some of the best pedestrians of this country have tried to keep pace with him, but invariably came out second best.

### NOTES FROM ONSET.

hand and cognizant of all our thoughts and feelings.

Capt. Daniel-Joseph-Peter-Peasley Brickett, the great American platform bore, will not be at Onset this season.

Sunday has been one of those beautiful perfect days that greet us after a heavy rain.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Sibley, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at St. Louis Mo., and Miss Louise Sibley, arrived at Old Pan Cottage Sunday, June 27th.

Onset, Mass., June 28th, 1886.

The Religio-Philosophical Journal

Is on cale at five cents per copy by the following newsdealers in San Francisco, Cal.:

Cooper, 746 Market Street. Goldsmith, 10005/ Market Street, and 3 Eddy St. Scott, 22 Third Street, and at Stand corner Market and Kearney Streets. Post Office News Depot, corner Sansome and Wash-

### Publisher's Notice.

The RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JÓURNAL WILL be sent to new subscribers, on trial, thirteen weeks for fifty cents.

Subscribers in arrears are reminded that the year is drawing to a close, and that the publisher has trusted them in good faith. He now asks them to cancel their indebted-ness and remit for a year in advance.

Readers having friends whom they would like to see have a copy of the JOURNAL, will be accommodated if they will forward a list of such names to this office.

The date of expiration of the time paid for, is printed with every subscriber's address Let each subscriber examine and see how his account stands.

Specimen copies of the JOURNAL will be sent free to any address.

Three Reasons

Why every one needs, and should take Hood's Sarsaparilla in the spring:—

lat: Because the system is now in its greatest need. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength.

21: Because the blood is sluggish and impura. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies.

32: Because, from the above facts, Hood's Sarsaparilla will do a greater amount of good now than at any other time. Take it now.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, As a Remedy for Pulmonary Affections and Scrafulous Diseses.

Dr. Ira M. Lang—a prominent physician in New York, says:—I am greatly pleased with your Emul-sion. Have found it very serviceable in above dis-cases, and it is easily administered on account of its

SINCE LADIES HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED to use Glenn's Sulphur Soap in their toilet their personal attractions have been multiplied, and it is seldon they are seen disfigured with blotches and pimples or rough or coarse skins. Solil by Druggists, Groers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and be German Corn Remover killsCorns, Bunior Hilf's Hair and Whisker Dys—Black & Brown Pike's Toothache Brops cure in 1 Minute

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best Cough sedicine. 25 cts. per bottle.

### Business Motices.

HUDSON TUTTLE lectures on subjects pertaining to general reform and the science of Spiritualism. At-tends funerals. T-legraphic address, Ceylon, O.; P. D. address, Berlin Heights, Ohlo.

SEALED LETTERS answered by R. W. Flint, No. 1827 Broadway, N. Y. Termis: \$2 and three 3 cent postage stamps. Money refunded if not answered. Send for explanatory circular

### Spiritual Meetings in New York/ .

The Ladies Aid Society meets every Wednesday af it three o'clock at 128 West 48rd Street, New York. The People's Spiritoni Meeting of New York City, has re-moved to Spencer Hall, 114 W. 14th St. Services every Sun-day at 2:30 and 7:45 F. M. No vacation for hot weather. FRANK W. JUNES, Conductor.

Metropolitan Church for Humanity, 251 West 22rd St. Mrs. T. B. Stryker, services Sunday at 11 s. M. Officers: D. Carroll, President; Oliver Russell, Yve Freedingth George M. Perine, Secretary; F. B. Maynard, Treasurer.

Saratoga Springe, N. Y. The First Society of Spiritualiets of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

### W. B. MILLS, President. E. J. BULING, Sec EUROPEAN AGENCY.

Religio-Philosophical Journal.

B. A. Kerker, Progressive Literature Agency, established 1878, I. Newgater Street, Newcontaint of the Progressive and 1978, I. Newgater Street, Security of the Computer and JOHENAL, during the sheeper of J. J. Morre, at tweets ex-jouence of the Computer and the Computer and the pince half penny such, or post free three pence, sach,

## DO NOT SUFFER CATARRH

for months and years when there is a safe, simple a liable remedy at hand and within reach of everybody. It has never failed to effect a SPRED V CURE when directed

DR. SYKES SURE CURE CO.,
5 LAKESIDE BUILDING.
214 and 216 Clark Street, - Chicago.
Western Agents for the ciclerated MEDICATED COLOGNE BATH

\$250 A MONTH. Agents wanted. So best self-ing articles in the world. I sample free.

## SCIENTIFIC THEISM.

By Flakicis ELLINOWOOD ABSOT, Fs. D. work includes the sub-tance of a lecture delivered by at the Conclord School of Philisophy. It is part of a bloompty of Evolution, vitalized by the principle of walk Endocommit Feleology and by the substitution of wante Theory of Newtution for the Mechanical Theory and by Specce and Heckel. In purpose is to this of the scientific method, and to show that modern activation in the scientific method, and to show that modern activations of the scientific method, and to show that modern activations of the scientific method related that the scientific method related to the scientific method related to

### NERVOUS DISEASES

MAGNETIC THERAPEUTICS

By JAMES EDWIN BRIDGS, M. D.

IMMORTALITY,

### OUR EMPLOYMENTS HEREAFTER.

ired spirits, good and sett, say of their dwell ing places.

By J. M. PEEBLES, M. D.

This large volume of 500 pages, five-rich in descriptive benomena, incid in moral philosophy, term in expression, and unique in conception, containing as its fone contempora-ions from spirits (Western and Oriental) through settings in the property of the containing and the contempora-tions from a partial (Western and Oriental) through settings and contemporary of the contemporary most interesting and will doubties prove the most influential of all Dr. Western politically of the contemporary of the c

one there exists a count court course one most influential of all Dr. Perbler's publications.

This volume contains twenty-one chapters, and treate of the Nature of Life. The Anticutes of Force. The Grigat of the Red, The Statue of Dockle, the Lordditz of the Epina. The Red of the County of the County of the Statue of Dockle, the Lordditz of the Epina. The Statue of Dockle, the Lordditz of the Epina. The Statue of Dockle, the Lordditz of the Epina. The Section Household the County of Statue of the Statue of Statue of Statue of Statue of Lordditz of the Statue of Lordditz of the Statue of Lordditz of the Statue of Lordditz of Lordditz

### A DISCOURSE

DELITERED SERVER THE

Willimantic Spiritualist Society.

By JOHR HUMAN The author of the Discourse is an eminent lawyer and been an engine to the property of the property forty seen a member of a Congregational church property forty seen as member of a Congregational church property forty seen as member of a Congregational church property forty seen as member of a Congregational church property forty seen as member of a congregational church property of the property

Price, 10 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retall, by the Ricial Publishers House, Chicago.

### IMMORTALITY INHERENT IN NATURE BY WARREN SUMMER BARLOW.

Author of "The Voices," and other Poems.
The subjects treated are: The Source of Thought is E
All, Effects are Eternal; Furcordination in Harmon Force Agency: Design nerviss Channer; Rope of the Soul Handromery printers on their timbed paper, full efficient boards, pp. 38, circl. Price #0 cents. For asks, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PRILLO CAL PUBLISHED SHOULD, Chicago.

### MAN---WHENCE AND WHITHER?

R. R. WESTREGOK, D. D. LL. R.

inther of The Bible-Whence and What This work is a robust access to the communities of Manuschism and the mythin of theology, and purposely part alloyed all that can be said for the entainment of God and the future life of man 1 Vel. citch, Price \$1,00.

For each, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PRILICEOPHICAL PURLEMENTS MICHAEL.

### PRE-NATAL CULTURE,

Being beggertless to Person Relative to Systematic Method of Moniding the Tradescare of Chapting before Birth.

"The best work ever written on the suite should own, rend, and be guided by his valuable—Man. Dr. Wijselow, Energy or THE ALPHA. "It is well and corefully and come will be of service to a great many po-fine con the state of England.

### Toices from the Leople.

INFORMATION ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

"No Classes."

No classes" here? Why, that is idle talk. The village beau sneers at the country be no importuning medicants who walk Our city streets despise the parish poor.

The daily toiler at some noisy loom Holds back her garments from the kitchen ald; Meanwhile the latter leans upon her broom, Unconscious of the bow the laundress made.

The grocer's daughter eyes the farmer's lass
With haughty glances, while the lawyer's wife
Would pay no visits from the trading class
If policy were not her creed in life.

The merchant's son nods coldly at the clerk;
The proud possessor of a pedigree
Ignores the youth whose father rose by work—
The title-seeking maiden scorns all three.

The arist cracy of blood looks down
Upon the novreaux riche, and in disdain
The lovers of the intellectual frown
On both, and worship at the shrine of Brain.

'No classes here," the clergyman has said;

"We are one family." Xet see his rage
and horror when his favorite son would wed
Some pure and pretty player on the stage.

It is the vain and natural human way Of vaunting our weak selves, our pride, our worth! Not till the long 4-flayed Millennial Day Shall we behold "No classes" on God's earth. —EUR Wheeler Wilcoz.

### The Psychical Wave. .

The Psychical Wave.

When Herbert Spencer wrote the famous pages which he entitled "The Bhythm of Motion," he gave to the beay world which has no time to be scholarly, but which is eager to follow the trail of scholarship too great not to be comprehensible, a phrase for which we are all deep debtors. This term expresses better than any we have the use of, the nature of one of the most powerful laws known to the universe—the law of vibrailoo, Every created thing cerillates; this is the amount of it. Though we wrought ourselves biind to ask the reason, we have not to go beyond the thiming of our own pulses to learn the fact. The petty beat of the pendulum in the kitchen clock aways within the majestic diurnal revolution of the globe. The wave ebbe upon the shore; the tide, flows beneath the moon. Your telephone message is a shallop set adrift upon the riples of sound. Foetry uses no metaphor when it speaks of the floods of light. If a child draw the tip of a pencil lightly across a paper the line will be undilatory. If a cannon-hall were uninterrupted by any impeding body, it would return to the spot whence it, started. A baby's cry rises and drops from insistence to subdidence. An American storm, spanning the continent from Montana to Maine, begins as a "bitzard" and ends as a zepbyr. A weed growing at the bottom of a brook undulates. The use of the telescope teaches that every pulsation of the heart jars the room. Both lateral and vertical oscillations beset the motion of a railway train. The songs that muse of "winding rivers" sing above the law of conflict between the current and the channel. A leaf trembles in the wind, and the climate of the earth is sfr-cted by changes of position "taking twenty-one thousand years to complete." Sleep visits the blessed once in twenty-four hours, and awful periodicities control the jaws of earthquakes which swallow cities. An intermittent fever and a variable star obey the same authority. Sunyise and sursel, season and season, life and decay, are the throbe of one mighty ci

and joy and hope and anguish alternate as much as budding and the fading of a wind-flower. We re asked to observé that misery has its paroxysms as well as neuralizia; and that mounters smile because they have wept, and the mounters smile because they have wept, and weep again, since they dismite. We are remipded that crime and pestince pulsate in epidemica across the globe. We are laided upon to record the throbe of the pendalum of istory, whose swing sweeps from civilization to istory, whose swing sweeps from civilization to its, from the people to the throne, from tyranny to lot, from contusion to order, from morality to mades, from atheism to bigotry, from despair to faith. We are asked, in short, to see for ourselves, by a seriew of that close collation of facts which the phisophy as well as the science of our day delights to once, that vibration is the condition of genetic, and hat motion is the condition of fife.

But, we areasked to remember yet another thing, he figure of the cone of history is almost as old as istorical philosophy; but the youngest of our thinkers would fail back upon it, who told us to-day that piral law bolds over or holds into rhythmic law. A laing or a thought works to and fro. For growth re for decline, to the base or to the apex—in the hrase of modern thought, to eyolution or to disolution—it is in the nature of motion to tend, thythm is not a simple affair. It is a complication cheris in other and producing sound-waves, the state of modern disturbance producing sound-waves. The oball say what was the rhythm started in the surer, and, and the base of his fellows—more dyond them all—brought his hand down thouderasty upon a table and cried: "This is a lle"—its about the fellows—more dyond them all—brought his hand down thouderasty upon a table and cried: "This is a lle"—its about the continuations.

see enclosed communication is from a substantial nee of Walker township, which embraces the of this city on the west side of Grand River. I well known as being a mag of sound judg-tand undoubted veracity. He was a confirmed the up is the time of his first experiences related e enclosed capamunication, as week ago Tomight I attended a circle at his 6 in company with Mr. Aspinwall from Min-olls, Mign. It was extragrads willing and

with Mr. Aspinwall from Min-lit was extremely sultry, and we the controlling spirit to break the room. Soon after being asstad sizes; one took nod of my namit twice that bully pulled; my whisters. One spirit ependent, while another kept time on a by rapping. Mr. T. saunt, who brought e and told us how much trouble he ear he was a boy, and told circumstances collected. Seven or eight different voices ome gara us very elevated ideas of our

which he records of the work of the controlled and developed the mediam, told Mr. Thorington at that time, that he died in Denver, Col. Mr. I. worked with him six motibs in Oregon thirty or forty years ago, but had not head from him since. He told me, at my request, the name of the man who buried him. I have lost the record, but will loquire of him the next time i at in the circle. If any one in Denver will go to the records of the Catholic Church there, they may get a valuable test. I will gladly send the name of the one he caps buried him.

One spirit tried hard to tails. John Clancy said she was my daughter, and he described her correctly. The had been a teacher in Cornell College, forga, and died at Ithaca, N. Y. in 1877. This talk with these spirits was as familiar and as real as a visit with neighbors.

Some very conservative people are investigating this subject in our city of many churches. The langs statens have been here and desse shepard is now here and the spirit of inquiry is abroad.

Grand Bapida, Mich.

Grand Bapida, Mich.

Before a recent church entertainment in Kingston insereram lickete had been freely sold. The oight of the feeling woman who took the tickets laid them as they accumulated on a window sill behind her, where some small tops as without make how much loc-cream the young raceles devoured on the lickess they stole will near be known, but it was no trifling amount, for they ale all they could.

### An Experiment in Telepathy.

To the Editor of the ledge Philosophical Journal
Experiments in telepathy are especially interesting. The following from the Heratal of Heath lilustrates a remarkable case:

In October last, while conversing with a friend
who-eaw visions, persons and landscapes appearing
vividiy before her, the guestion was asked, "Do you
see-thiol the other world? are these things simply
unreal, or are they things and people at a distance
step by second sight:" My friend said she had often
tried to settle this question, but had been unable to
do six.

tried to settle this question, but had been unable to do a proposed to her that we institute a test to demonstrate, as I believed that these appearances were freal persons or things belonging to earth. My plan was that I should try voluntarily to appear, to her at a distance. I soon went to a city 300 miles from where she lived, she not knowing where I went or how long I was to remain. I said nothing to any other person about the experiment I intended to make. At intervals I endeavored to go to be mentally, but I never wrote to her, nor she to me, nor had we fixed any hour for the experiment. I made numberless unsuccessful efforts, though I did not know how nor what was the best way to specced. The efforts of a child to fly by moving the arms would not have been more ridiculous or insfrictive. I tifed to put into practice the theories for Esoteric Buddhism by trying to project the supposed astral body, but no effect came, except profound erhaustion. The exercise of the will seemed to prevent the egrees of that essence which should, as I supposed, pass from me and go to her.

I then conceived the idea of unwilling my own

but no effect came, except profound expansion. The exercise of the will seemed to prevent the egrees of that essence which should, as I supposed, pass from me and go to her.

I then concelved the idea of unwilling my own will, or of reducing myself to a negative state. But I concluded I should have to go to India and sit whose seven years under the peepul tree and live on a diet of rice and water' before I should be able to attain that condition, so I gave up this idea. I could not, however, forget the subject, as I had previously found that such a projection of my personality had appeared at a distance without willion, and thought that the problem was one I must some time solve.

Every/form that the imagination can take mine took; I pictured the "recipient" vividy, and then thoughting myself as with her, picturing forth the scene in its minutest details and then willing vigorously, hoping that it might be realized, but there was no result. I also tried to yield myself up for a long mental journey on golog to sleep, but without success.

One night I went to bed in a high fever consequence.

ously, boping that it might be realized, but there was no result. I also tried to yield myself up for a long mental journey on going to sleep, but without success.

One night I went to bed in a high fever consequent upon a sudden but slight indeposition. My mind was idly but nervously occupied by a Treat number of topics. Among other things I thought of a certain reception which I had to attend in a few days, of sering no dress suitable for the occasion, but of one which I had at bome and wished for. And then I wandered, by association of ideas, jo think of a certain evening company which I had attended with the friend with whom I wished to try my experiment in telepathy. I thought of this idly, without voition, but as in fever the mind seems to cling to idle thoughts with great pecsistence, so these thoughts kept repeating themselves. I became weary of their persistence, yet could not escape them. I finally began to wonder why I could not appear to my friend, but did not try—only kept thinking of it. Soddenly my hody became alightly numb, my head felt light, my breathing became slow and loud, as when one goes to sleep. I had often been in a similar state. When I came out of it II lit the candle and looked at my watch. The next day I thought of the experience of the night as meaningless, and was ashamed on having considered a change of breathing as anything more than a premonition of going to sleep.

A few days after this experience I received a letter from my friend, forwarded from where she supposed I was, in which she stated that I had appeared to her on a certain evening, giving the time; that I wore a dress she had never seen before, but which she perfectly described; that I stood with my back to her and remained but a moment or two.

As I had not written, to be rof my efforts to appear to her, and as the opportunities of two months for guesswork or deception had elapsed I felt that my proof was as positive as I could dealer. Not proof, however, of the outgoing of an astral body. Had Pappeared to my friend

brain. The theory has arisen, as if in self-demonstration, in several minds. Dr. Holbrook first propounded to me some years ago. It seemed no more improbable than the same theory in regard to light, heat, sound, etc.

That motion can be converted into heaf and heat into light we know and can demonstrate; and this was always true, though for ages people did not formulate the law.

Mind-waves have failen upon men's ears for ages, and yet the world did not know what mind was. Light does hot seem to us a series of vibrations, and yet experiment has proved it to be just that.

We shall, I fear, never know what thought is. People are does with saying that the brain "secretes thought," and laugh at the idea; yet that some sort of chemical or other process goes on in a living brain when we think, no one disputes.

The ordinary way of passing thought from one mind to another is by sound or light waves. How the thought goes into these waves are caused by vibrations in the brain substance?

Now accept the postulate that all these waves start from atomic or molecular vibrations in the brain, and that these waves might go directly from brain to brain, and look at the cause in point. It fulfills the conditions of this theory and of no other.

A thought picture was completely and instantaneously transmitted from one mind into another, with consent of the thinker, but without pear voilaral effort, but being m a passive state. The fewer I suppose to Java been an important factor'in increasing the nerve itension, so that thought-waves became more latesee. How pathless through the distance pould my will conduct lifese vibrations toward another brain?

It believe that some previous nerve "rapport" must be formed. I had void my friend I thought so, and had deliberately beld her head in order that our nerves should be timed of the properties when thought-waves became more latesee. How pathless through the distance pould my will conduct lifese vibrations toward another visits must, be that are to be played together.

It beogation and

the impression was not having chronic hyperem

brain, which made it sufficiently sensitive to recover delicate impressions.

If this line of study could be pursued in a scientific, rather than credulous spirit, the causes of insanity, at least, might have light throws upon them, and nervous diseases be accounted for, so-called Spiritualism inght be sitted of its errors, and that which is immortal in man might be better known before we cast off the mortal body.—A. A. G.

cast off the mortal body.—A. A. G.

The South Branch (W. Va.) Intelligencer standssponsor for the following: "For several weeks past
the cow of J. S. Kelles has been alck, eating but illtie and appearing to be in pain. On Thursday of
last week Mr. Kellar observed the point of a wire
protruding about two inches through the cow's back,
and taking hold drew it out els or eight inches, when
the cow became so restless that be had to secure assistance. Her head was haltered and secured and
another attempt to draw the wire was encoseful. To
the surpless of those around il proved to be an umbrella rib nearly three test in length. The cow did
not appear to mafer atter the wire was drawn, and
at this writing she is rapidly improving and will no
doubt entirely recover. How did the wire get inside
the cow? Is she question. Mr. Keller, thinks abe
swallowed it while eating hay in the winter, and it
worked through the shomach to the surface."

It is said that there is not a single heathen to-day
then 102,000 are adherents of the Protestant Church;
the others belong to the Boman (hitholic Church.)

Remarkable Cures.

Perhaps the most celebrated of these, [cases of natural healing] at least in our day, was the late Doctor James H. Newton, whose marvelous cures attracted a world-wide attention. It was his custom during the more active period of his professional life to visit the great centers of population for ministrations to the affilicted. All were levited to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, the hand forehanded, for such commensurate revard as they could well afford, and the poor, "without money and without price." I will relate a single case, which is avouched for by the well-known Doctor J. V.Mansfeld, as nearly in his own words as I am able. Both gentlemen were solourning in the city of Cincinnati, and aithough known to each other as specialists of wide repuis, they had never met. One afternoon Doctor M. called upon the great healer, staling that he could not overcome his desire to see and talk with him, and if possible to be an eye witness to his method of cure. After an interchange of compilments and civilities of a most hearty and natural order, Doctor M. was invited to protong his visit, with the expectation that some patient might drop in for treatment during his stay, and so indeed it happened.

The new comer was a man past middle age, led

it, with the expectation that some patient might drop in for treatment during his stay, and so indeed it happened.

The new comer was a man past middle age, led in by a little bay. Doctor Newton accosted him with "Well, sir, what can I do for you to-day?" "Nothing, nothing, I reckon, Doctor, but my next neighbor, who is aware of my total blindness, has repeatedly pity for me becasse of my neglect of it, for he is cooking to be a superior of the cooking to be letter you can restore my lest sight, but I have no faith in it myself. I thought I would come to you, if only to satisfy him of bis mistase. Of course you can do nothing for ma:

"How long is it since you lost your sight," enquired the Doctor, as he critically examined the patient's condition.

dd the Doctor, as he critically examined the patient's condition.

"It is now going on eighteen years."

"It is now going on eighteen years."

"Yes, Doctor, it is."

"Then you have never seen him; would you like to see him chap?"

"O, Doctor, why do you ask me? Of all the things in the world, what could equal that?"

With this the Doctor began to manipulate his patient in a manner familiar to such as have had occasion to observe a similar mode of treatment. In something less than twenty minutes the Doctor addressed him:

"Now open your eyes; what is that projection from the wall?"

"It seems—it looks like a mantel piece—yes it is; I do see [L."

comething less than twenty miqutes the Doctor addressed him:

"Now open your eyes; what is that projection from the wail?"

"It seems—it looks like a mantel piece—yes it is; I do see it."

"What is that on the mantel?"

"It seems—it looks like a mantel piece—yes it is; I do see it."

"The pittent read it." is this a dream, or do I really see?" he asked himself, then turning his eyes to other objects on the wail, as if to make "assurance doubly sure," ventured at length to glance downward to his little boy, timbly, as if half in doubt of the reality of his restored vision; then with a quick, convulsive movement he seized and folded to his heart the astonished little guide, whose hour of liberation had come in the working of a miracle, which, like all other recorded miracles, depended not the less upon the influence of natural laws, because those laws have been for the most part unappreciated and never thoroughly understood.

It is now some three years, speaking after the manner of the world, since the venerable Doctor Newton was laid at rest, but the equally venerable-boctor Manafeld is saill doing his work amongst us in a no less marrelous way. What is recorded of Doctor Newton is by no means an isolated instance of cure at his hands. There were many instances within his everptica career as a natural bealer, equally startling. If written out in detail they would fill volumes. Nor was he the only one of his time gifted in a like manner.

It is no a sum of the standy, which she had been induced to visit, by a leading citizen who had availed himself of her remarkable powers for an afflicted member of his family. The cures reported of his lady, who, without any intimate knowledge of anatomical structure—without the use of instruments or medicines—reduced frictures and mended broken bones simply by "the laying on of hands," challenge belief in the minds of those who have had no experiences in that direction. Yet they stand to day as truths, questioned only by the paying on of hands," the physician placed the underst

The recently published book, "The Voyage of the Bacchants," by the sons of the Prince of Wales and their tutor, contains the following: "to July 11th (1881). At four A. z. the Plying Dutchman crossed our bows. A strange red light, as of a phantom ship all aglow, in the midst of which light the masts, spars, and sails of a brig 300 yards distant stood out in strong reifer as she came up. The look-out man on the forecastle reported her as close on the port bow, where also the officer of the watch from the bridge clearly naw her, as did also the quarter-deck midshipman, who was sent forward at once to the, forecastle; but on arriving there no vestige mor any sign whatever of any material ship was to be seen either near or right away to the horizon; the night being clear and the sea calm. Thirteen persons altogether saw her, but whether it was Van be seen either near or right away to the horizon; the hight being clear and the sea calm. Thirteen persons altogether saw her; but whether it was Yan Biemen or the Firing Dutchman, or who eise, must remain unknown. The Tourmailne and Cleopatra who were sailing on our startard bow, fisshed to ask whether we had seen the strange red light. At 19:46 A. w., the ordinary seaman who had the morning reported the Firing Dutchman fell from the forest toomast cross-trees, and was smashed to atoma. At 4:15-7. M., after quarters, we hove-to with the head-yards aback, and he was buried in the sea. He was a smart royal-yardman, and one of the most promising young hands in the ship, and everyone feel quite sad at his loss. (At the next port we came to the admiral also was smillen down).

"That does it mean? Is there really a spectral ship cruising on the sear." Life was between the bourne and Sydney-or's is to conceivable that all these people were the victims of hallocination? or is it all a hoax?—Lights

Mrs. R. was called admetime in May last by a neighbor woman to help kill a snake; it was over six feel long and so victous that the women had to call the men to help them. Mrs. R. was nearly prostrated with fright.

"The practical part of this is, that women should keep away from seeme that are not pleasant, when they are prequant; and can they not have some influence in shaping the destiny of the child, by cultivating such thoughts and actions while pregnant, as they would adopte in the child."

"It is a fact of history that while Napôleon was in the sur-prouic state, his mother look her dead husband's place at the cannon in defending their little island. Is it strange he was such a warrior."

### Wonderful Manifestations in the Home Circle.

to the Editor of the Editor-Philosophical Journal:

After having investigated the splritual phenomena
for three years with the manifestations confined almost entirely to my own family. I have at last, at
the urgent request of friends, concluded to put a
few of the many things, witnessed upon paper. It
shall state facts just as they actually took place, not
taking time to give a minute description of the test
conditions under which they nearly all occurred, for
you can readily see the lack of motive or probability
of members of one family practising deception upon
each other.

shall state facts just as they actually took place, not taking time to give a minute description of the test conditions under which they nearly all occurred, for you can readily see the lack of motive or probability of members of one family practising deception upon each other.

These phenomena were first presented to us by rapping, tipping, and lifting clear from the foor, a distance of from two to three feet, a common table. From this we concluded to form a circle by joining hands with my son-in-law, whom we shall now call the medium, sitting in the centre. Very soon after forming this circle every member of it felt distinct touches from unseen bands, which varied in eize from a very large man'shand down to a small child's. In order to allow us to ludge of the size they would sometimes permit us to clasp them within our own, holding them often from ten to twenty seconds when the-tand would either be drawn away or seemingly,meltiwhile we grasped it.

One of our-circle was more skeptical, if possible, than any of the others, and while he was positive the medium did not touch us, while conclous, he thought possibly that he milpht do so while entranced as he became so at every sitting now.

At one circle as soon as the medium became entranced the spirit controlling asked the skeptical one to place his feet upon the medium's feet, and take both of his hands in his own. He did so, and we were all touched many times, and every human hand in the house was interfecked.

One evening before sitting I took my sor's capinto the kitchen, came back, locked all the doors leading to the dining room where we were sitting only the spirit on the discount of the head.

We were sitting one warm summer evening and the medium had removed his collar on account of the head only, and placed upon my wife's head.

We were sitting one warm summer evening and the medium had removed his collar on account of the head only and placed upon my wife's head.

We were sitting one warm summer evening and the medium had removed his collar and collar

his wife, and unyou where he could find paper as a dependent voice where he could find paper as a cil. My daughter replied in the secretary just back of us.

Very soon after we heard the scratching of a pencil, the sound coming from between myself and daughter. When finished it was banded to me. I lit the light and found a paragraph containing four or five lines of excellent advice and signed "John." The spirit held the paper, and did the writing without any assistance from mortal hands.

We get a great many independent voices, both when was reboiling our circles and in the day time when visiting together; the spirits will then often take part in the conversation.

At one time when visiting my son the spirit friends came to us every meal while I was there, talking to us, touching us, and pushing the 'table all in broad daylight. Many of them are strong enough to sing independent, some being abit to sing a verse or two. At one sitting with only three of us present, thirty-five different ones controlled the medium, each speaking in his or her own voice peculiar to themselves.

At one sitting with only three of an present, thirtymive different ones controlled the medium, each
speaking in his or her own voice peculiar to themselves.

One evening after all the others had taken their
seats in the circle room, I placed an article of the
medium's on the kitchen store hearth, locked the
doors and took my position in the circle. At its close
we all went into the kitchen, and found the article
had disapp ared. It being of some value to the medium he began to search for it. After looking awhite
in vain, a voice spoke to him in the lamplight plain
enough for all to hear: "Obl it is behind the woodbox coreer." I looked, and there it was and no morlat being had been in that room since I left it.

While the physical manifestations are, perhaps,
more convincing a very enjoyable part of our circles
are the fine addresses we get after the medium becomes entranced. Many of them are just as fine as
any locture from the rostrum I have ever been permitted to listen in, and many of them are just able to
met and a present a proper of the stations are the stations and proper of the continuity of life, that taking away the fear of death.

Grand Rapids, Mich. SMITH THORINGTON.

Treatment of Epillensy by Hypenetlam.

At the April meeting of the New York Acades

bouns and Sydney-or is it conceivable that all these people were the victims of hallocination? or is it is all a boars?—Light.

Do Impressions Upon the Mother Affect the Unborn Child?

C. W. Baker, M. D. makes the following statement in regard to this motted question among medical mess, and very truly remarks that in every neighborhood as a very respectable late. The states were those of sudden synope, without any sum, verigo or warning whatever, and if kept under pressure will has the house of sudden synope, without any sum, verigo, or warning whatever, and if kept under pressure will have the high the support of the sum of the s

When I first laid my outspread fingers on the eye-balls they were felt to be rolling most furfously. Their gradual qui-tude always indicates deepening somnolence, as does the relaxation of the neck muscles. Within a minute she was thoroughly hypnotized, so that a touch of the conjunction and cornea elicited no-sign. The latter, according to Waldeyer, has forty nerves. In a few minutes she was awakened and told to sit up and instantly go to sleep again. She did so, and when awakened was noticeably improved. This was repeated two day inter. No medicines have been given, only cure had of the eliminative functions, diet and quiet, sleep and bathing. After three months sectosion she has appared again on the street and at Sunday school. No fits have occurred, whereas four a day were sometimes suffered before this.

I have no theory about the matter, but simply give the unvariabled facts as an inter-sting parallel to those already referred to in French practice, and suggestive of a method of therapeutics, which the lamented Prof. Carpenter, of London University, thought might become "one of the most potent methods of treatment that the obspiction has at command,"—Dr. E. P. Thiolog, Ph. D., in Herald of Health.

A Boy Who Can See In The Parkey

### A Boy Who Can See In The Dark.

A Boy Who Can See In The Dark.

Mrs. Quinn returned from a visit to England and Ireland two days ago, and is living at 471 North Wells street. She took her little boy across the Atlantic to have his eyes examined by celebrated occulists, who had never beheld such a phenomenon before, aithough surgical literature recited solitary instances. Yesterday Mrs. Quinn, visited the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a state institution, on Peoria street, and showed the child to Dr. Charles F. Sinclair, who was so much struck with the case that he at once called in four other eye specialists and interrogated Mrs. Quinn at some length. They agreed that the case was a most unusual one, on other, in fact, than a congenital absence of the major portion calif, who was so much struck with he case that he at once called in four other eye specialists and interrogated Mirs. Quinn at some length. They agreed that the case was a most unusual one, on other, in fact, than a congential absence of the major portion or the iris in both eyes. The iris is the graylab circle in the center of which is the pupil of the eye. In the case in question a portion only of the iris is visible upon the outer side of each pupil, presenting a remarkable appearance and an interesting study of specialists and the profession at large. The medicos asked Mrs. Quinn to accompany them into a darken-droom where tests and examinations are made, and arrived there it was seen at puts that the little lad's eyes were similar in nearly all pagliculars to those of the feline. There was an immediate expansion, and the eyes blazed away in the dark litk balls of fire. Mrs. Quinn said that eminent practitioners in England had told her that nothing could be done, and in this the gentlemen of the lilinois Eye and Exr Infirmary concurred. The child sees better in subdued light or darkness, as too much darkness, as too much light blinds him, and he distinguishes objects at a distance much more readily than when placed a few feet from his face. It is a genuine case of photophobia, and many eye specialist of Chicago have requested permission to call upon Mrs. Quinn with a view of examining the pretty boy, who is a bright, healthy Infant, with no other peculiarities.—Chicago Journal.

The following account was taken down a week or two ago by a relation of mine, from the mouth of Mr. F. J. Feall, a carpenter, with whose wife and daughters as he had been acquainted for some time:

"In the year 1834 my son Walter was serving in the Soudan, in the 3rd King's Royal Rifles. The last we had heard from him was a letter informing us that be expected to return to England about Christman time. On October 24th I returned home in the evening, and noticing my wife looking very white, I said, "What is the matter with you?" She said she had seen Walter, and he had stooped down to his her, but, owing to her starting, he was gone; so she did not receive the tiss. H was in his regimentale, and she thought he had come on furiough, to take her by surprise, knowing the back-way, but when she saw he was gone and the door not open, she got drawfully trightened. My son Freit's and Selina and Nelly were in the room, but none of them saw Walter, only Fred heard his mother scream "Oh! and asked her what was the matter take of the last of the starting and the last of the saw Walter, only Fred heard his mother scream "Oh! and asked her what was the matter the set when the set and the last of the l

and Nelly were in the room, but none of them saw Walter, only Fred heard his mother scream '0h? and asked her what was the matter.

I thought, having heard many tales of this kind, that I would jot it down, so I put the date on a align of paper. After thay we had 's letter from the lady nurse of the Ramieh Hospital, in Egypt, to say that the poor boy had had a third relapse of enteric forer. They thought that he would have pulled through, but he was taken. When we got the letter It was a week after he died, but the date whe letter I was a written corresponded with the day Walter appeared, which was on October 24th, 1884. My wife never got over the shock, and brooded over it, and finally died April 23th, 1885, of mental derangement."—H. WKIGEWOOD in Light.

Notes and Extracts on Miscellan Subjects:

The Chinese Government de no more railroads.

The experiment of growing jute in Nevada soil is likely to prove successful.

The New Jersey Medical Society demands that the

The New summer course of medical instruction must now that then three years.

The flatness of Denmark is something remarkable, a grographical discussion having shown that the lottiest mountain of the country is 535 feet high.

The English ceasure returns show that while in 1861 only 1,931 women were employed in the civil service of that country, the number has risen in 1881 to 7,370.

A hear war is going on at Rome, Ga., and one remarks a place. Most consum

A beer war is going on at Rome, Ga., and one re-tailer advertises it at a cent a glass. Most consum-era, however, have tor some time been buying it by the keg, owing to the low rates prevailing.

the keg, owing to the low rates prevailing.

A scheme has been talked of at Marysville, Calfor getting up a barge, to be towed down to San Francisco and back, on which the Grand Army compades, with their families, can live during the week of their encampment.

As an illustration of the gradual weakening of the long-established babits of indian society it is remarked that many more respectable native women unaccompanied by men now use the street cars in Calcutts than even a year ago.

A young Rindoo, who can speak English, French, German and Sanscrif fluently, has just started in tousiness as a professional saint at Runghat. He declares that it is the only business now open to an ambitious young man in India.

A small Louisville boy, after being naughty and

ambilious young man in India.

A small Louisville boy, after being naughty and suffering justly at the maternal hand, or, rather, slipper, stopped cobbing long enough to look carnestry at his mother and say, with emphasis: "Mamma, Practice you are you are."

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" chanism of the Human System Gra-

[In the editorial columns of the New York Analyst, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical isboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the spee counties chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of diping liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into-every part of the system. Electrical forces also generals and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of a million chambers we see various gasees and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In a current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tarier; pleces of bone-asi, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast treaches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, and the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood, purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are failful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerve connect these blood-partying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the obol-asses and pain. When the purification of the body. It is a subject to the process of the say and the servents should not have pain and the servents should not have pain and the servents aboud not a subject to the smallest relies to the become of the process o

G. M. D.

G. M. D.

Walking down Broadway is very pleasant when you feel well, and T K never felt better than when his friend asked him how he got over that, severe cough of his so apsedily. "Ab, my boy," and T W G. M. D. did it!" And his friend wondered what G. M. D. meant. He knew it did not mean a Good Many Doctora, for T K had tried a dozen in valu. "I have it," said he, just hitting the nail on the head, "you mean Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," or Gold Medal Deserved as my friend J S always dubs it." Sold by druggists.

There is a man in San Francisco who seems to be soundly converted, and he shows his faith by his works. He sent a comb to a hotelkeeper in Piumas, with the explanation that he had stolen it: "Since which I have been converted born of the Spirit of God & therefore I have become a son of God & God my father tells me to be bonest and right everything I don rong So far as in me is Possible or he will distinct the pet sgain."

Thirty-five business men who daily travel between Boston and Falmouth, on the Old Colony Road, by paying \$100 each in addition to the regular fare, have secured the exclusive services of a train that is said to make the fastest time in America. The journey susually requires three bours, but the "Flying Dude," said is called, can do it in one hour and ten minutes.

accidently overheard the following dialogu We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the latest yesterday.

Jones. Smith, why don't you atop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrib.

J. Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now.

S. What did you do for it?

J. I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.

S. I've heard of R. and by Jove I'll try it.

J. Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

a visit to the Insane Asylum at Elgio, where they found four men held in confinement without any second to abow that they are lunsities.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the debil-itated woman's best restorative tonic.

A lumber firm of Grand Rapids, Mich., has this ear entered one hundred thousand acres of pine unde in Louisiana and Mississippi. Other western nen are prospecting in that section.

aber of working women in England and according to the latest official statistics

Norway spends about \$100,000 a year in fighting prosy. There are a number of asylums for pati-tia. Some live for thirty or forty years after ad-lesion and reach an advanced age.

A blast furmee and rolling mill have been niely in Begota. The machinery was bough Juliad disaire, and it could the owners as a arry this enachinery from the bend of par-do miles up the Magdalena, as the purphase and the count freight combined.

### The Hair May Be Preserved

To an advanced age, in its youthful freshness, abundance, and color, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the hair is weak, thin, and falling, this preparation will strengthen it, and improve its growth.

will strengthen it, and improve its growth.

Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely. She used two bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor, which not only prevented balleness, but also stimulated an entirely new and vigorous growth of hair. I am ready to certify to this statement before a justice of the peace.—H, Hulsebus, Lewisburg, Iowa.

On two occasions, during the past twenty years, a humor in the scalp caused my hair to fall out. Each time, the scalp caused my hair to fall out. Each time, the scalp caused my hair to fall out. Each time, the scalp caused my hair to fall out. Each time, the scalp caused my hair to fall out. This preparation checked the hair from falling, stimulated its growth, and healed the humors, rendering my scalp clean and healthy.—T. P. Prummond, Charlestown, Va.

Ayer's Hair Vigor and with gratification of dandruif, and is a perfect hair dressing.—Mrs. Malcom B. Sturtevant, Attleborough, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, the formation of dandruif, and is a perfect hair dressing.—Mrs. Malcom B. Sturtevant, Attleborough, Mass.

Perfect

Health is maintained by correct habits of living, and through a preper action of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneya, and Bowels. When these organs fail to verform their functions naturally, the most cellucations remedy is Ayer's Pills.

For months I suffered from Liver and Kidney complaint. After taking my doctor's medicines for a month, and getting no better, I began using Ayer's Pills cannot be excelled. They give me quick relief from Billions and getting no better, I began using Ayer's Pills cannot be excelled. They give me quick relief from Billions and give me the popular remedies, constitute properties, casing place and the po

AYER'S SUGAR PILLS,

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Fortunes await the workers free.
Taue & CO., Augusta, Me.

WATERBURY FREE! Stem winder. Warranted Ballable, Ulven to any one who will get 8 subscribers for the best 50 cents - A-year paper in the world, Sample copies and new premium list FREE. Address ACRICULTURIST, REGING, WIS.

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,

SUGGESTIVE OUTLINE

BIBLE STUDIES

Bible Readings.

By JOHN H. ELLIOTT, Author (with S. R. Riggs) of

Notes and Suggestions for Bible Readings.

ropics in this book in relation to Bible discussed by such men as Horatius Bouar Henry Morehous George C. Needha D. L. Moody, D. W. Whittie, J. H Brookes

J. H. Vincent, Charles M. Whittelsey R. C. Morse, . L. W. Munhall, &c., &c., &c.

The Hibbs Beadings are by all of the above and many others. The book contains several hundred Bibs Reading, and is made a subset Bibs Beading, and is an advantage of the contains the subset of the Christian who wants to understand and know how to use his Bibbs. If I pages, with full linder of titles and index of subjects.

Do you want to take part in prayer-meeting acceptably? This book will help you. Lo you want to be helped as a speaker? This book will help? you. Do you want to lead meetings better? Study this book and you will do it.

PRICE, \$1.00. SENT BY MAIL POST-PAID. 50 Bible Markers free with each copy.

DANIEL AMBROSE, Publisher 45 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS

Spiritualism, Psychical Phenomena,

Free Thought, and Science.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST

JNO. C. BUNDY, Chiengo, 111-

### THE INDEX

RADICAL WEEKLY JOURNAL. PUBLISHED AT 44 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS. Editors. W. J. POTTER.

oer, Carolline is, some of the factor in the factor in the factor in aim of The Indice in the factor in the factor in the factor in the factor in the sector in the factor in the factor

neight achemes. In brief, to haston the day when free and rational thought shall take the place of dogmatism and eclerateacism throughout the wirel, and when the welfare it humanism there and now siles to the aim of all private and public achements and now siles to the aim of all private and public achements and the siles of the

### **GHOSTLY VISITORS**

"SPECTRE-STRICKEN."

A Series of Authentic Escratives, with an Introduction by M. A. (Ozon). Cloth, pp 128. Price 75 cents, postage 8 For sale, wholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHII CAL PUBLISHERS HOUSE, Chicago.

REWSPAPERS ADD MAGAZINIA. REWSPAPERS AND MAGAZIDES.

For fals at the Office of this Paper. Cmy
Gamper of Light, Boaton, weekly the Paper. Cmy
Gamper of Light, Boaton, weekly the Color

Give Branch, Utles, N. T., mouthly 10

The Chascophist, Adva. (Nadras, N. T., monthly 10

The Theocophist, Adva. (Nadras, India, month)

Utlent for Thinkers, Atlanta, Ga. 5

The Mind Oure Monthly, Chicago 10

**CURE THE DEAF** 

A SUPERB OFFER.

A First-Class Sewing-Machine,

A First-Class Weekly Paper.

same Machine, but with half cabinet case of black walnut, eight drawers and drop leaf, and the CHICAGO WEEKLY JOURNAL one year

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS

Chicago Weekly Journal

SAMPLE COPY

JOHN R. WILSON. PUBLISHER,

Chicago Evening Journal, 159 & 161 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

# For Love and Bears.

Description of a Recent Hunting Trip with a Romantic Finale. \*\*True Story.

By JAMES DALY.

Hinstrated by Pfity Peacil Sketches. Also a Cabinet Photograph of Grace Horton. Including a pencil sketch, is pre-d she nome in Washington Territory. Income in the story as "Lost Valley kanch." Print-gle in two colors—black and purple. Intervenen with the story, in their assigned places are the Rosem Chicago newspaper writers.

Furnishes the beautiful poem, in five stanzas which is sung by John Shaw with a banja accompaniment in the cabin or Gold Cree Capon. THE LITTLE MAID OF LOST VALLEY."

WM. C. GRAY, Ph. D., Writes "The Surgeon's Story," which is litustrated by picture of "Agnes," the little bredne of the story, a one of Mr. Huntington's clever drawings, "The Irish ging."

Moj. H. M. ROBINSON,

Author of "The Great Fur Land." writin a story "Sceneron his experience in the great Forthwest Tersitor, entitled "DAVIS; THE SCHOOLMASTER."

Thick is said by "Peace River Bill" he his own dialect.

DONALD MACKENZIE

"THE STOCKING."

An admirably written book.—St Paul Globe.
A book unique, breezy, appetizing and piquant.—Pic It is a quaint conceit.—Chicago News The sto-y is pleasantly written in a bright, g

Figure 2 of the control of the contr

DANIEL AMBROSE,

THE GREAT

### SPIRITUAL REMEDIES.

### POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE POWDERS.

Negative Jovesse
With, and so supererpiod;
Bay the Feedstives for Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Brunchitte
Ashima, Depapers, Dysenter, Marrison, Liver Complaint
Hour Disses. Elizary Complaints, Severalgis, Headsons,
Fernick Dissess, Elizarisanian, Newsciancea, Bleedsons,
Big the Negatives for Paralysis, Dontines, Amsurusis
Typicids and Typicas Fevers. Buy a box of Feedstays and
Segantive / half and haifs for fillipses of Fever.

Halled, rounged, for \$1.00, a box. or six hours for \$1.00.

Registronian of the Segantive College, or by Monos

Registronian of the Segantive College, or by Monos

Topicary as our risk by Registered Links, or by Monos

For sale, erholesale and retail, by the RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHI

Turkish, Russian, Electric, Suiphur, Mercurial, Roman, and other Medicate Baths, the FINEST in the country at the GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, entrance on Jackson-st., near La Salle Chicago.

Chicago, bisee bits as a great intury and mor potent cursaive. Nearly all forms of Disease Rapidly Disappear Unde for Influence when properly administered. All who it mere delighted with the effect. Thousands of our bessens an testify to their great cursaive properties. Trust once and judge for journelf.
LEKCTRICITY A. SPECIALTY. The Electrical Bath, as given by us, is par excellence in Rerve a sease and decoral behilds, on the Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 a. M. to 9 P. M. May 7 a. M. to 12.

DR. JOS. RODES BUCHANAN

6 James Street, Boston,

I 8 now giving attention to the treatment of chronic diseases, aided by psychometric diagnosts and the use of new remedies discovered by himself. His residence is in the new elevated, healthy and picturesque location in Boston, and he can receive a few invalids in his family for medical care.

MES. EUCHANAN continues the practice of Faychometry—full written opinion three dollars.

SARAH A. DANSKIN.

PHYSICIAN OF THE "NEW SCHOOL

Office: 481 N. Gilmore St, Balt'more, Md

sium for the special and the control of the control greatly enhanced by his first years valued of spirits. Polication by letter, enclosing Consultation Fee, \$2.0: two stamps, will receive prompt attention.

THE AMERICAN LUNG HEALED The Indicate Agentics by Mrs. Dankir,
dibs remedy for all diseases of the Threat-set
GERECHAR CONSENSION has been cured by it
of per bottle. Three bottles for \$8.50 Address.
DANKIN, Baitmore, Mc. Pet-Ofice Men-y
remittances by express payable to the order of
analin.

LICHT.

A weekly Journal for Sphittualists and other students on occult Philosophy. Published at 16 Craven St., Charing Cravel London, W.C., England, Price, postpald, Est per an num. In advarve. Subscriptions taken at this office.

LCNDON AGENCY Religio-Philosophical Journal,

DICKSON SCHOOL ELOCUTION.

(170 State St., Chicago.) H. M. DICKSON, PRINCIPAL, Author of the ' Science and Art of Elecution

9th YEAR-OVER 200 GRADUATES Pupils prepared for Framatic Headers, Teachers, etc. Stammering and all defects of speech successfully treated Send for Circular.

FREECIFT I Acopy of my Mednease Book will be sent to any person afficied with Consumption, Broschitic, Asthma, floor Throat, or Meas12m. 1879. It has been to and limitated; 144 pages
12m. 1879. It has been continued to the conless, Send name and post-office address, with all estimated
age for mailing. The book is invaluable to persons suffering
with any disease of the Nose. Throat or Lungs. Address
DR. K.B. WOLFE, Checkman Oble.

Efficient the pages in which you are this

The Line selected by the U.S. Gov't

Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R. R.

CHICAGO, DENVER ILLINOIS, IOWA. MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO,

REBRAKA, KANASA, COLORADO,
Withbanch lines to their important cities and-flowing. It
runa serrying in the year from one to three eligantly
supposed through their order to three eligantly
supposed through their order in teach, between
Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Gouncell Bluffs,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Atchison,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and St. Paul,
St. Louis and Comaha,
St. Louis and Comaha,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and Des Moines.
At each of ins several Extern 507 Western termed it
connects in Grand Usion Deport with Thiough Things to
and from all points in the United States and Canada
It is the Principal Line to and from
San Francisco, Pertiand and Gifty of Maxico

San Francisco, Portland and City of Mexico Far Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Busington Route, call on any Ticket, Agent in the United States or Canada, or address
HENRY B. STONE, PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen'l Manager,
CHICAGO.

Psychometry; 28 Soul Measure.

RULES FOR DEVELOPMENT,

Also Proofs of La Powers. BY MRS. L. A. COPPIN.

## Risingsun STOVE POLISH

A TREATISE ON THE HORSE



AND HIS

DISEASES

By DR. J. B. KENDALL.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NON-PROFESSIONAL HORSE-OWNERS The book is illustrated showing the different strang feach disease, which is of GREAT VALUE in positively deciding the nature of the disease.

One of the many receipts in this book is worth the rice asked for it

PRICE, \$5 CENTS, POST-PAID.

DANIEL AMBROSE, 45 Randolph-st,
CHIC 460, 11.1.

IA MAN



The Famous Albert Lea Route

the watering places, sunt localities, and honting and ad Minnesota. It is also to the rich wheat fields and J the property of the first wheat fivile and pasterns of the property of the pro

Provide Gen'l Ngr. Gen'l This Pun agt, O'MICAGO.



JUST PUBLISHED PRACTICAL Poultry Raising.

ber Gare penitrr tare og with all clears P. Gare penitrr tare og wish all clears P. Gara P. Ga

AFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Described by a Spirit Through a Writing Medium.

Published from any and Petall by the Relatio-Prince For sain, wholesale and retail by the Relatio-Prince Cal. Published Mouse Chicago. SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY.

A Scientific and Popular Exposition of the Fundamental Problems of Socialogy.

By R. T. TRALL, M. D.

VIOLIN-OUTFITS.



Violin in Box, Bow & Teacher Prairie City Novelty Co , 45 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill

continued the present of the persistent action of laws, he adds that such a head and practice, the social question is everywhere opening to the influence of higher moral forces. We are coming to see a little more clearly where celentific theory, untouched by sympathy, must have its rights, and also where, through practical application of principles, all moral caergies may work under the guidance of a method that shall be based upon a large and well-ordered experience. This is essentially the method of science, and never until recent years was reached in the world's charitable work. But, before illustrating this, look for a moment to the new attitude of the economist toward morality.

While preparing this paper, I received a little book by Mr. Bowker, "Economics for the People." It seems to me (though reading it hastily) hardly possible to praise it too highly. Wholly simple and popular, holding fast the conception of industrial laws, faithful upon the whole to the English school, it yet reflects with singular skill and sympathy the new and certain tendency of such studies into larger relations. Having stated the fact of theory, and of the persistent action of laws, he adds that such laws are reviewable by cthics. "Economics, as an art," he says, "is subject to a higher law." Over against the atom and self-interest, he places the whole of the commonwealth, which whole is under laws that are first ethical. No better statement than that is possible of what is best in the German ethical school of economists. He sees that these economic questions rise, and pass into larger political and social questions. We have such sontences as these: "The evils that society has done society must undo;" "Labor has sot profited by civilization as it should have done;" Better distribution depends largely upon social control," a statement that both Mill and Fawcett make, adding that this social control, a statement that both Mill and Fawcet make, adding that this social control, is moral. "Legislation," he continues, "In the future m

All that enters into distribution is never to be disconnected from ethical considerations. The State, moreover, has definite, positive, moral obligations.

The other book (a part of which some Oxford scholars have lately translated) is by the greatest. European scholar of political science, the late Prof. Bluntschit. He holds that the moment we rise to the thought of the social whole all questions become distinctively moral. He stands strongly for the historical movement—that out of which the athical economy has sprung—and says. The advantage of the historical over the empirical method is that it does not thoughtlessly and servilely worship actual institutions and facts. The methods do not conflict, but supplement seach other. It is the method, in a word, of the whole, a method, he affirms, that is throughout moral. He-makes the problem consist of a practical recognition of both ideal and real elements, losing hold at no point of either in our struggle to realize social ends. To recapitulate, I have endeavored to show that the social question has become more and more a question of sentiment and feeling, and far less one that can in any way be measured by such external signs six the statistician tabulates. All these social relations have changed to the new consciousness of the wage-carner. He has been instructed into a new attitude; and the old evidences do not satisfy him, and will less and less satisfy as the same causes work further upon him that have brought him to his present critical and irritated condition. He has further grown to know the meaning of his new political influence, giving him, as it does, a sense of power to push home his claims, never before left by the labor world. The new feeling and the new power have changed our problem. But, while changing, it has given us a new and more definite bope. As the problem. But, while changing, it has given us a new and more definite bope. This I tried secondly to show, that, in this history, the ideal and the actual have been coming late closer sympathy and

Rigemes here have come to understand each other so far that they will-soon act to a common end.

One last word, then, upon this method through which the whole man may act, and act under the guidance of a rational principle and act under the guidance of a rational principle resting upon adequate experience. We have already reached such a principle in our associated charities. What is essential to the method is that it is rational, and guides these. In the older ways of charity there was nothing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing that in any way resembled a method. There were only disported withing the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based way for the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based way for the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based upon gradient to be a control of the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based upon gradient to the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based upon gradient to the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based upon gradient to the controls emotion in accordance to a theoretic conception, based upon gradient to the controls emotion in accordance to a thoretic conception, based upon gradient to the control of the c

regulations met. It is a system of physical, moral, and mental discipline, reaching not only the older tennats, but, what is far more important for the future, surrounding the children with such influences from the start as to insure them a fair chance in the world. I believe no one can study the results of such work as Octavia Hill has done, and such as has been done among us for five or six years, without feeling that for this special field a method permanently and ultimately right fins been reached. The method never will be changed, but only perfected and extended. Ideals and realities meet here, and work together. In several of our most important fields of social work, no one need longer be shut out by any sense of despair from becoming, under guidance of these principles, a real helper in this problem of problems. These are humble and quite unexciting ways. The work will be tedious and slow, nor will any see great results of his endeavor. Yet all who feel that the work is worth doing may help it on. We must leave the excitements of revolutionary schemes to those who cannot work without melodramatic accompaniments.

The socialist (of revolutionary type) is not

of revolutionary schemes to those who cannot work without melodramatic accompaniments.

The socialist (of revolutionary type) is not a builder. He is a critic, and our business is to use the sentiment he creates to constructive ends. As a fault-finder, he does invaluable service; but our answer to him must always be in the form of some better work than he does or can do on his theory. His ideals we must take, and turn them as fast as we can into facts. There never was a time when so large a number could intelligently and effectually work for this bettering of social conditions as to-day. Never before could those who wish well to their fellows, and are capable of acting from the idea of the social whole, so hopefully bring to bear apon these issues; all that they know and all that they feel. Never had social ideals a fairer field for realization. We may excuse and even thank the fiercest of socialist critics, if he but quicken us to do what it is possible to do through methods that have now been reached. The more feeling the fault-finder-creates, the more force we have to use at our own proper work—that of strengthening and dequesting, enlightening and moralizing, that general social sentiment out of which, so far as it is improved, every good must spring.

The Condition of Depraved Spirits.

The Condition of Deprayed Spirits.

To the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

The evidence we have gleaned confirms me in the belief that just beyond the earth's atmosphere the prisons of darkness are located, wherein are confined, a wast throng of unfortunate spirits who once inhabited this world, but who, as yef, are not entitled to ascend to the higher conditions of spiritual light and happinees. Many have through repentance, and atonement cut loose from the fetters that bound them, and passed on for more light, under the law of unfolding progression. It is neither a pleasant theme to contemplate nor to write about, but it is a stern truth we have to meet and deal with, as any question which may effect the present and future destiny of mankind. There is scarcely an exception to the rule; every mortal now living has some one near or remotely connected by the ties of blood, or some dear friend, who is tethered over there. There are vast numbers of them who were not such incorrigible sinners as many others lower down in the scale of spirituality, who were educated and intelligent here, who are unhappy, and would like to get away, if they only knew how. These prisons are graded to guest and wicked gravitate to the lowest, and so on up to the highest conditions they are entitled to this side of the bright spheres. Every spirit is immortal and a part of the divine essence of its creator, God, and cannot be eternally lost. Human law punishes the transgressor in accordance with the magnitude of the oftense; God's law is not more severe than human law, yet wast numbers of these prisoners may have been confined thousands of years, because they maintain through the endless ages of eternity. Is it just and reasonable to suppose that God ashered into mortal existence his children without helt act of volition heling considered, and then takes pleasure in the everlasting punishment of infants not over a span in length. If any of those spirits, have suffered in conscience sufficient to seek for higher ataniments,

answer the fuestion for himself.

The phenomena accompanying modern Spiritualism are as old as the granite rocks. They are as natural and enduring as the grass that grows and the water that runs. It has only been within the last forty years that we have had tolerable intelligent understanding of it. The human race was not prepared to receive it before, and while much light has been shed upon the subject involving our entrance into spirit-life, as well as the laws controlling spirits connecting the two worlds, we have much to learn yet in that direction. Our orthodox friends have an easy way of disposing of the so-called dead, by erecting at the forks of the road finger boards, one poluting to the right for the sheep to travel in, the other to the left hand for the goats. This routs includes a vast majority of the human family, whose fates are eternally sealed with the damned in hell. Those on the right pass up to the New Jerusalem, whose streets are pared with gold, and here they spend their future existence.

on.\ Then again, there is that countless group far down in prisons of darkness, who come bowed down in great sorrow of spirit, keenly suffering under compunction of conscience over an illy spent life when here, with pitying eyes and ghastly appearances, imploring words of sympathy and consolation, seeking instruction how to throw off their imprisoned conditions, and to commence the ascending grade toward the light and happy abodes of those above them.

Modern Spiritualism has a grand mission before it, while those who have quenched their thirst for immortality at the droppings of its sanctuary have a great responsibility resting upon their shoulders. The greatest drawback Spiritualism has had to encounter so far, has been dishonest mediums and pretenders to the heaven-born gift of mediumship. Murderers, suicides, thieves, slanderers and hypocrites, descend to the lowest helis of pandemonium; but if possible for any class of mortale to descend lower in the spirit grade of infamy and remorse, it will be those who have made traffic and merchandise with the sacred affections of the heart for gain; who deliberately and wilfully enter into plans and schemes, in order to deceive people for the sake of flitby lucre, inviting around them the co-operations of the lowest demons in hell, in their nefarious work of inharmony and deception. There are a vast number of darkned spirits who never had a single aspiration awakened to become relieved from their present degradations, and as single aspiration swakened to become relieved from their present degradations, and not only psychologize them and use them for their base purposes, but other people also in close proximity. Independent of that view of the case, they often get possession of the very best mediums, honest ones, as plastic instruments, and cause them to perform all manner of fantastic tricks, often appearing in the gate of rought and cause them to perform all manner of fantastic tricks, often appearing in the gate of read in crose solon of the very best mediums, hone

ination between the class of spirits was section manifest.

The spirit of the gentle Nazarene visited, and preached to these unbortunate spirits in prison. There would have been no use in the Master preaching to them. If it was not to comfort and encourage them with hope to look up under the law of progress; for if the eternal doom of these spirits are fixed, it would have been mockery on his part to have aggravated their condition by false hopes, and not characteristic of his gentle, loving spirit.

aggravated sand and provided the service of his gentle, loving spirit.

A vast good can be done in advancing these unfortunates to higher attainments. With private mediumship the public has nothing to do; but the day is fast approaching when poor mediums will have to be cared for by providing for them homes and schools where their mediumistic powers can be developed on an intelligent and scientific basis, and of a high moral standard, besides chairs for mental and moral philosophy, and psychology; and after the graduation of the medium, he or she should be placed under the constant care of a protector, and provision should be made to use them free of charge in order to dispense the new gospel to spirit and mortals.

to dispense the usw government in the future, and will direct it in the manner indicated above, may erect an enduring monument here, and in the grand hereafter—more enduring than monuments of brass and marble, which crumble and fall.

Washington, D. C. JOHN EDWARDS.

AUTHORSHIP OF JUNIUS' LETTERS. BY B. F. UNDERWOOD.

BY B. F. UNDERWOOD.

There is no evidence, none whatever, that Thomas Paine either wrote or had any connection with Junius' Letters. A careful examination of the letters shows the contrary, but I can not go into details here.

Junius was a believer in a monarchical form of government. Paine hated monarchy, Junius was an advocate of the Stamp Act, applauded Grenville, and was at one time very severe on the friends of the American Colonies. He referred to the people of the Colonies as "a tunultuous people who have grown insolent by our injudictous forbearance, and trampled upon us because we submitted to them." Even later, when he opposed taxing the Colonies, he insisted on the right—"a speculative right never to be cented, nor never to be renonneed." The man who defended monarchy and the right of Britain to govern the American Colonies was not the author of "Common Sense" and "The Rights of Man."

The style of Junius is more studied and finished than that of Paine. There are passages in the writings of Paine that will not, in my opinion, suffer by a comparison with the best passages in Junius, but the writings of Paine, as a whole, lack the studied elegance, the retorical polish and classical correctness which characterize the philliples of Junius. A certain resemblance in the style of the writers undoubtedly exists, but there is a dissimilarity not less striking. Each has peculiarities of expression which the other lacks. Paine could no more have written the letters of Junius than Sir Philip Francis, and the writings of both are stamped with the individuality of their authors.

In all probability the author of the letters of Junius was Sir Philip Francis, as Lord

port a verdict in a civil—nay, in a criminal
—proceeding. The handwriting of Junius is
the very peculiar handwriting of Junius is
the very peculiar handwriting of Francis,
slightly disguised." Rogers, the poet, who
heard Francis speak, and who said he "possessed no ordinary powers of eloquence," remarks in his "Table Talk?" "My own impression is that the letters of Junius were
written by Sir Philip Francis."
In 1871 was published "The Hand Writing
of Junius Professionally Investigated," by
Charles Chabot, edited by Hon. E. Twistleton.
This work, which a writer in the Quarterly
Review declared had settled for all the long
disputed controversy, seems to have nearly or
quite satisfied all who have been interested
enough in the subject to examine it carefulity, that the Franciscan theory is impregnable.

The postnumous works of Joseph Parkes,
edited and completed by Mr. Merivale, issued a
little earlier, had deepened the conviction
of men of letters that Francis was Junius.
Referring to that work, Georgo Otto Trevelyan, in "The Early History of Charles, James
For," says: "That memoir has virtually set
at rest the controversy." "It was Sir Philip
Francis, as: we now know, who had taken
down from memory and given to the world
the speech of the 22nd of November, and in
such hands, it is needless to say, Chatham's
invective had lost nothing of its terrors. And
now on the 3th of December there appeared
in Mr. Woodfall's journal a passage from a
speech of the Duke of Grafton, which bore
only too evident signs of having been reported with literal fidelity, accompanied with
unsparing comments of a critic who signed
himself Demitian, and who was as much
Junius he-Junius was Bir Philip Francis."
Not many years ago I had some correspondence with a number of literary men and authors on this subject, and the almost concurrent opinion was that the letters were written by Francis. I am not aware that any
man whose judgment possesses value in the
world of literature has given adhesion to the
claim that Paloe

"I have often seen the argument for Paine's authorable of Junius stated, and I never thought it had any substantial foundation." — Wendell Phillips.

—Wendell Phillips.

"It is not likely that the authorship of Junius will ever be settled beyond cavil. But there is little doubt that the weight of opinion has settled finally upon Sir Philip Francis."—George William Curtis.

"I believe public opinion on the subject among experts now points to Sir Philip Francis."—T. W. Higginson.

"I once carefully investigated the subject and became satisfied that Sir Philip Francis was the author, so well satisfied that I have never again looked into the matter. On the other hand, I have never seen anything to raise even a suspicion in my mind that Thomas Paine was the author."—Judge E. P. Hurlburt:

F. Hurlburt:

"There is not the slightest reason to think the letters of Junius were written by Thomas Paine. There is every reason to think that they were written by Sir Philip Francis."—
Edicard Everett Hale.

"I think Francis was Junius. Thomas Paine certainly was not Junius. Paine was a brave and true man; Junius was a coward and a liar; at best he was an ill-informed sensationalist."—James Parton.

"The evidence for the Francis guess is the strongest without being satisfactory. I should think that the Paine guess was about the wildest that has been made."—Prof. W. G. Summer.

wildest that has been made. — 1709. 17. O. Summer.

"So far as I have examined the matter I do not think that there is any reliable evidence in favor of the contention that Thomas Paine was the anthor of the letters of Junius."—Charles Bradlaugh.

"My impression is that Paine did not write the letters of Junius. They are more flaished and studied than the more original and off-hand writings of Paine."—George W. Julian.

"As to Paine's having written the letters of Junius, I.do not believe that there is the sifted sediment of a residuum of a reason that he did so."—John W. Chadzick.

"Sir Philip Francis is unquestionably the

he did so."—John W. Chadwick.

"Sir Philip Francis is unquestionably the author of Junius. This has been demonstrated recently by Twistleton's book containing a professional examination of the handwriting of the two by the biography writen by Parkes and Merivale."—Professor Francis Boscen.

Francis Boscen.

"There is now no doubt among well informed circles that the author of Junius' Letters was Sir Philip Francis. This fact, probable before, seems to have been rendered indubitable by the late researches of Messrs. Chabot and Twistleton.—President Julius Seelye.

"So far as I have been able to form a judgment, Sir Philip Francis was the author of the Letters, and I think that this is the general conviction among literary men, and is likely to remain unsuaken.—Justin McCarthy.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,

As A REFRIGERANT DRINK IN FEVERS.
Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., eays: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers," and have been very much pleased with it."



### MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with special regard to be to amount, time or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

CHICAGO.





THE SAFEST FOOD IN SUMMER For Young or Delicate Children.

### CHOLERA INFANTUM

It has been the positive means of saving many lives where no other food would be retained. Its basts is Swan or will. It, the most important element of mother's milk. It contains no unchanged starch and no time Sugar, and heretfore does not cause sour stoonach, irritation, or irregu-

It is the Most Nourishing, the Most Palatable, the Most Economical, of all Prepared Foods.

Sold by Druggists—25 ets., 50 ets., \$1.00. Send for pamphiet giving important medical opinions on the nutrition of Infants and Invalids.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.



## CORPULENCY.

### NEVER SOUEEZE A LEMON:



PRAIRIE CITY NOVELTY CO., AF. Dandolah Street. - Chicago, III.



# EDENIA

LUNDBORG'S

### Rhenish Cologne.

If you cannot obtain LUNDBORG'S FE FUMES AND RHENISH COLORE in y vicinity send your name and address for Price i to the manufacturers, YOUNG, LADD & CO FIN, 24 Barclay Street, New York.

## THE CAROL

# RELIGIOUS SONGS

## Sunday-School and the Home

-BY-

CHARLES W. WENDTE,

WITH POETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY
Mrs Julis Wart Howe, Miss Loubsa M. Alcott,
Busin Coolidge, Miss Loubsa M. Alcott,
Busine Longfellow, and many others.

Samuel Longfellow, and many others.

The Music, original and selected, by Geo. F. Root, J.R. Murray, J.D. Sharisand, P.F. Bins, H.R. Palmer, H. Millard, A. W. Thayer and J. B. Dykes, Stainer, Hulland, Barnby, Smart, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Golinod, Rossini, Mozari, Schubert, Handel, Mendelsschn and other eminent composers, ad and new. This work, long in proposition of an anti-scholar and the second worthy musical selections, including forty carols and surge variety of hymns, chants, chorals and anthems, well as musica paperpariate to special occasions. It also contains eighteen musical and responsive services for the festival and ordinary occasions of the Sundayschool and for the Home Altar.

Frices 25 cents can by wantly newtonial.

THE JOHN CHURCH CO., CINCINNATI, O.

A THRILLING WARNING." Man Traps of the City

Mothers-place this book in the hands of your s

The Tiger and His Den.
Cups of Flame.
The Sorries Sin.
Embessioment.
The Devil's Printing Press.
As As As As As As

A book that is sensational, not from endied rheterio or florid facures of speech, but from the facts that flow like the profession of the sense of the control of the sense of the control of the sense of the sense

DANIEL AMBROSE, Pub'r,

### WAS JESUS DIVINE?

This pamphiet of 23 large pages, critically reviews the I tory of Jesus parallel with actorology sages of satisful showing the Bestlic origin of Christianity. From 10 or Bestly parallel by crossing that sentence to the select.

M. D. CRAVER, Southampton, Bucks Co., Pa.
For sain, wholesale and retail, by the RELEGIO-PRILAMONY.
CAL PRILAMONS HOURS, Changes.

### THE LYCEUM STAGE.

RECITATIONS, DIÁLOGUES, FAIRY PLAYS.

(With Ind Manch Stein, a dapted for Lecture are Exhibitions By G. WELTFIELD KATES. Prior: Cigh, to centre, paper covers, if cents. For min, wholesade and vertal, by the Resignor-Part call Persistence Worse, changes