rs of the JOURNAL are especially requested to tems of news. Don't say "I can't write for the nd the facts, make plain what you want to ut it short." All such communications will arranged for publication by the Editors. seetings, information concerning the organof Meetings, information e of new Societies or the co-nts of lecturers and medic condition of old ones diums, interesting incion, and well authent

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Excerpts from T. L. Harris's "Lyric of the Golden Age."

DEATH OF SUPERSTITION.

joyl the mighty Armies of the Spheres a sun-embattled ranks, advance, and charge, and all the ghastly hosts of Frauds and Fear surn,cower and liee and strew Death's ocean maild Supersition, once a shadow large, clipsing earth and darkening out the sun, rembles, recedes, and on the narrow verge frathets pace, light-driven, expires unknowath, Slavery and Hate all feed Oblivion.

all, thou great Juliure; welcome and all hall ince and Radamanthus never more all desolate thy coasts with irou hall terror from the red Flutonian shore, se corsed twins dull Night incestsous bore, wery of mind and body, they depart om Time and Nature. Mines of yellow ore pmore shall be the gods of tower and marrewill wolf avarioc cease to gnaw the humbeart.

CALVINISM REJECTED.

calvinism relievely.

One who hears afar through trackless wood ore he has lost his way, the village choir ring hosannas, and by those sweet tones uided where the congregation how worship. I was led from night's dim thrall," Spirit Follok and, "to love and peace harmony. I left the lower earth, hing mankind born reprobate, sin-cursed, its especialition, from the mother's womb; greater part doomed to an endless hell; woke to realize that Mercy lives reigns omnipotent wherever God h made an aerthly footstool for his throne, severe suns blaze on the steepe of day, ppirit-spheres their spiral rings unfold. It terror made my earthly life a dream undgement and perdition. Better taught, no of Faith and Hope and Joy and Peace Loving-thomes, infinite from God, wing to every soul, every world he wide universe his word hath made."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

narrow pane

long distribution of the spender from unfathoused seas of space light basise it with golden waves of love? Sweep up the debris of decaying faith; seep down the cotwebs of worn-out beliefs, and throw your soul wide open to the light f Reason and of Knowledge. Tune your ear To all, the vocidless missio of the stars and to the voice of nature, and your heart Shall turn to the sun. A thousand unesen hands urns to the sun, A thousand unesen hands urns to the sun, A thousand unesen hands beight, and all the force of the firmament of the star and all the force of the firmament Shall fortify your strength. He not atraid to thrust aside half iruths and grasp the whole Of Beason and To all the v

The Ninth Paradise.

the nine heavens are eight Paradises:
There is the ninth one? In the huban broast,
may the blessed dwell in the Paradises;
at Riessedness dwell in the human breast,
rested creatures are in the Paradises;
no uncreated Maker in the breast,
tables, O man want those sight Paradises
then be without the ninth one in thy breast,
itiva to the are those sight Paradises
When thou the ninth one hath within thy breast
—W. R. Algar's remediation from the Arab

For the Religio-Pi THE RETURN OF THOUGHT.

H. W. THOMAS, D. D.

H. W. THOMAS, D. D.

The subjective and the objective are terms with which all students of philosophy must be very familiar and the facts that they express are in some sense at least a part of the common experience of those sven who are strangers to the schools. Those who think at all have in some way hit upon the facts of the self, and the not self. Self-consciousness assures each one of his own personal existence; and he is at the same time conscious through sease perceptions of a something that is not himself, or of the great world that implinges upon him; as the light that reaches the eyes, and the sounds that fall upon the ear, and the various objects with which he comes in contact.

In the earlier and more active years of life, the natural tendency is to move outward, to learn the things outside of one's self; and necessarily, most persons are compelled to work with material forces; hence it is that reflection, and then introspection, or the turning of the mind upon itself and pondering upon the inner life, come later on in the world of individual experience. And for several centuries now, our world has lived largely in the objective and intensely active in all these outward-reaching directions. And the results reached in the physical sciences, and the larger knowledge and use of the material world are so great that we are now standing amazed and almost confounded at our vast power in controlling natural forces.

It is probable that we are only in the begining of these wonders—that we shall go

natural forces.

It is probable that we are only in the begining of these wonders—that we shall go on in the direction of still greater discoveries and inventions; but while this is so, another fact seems equally evident and that is, that the minds that have achieved so vastly in the outer, must be impressed by that fact, and as a consequence begin to ask, and with a new and deeper meaning, what is that power within, that thus goes forth upon such mighty missions? And, indeed, this return movement is aiready apparent in many directions.

within, that thus goes forth upon steam mighty missions? And, indeed, this return movement is already apparent in many directions.

Man is begining to study himself, and the greatest developments of the near future are to be along this line. A being who can do so much,—who is so mighty in his power over material forces, must himself be great. When man could do comparatively nothing and lay helpless beneath the forces of nature, it was possible for theology to teach that such a being was but "a miserable worm of the dust," but now man has so far demonstrated his greatness, that he can no longer consent to be called a "worm," and to be trampled upon or crawled over by his stronger fellow animals, or worms; and to be accounted deserving of only wrath and damnation in the world to come. He is begining to feel and to assert his God-like powers and rights.

Spiritualism, the Mind Cure and Theosophy, are all parts of this return movement of the spirit of man to a contemplation of his own real nature; and to the realization of the fact that he is a spirit, and as such a part of the Infinite Spirit; that reason and justice and love in man are divine; are in their degree like the same great qualities—in God. And hence man is beginning to fee, that his "life is more than meat and his body more than raiment;" that his larger life is in his vast and far reaching correspondences with the unseen.

Naturally enough the beginnings of this

nseen.

urally enough the beginnings of this

, as in Spiritualism, were largely
ive; appeals to the senses—rappings
able movings, and so on; just as most
ons have a childhood period of outer table movings, and so on; just as most gions have a childhood period of outer ms and demonstrations. But the return thought must be to thought, and of reason eason, and of spirit to spirit. And hence the ejective world must enlarge until each i shall realize more fully its own great-conscious life, and the vast spiritual verse in which it lives, and of left it is a part, and with him will be a pronder realization of what life is, and of its less and responsibilities. We are hastenon to the near time when mankind will and know that they are immortal; that re is no death, only change, and that they in eternity now; and that life should be set transactional sum of righteousness, of the flower and of ever unfolding power and reasing joy.

For the Religio Philosophica THE MIDDLE GUARD.

HUDSON TUTTLE.

There has been a wonderful movement in the past thirty-nine years since Spiritualism announced itself to theworld. The rappings have been strong enough to demolish the walls of narrow creeds, and lead the churches 10° higher grounds. This rapid advance under the pressure of the liberalizing tendencies of the age has really been the great prevailing cause of the failure of organic effort among Spiritualists. The hard lines have not, it is true, been voted out of the creeds, but they are lacily allowed to gather dust in elience, and ministers speak only of the bright and sunny side. As members have become convinced of the reality of Spiritualism they have turned to their ministers, and met no rebuke. If they have attended spiritual lectures they compare the sermons in their own pulpite with them, and find that there is harmony; different wording.

but the same meaning, and the preachers find that the more spiritualistic they are the more popular they become. Why, then, should members detach themselves from their old church bome, when all that is required of them is to be quiet and enjoy their belief? And often their minister gives them more spiritual food than they would receive at the pronounced spiritual lecture.

Hence it is that the great class who have become Spiritualists in the churches, remain in the fold, holding to the associations of the old home, and while secretly feeling that their position is a false one, and the foundations of the church cause ruinous, throw all their social influence and wealth on its elde. In the other, extreme are the seekers after tests—insattate and insatiable—who hesitate at no impossibility, and only complain because the camel is not larger, they are called on to swallow. These have pressed Spiritualism to the borders of the grossest materialism, and by fraud and creduility have made it a term of reproach. Between these extremes are a valiant few,—a Middle Guard!—who seek to establish their belief-on a firm basis of science, and evolve therefrom a true philosophy of life. They accept immortality as a fundamental fact, proven by the communion of the departed, and highest discipline of conduct in their lives. They, however, are doomed to see a great majority of those who should stand by them, drawn toward the churches; while to the world they are represented by the other extreme, of biatant phenomena and test hundrawn toward the disreputable frauds and shams that eagerness calls into being. They are powerless to stay the divergent tides for they act alone, and without organization; yet are they strong and fearless—this unorganized army, and were they to awake to the full consciousness of the tremendous responsibilities which rest on them, they could reverse these currents in a mighty flood.

Is communion with spirits, the evidence that the departed exist in a world of light and progress, an opiate that so soothes the

they could reverse these currents in a mighty flood.

Is communion with spirits, the evidence that the departed exist in a world of light and progress, an opiate that so soothes the soul that it falls asleep to all the vital issues that rest thereon, and accepts the silence or indecision of the preacher as full acknowledgment? Are you satisfied, oh! loiterers in the outer vestibule of the churches, with your ambiguous position, believing with all your heart one thing, and appearing to the world as advocating quite another? Say you that it is impossible for you to come out openly and stand with those who would make Spiritualism all the term implies, because of the odium of that extreme, which has dragged it down into the mire of lust, credulity and fraud, and made it synonomous with folly and rascality? I sympathize with you, and have prayed with tears that it were not so, but that does not change your responsibility. Rather is it not augmented thereby?

Does the fact of spirit communion take

so, but that does not change your responsibility. Rather is it not augmented thereby?

Does the fact of spirit communion take away the sense of trust, of duty, and obligation? Certainly not and yet from a superficial view of the actions of many who are loudest in their praise of the new philosophy one would be led to think this were the case. When the dogmas of heaven and hell, a personal devil, the fall of man, redemption by the blood of Christ, and forgiveness, of sins, have disappeared as the vagaries of a frightful dream, the soul is apt to fall from a state of painful tension to one of supine lindifference, out of which it is difficult to awake. And yet the new doctrine calls for greater activity, more reliant powers, and offers more tempting rewards than the old that has passed away.

What is it the new demands? What does it expect of those who recognize its truth?

This is Christmas tide, when our thoughts revert to him who taught the divinity of man, who gave this life in confirmation of the doctrine, that love should rule the world; who taught that self-acrifice was above all sacrifice, and murmured forgiveness through the ashen lips of death. Three hundred millions bow in sweet peace to the influence of that ideal type of divine self-forgetting love. In this ideal we see as in a mirror what should be realized in every human life; all creeds and trappings wrought by men cast aside, this divine life should be ours, not because we are to escape torture or gain paradise by its possession, but because it is our heritage, and brings the realization of the only true and perfect happiness.

If angels sang-hosanins at the birth of one divine child, how grandly through the arches of the spirit host when all children woles of the spirit host when all children

arches of the spheres must resound the arches of the spheres must resound the voices of the spirit host when all children are born with dvine possibilities, and the angel sphere bends low and mingles with this life of earth!

angel sphere bends low and mingles with this life of earth!

We testify to the advent of angels. We accept immortality and the communion of spirits. The friends we left in the years of darkness, with heart-pangs, and eyes olinded with tears, are with us in the Joy of unending life. Ring ye bells, the tidings of the pold; ring louder still the bleesed gladness of the new! Fill all the air with sybilants of top if for the Angel of Death has become indeed, the Angel of the Resurrection! Our friends live; they love us still; they can return and assure us of meeting them after this earthly day is done.

This is the wine of a new life of consecration to duty. It brings its obligation, and they who believe are recreant to their belief if they give not undivided support.

They who stand by the Unitarians or Universalists because most liberal and tolerant, who declars that Spiritualism is

taught from their pulpits; they who stand by more conservative churches because they are more respectable before the world, did they but turn and support the "Middle Guard" who have borne the heat and burden of the day in holding aloft the banner of the truth, ould prove the strongest organization the time.

of the time.

The communion with spirits may be sweet, but there is infinitely more in life. This is but a means to acquire a knowledge of our duty, a means to right conduct in the

of our duty, a means to right conduct in the mortal years.

We are not like children to chase the butterfly of pleasure to gather the flowers of delight, and do what is most pleasing for the hour; we must tread the rugged path of duty, with bleeding feet, if need be, and when by deeds of unselfish righteousness we have made ourselves sweet as vernal bloom, the butterflies will come to us bringing the pleasure we have earned but have not sought. Spiritualism—urges active effort to ransom from the thrail of ignorance and the bonds of superstition, and the redemption of manking from the unthinking bigotry, the hate and brutality of the past. A perfect life, that we may be perfect hereafter, is emblazoned on the bunner of the Middle Guard who represent Spiritualism at its best and truest. The Spiritualist is not an idle dreamer, so well satisfied with the assurance of the presence of the departed that he leaves the world to care for itself. He is his brother's keeper, and Cain only may deny that responsibility. The only life worth living is that devoted to the highest, purest, and noblest acquisitions of the spiritual nature. Successes of this life are successes only as they benefit spiritual growth. If they entice from duty, and ardent endeavor, zeal and devotion to ideal excellence, they are disastrous failures.

Great wealth and the favors of fortune are means bestowed on the willing spirit for its greatest achievements. In solitude, clad in coarse garments, with a crust of bread, it may cultivate and exalt itself, but in practical life, wealth is essential for the propagation of religious or moral systems, and should be held in absyance to the behests of spiritual commandment. If this is done? the spirit on the shores of immortal life will feel that earth-life was not a dream of what should have been, but an actual of thoughtful doing, which it finds a treasure multiplied a thousand fold.

Berlin Heights, O. ortal years. We are not like children to chase the butter

lied a thousand fold. Berlin Heights, O.

A RINGING LETTER

From the Pastor of Unity (hurch, Boston.

I would like to be a part of your Christmas number; and yet, so hard pushed have I been with work, that I have found it quite impossible to write an article. What can I do, then, but send you an earnest, even if I be a brief letter?

I am glad to be a part of your Christmas number; I cay this, and chiefly because I believe you standfor a fearless and honestsearch for truth, and that against heavy odds. For not only do you find the old faiths, and emest of the established respectabilities of the age against, you, but you are subjected, both on flank and rear, to a heavy fire from those who ought to be your friends. The cause you advocate has suffered more from its friends (?) than even from its enemies. And you have bravely fought the enemies not only, but the false friends besides. I hope that all who admire honest bravery under difficulties will come to your receue, and there ought to be enough such in a country like ours to make the difficulties a thing of the past. This I say, not because I believe all that you believe, but because I delieve that it is out of such efforts as yours that the truth will some day come.

of such efforts as yours that the truth will some day come.

There are at least enough facts involved in the mysteries of what is called Modern Spiritualism, to make it worth the while of honest and earnest men to study and try to understand them. I cannot but hope that the truth of spirit existence, and of possible communication with them, may one day be demonstrated beyond all reasonable doubt. And I want you to be supported because I believe you are helping on a settlement of this great question.

For a great question it most certainly is.

For a great question it most certainly is. It is either the grandest truth or the most lamentable delusion of the modern world. And it would certainly seem to be worth while to find out which.

while to find out which.

But the difficulties connected with the settlement of the problem are enormous. Fools and rascals on one side, and "scientifie" men on the other, who scout the whole matter because they cannot get a spirit into their laboratory and subject him to their laboratory and subject him to their laboratory and subject him to their laboratory.

R. HEBER NEWTON, D. D.,

Expresses His Interest and Declares that Despite the Seybert Commission, the last Word is Far from Having Been Sald on Spiritualism.

Spiritualism.

In wish that I were well enough to take part in the Christmas number of your paper, with something worthy of it. Let me at least assure you of my sincere sympathy with you is the gailant fight which you are making.

Despite the Seybert Commission, the last word is far from having been spoken on Spiritualism. As every one knows, who knows aught of it—even though like myself he still remains unconverted—the real force of the movement rests on experiences with which professional mediums have nothing to do. In the same way, I suppose, that he who is bilind finds out to his surprise how many blind-folk there are in the world, and he who is lame thinks everybody has a secret kink in one leg. It has seemed to me that everybody, or at least every other body has been having secret experiences of an occult sort. While these things hold within home circles, it will take several Seybert Commissions to lay Spiritualism—be it what it may. In the interests of science, every one ought to appreciate your brave effort to free this mysterious something from the incubus of mediumistic fraud, so heavily handicapping the movement. And with the bare possibility before them that the ultimate residuum of Spiritualism may be the demonstration of the reality of the life beyond, for which the heart of man cries so piteously all thoughtful people ought to back such an effort as that which you are mabing; if ouly to the extent of a subscription.

R. Hebers Newton.

THE DREAM-FOLK AT MY PIRE-SIDE.

ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON.

There is nothing like an old fashioned fireplace filled with blazing logs, for making
one feel sociable, and now that the golden
autumn tide is ebbing (though we have no
sign of a frost as yet at Sunny Brae), the air
is crisp and chill, and we are glad of an excuse to build a fire, while the roses and heliotrope, jessamine and violets continue to
bloom, unconscious of December's near approach. And as I watch the shadows come
and go to the mellow music of the dancing
fiame, a thousand memories of the old-time
come trooping in. Thear scared whispers of
a dread something, in the air; see groups of
eager men and women, and in their midst a
fiazen-haired child, whose tiny hands seem
possessed of sous strange power whereby
the unseen becomes pulpable and the silence
speaks! How white and earnest is the
mother's face, until, through tireless search
and questioning, she believes the truth is
found,—the truth so glorious! The dead
ilive; and none are lost, and all have chance
of happiness!

And this picture, with many lights and
shades and endless variations, was repriduced the wide world over. For tens of
thousands a spiritual spring-tide, with
bursting bud and fragrant blossoms of eternal hope, broke over the hills of time; the
germs of an old, old truth, long hidden in
the chilly mould of a grim theology, like a
rose-vine on the north side of a stone wall,
kissed by some heavenly ray stealing through
the crevice of a creed, began to sair, push
and climb, until it reached the top-most
iter, and there met a full sun-burst of angalle love that sent it laughing down in livligh beauty upon the beaten, blood-stained
paths of human life, that all might see, believe and be made happy!

But even as many go through this world
of ever shifting scenes of loveliness, blind to
the marvels of sun rise, cloud-pictures, and
msjesty of sea and mountain, so truths quit
as manifest and partaking of nature's infinitude are passed unnoticed or misued.
The night shades may mask a villain and ald
his murderous act as wel

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal, Scene at a Child's Funeral.

The Hand of a Spirit Plucks Rose Buds from a Bouquet Lying on the Casket-Lines to Adella.

HON. A. H. DAILEY.

We who have attained to a knowledge of the continuity of life and of the possible sweet glations attainable between the two reaims of existence, can afford to endure much that is thought and said of us by those who regard us as too credulous or as deluded. Who has not lost a friend, and who would not be comforted by knewing that love dies not, and that our friends can and do commune with with us? Surely none. These holiday seasons are full of pleasing scenes, but I think there are few who do not experience a somber vibration of the inner consclousness from the memories of days gone and friends departed.

The JOURNAL recently gave a touching tribute to the memory of a sweet little girl, Adella Tice Quackenboss of this city, who left her friends in grief at the call of the angels, Saturday, November 20th, 1887. She had, from infancy, spent her summers with her mother and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Tice, at Lake Pleasant. Her bright face and joyous life enlivened the scenes around their cottage, and she had many friends who were grieved at her transition. The following beautiful incident occurred at her funeral:

The body of the little child was reposing in an open white velvet casket. Around were exquisite floral displays, and her name "Adella" was beautifully invrought on several of the pleces. Across the foot of the open casket, was a bouquet of large rosebude, the gift of a devoted nurse. Several friends, including my wife and myself, were seated facing the casket, and only a few feet away from it. In the midst of the services, a large rose-bud loosened from this bouquet and fell with a thud upon the floer. A moment or two later, another one fell in the same way. Our attention now was riveted upon the phenomenon, for so it evidently was, as the buds were so placed or arranged as not to separate or fall without some intelligent agency. After a little time, a third one rose up as if lifted, and fell over the side of the casket to the floor. Mrs. Dalley, who was a such proper in the

della! Adella! oh, flower of the moraing!
e and too fair for this bleak world's adorning;
gels have parted the leaves that concealed theeergreen leaves with which we had concealed
thee.

from our hearts without asking or warn Adelia! Adelia! sweet flower of the morning.

dellai Adeliai Dugni pressi della Adeliai Dugni trip colo form reposes, goom of the tomb, neath chaples of roses; goom of the tomb, neath chaples of roses; is house of the dead thy apirit ascended, narts that enchained it thy apirit ascended, el of light in the land of the roses, deliai Adeliai an angel reposes;

cellal ancian an anger reposes; clear adella as a deve for the morning from the flight, the bright heavens adoming, own from the skies to the cots of its leved or from the skies to the itome of its leved one sturns t. the hearts that are mourning, iella descands on the wings of the morning.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The scene witnessed by Mrs. Dailey is confirmed by the testimony of another corres pondent who says that eeveral persons ob-served the same little hand and saw the roses fall.—Ed. Journal.]

For the Beligio Philosophical Journal. Religious Spiritualism.

. SOLON LAUER.

Religious Spiritualism.

SOLON LAUER.

One who is neither prejudiced against the claims of Spiritualists, nor able to accept them in whole as final explanations of the multiform phenomens of the movement, may yet perceips some truth hidden equally from the narrow-sighted skeptic and the over-zeal-ous, believer.

It is evident that the movement known as modern Spiritualism is characterized by a class of phenomena, similar to those which have attended various historic movements in religion. The visions of Mohammed; of Swedenborg, of the Hebrew seers and Christian apostles—whatever may have been their source—are evidently illustrations of a peychic law which finds modern expression in the clairvoyance of the hypnotic sensitive and medium. The Jowers of healing claimed and often exhibited by modern faith curists, mind cure doctors, magnetic healers and others, are evidently of the same nature as the powers manifested by the Hebrew prophets, the early Christians. And others of ancient times of whom marvellous but doubtless often anthenite tales are old. The power of speaking in tongues has been claimed and, according to what would seem excellent testimony, manifested by many besides the early Christians. The phenomens of Spiritualism, in a word, are modern instances of psychic laws which have found expression in tevery age of the history of manifest in these itimes they are attributed to the power looked upon generally as manifested in these times they are attributed to the power of disembodied human spirits. Thus thee phenomena have lost their distinctively foligious character, and Spiritualism as a movement has been purely secular. Whether this has been a loss or a gain is the question. The phenomena will not, of course, be arrial looked upon as direct actions of Deity. But may they not be surrounded with therefully and califications of Deity or deities. Gradually this belief disappeared, and Deity was lost sight of in law, But again we are coming to see God in nature, and the phenomena of the physical universal a

be in a similar way restored to their former religious significance? May they not, as manifestations of spiritual laws, as revelations of a world of spirit to which human spirits are related by the that are eternal, be freighted with the same religious significance as when they were considered to be direct actions of Delty? Is not the same God back of them as of old? Are not human spirits—now believed to be the authors of these phenomena, parts of the Infinite Spirit, who was formerly believed to be their author? Do we not in a real sense exist in God, our life part of His infinite life, our powers manifestations of His boundless power? If God is back of the flower, as the life from which lite life is derived, is He not much more back of our lives, the Spirit in which our spirits have their being? And if the beauty and perfume of the flower are in any sense revelations of the life of God, are not human shought, affection, and all the mysterious movements of the human soul more truly, manifestations and revelations of that Infinite Soul that is over all?

The writer is not a ttempting either to convince skeptics that the phenomena of modern Spiritualism are produced by disembodied human spirits, or to convince Spiritualist that safd phenomena are not rightly attributable to that source, but simply aims to show that whatever their source, whether Infinite Spirit or finite spirits, they are and ought to be of profound religious significance. If Spiritualists who hold these remarkable phenomena as revelations of that world which is the eternal destiny of the soul, can surround them with the atmosphere of reverence and religious movements of the world. What a church might Spiritualists build if they would? With inspirition and vision, with powers of healing and prophecy, with all the spiritual gifts of primitive Christianity restored, and with none of the medieval accretions which damage Christianity in these days of scientific thought, it might sweep the world with the rapidity of the wind, and bless mankind with a

THE ASTRAL LIGHT.

WM. Q. JUDGE, F. T. S.

WM. Q. JUDGE, F. T. S.

In the records of forty years of American Spiritualism the Astral Light is not unknown; it has been referred to by many mediums while under what is called "countrol," and spirits in speaking of it have at times, detailed some of its properties. Its place in nature and the part it plays at scances, mind reading and tests, demand for it more attention than it has hitherto received from those who believe in the Summer-land.

The real witnesses produced for the majority of spiritistic phenomena are these spirits, and their word must be taken by their followers wherever possible; especially must this be so whenever the spirits agree with a large body of evidence found in ancient and medieval writings.

Some years ago Mrs. M. J. Hollis-Billing gave the editor of the JOURNAL several sittings with the spirit Jim Nolan, who delivered replies to queries prepared, and which were published. Mrs. Billing has never been accused of fraud, and by turning to the files of the JOURNAL the report can be found. This spirit's utterances are entitled to weight. He'said, in substance, that there is a plastic medium existing in-nature called the Astral Light, in/which are pictures of persons, dead and living, and of all their thoughts, actions and circumstances; and that in producing what is called a materialization of a deceased one, a magnetic mirror was constructed by the control, on to which was reflected out of the Astral Light, the face or form desired to be seen, and that as each change was made a new picture was drawn from the Astral Light.

was reflected out of the Astral Light, the face by form desired to be seen, and that as each change was made a new picture was drawn from the Astral Light.

Although as a body—whether in published works or in private discussion—Spiritualists have ignored the Astral Light, it has long been recognized by Theosophists of both the present Theosophical society and those of two hundred years ago, while the Hindus have, for ages, known of it and called it the Akasa.

JOTTINGS PROM NEBRASKA.

Letter from Mrs File M. Dole.

It is now eight weeks since I left home to seek the rest I felt I sadly needed, after nearly two years constant work. I assure you I have appreciated to the fullest extent the good time made for me by relatives and friends. I arranged to have sent to me, what I felt I could not do without, viz., your paper and the sermons by Dr. Thomas.

I find here, and also at Atchison, Kansas, a large field for a test medium like Mrs. Foye or Mrs. Lord. My mediumship is not adapted to the need of a community where something that is startling can alone attract attention. As I realize this to be the case, I am making no effort, except in a private, social way, to be of benefit.

If I had not through the experience of years learned the lesson not to permit my spirit took disturbed over any false impression of myself capable of correction, I should feel annoyed over the thought (judging from letters) that seems to exist in the minds of many, both in and out of Chicago, that I have given up my mediumship, through becoming a Christian Scientist. Have you ever found a person willing to exchange gold for silver? Mediumship is the grandest gift ever given to man. What can equal its power to prove another and higher existence beyond this vale of tears; to bind the broken hearts crushed by the loss of a loved one, often many, so that they have strength to move cheerfully on their pathway that, but for the knowledge of meeting again their dear ones, would be desolate and lonely.

Christian Science, while it teaches the individual to rise above physical ills, falls to comfort sachearts, at least so I judge from the fact that so many of my sitters were Scientists. This fact incited me to study the Science, to see the cause, if possible, of the lack of power in it. The light soon came to meeting again their dear ones, would be desolate and lonely.

This home thrown in my case falled to expide, so I studied on, and you can imagine my surprise to find that meeting the fact, "Go, heal the sick?"

Has net Spiritualism proclaimed the fact, "Go,

"There," said she, "they are coming now."
At that instant the table which had not moved before, saiuted us. I turned to the medium, who sat a few feet away from the table and asked, "Who is tipping it?" She answered promptly, "Mrs. A's grandmother." I then instantly asked the communicant "Who are you?"
Grandmother, was at once indicated. A word or two more and the medium who had not even looked at the stand said, "Goodnight," As she said goodnight, as if by preconcerted signal, the table dropped into our laps, our customary goodnight signal. No coaxing after that could produce the slightest effect on the stand, and the medium was freedfrom influence.

A lady held her first scance with us. We almost positively knew from the family bigory that she knew nothing at all about

A lady held her first scance with us. We almost positively knew from the family bigotry that she knew nothing at all about Spiritualism. She became entranced, immediately. After this entrancement, she said she had met and shaken hands with many of her deceased relatives. She gave us directions for the formation of circles, talking like an old experienced Spiritualist. She said, "They told me so."

On such occasions we were permitted to sit and converse with friends from the otherside toour hearts' glory.

One scance would so strengthen the writer that the trials of the business week seemed utterly absorbed by the joys of the happy communion.

ommunion. Concordia, Kan.

OF MATTERS PSYCHICAL.

ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN WAKEMAN.

ANTOINETTE VAN HOESEN WAKEMAN.

That the beautiful palace of truth may be entered by a multitude of ways, as various as they are numerous, is a fact which it is good to recognize, for thereby, is gained that reasonable tolerance whileh is she only mental attitude consistent—with (continued advancement.

At the recent meeting of the National Prison Association at Toronto especial attention was given to the different methods of identifying prisoners. In discussing the "Anthropometic" method-which consists of the notation of certain bone dimensions which remain unchangeable in the same individual, data from French statistics were brought forward, which demonstrated that cut of 100,000 subjects there were barely ten who showed approximate figures, so infinitely differentiated is the human species. This differentiation is a harmonious law and is not confined to the physical, but extends through the mental and spiritual. Hence for what fact should we be more thankful than that truth may be gained by ways innumerable and that each individual may pursue the way which according to the laws of his being is alone possible to him. While this is so, and even he who is hobby mounted may enter an outer court of truth's citadel, although truly he may not hope while so mounted to reach the inner sanctuary where burns the sacred fiame of fine logic, there are certain general laws which to violate is to ultimately become unable to distinguish truth from falsehood. In psychic investigation there is one of these laws which I believe, both from experience and observation, to be all important, and that is the law of practical every day activity, in conformity with the commonest of plain common sense And a plytotal truth which must be accepted in order to cenform to this law of first im portance, is that what we are seeking, in such investigation, is the viewless actuating and the transcending continuance of the segment which we call scientific knowledge?

As God dives, what is written in the fiesh is not contradicted in the spirit, a

As God lives, what is written in the fiesh is not contradicted in the spirit, and what is voldent in the unseen.

He who understands through earnest and exhaustive study the functions of the body; who with earnest labor seeks to understand nature's recognized laws while violating none of them; who puts himself en rapport with grand interpreting souls, who have had broad visions, through earnest study of their works has accomplished in psychic study what he who would build an enduring structure has done, when he has laid his foundation deep; soild and sufficient.

My own study of matters psychical was, in the beginning, wholly subjective and so continued through many years of utterly lonely and most severe physical labor. I now know that this labor was the greatest possible bleesing, for the relentless master, Necessity, kept me unfilnchingly to the law of works, through a period when I might easily have become either one of those impressionists, who are like a ship without pilot or rudder in the midst of a wide uncertain ocean, or amember of one of those 'circles of illusion' which, when formed, carry away whole multitudes, as in the days of Perkins and his "Tractor," the "Tulip Mania," and as we may see without any very close observation in our own day and midst. During those years of subjective study and daily labor, there were borne in upon me ununlified truths, which as I recognized as truths I could not reject, but neither could I assimilate them, as they were parts of a whole which I did not at all comprehend.

At last the time came when, touched by objective light, those truths became instinct with significance and the formless chose of facts began to appear a perfectiy consistent whole. Then it was that with existsy began to understand the story of the deliverance of the children of Israel and how it was that the magi of old Egypt (who by dint of ascetigism had acquired occult powers, which he effected the liberation of his people. Also how the witch of Endor had called up Samuel, how the prophete had p

be been recognized by Theocophiles of 10th the present hand exhaust the second present Theocophiles controlled the second present Theocophiles controlled the second present the second

persistent enort, or illumination, conformed consciously or otherwise to universal laws: the same laws which must be sought by faith and made and kept our own by works. And as the connecting fis-shes which have revealed the mighty consistency of all that is, have come to me. like the grand tender man. Hans Christian Anderson, I bow in the presence of any worshiper, simply because he worships, and a strong and joyous pean arises in my soul to the God, En Soph, the Boundless, for the gift of conscious being.

For the Religio Philosophical The Lesson of Ignorance.

CHAS. DAWBARN.

CHAS. DAWBARN.

Only a few months since—I made the acquaintance of a minister in whose family Spiritualism had broken out. Viewing the phenomena with the fond anxiety of a father who knows all about mumps, measles and whooping cough, a doctor had been called in. With professional sagacity he proceeded to take a general view of his patient as a whole; and discovered that she was a young girl, of about twelve years of age, rather sleepy looking, and very shy before strangers. The father accused his child of shaking violently, and uttering harsh sounds that nobody could understand, while all the time she was apparently asleep or unconscious.

The wise physician felt, her cause looked.

scious.

The wise physician felt, her pulse, looked

time she was apparently asleep or unconscious.

The wise physician felt, her pulse, looked at her tongue, listened to her heart, and carefully noted her temperature. It might be hysteris; malaria was not impossible. Evidently the first thing to do was to administer a dose of castor oil, and then watch for further development.

At this point the mother interfered. For several months she had beer quietly dabbling in the shallows of modern Spiritualism, and had made up her mind that her young daughter was a medium, and that some spirit was attempting her development. The minister did not know that his fond wife had actually attended circles, and even held them with her children in her own home, tiff the family was rapidly becoming an open gateway to the Spirit-world.

There were eleven children in all. Minister's wives are usually a success as incubators. The mother told me that the four youngest—sweet little dots from four tolght years of age—held private circles of their own. Two of them were clairvoyant, and described the spirit children who flocked to this juvenile reception. So the father and the doctor were likely to get the worst of it under such conditions as these.

A few days before I made the minister's acquaintance, a Ruesian sailor had told the family that the unconscious girl was talking excellent Russian. By using that sailor as interpreter, the spirit child the tale of his life and death in a town not far from Mocrow. This discovery was of great theological interest to the preacher, for he considered his child miraculously blessed with the gift of tongues, as in the days of the aposities. But sad to say, it was not long before he discovered that the spirit could not stand the fire of a cross examination, but grew confused, and contradicted himself as to names he must have known in earth life, if, his account of himself were correct. So the preacher deciared his daughter possessed of a devil, while the mother was naturally indignant at such an accusation.

At this stage I made the acquaintance of th

erning spirit control soon led to a further experience with the Russian spirit, who now brings a spirit interpreter, and is a warmly welcomed friend.

It seems to me there is an important lesson in this incident. Like that preacher we are ready at a moment's notice to open our court and "try the spirits" without considering that even a spirit is entitled to a fair trial before a competent court. A moment's thought should convince us of the difficulties that may prevent our rendering a just verdict. Let us 'ake the case of the Andover professors tried for heresy because they believed that the hes; then who had never heard of Jesus might possibly be saved. Now, let me attempt to select a jury competent to try that case. Allow me to present you with this list of Australian savages. But you object because, as you say, they are without sufficient intelligence. I quite agree with you, so I invite you to make your selection from among our Universalists/whose intelligence and integrity will be / vouched for by a whole nation. Again, 'you object and tell me such men have already declared their belief that everybody will be saved. I cannot deny it, so here is yet another list composed of the Congregational ministers of Chicago who refused to send a word of sympathy to Mrs. Beecher when a whole nation was mourning its dead hero. But you make reply that such men are quite willing everybody should be damned but themselves; and once again you object to allowing them to act as jurors. But after so many objections I ask, where, in the name of common sense, can you expect to find an unbiased jury?

Now, let us abply this illustration to the case of spirit return with its many difficulties, herplexities and unknown laws governing such intercourse. Are you the savage, the Universalist, or Congregational minister of modern Spiritualism? or have you a diploma from Nature attesting your ability as an expert for both worlds, to give a just and true verdict for or against a spirit? If not, would it not be well to ascertain the verdict

#### Woman's Conference.

LY DIAR, CHASE, LEADER 2189 UBER PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Human Love.

Though the veil be drawn between me And my idols, still I say Peace, my soul for I have seen the Herald of the coming day; For the warmest streak of sunshine Out of all my cloudy past, Glying forth its beams in one fine Stream of glory unsurpassed, Wraps me 'round with tender radiance, Bathes me in a flood of light; Lighting up the whole dim distance "Walked by faith and not by sight;" Brightest thing in all fair nature, Heaven above, or earth beneath; Penetrating to the future Even through the vale of death; And should any sak, whence came it? I would answer, from above; And if God would let me name it.

Woman.

Give us that grand word "Woman" onbe again, And let's hare done with "lady."
Full of his force—estrone, beautiful and firm, Fit for the noblest use of tongue or pen—And one's a word for lackeys.

The mother, wife shd eister; one the dame Whose costly robe, mayban, gave her the name, one word upon its own strength leans and rests; The other minces, tipte.

Who would be
The "perfect moman" must grow brave of heart And broad of soul, to play her troubled part Well in life drams. While each day we see The "perfect lady" skilled in what to do, And what to say grace in each tone and act (Tit saught in schools but needs some native tact) Yet narrow in her mind as in her shoe.

Give the first place, then, to the nobles physics.

Give the first place, then, to the nobler phrase, And leave the lesser word for lesser praise. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

#### A Notable Woman.

DEAR SISTERS: In a late letter the promise was made to tell you of a notable woman whom the writer met in the New York City Criminal Court, and who attracted the attention of your correspondent—although at that time entirely unknown to her—by her commanding presence, bright dark eyes, and her Diana-like physical health and beauty.

But even the superb physique of Linda Gilbert was not proof against the malarial and blood-poisoning atmosphere of the city prisons, and to-day she is confined to her home and her room, from too frequent visits to these death trape; but the narrative was to be of a circumstance that happened almost two years ago. While waiting for the hour to arrive for the case before reported, to be tried, the Judge was passing sentence upon some poor fellows who had been found guilty of some crime, and among them, a beardness youth was brough tefore him, who had been convicted for carrying burglars tools—though not of using, or attempting to use, them—for which offense he was about to receive five years imprisonment, when Miss Gilbert quickly summoning the clerk to her eide, requested him to ask the Judge if she might be permitted to speak to him for a moment. He signified assent, and in a few hurried words she asked him to suspend judgment in the case, and she would set the lad to work and be responsible for his good conduct in the future. The Judge very graciously replied that as this was a second offense, he felt called upon to punish him, but would make the sentence as light as he consistently could—six months, instead of five long.

weary years.

The boy's young sister was present, a redned and gentle tooking girl (he probably had no mother), and what deep gratitude must have welled up from those two young hearts to the noble woman who could so mitigate the cruel\_wengance of the law. Yet this case was that one of hundreds, perhaps thousands, in which Linda Gilbert has so helped the poor unfortunates; for she has made it the work of her life to elevate and shelp the criminal classes. She has presented twenty-two libraries to the prisons of different States, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 volumes; has furnished employment for 6,000 ex convicts, providing five dollars' wosth of of these.

She helds that the poor convict, after hay-

ex convicts, providing nive dollars when of pediars' goods so each of nearly five mindred of these.

She holds that the poor convict, after having served out his, or her, term of imprisonment, coming from the prison house without means or credit, so ften almost driven to commit crime, by the difficulties they encounter in the struggle to provide for their necessities; for who cares to trust a person who has once been guilty of theft or embezzlement?

Often at the midnight hour does some poor creature apply to Miss Gilbert for food and shelter, and they never ask in vain.

The Tax and Trade Record, N. York, published by Miss Gilbert, containstynable information upon many topics connected with her prison work—to which all other is only auxiliary—and if space permitted, it would be interesting to report, verbatim, her letter to the Mayor of Brooklyn, asking permission to form a company to build observatories on the towers of the Great Bridge, the plan and cost of which she has calculated; the surplus revenue from which would enable her to purchase and maintain a temporary home for a convicts. A farm, hennery, light manufactories, laundry, etc., she thinks might be made almost or quite, self-sustaining. For this purpose she needs, three hundred or four hundred acres near New York, Who will give some of "God's Acres" to His poor?

wenty-one subscribers; no facilities for trinting, and little or no money. In a little or no money. In a little ore than a year she had bought out The Voice of the People—a small paper published the Seattle, W. T. together with its press and seloughings and removing the field of her lacors to Fort Angeles, started the first newspaper ever issued in Clailam county, with a mbocription list of two thousand.

Her paper is devoted to labor reform—admosates especially the emancipation of woman—and is in sympathy with temperance and religious toleration. It is fast becoming, it deserves to be, one of the leading papers of Washington Territory.

The St. Louis Christian Adocate (Metho-ist) says something encouraging: "The forld is perhaps wiser and better to-day han at any previous period since the time f Nosh" flood.—has more wise, good, and rest men, more learning, more piety, more consistency, and more people who featly try o do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly rith tood then ever before. So let all take carage, and do what they can to maintain as right."

For the Religio-Philosophical Journa Experience in Spiritual Phenomena.

J. F. SNIPES.

My experience in spiritual phenomena for many, years has been personal, secondary, and various. I have met with many instancess of bare-faced simulation, but have encountered undoubtable proofs of spirit company, and my Doubting Castle, long defended against assault, was finally overthrown by the persistent force of stupendous facts, until now the concrete foundation of my faith is laid in eternal consistence and positive knowledge.

Investigators must allow for contrasts of opinion and character; must expect cloud as well as sunshine, darkness and light, the accusing and the charitable, the false and the true, in all spiritual research will at last convince them that change, not destruction, progress, not retrogression, is a universal law of matter and life. The things that once created unreasoning prejudice, born of inexperience, are now studied, understood and appresiated, and Hope, with a big H., for flutge continuation and reformation is substituted for another big II, and Modern Spiritualism, by its phenomena and teachings, has contributed immensely to the abolition of acident superstition and fear, and kindled a fadeless fire of gratitude and comfort in the sorrowing heart.

The following is but a very small fragment of the evidence, as faithfully recorded by me for the last thriteen years, and never published, not including numerous tests by independent spirit writing, that has led me to acknowledge the truth as it is in Spiritualism. Of course the possible resuscitation of any such personal statements, made verbally or in print, except under very unusual conditions, and with satisfactory additions, would be no further test, and fresh opportunities must furnish fresh results.

Recently I received from Virginia a bit of clay, for psychometrization. One evening, while conversing with Mrs. Judge Goodwin, of 143 E. 15th st., a perfect stranger to my people, and without any such personal statements, made verbally or in print, except under very unusual conditions, and when the same information while handling

ment, coming from the prison house without means or credit, is often almost driven to commit crime, by the difficulties they encounter in the straggle to provide for their necessities; for who cares to trust a person who has once been guilty of theft or embezzlement?

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One year ago last May, Mrs. Laura C. Hall, editress of the Model Commonwealth—the organ of the Paget Sound Co operative Colony—began her editorial career with but wanty-one subscribers; no facilities for printing, and little or no money. In a little to more than a year she had bought out The Voice of the People—a small paper published at Seattle, W.T., together with its press and belonging and removing the field of her labour to the control of the propose and removing the field of her labour than a year she had bought out The Voice of the People—a small paper published at Seattle, W.T., together with its press and belonging and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her labour to the propose and removing the field of her

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Bear with each other's faults. Love one another. Pity each other. Bear each other's burdens. We are all moving on a great march, a vaster assembly than ever moved through the wilderness of old, and we stand related to Him, and He to us, and we to each other. We shall therefore look back with unspeakable sorrow at the jars and discord; and for every sweet kindness, for loving helpfulness, for every patience, and for self-denial or self-sacrifice we shall lift up thanks to Almighty God.—Crown of Glory.

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severopes uncers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing billandess or dearness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations issually actribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrotula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all disease or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

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are alone responsible for the articles to which their names are attached.

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FOR FIFTY CENTS this paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada TWELVE WEEKS, ON TRIAL.

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CHICAGO, ILL., Saturday, December 24, 1887.

#### Greeting.

To the thousands of old readers who have read the paper weekly for years, who have by their subscriptions and contribuits columns added both to its value and stability, we give the warm, right hand of fellowship and a word of cordial, grateful greeting. You have our heart-felt thanks for your confidence in the integrity of our motives and accuracy of our statements where questions of fact have been involved. cheering expressions of sympathy with us in our arduous task have been an ever-refreshing and continually supporting force. In expressing our gratitude and extending In expressing our gratifude and extending this holiday greeting, let us impress upon you with all the tremendous emphasis which the exigencies of the cause demand. imminent importance of continued moral and financial support. Our task is greater than it is possible for one to ade-quately comprehend who has not sat in our office and observed the multifarious duties and great responsibilities over overshadow-ing us. The field is ripe for the narvest but the laborers are few. We have ever aimed to present the phenomena of Spiritualism in a way to command the respect of rational inquires and to substantiate the claim of a continuity of life beyond all reasonable ob-jection. We have striven to make prominent the philosophical, ethical and religious phases of Spiritualism, utilizing the phe-nomena as, a scientific basis for a true and noble philosophy of life. We have nomena as a scientific basis for a trae and noble philosophy of life. We have promptly exposed error, delusion and wickedness hiding under the white cloak of Spiritualism, and for so doing have earned, and received without stint, the opposition and vindictive hatred of a considerable body of traffickers in commercial Spiritualism, their dupes and defenders.

We are to day more determined than ever to continue and to complete the work of placing Spiritualism before the world on a strictly scientific basis, and to make more and more prominent its advanced phases.
We see our way clearer for this work than ever before. We shall in the future strike more crushing blows at fraud and folly than we have in the past, if that is possible. We shall also be better able to do constructive work, as, gradually, the great problem is relieved of the incubi which in the very nature of things must of necessity attach while in the formative period. In this stupendous undertaking we can do but little without your ever active assistance. Remember that in co-operating with us you are only doing a solemn duty you owe to the cause which has brought to you spiritual light and great happiness! Remember that your obligations are not less than ours, and that in the world to come you will be held to a strict account—by your own souls. You have your future happiness in your own hands, and can mar it or make it as you have changes needed to guard against

choose! You cannot reach supernal spheres on flowery beds of ease, nor lie thereon when ou reach your spirit home. This you know already and we only now remind you of it that you may join us in redoubled efforts for the redemption of the world, to the end that

universal happiness may the sooner prevail To thousands who do not regularly read the Journal, or who may now see it for the first time we give greeting, and condially invite you to a study of the central claims of Spiritualism. The Journal aims to be fair and just and fearless. It is in no narrow sense a sectarian paper. Its scope embraces all matters which touch the springs of human life and happiness. It is especially devoted to the demonstration of the continuity of life beyond the grave and all that this implies to both stages of existence It seeks to right the wrongs of the pressed, to do justice to all and to aid in every reform calculated to make men happier, ore noble and better fitted for life here and hereafter. The JOURNAL opens its columns to the orderly discussion of all topics within its scope; it publishes much that is not in secord with the views of its editor, for he believes that "the agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom." He holds that error is the sooner made harmless by expo it to the scorching rays of reason and public criticism; and that truth grips with a firmer grasp the more it is heated by the white fire of scrutiny.

If you are interested in the great psychical field in which lies the solution of life's greatest problems, as you certainly must be, you are invited to become regular readers o the Journal, and to lend it your valuable aid in guiding the world to higher grounds by paths that lead from the innermost being of the most ignorant and depraved soul on earth to the heights of ineffable glory and happiness beyond the vail!

#### Capital and Labor .- Missonceptions.

A current popular error among, at least, the more ignorant of those who work for wages, is the idea that capital as such is the ny of labor, and that whatever restricts the power of capitalists must neces helpful to workingmen in overcoming the evils which oppress them. Hence the flerce tirades against capital so often heard at labor meetings, and the unreasoning abuse, or silent sullen dislike of the "capitalistic class" by those under the influence of this foolish misconception.

If-these men could understand that cap ital in the broadest sense, is but another name for the collected and stored-up work of hand and brain, of the living and the dead converted into useful property and posses sions, such as productive lands, house goods, money, knowledge, etc., they would progress of civilization consists mainly in the accumulation of capital, or of those products of physical and intellec-tual work and which, increased and bequeathed onward from generation to generation, distinguish civilized from savage life, and are absolutely essential to progress in the future as they have been in the past. In the wild cry, "Down with capital," no reason and no sense. The more capital free itself from the rude bonds of the mateial world, to understand and utilize to its highest advantage the physical forces of nature, thereby increasing its happiness and moving on to the fulfillment of its true des-

iny. Yet there is a real evil which, in fact, is he cause of the wide and increasing dissatisfaction that among the ignorant and undiscriminating finds expression in unqualified denunciation of capital, and a feeling of fill will toward, those, who own it. This evil ill will toward those who own it. This evil is the unequitable distribution of capital. If all had capital, no complaint would be heard; on the contrary every one would be ready to testify as to the advantages derived from it. Disadvantages there would be, of co from such a general distribution of the stored-up work of the race, but to these we need not here advert, since the condition supposed, if indeed, ever possible, belongs to the remote future and involve enormous changes in our industrial and social life. The point we wish to emphasize is this: that the object of the working man's opposition should not be capital itself, but whatever injustice be capital itself, our whatever injustice there is, and there is much, in its unequal distribution by which the interests of the many are subordinated to the interests of in-dividuals comparatively few in number.

It is a great mistake for those who work with their hands to claim that they are the laborers par excellence and to separate their interest from general social questions. All who contribute to the varied needs of men; all, except those who in idleness live upon the work of others; all who work whether with brain or hand, are laborers and have

the unjust exactions and encroachments of individual capitalists or combinations of capitalists whose avarice and greed oppress the poor and defraud the public

The more we advance toward the heights we are destined to reach, the more we out-from the condition and the inherited resuits of that real struggle for life, which has left behind deep traces of its distinctive action, since ever it passed from the physi-cal to the intellectual phase; the more must reason and justice interfere to equalize the means and circumstances under which each individual has to carry on his struggle for existence. If, as is indisputably true, capital is the stored up work, physical and intellectual, of our apcestors and contemporaries, it is a proposition that cannot be suc cessfully controverted, that all men comworld, according to the simple principle of natural justice, with an equal right to this capital. This truth is not affected by the fact that, as society is now organized there must be wealth and poverty, and in equalities of property, culture and station andthat if in disregard of acquired and recog nized social rights, a general distribution of goods among all the living were made, the old condition of inequality would soon return; we speak of natural justice and of that ideal social state which, if nev er to be realized under present conditions urges and encourages the philanthropic mind to aspire to, and work for, such partial equalization at least as is practicable and as will lessenthe monstrous contrast of poverty and wealth of wretchedness and happiness, of wantand excess,of knowledge and ignorance which are presented by our present social state; and which seem, from an enlightened point of view, to make our ciaims and preten-sions to a high civilization little less than mockery. With an equitable distribution of the products of labor, much of the evil that now

confronts us would soon disappear.

When penetrating beneath the surface and inquiring into the underlying causes of these inequalities, we do not find that they consist entirely in the improvidence, intemperance and idleness of the many, and the apperior wisdom and virtue of the few. When for instance, we consider that the value of property is enormously increased by increase of population and by the rise of industria and other conditions, and that the increase of value is the result of the aggregate activity of the population, it is evident that the great advantages resulting from the change belongs, in justice, to the many and not to a comparatively few individuals, to whom under the present system, they chiefly go to enrich. This point, with many others that can not be mentioned here, must receive the attention of our legislators when the "working .classes" become educated beyond mere opposition to capital, when they cease to accept blatherskites for leaders, and acquire the wisdom to elect to office men of brains enough to see what is needed, and honesty enough to act in the interests of the people

These suggestions, to some, will seem radical and even revolutionary, for wealth is naturally conservative and is averse to change; but the march of human progress over the cherished convictions and fancied interests of those who, like the ancient king Canute, unavailingly bade the waves to come thus far and no farther.

The principle of competition fundamen tally operative in the process of evolution from the beginning, cannot be excluded now, but as the brute nature of man is reduced and the moral and spiritual side of his being becomes more and more in the ascendant the merely animal and selfish elements mus be eliminated, and the "struggle" and "com petition" will be in the higher humanities and in more effective methods for realizing in the outer world the visions of the inner world, the human mind and heart. As Darwin told his readers—some of whom have been slow to understand his words—the principle of natural selection ceases to be an important factor in development in proportion as intellect and the moral senti ments become active forces. Sympathy and co-oporation continually soften the competi-tive struggle, and turn it into emulation to do the greatest amount of good for human-

#### Christmas In the Light of Evolution.

Darwin's researches have shown that in everything in which humanity is interested a steady process of evolution from lower forms and conditions to higher can be traced.

Most of the Protestant American children of this generation, who as soon as Christmas week of one year is ended begin to plan and long for the next, do not know that to their parents, especially those of New England birth, the day now so looked forward to, the day heralded by weeks, and ofttin onths of preparation and of advertisement was in the childhood of their parents tabooed as a holiday, being looked upon as a Roman Catholic feetival and as of no more concern to sood Protestants than is St. Patrick's day now. But the deveut Catholics who so en-thusiastically hold Christmas as a day to be thusiasfically hold Christmas as a day to be honored because they think it the birthday of "Jesus, man's Savior," as little suspect that they are celebrating a heathen festival, which was observed long before the birth of Christ, by the Romans, Celte, and Germans, in honor of the winter solstice, when it was believed that the Pagan delties were busy in giving, renewed life and activity to the powers of nature for the benefit of man, and when they celebrated with great feasts the twelve nights reaching from the 25th of December to the 6th of January.

Later those heathen carried with them into Christianity the observance of these

festal days, and this so extensively that they became gradually adopted as days sacred to the new religion. The 25th of December was held in special honor as the probable birthday of Jesus, for though no record of the date of his birth existed, yet as in Pales line from the middle of December to th middle of February there is an interval of dry weather, when only shepherds could have "watched their flocks by night," and "the star of Bethlehem" be seen, so where between those dates must his tirth day have occurred, and it was found easies to utilize the beginning of the winter sol-stice as the date, since it was already a holiday, the observance of which could not be

Catholic England celebrated for many years these festal days, renamed "Christ mas" days, adding each year new observ ances, born of their own nee ences, such as the yule log, the mistleto bough, the Christmas candle burning, adorn ment with holly. Christmas plum-pudding Christmas carols, and many other ces which had become linked with the day

So interlinked had the celebration of Christmas become with Catholicism, that the Cromwellian Parliament abolished, by law, the observance of Christmas altogeth er, and the holly and ivy became sedition badges; and in Puritan New England "Christ was a thing of the past, ta booed and frowned upon. But with the dawn of a more liberal spirit in religion due to an advanced civilization, the estracized but ever beloved festival came to the front again; not as a survival of ancient sun-wor ship, of heathen mythology, of Catholic ado ration, or of Protestant belief, but as a day to the new religion of humanity sacred to the observance of the Golden Rule a celebration of altroism, when self-forget fulness is the lesson of the hour, and remem rance of the need of others is the leading thought. So Christmas, one of the oldest of our holidays, has undergone like man and al with which he is concerned, a slow but sure process of evolution, and must still pa through other phases fitted to our own devel opments.

Already scientific inquiry has fixed its gaze on this rapidly growing but unsystematized Christmas spirit of bestowal and will soon direct into more useful and help ful channels, this now almost indiscriminate and sometimes hurtful gift-giving. Pres ently, in the light of a larger knowledge of humanity's needs—the needs of the giver as well as of the receiver—our Christmas will become a festival of thoughtful helpfulness of others, of well-directed and concerted action in behalf of all those in real distress, of unied effort to better the conditions of life for all, but even as now observed we are glad and thankful for to-day's evolutionized Christmas. .

#### Occult Telegraphy.

This issue of the JOURNAL will be seen by not less than fifty thousand readers who did not see last week's edition, wherein we gave some acount of our experience in investigating the phenomenon of a spirit working a telegraph instrument. For their benefit it may be briefly said that Mr. W. S. Rowley, of Cleveland, Ohio, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of expert electricians and tele graphers that spirits can and do utilize the electric telegraph as a means of communication with mortals. In the next issue of the Jounal we shall begin the publication of a series of papers giving a quite complete exposition of experiments made by an expert, which extended over a period of some months. The title of this exposition as prepared by the author, and copyrighted is:

"From Here to Heaven by Telegraph: A Scientific Investigation of Occult Telegraphy and Kindred Topics."

That this title is rather startling we ad mit, but it is hoped that it will not be thought sensational, as it clearly and briefly expresses, in the language of the author, the purpose of his papers.

The writer of these papers whom the JOUR NAL will introduce to the public as Professor -. is a gentleman of more than twent years' experience in teaching the practical application of higher mathematics, and mental sciences. He was for eight years a member of the faculty of an eastern classica college, under the patronage of an orthodox church, and while there he was distinguish-ed for his ability in mental and moral sciences, especially Logic, Argumentative Rhet-oric, Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity. For the past nine years he Christianity. For the past nine years he has been connected with a more technical institution, teaching applied science; and in that line he has two specialities—electrical engineering and the practical application of science to the detection of fraud. In this latscience to the detection of fraud. In this in-tercapacity he has been employed in both the higher and lower courts as an expert wit-ness, and his recommendations from judges, ness, and his recommendations from attorneys, and others who have em attorneys, and others who have employed him, show that in discovering expert testi-mony, he is a man of the keenest observa-tion, and that "his work is honest, skillful and accurate." He is a practical telegraph and accurate." He is a practical telegraph operator, and he has been a practical shorthand writer for twenty-three years. His teltarnay enables him to read the communications for himself and thus to be independent of the operator as to what the instrument says; also to know that the apparatus is the same that is in common use in telegraph offices; while his shorthand enables him to give verbatim reports of the conversations and discussions with all the parties concerned. More might be said as to the attainments of this gentleman, but these are the qualifications necessary to a thoroughly

scientific exposition of this occult manifestation; and the case is made stronger, it would seem, by having these qualities all combined in one individual.

Accepting this statement of Professor prelim inary equipment for the special task of investigating occult telegraphy as correct, it is pertinent for our readers to ask: "Is he a man of truth and veracity, strictly and conscientiously accurate in statements involving the facts of his experi-ments?" We believe he is, and base this opinion on statements made by competent

#### GENERAL ITEMS.

J. Madison Allen has been lecturing at Joplin, Mo.

Dr. Beck of Delphi, Ind., would like to know the P. O. address of Miss Neille Tipple. Capt. H. H. Brown has accepted a call from the Unitarian Church at Petersham, Mass.

Charles Dawbarn has been lecturing at Albany, N. Y. The first two Sundays of January he lectures at Bridgeport, Ct.

Let the enthusiastic admirers of the Jour-NAL, and there are many, each send in one or more new yearly subscribers during the next ten days!

We are prepared to furnish The Two Worlds, of England. The third number is at hand and has a good table of contents. Price for single copies, five cents. The Illustrated London News has a most

delightful double Christmas number, and with it are four Chromos in delicate tints. There is also much good reading matter, and the whole is an unusual attractive number.

Professor Max Muller is to bring out a new dition of the Rig Veda. It is to be printed at the Oxford University Press, and his Highness the Maharajah of Vizinangram will pay the bills.

Every subscriber who is in arrears and who respects himself will square his account with the Journal before New Year's day, or notify the publisher of a day certain when he can. It will also be only fair and just for those who like the paper to send, in addition, a renewal for a year in advance and if ossible a new subscriber.

Mr. H. C. Brownell, late manager of the gencies of the Connecticut Indemity Co., at Waterbury, Conn., has been made vice-president of the Home Benefit Association, who main office is in New York City. Mr. B. is a subscriber to the JOURNAL and hence a good citizen whom the JQUENAL'S readers in New York will do well to cultivate.

C. Fannie Allyn writes as follows from saratoga Springs, N. Y:—"We are having excellent audiences, Dr. W. B. Mills, a test medium of ability, is president. He is a noble, unselfish worker. His daughter pre-sided at the plane. The Cause is much indebted to Dr. Mills, his wife and daughter. You can report Saratoga Springs in good growing condition."

Rev. A. J. Fishback, who left the Universailst pulpit about twenty-five years ago to be-come an itinerant Spiritualist lecturer, has taken another fresh start. According to newspaper reports he has been "converted" under the pseaching of Rev. M. Boles, of Du Quoin, Illinois, and has joined the Christian church of that city. Mr. Fishback is a man of ability and the Journal wishes him contentment and success in his new relations.

During the holidays, let those who are in a condition to be "merry" and "happy," re-member the worthy poor whom they can help or encourage by some token of interest, whether it be a gift or a friendly word. Let whether it be a gittor a friendly word. Let none be deterred by a selfish philosophy or abstract theory of political economy from contributing to the necessities of those whose lives have been hard and unfortunate. There has been, to use Herbert Spencer's now well known phrase a "Survival of the fittest," but the intelligence and benevolence of men must, as far as possible, make all fit to survive and share in the world's bountles and

An entertainment will be given in Adelphi Hall, corner 52nd St.; and Seventh Ave., New York, on Thursday evening, Dec., 29th, under the auspices of a committee of ladies of the First Society of Spiritualists, the proceeds to be devoted to liquidating the indebtedness of the society. The entertainment will conor the society. The entertainment will consist of a lecture by Prof. P.-Wendover Bedford,—'A trip across the Continent," it being one of the most interesting of his many lectures illustrated with steepoptlean views. The ladies interested in getting up this entertainment are Mrs. Henry J. Newton, Mrs. Daniel G. Underhill, Mrs. Milton Rathburn Mrs. John L. Chees, Mrs. P. bun, Mrs. John L. Chase, Mrs. E. A. Wells and Mrs.Gool win

Wm. Emmette Coleman of San Francisco, writes: "A surprise 'pound' party was given Mr. J. J. Morse and family in San Francisco, on the evening of Dec. 6th, at the Carrier Dove office, by members of his classes and a number of other prominent Spiritualists, to the number of sixty or more. In addition to a variety of 'pound' packages donated, including all kinds of groceries and other edibles, dry goods, perfumery, etc., several donations in American coin were also received, two of which were equivalents of an English pound. Mr. Morse is now delivering a series of Sunday avaning lectures on the relations of Theosophy, Christian Science and Mataphysics, to Spirituarism. The danger attending the mixing up the errors and the nonsense of these three delusions with the truths of the spiritual philosophy, it is needless to say, will be forcibly presented. These absurdities are working great ruin to rational Spiritualism."

Our Christmas Number.

Although there are no special features in is issue distinguishing it in any marked degree from the paper of many other weeks in the year, yet on the whole we regard it as a particularly excellent number. If only we could have expanded its pages to four times the usual size, thereby making room for all the matter intended for it, we would have been very glad; as it is, a large number of contributions equally as good as those used await publication. And there is some compensation in the waiting, too, for quite likely readers will give closer attention after the merry round of feasting and pleasure has gone by.
We return sincere thanks to those friends

who have helped to enrich this issue and furnish material for later numbers equally as interesting. Repectal attention is called to the many incidents given of spirit presence and influence. These narratives are not fiction, but simple truth told by people who are to be believed; most if not all of the writers are personally known to the edito

The thoughtful paper by Tuttle deserves ober attention; Dr. Thomas shows himself in sympathy with the latest spiritual thoughts; Heber Newton reflects the centi-ments of the sober, intelligent public when he speaks of the cause of Spiritualism, the Seybert Commission, and the JOURNAL; so does that no less honest and courageous preacher, M. J. Savage. Spiritualists who desire to see their cause gain strength among rational people will please take speote of the communications of Newton and Savage, for they are accurate barome ters of prevailing centiment. Mr. Rich-mond's article on the eighth page is most excellent, and significant, too, when one remembers his able opposition to Spiritualism in years gone by. Indeed, it seems invidious, almost, to mention any particular contribution where all are good and each has some special value; yet did space permit we should like to make running comment on them all.

#### Courts of Concillation.

There is a movement on foot in Iowa to establish by legislative enactment what are called Courts of Conciliation. In Denmark, especially where these Courts of Conciliation are in operation, they have been very successful. They are composed generally of of one judge and two assistants, who listen to any complaint upon which a civil action might be based. Only such actions can be brought before the Court of Conciliation, and a disagreement must be reached before the case can be heard in the regular courts.

The principals to the action tell their own in their own way, and witnesses ar called in, but professional attorneys are not allowed to appear. The Nation reports that during the second five years of the system, out of 190,836 cases brought before the Court of Conciliation 121,970 were settled, and of the remainder only half were ever carried into the regular courts. It is evint that the litigious spirit which once prevalled so generally in this country is rapidly disappearing. In the large cities leading lawyers of late have commented on the marked decrease in litigation, and the Iowa movement will be watched with interest, as significant of what may become a very general movement in the future.

Beginning next Sunday evening, the Young People's Progressive Society, which meets in Avenue Hall, 159 22nd street, will open its door free to the public. The Hon.
Joel Tiffany will address the audience at 7:45. Friday evening of the present week the society will give a Christmas party at its hall, to which all are cordially wel-

EMMA TUTTLE.

Then trouble came to my childish heart. I prayed that the grave would take me, and fold me in from the world apart. Where never a woe could wake me, hat was the cry of a foolish child. Stung by the bees in the roses! child who dreamed that our sorrows wild le, too, when the grave uncloses.

But now I know 'tis a coward's part
To droop when a sorrow biteth;
Petter be up, with a 'suliant arm,
Siaying the wrong which smiteth!
What availeth a flood of tears?
What availeth a world's heart-bre g the wrong which smitch! sileth a flood of tears? availeth a world's heart-breaking! ler-souls of these sin-stained years not though their hearts are aching.

A STRANGE STORY.

Thrilling Adventure of a Physician.

JOHN BLATER.

A quick step upon the stairs leading to the ront Goor, a ring of the bell, and to the query, "Is Mr. Sinter at home?" The answer Yes, sir, will you walk in and take a seat? It's is engaged at present, but will soon be at elsure, and will see you."

I was engaged in giving a private scance or a lady, and after ahe had taken her desarture, I went into the parior and greeted a ather tall, well built gentleman, with a sigh, intellectual looking forebead and trong face. He arose on my entrance, and outting out his hand said, "Are you Mr. Blater, the spiritualistic medium?"

I answered "I'ses, sir."

I answered "I'ses, sir."

He said: "I am Dr. B., and if you have a sew moments of lesure time I would like to axe a short talk with you on Spiritualism and the phenomena, and also relate, if it will not bore you, a very strange experience that had a short time ago. Hearing of you acidemally, I thought I would come up and se you, for if I were to tell my friends about that I have seen, they would say that I am aboring under an halluctuation, or a phanesty of the mind, and you being a Spiritualianation of my peculiar axperience.

"In the first place, let me tell you that I am not a Spiritualist, nor have I until this pres-

"In the first place, let me tell you that I am not a Spiritualist, nor have I until this present moment ever come in contact with any of the so-called mediume of Spiritualism. The fact of the matter is that I never even gave the subject a thought until this strange story that I am about to relate came to me. "I was sitting in my office one evening not long ago, deeply thinking of a patient that I had been call-d upon to visit professionally that day. As you know I am a physician, and it was a disease that had baffled many, and to be candid, it baffled me somewhat. I was not altogether myself, and as it had been snowing all day and was very coll besides, I felt in rather a disagreeable mood. Well, I had not been more than two minutes, in the state I describe, when I heard on the outer door a sound as if some one rapping; it was rather faint at first, but gradually got stronger. I arose from my chair and went to the door and opened it; there was no one there. A gust of snow blew in on me. I shut the door, returned to my seat, when the rapping noise come again, this time louder, and I jumped up suddenly, determined to eatch the person who, as I thought, was plaving a practical joke. I opened the door and must say that I was nonplussed; no one was there, not even foot prints in the snow on the stoop. I looked up and down the street; lamp shedding its rays on the snow-covered ground. I did not know what to think. I returned once more to my chair, and again heard the rapping noise. I went to the door again, and opened it, and I started back in astonishment. On the top door step stood a fair haired little, girl, without wraps of any kind on, and she had not even shoes on her tiny feet. She looked at me steadily and said:

"'Yes' I said, but come in, chilid, and get

said:
"'Are you a doctor man?"
"'Yes,' I said, but come in, child, and get
warm; this is not the kind of weather you
should be out in.
"She did not answer my question, only
looking into my face.

"She said piteously: 'Won't you please come to mamma; she is so sick, and needs "I directed her to come in, but she would

"I directed her to come in, but she would not, only repeating in a plaintive voice that mamma was so sick." I hurried on my overcoat, grabbed my bag, and as she had said that she wouls lead me, so I followed her to one of those dark and large tenement houses in the lower part ef New York. I followed her up stairs until we had arrived at the very top of the house, she pointing at a door in the hall. I looked at the door and turned to speak to her, but she had vanished.

I was bewildered, and did not know what to do. I, a stranger in a strange house, I

I was bewildered, and did not know what to do. I, a stranger in a strange house, I was going toward the stairs, with the intention of getting out of the house as quickly as possible, when I heard a loud noise, some one moaning, I stopped and listened. I heard the moan again, and I thought I would investigate. I opened the door, and asked if any one was in pain. A feeble voice answered out of the darkness, for there was no light in the room.

would investigate. I openes in the door, asked if any one was in pain. A feeble voice answered out of the darkness, for there was no light in the room.

"Yes, sir, for God's sake help me."

"I quickly struck a match, and by its feeble rays. I saw a woman in a bed in the corner of the room. I took in the situation at once. I hurried out, and at one of those stores that are open at all hours, I got a candle, and told the woman to send some coal and wood up to the room. I hurried back as quickly as possible, and lighted the candle, and I found one of the numerous cases of starving poor. The woman had had nothing to eat for days, and was slowly starving to death. I did all that could be done for her comfort, under the circumstances, and was about taking my leave, when suddenly the woman burst out crying, and turning to know the meaning of her outburst of grief, she said:

"Oh! doctor, you have been so kind and good to me that I forgot my poor little Lily, who lies in the corner."

"I turned to the corner, and there on a trundle bed lay the dead body to the child who had-called at my house, and brought me to the wretched hove! that I was in. She lay cold and stiff in death, and no doubt had been dead for a couple of hours. Now you may say it was a delusion. If so, the delusion was the means of saving her mother's life. Now I ask you, was it the spirit of the little girl who came, to me, or what?"

For the Bellgio- Enliosophical Journal
Flowers instead of Black Crape—The
Growing Hope.

G. B. STEBBINS.

G. B. STEBBINS.

Light gains, the mists roll away, the dark clouds are dispersed, and the shining upward path is more plainly seen as the ages move on.

The star of Bethlehem told of a new gleam of "the light that never was on laid or sea;" primitive Christianity was a great spiritual awakening, and with every such period comes a feeling that what we call death opens a luminous upward path and is not a step into the dark.

The old grave yard was a gloomy place; weeds grew up around grim tombstones and the traveler hastened past the dreary apot with a sense of fear and chills. The new cemetery is beautiful; flowers bloom, paths wind through grass plots, and among fine shade trees, and children play and prattle among caved monuments.

among carved monuments.

The funeral of a past day was full of gloom and fear, which made the natural sorrow of parting a heart-breaking despair; to-day there is light behind the cloud, and life with the change from earth to mansions

in the sky.

On Monday, November 21st, many friends gathered at the house of C. A. Newcomb, in this city, at the funeral of his wife, Mary—a woman tender and true, and never weary in well-doing. Beside the door hung a wreath woman tender and true, and never weary in well-doing. Beside the door hung a wreath of white flowers, and in the spacious rooms no gloomy black shrouded the pictures on the walls, but paims and white illies told of life and light. In a recess at the end of the parior stood the coffin, covered with delicate blue plush, and within it robed in white silk; laid the earthly body of the beloved wife and mother, with her new-born babe in her arms, its cheek laid lovingly against her owin,—tenderly beautiful, and with the sweet peace of heaven on the faces of both. Tover the mantel, near by, and against the wall, was set a bed of white amaranths, in which was wrought in evergreen the words: "Life and love are elernal."

Rev. Mr. Tomlinson told of the twenty years of wedded faith and joy since he married the couple, of whom one had gone before. Bev. Mr. Henderson, Baptist, bore testimony to the grace and useful virtues of the departed, in words full of charity and trust, and Rev. Stuart and Rev. Dr. Rexford closed in eloquent words of tender sympathy and upilifing hope, the last speaking of "the growing feeling that we in this life and those in the higher life reach and influence each other."

Only those invited went to the cemetery, and they were told, in written notes from the husband, that he felt sure it would be a pleasure to his wife if they would be present

nessure to his which if they would be present at that hour. No mourning was worn by the husband or children, and no needless gloom darkened their loving hearts.

The light of the star of Bethlehem shines still over the world, and the last forty years have witnessed another great spiritual awakening.

"Hark from the tombs a doleful sound,"

was the old-thought and the old word.

"Life and love are eternal," is the new thought and the new word. On this Christmas day we may well rejoice at the change.

Detroit, Mich.

INCIDENTS OF SPIRIT CONTROL.

E. H. W. BECK. M. D.

As single bricks in the hands of the skillful builder, when properly adjusted, make the massive wall, so do isolated facts necessarily add to the great structure rearing in this nineteenth century for the benefit of coming generations; a structure massive, grand, and peculiar, whose foundation stone is common sense, a rationalism that meets approval in the heart and head of every unprejudied thinker.

The philosophy of Spiritualism is the cement that binds together these mighty truths that come in the upheaval of evolution, and as the result of scientific research, and which unite withal to make the structure perfect. Already its great walls are upits imposing strength and beauty, its columns and cornices, and the outlines of the great dome, are attracting thousands upon thousands of thinkers and wanderers in this vale of tears, where heretofore the blind have led the blind, and a stone has been given the multitude when bread has been asked for.

Bricks, cement and binders alone, are not sufficient for the safety and permanence of this building: nor phenomena, though in their myriad presentations; nor the philosophy alone, can build in the heart and spirit perception this grand Temple as it should be constructed.

We must be willing to carry along, in one harmonious whole, the phenomenal, scientific and philosophical, when both the symmetry and substance will be appreciated, just as the anatomist and physiologist in the study of the bodily structure and organic functions, must see the relation existing between, and the mutual dependence of, one there are an another than the completeness.

In 1856, Mrs. Nellie Tipple, a trance, personating, test and healing medium, came West from New York State. She was induced to come to Lafayette by the Hon. Daniel Mace, then a member of Congress from this district, and whose wife was slowly dying of consumption,—so pronounced by her physicians. Within three months, under the care of Mrs. Tipple's Indian control, Mrs. M. was restored to health, and lived many years. Living wit

wearing hair, etc.

Again, a scurrilous article had appeared in our home paper against Spiritualists and Spiritualism, and especially against myself and family, for the part taken in open investigation of the subject. This occurred just before Mrs. T. came to my house, and we were yet feeling the smart of the criticism most keenly, while failing to find the author.

we were yet feeling the smart of the criticism most keenly, while failing to find the author.

"Walt, says Shanny; "wait; me show you chief what scratch 'em mean." And within two weeks, while Mrs. T. and my wife were on the street, and passing a gentleman. Shanny, (for her control was instantaneous and perfect cried out. "Him be that chief what scratch 'em paper." repeating it in subdued voice. Then in the twinkling of an eye, "Richard was himself again," unconscious of what had transpired. Fortunately no one noticed this little street episode. for the gentleman was just entering a shop, and the pedestrians were few and far between. When informed of this revelation, i considered with friends as to the best way of ascertaining the truth or faisity of this statement. A gentleman and myself went to the editor who had refused me the author's name, with the statement that we had discovered the writer of the obnoxious article; who would be willing to write a short apology if he, Mr. G., would publish it. "Certainly," says Mr. editor; "certainly, but who is the author?" "Why, a Mr. G. from New York, here for a few months for the purpose of getting a divorce, a stranger to us, and the last man we dreamed of:

"Oh, well, if Mr. G. will write an apology I will publish it." thus giving bimasif away completely. Then turning bean the sanctum and going directly to Mr. G.'s room, we charged this thing upon him, adding the editor's acknowledgment, and in language more forcible than eloquent, got his admission as author, and a note of retraction, which was published in the next issue of our county paper.

Bricks make the wall.

Belphi, Ind.

The Spiritual Union.

to the Editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal:

The Hall, 182 K. Madison Street, was packed to the doors on last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. DeWolf delivered an interesting dis-

course on "Ont of the Old and into the New."
Mrs. Orvis gave a brief but eloquent address, followed by others.

The independent slate-writing through the Bangs sisters' mediumship was very convincing. A slate was thoroughly cleaned, a bit of pencil dropped thereon and given to a gentleman in the audience (a stranger to the mediums) to hold for the writing. Seated at the left of the medium he pressed the upper surface of the slate frame firmly against the lower surface of the 'table. The medium placed her left hand up against the right hand of the gentleman, the other hands being in full view of the audence. In a few moments the slate was withdrawn and on the upper surface was a well worded message, pertinent to the occasion, and composed of seventy-two words. On the upper left corner were two finely drawn rosebuds with leaves, all delicately shaded. The superior results obtained were undoubtedly due to the very-harmonious conditions produced by the vocal music, which was the best that has yet been given at these meetings.

The hall now in use is too small for con-

given at these meetings.

The hall now in use is too small for convenience, and the society have under advisement the renting of a more commodius building, probably on the west side. Due notice of the change will be given to the Jode-Nat and city papers.

tice of the change will be given to the Jour-NAL and city papers.

All communications for the Society should be addressed to Mr. Alexander Caird, secre-tary and treasurer, 106 Franklin St., Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

A. A. Burnham.

Readers interested in the workings of high and low tariffs in the various civilized countries of the world, will find an unusually readable discussion of the subject by Hoo. David A. Wells, under the title of "Governmental Interference with Production and Distribution," in the forthcoming January number of "The Popular Science Monthly."

The roat Whittisr has a ballad entitled "The

of "The Popular Science Monthly."

The poet Whittier has a ballad entitled "The Brown Dwart of Rugen" in the forthcoming (January) number of St. Nicholas. E. H. Blashfield furnishes it with several illustrations. The eightieth anniversary of the poet's birth, about to be celebrated, lends interest to this the longest poem he has given to the public in some years.

John Ruskin's portrait is to be the frontispiece of the January Century. The magazine will have a frank estimate of Mr. Ruskin, as a critic and teacher, by one who has traveled and studied with him, Mr. W. J. Stillman, the well-known art critic and correspondent.

Rt eumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. which Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes, and thus

Come to the bridal chamber, Dexish!
Come to the mother, when he feels
For the first time, her first-born's breath,
And thou art terrible!
The untimely death which annually carries off
thousands of -lumina beings in the prime of youth,
is indeed terrible. The first approach of corsumption is insideous, and the sufferer himself is the
most unconscious of its approach. One of the most
alarming symptoms of this dread disease is, in fact,
the ineradicable hope, which lurks in the heart of
the victim, preventing him from taking timely stops
to arrest the malady. That it can be arrested in its
earlier stages is beyond question, as there are hundread of wall suthenticated cases where Dr. Pierco's
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cure.

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Our first Excursion to Florida will leave Chicago January 2, 1888. By jointig this party you will have the benefit of the lowest rate, best accommo-dations, and small exgenses en route. For full in-formation send name and address to M. Solomon, General Agent Florida Southern Railroad, 282 South Clark Street, Chicago.

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Respectfully.

Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

Advice to Mothers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children sething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, alians all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhesa. 25c. a bottle.

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In an intellectual sense is a thirst to Froit. Loisetters out of memory leaded, which he besches by mail from his of memory leaded, which he besches by mail from his of corp training was ever so highly praised as Froit. Loisetter Judge Gitson, Mon. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Bentjamin, Fr. Barper and Donio, Bichard A. Frocter and others, recomed it. If has been resendosed by large classes at T. Oberlin, Pann., Menigran non Chastiagona Circivettifica.

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In poems, Lizzle Boten's admirable vol-umes, Poems of Progress and Poems of Inner Life. Poems of Life Beyond, compiled by G. B. Stebbins; Barlow's Voices, and Immortality, lately published, are excellent. The Missing Link, a full account of the

Fox Girls' Mediumship, written by Leah Fox Underhill.

The Records of a Ministering Angel, by Mary Clark.

The Next World Interviewed, by Susan G. Horn-Messages from well known authors, statesmen, thinkers, etc., etc

Wolfe's Startling Facts in Modern Spiritualism needs no commendation. The price has been reduced to \$2.00.

Chapters from the Bible of the Ages, is out in a new and handsome edition, only \$1.00. A New Edition of Psychometry, by Dr. J. Rodes Buchanan, also Moral Education, by the same author.

Maria M. King's inspirational works, Principles of Nature, and Real Life in the Spirit-world.

The Arcana of Nature, 2 vols., and Physical Man, by Hudson Tuttle; also stories for our Children, by Hudson and Emma Tuttle. Dr. R. B. Westbrook's The Bible-Whence

and What? and Man -Whence and Whither? The complete works of A. J. Davis, Dr. Babbitt's The Principles of Light and

Color, and Religion.

Epes Sargent's The Scientific Basis of Spir-itualism, which should be in the library of all investigators and thinkers, also Proof Palpable. A Study of Primitive Christianity, by Lewis

G. Janes. The chapters herewith presented were prepared for lectures and are strong expressions of the best results of the higher criticism of the New Testament, and the origins of Christianity.

A report of the Seybert Commission, ap-pointed by the University of Pennsylvania to investigate Modern Spiritualism has at tracted such notice that many want to read it for themselves.

Beyond the Gates by Miss Phelps is a com bination of the literary and spirituelle. This popular authorhas for her latest work Be-tween the Gates, a continuation of her delicate style.

A band of intelligent spirits have, through the mediumship of Mary Theresa Shelhamer produced an interesting work entitled Outside the Gates: and other Tales and Sketches. This work is destined to sell well as it meets the demand of a large class of inquir-

ing minds.
Unanswerable Logic, the Spiritual Discourses of the well known lecturer Thomas Gales Forster. .

Solar Biology; A Scientific Method of Delineating Character; Diagnosing disease; De-termining mental, physical and business qualifications, from date of birth. By Hiram E. Butler. Spirit Workers in the Home Circle is an

Autobiographic Narrative of psychic phenomena in family daily life, extending over a period of twenty years, by Morell Theobald, F. C. A.

The Mystery of the Ages Contained in the secret doctrine of all religions, by Marie, Countess of Caithness, Duchesse de Pomar; also A Midnight Visit to Holyrood, by the same auth

Spirit Teachings, by M. A. (Oxon). These mmunications have attracted wide attention. Many find in them words which are suitable and more or less helpful in confirming their own experience.

Rev. E. P. Powell has issued a valuable work entitled Our Heredity from God.

Space forbids further mention, but any

and all books in the market can be ordered through this office.

Partial price list of books for sale postpaid:
Poems of Progress, plain \$1.50, glit, \$2.10;
Poems Inner Life, plain, \$1.50, glit, \$2.10;
Poems of the Life Beyond, \$1.60; The
Volces, \$1.10; Startling Facts in Modern Spiritualism, \$2.00; Chapters from the
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the Spirit-world, \$3 cents; The Bible—Whence
and What? \$1.00; The Complete Works of
A. J. Davis, \$30.00; the Principles of Light
and Color \$4.00; Religion, Babbitt, \$1.60;
The Scientific Basis of Spiritualism, \$1.80;
Proof Palpable, cloth \$1.00, paper 75 cents;
Man—Whence and Whether, \$1.00; Our
Heredity from God, \$1.75 Arcans of
Nature, 2 vols., each \$1.33; A Kiss. for
a Blow, a book for children, 70 cents;
Vital Magnetic Cure, \$1.23; A minal Magnetism, Delenza, \$2.16; Diegesie, \$2.16; Fourse

lism, Delenza, \$2.16; Diegesie, \$2.16; Fourse

JULIA GREY BURNETT.

The winds of December are blowing.
O'er woodland, and valley, and bill;
The mesdow-brovk softly is flowing.
Beneath its white mantle so chill.
The sunset in giory has vanished,
The rainbow of night disappeared,
And gently the twillight has banished.
To darkness the withered and sered.

The moon in her beaming resplendence
Appears, and the queen of the night
With diamond-like stars in attendance.
Transforms the dark shadows with light
Up youder the yule-log is gleaming.
And soft through the broad casement wide,
The moonlight and starlight is streaming,
Adorning the room with its tide,

Ab! left all moonlight and starlight
Around the and dreamer alone.
Who sits in his circis-by the firelight,
And thinks of his found the starthstone?
If seems but as yesterday morning
When all of his loved ones were here;
Were esated around him and forming
A family circle so dear.

He sees each loved face emiling on him, And wonders he thought them away; He bears each loved voice as they call him. The darkness is turning to day. Can it be that the moon in her giory, The glittering stars in her train, Have listened the dreamer's sad story, And brought him his loved once again?

For surely the radiant archway
That reaches from here to the sky,
Is formed for the good angels pathway,
And ends where the loved never die.
The embers burn low on the hearthstone,
The shadows are despening with night,
But the smill on the face of the lone one
Is sealed with the signet of light.

For the Religio Philosophical Journal Excellent Evidence of Spirit Power.

To-iny, I have been taking a retrospective view of events which transpired in the early days of my mediumship. My only phase at that time was writing, which was purely mechanical. In the fail of '54, a circle was formed in our village for the purpose of investigating Spiritualism. At the earnest solicitation of those that formed it, I consented to meet with them, as I was the only writing medium in our village. We opened the circle by singing, and reading a portion of scripture from the New Testsment. But two of the number were Spiritualisting, and reading a portion of scripture from the New Testsment. But two of the number were Spiritualisting, and reading a portion of scripture from the New Testsment. But two of the number were Spiritualisting. After a few sittings communications were written, caused the control of the members, in conversation with a friend who was decidedly materialistic, made the remark that the spirits could answerent and the second of the weeking before. Spiritus," was the response with a sneer. "I can prove it all a humbug. The medium or some member of the circle must know what the question is thate it is a humbug in the promise me at question for the next circle if you will carry it, that cannot be answered, if you will promise me that it shall not be opened until after the circle. The promise was given at the next meeting the question, carefully sealed, was laid on the table under the bible. None but the gentleman that brought it, knew that it was there, and he was ignorant as to the nature of the question.

The meeting that evening was yety harmonious;
The meeting that evening was yety harmonious;
the communications were of a high order, but no
questions were answered or any attempt to do so,
so far as we knew. Just before the close of the
pircle the following was written:
The true, that we communicate;
It giveth us great joy,
Towninger peace to mourning hearts,
Their spirits upward buoy.
At times if all is harmony.

At times if all is harmony, And naught doth intervene, We tell what doth your hands employ, And can describe the same.

We've hindrances to overcome, Obstacles to remove, That human minds put in our way, To this a humbag p, ove,

At this a humbag p. ove.

After the circle was closed the member that rought the question, said: "I placed a question sait was sent under the bible. I am sorry. I don't sink it has been answered; however, the one that on it is add it could be opened after the circle. We fill see what it is,"

ent it said it could be opened arter the curies. we vill see what it is."

The seal was broken and this was the question:
"Do the spirits of the decessed realize that they have had an existence upon the earth-plane, and are he works of men, seen and known unto them?"

The lines were an answer to the question, the sat part fully answered in the second stanza, and he last one shows they knew in what spirit it was ent. But this was in the long ago; the most of hat circle have gone to the higher life; others have alten up the work they left, and are striving to the seet of their ability to do what they can toward mancipating humanity from the bondage of error und superstition, and their labor is not in vain. Many your aching hearts are seeking to know if Spirit nation, and their labor is not in vain. Many ing bearts are seeking to know if Spiritual give them any consolation. I will resthing that transpired only a few weeks ow that Spiritualists should take courage, be disheartened; for the good work is sure-in:

and not be disheartened; for the good work is surey going on:

One morning as I was busy about my household
duties, there was a rap at the door. Upon opening
i, I saw u gentleman, well known in business circles in our lown, but with whom I had no acquainance. After the usual salications, he said.

"If you are not busy this morning I would like to
alk with yen. I suppose you know I have buried
my little buy? It seems to me I cannot have it so. I
want to know say thing about Spiritualism. It
about to not know any thing about Spiritualism. It
also how any thing about it. I thought it a decusion and its followers fanatics; but ever since the
feasth of my boy, I have wanted to talk with you.
Do you think he knows how I feel?"
I said to him: "You ask why I have faith in
Spiritualism. Because it is based upon knowledge,
I know my boy lives, and is with ma, and manifests
allow the same assumance, if you seek for it." He said he had been readmy the twelffill chapter, of Hebrews, and seeking
consolution in thal, "Whom the Lord loveth he
chapter as he did, but if his sailliction made
stillicted. I told him I should not probably interpret that chapter as he did, but if his sailliction made

doing? Was he happy away from his home. I gave him what consolation I could, and he went away, saying he felt better. This man is a member of the church, and came for consolation to a Spiritualist in his hour of trial, and I feel that as Egiritualists we have cause to rejolos, though the valleys may be in that over our professions. He not be a spiritualist we have cause to rejolos, though the valleys may be in that our of trial, and I feel that as Spiritualists we have cause to rejolos, though the valleys may be in that our of trial, and I feel that as Spiritualists we have cause to rejolos, though the valleys may be in that our professions to the season of the seas Helly and Bitter-Sweet.

In the Editor of the Bottes-Philosophical Journal:

From our quiet country home I extend my hearty Caristanse greetings to the mean friends who weatry read and profit by the Journal. I which I could pisch no mear helly-hush a busch of glossy leaves for you all, and put with them some of the scarled fitter-sweet herries which glow all winter over our porch. I the faunch to in reality, if it spirit. I wish you have been supported to the properties of the political and amounts. I feel that we are friends in work and mornal. I feel that we are friends in work and amounts. I feel that we are friends in work and it is a small of the political and support of the political and that we are all estitled to the credit allowance this obtained on work of our individual to work. Quiet home-workers are often most effective.

Joy, I has a ray of the sun, reflects with greater are and welches a wheat it rebounds upon a man the barraet of a friend.—Read.

BOUND SPIRITS.

A Knowledge of Scientific Principles Can Alone Save Mankind.

A. J. KING.

Sensitives frequently tell of spirits being bound to locations on earth and unable to escape from them for many years, perhaps ages after death. Sometimes the spirit has not realized that it had passed out of the body and only became aware of it by coming in contact with the sensitive, through whose aid it is brought to realize its true condition and enabled to break the bonds of materiality and escape to the Spirit-world after "influencing the medium." Such a case lately came under my observation. A sensitive was visiting in a strange house and was influenced to talk for a spirit who claimed to have built that house some twenty years before, but had hardly finished it when he died. He stated that he had thought so much very the plan of the house, and had worked so long in its construction, and anticipated so much enjoyment there for the future, that he had never been able to leave it; but was bound there by bonds he was unable to break till that time. Spirits frequently tell this sensitive that they are in a "bad fix," sometimes one thing and then another, and they come to her for help, and she is able to relieve them and send them on their way rejoicing, when no help from spiritiffe was available.

Can intelligent Spiritualists believe such stories? Without any whoever of the nature, nawer and relations.

the way rejoicing, when no help from spirit-life was available.

Can intelligent Spiritualists believe such stories?
Without any theory of the nature, yower and rela-tion of spirit, one calling himself a Spiritualist is as much at sea as the unsclentific Christian who be-lieves the moon and sun (or earth) stood still at the command of Joshua, and that all things were made out of nothing.

lieves the moon and said things were made out of nothing.

In an unscientific age nothing is too absurd for belief. When there is no standard of truth, error is as likely to be tanght and believed as truth. It's only very lately in the bistory of the world that menhave ceased to believe that the sun, moon and stars went daily around the earth, placed in a crystal firmanent, and men so tangeth in their inspired books. They believed that one element could be changed into another; that base metal could use turned find gold, and stones into bread; that some old women could turn into cats, or ride through the air on broomsticks, and change other people into animals. The most popular book ever published is "The Arabian Nights Entertainment," filled with stories of the impossible, and implicitly believed by the mass in the past and still believed by the grossly ignorant.

the impossible and implicitly believed by the mass in the past and still believed by the grossly ignorant.

The intelligent Spiritualist believes in a Spirit-world to which all human spirits are naturally and inevitably attracted by a power as irresistible as gravity to material substance, and can come in contact with gross physical substance only by will force superior to the natural repulsion existing between such spirit and gross earthy matter; that spirit is as much, yea, more under the control of law than is physical matter, and on the separation of the spirit from the body at death, the spirit or man glides upon the river of lower spirit that constantly flows from earth to the Spirit-world, and there takes its appropriate place among its kindred and affinitized spirits as naturally and surely as a stone liberated on earth's atmosphere seeks its place on life-surface by the attraction-of gravitation. He further believes every child of man has guardian spirits, who, at death, assist the new-born spirit in its journey to the Spirit-world, and tenderly bear it in their arms as the ender mother does her infant child, and instruct it in its new condition and new mode of life. Such seems to be according to the law of love—of higher human nature, and as we may reasonably suppose to be the law of God. If such theory of death, the existence of a Spirit-world and quardian angels or spirits be truc, then all such stories of spirits being bound to earth and the necessity of earthly helpers to break their bonds and release them from earthly conditions to enable them to go to the Spirit-world, are inconsistent and faise. A knowledge of scientific principles can alone save manking from a belief in all sorts of vagaries, and a scientific Spiritualism is the only means by which Spiritualist can be eaved from a belief in Munchausen stories from spirits.

For the Belgio Philosophical Journal.

For the Beligio Philosophical Journal.

A Rich Man.

A Rich Man.

I know a rich man. He is a funny man. He thinks he has entered "The Kingdom of heaven." He says that he rode a camel through the eye of a needle: "It was a tight squeeza but I didn't even bump my head." He owns no land, house, bonds or stocks, and seldom has more than five dollars in his pocket. "Bank account?" Uh! no, no money in bank; still, he says that he is the richest man in St. Louis, and I believe what he says. He is always happy, for he works every day and earns a little cash, which he epends for his wife, himself, and for some other human beings whom he calls his relations. He says that all the people on the earth are his brothers and sisters. He is very fond of children and women, because he love gentle manners and refined tastes. Because he gives love to so many people, he gets plenty of love in return, and this is his chief happiness. He says "nothing is so god as love."

He has had much experience in life, for he is

his chief happiness. He says "nothing is so good as love."

He has had much experience in life, for he is the say? 70 years old. He don't feel old, however, and that is because his heart is so full of sunshine. He don't seem to care for money, and says that he never did. It is easy enough to believe him, for he has none now, and has always given it away as fast as he earned it. It hink that if some one were to give him a hundred thousand dollars, he would have about five dollars left in a month,—so many other people need it more than he does. He is always in perfect health, and Faguess that is one reason that makes him think that, he is rich. He says that comes about from his simple habits of living. His food is mostly bread, vegetable and truits—three months at a time without meal. He goes to be early and gets up early. From June to October he sleeps in the open air, with only the stars above him. He says, "I love to go to sleep with the dear, stars watching me all night." He said to me: "I always feel that the bleesed angels are nearer, when I way good night to the stars."

Some people think this is "a poor man, and very cranky; 'they are the lovers of money, more than lovers of humankind, but some of these very people wish that they could be as happy as this rich-poor man.

I am more and more inclined to believe that a

man.

I am more and more inclined to believe that a happy heart is the greatest treasure on earth. Pil tell you one thing more about this funny man. On his watch rithou is a key; there are three words in blue onamel on the key, which he says represents a trinity which all people must thoroughtly believe in, to become as rich as he is; these are: "Health, Love, Work."

St. Douis, Mo.

Three Minutes with Foster.

In the month of December, 1866, I was in and visited Charles Foster, the medium. F door at my left in the front hell, I entered it parlor where I found nearly a dozen perso ing for their turn. My train for home was within two hours, and I could not wait. It to leave, and when pessing through the

For the Religio Philosophical Journal Remarkable Experiences of an Eng-lish Lady Before the Rochester Rap-

Hish Lady Before the Rochester Happings.

In the fall of 1847, Miss Rebecca B. Thomas, with her mother and eister, while traveling down the Ohio river on a sleamer, met with, the following incident:

"Ohe afternoon," wrote Miss Thomas (now Mra. Alien) in her notes, "I observed my mother reading a book I had not seen before, and I saked her what it was." She rapiled, it is one of Swedenborg's books translated by Rev. Geo. Bath." At the time I was fresh from a New England boarding school of orthodox proclivities, where Swedenborg's works were thought to be improper reading, and I remarked to my mother that I thought she had better not read the book. She evidently considered hereelf a better judge of what to read than I, for she kept on reading and I went out on the guards of the boat. Directly an elderly lady joined me and said: "My son says the time is coming when Swedenborg's will be more generally believed in than now." 'Your son,' I said, 'who is your son?' She replied: 'He is a ministering spirit on the coast of Africa. He was on board one of Her Majesty ablys on the coast of Africa. Up revent idinapping, and ided there. He says when he gets through with is mission he will join his sister Eliza, who is further advanced than the other members of the family. I told him I did not know there was any difference in heaven. He says there is, and that the doctrine of purgatory is true, but not as generally understood on the earth."

"She perceived that I was deeply interested in what she was saying, and continued her remarks by giving me a brief history of her life. She said she was an English woman and was travelling in this country with her husband; that her maiden name was Elizabeth Fry, now Elizabeth Wilkinson; that she was found of being alone, and that the first time she ever saw a spirit was, in her words: 'One Sunday attenoon wheal was a poung girl, I was in company with other members of my family, and some friends who were vielling us, and we were going across a field to see a brother who lived a short dist

them. She said the spirits both her she could see better that Swedenborg, but could not hear their so well.

"She told me that her husband could hear the rappings on the head-board of the bedstead, but could not see spirits nor hear them talk. Nowithstanding he could hear the rappings, he said her family said she was deranged and had her confined in an insane asylum. She said they were now traveling on account of her health, but that there was nothing the matter with her; that she was not deranged in the least, and that they did not understand her.

"I agreed with her, for her general appearance, style of conversation, and whole manner were indicative of sanity of mind and 'unusual intelligence. Her views escemed to me to be perfectly natural and very reasonable, though at that time unusual. "Her husband saw us talking together and requested my mother to tell me not to talk to her, for she was insane.

"As we were passing down the river, between

quested my mother to tell me not to talk to her, for she was insane.

"As we were passing down the river, between Kentucky and Ohlo, she said to me: My son says slavery will be done away with in this country before long, and that the people of Ohlo will help the slaves of Kentucky to gain their freedom." Here was a case of clear and undoubted mediumable (varied in form), clairvoyance, clairundience, rapplags, and materialization some years before the Bochester manifestations took place."

This lady must have been a remarkable good medium, and her case is only another of the many proofs that the world was progressing to a more advanced era, which would be better prepared to recive Spiritial iruth of a higher order, and that this new condition of things would be heralded to the world by remarkable manifestations of spirit power and presence. "And I saw a new beaven and a new earth."—Bev. 21.

A Spiritual Experience.

A Spiritual Experience.

Locked within memory's cabinet are many interesting spiritual experiences that, in my opinion, should be given publicity for the benefit of doubling once. With this feeling prone upon me I have turned back the lock, and from its biding place taken from a well thumbed volume, from which to make the following extact. I cannot anticipate that it will make the same vivid impression upon others that it did upon me, but there are phases and politic of interest, connected therewith that I think clothe clairvoyance with more than usual interest, there seeming a trinity of purpose and accomplishment that will be readily recognized in the following statement of facts: Some years ago—I. Bink about seven as near as I can give from memory—a backward measurement, of itme, a spirit artist was temporarily stopping in this city. Mr. and Mrs. D.'s people, of extensive fravel and wide experience, were among my most valued friends. Companionship with them was always spiritually profubile. They visited this artist, and brought me as the result of a sitting, a photograph of Mrs. D., about whose head were grouped many faces purporting to be those of spirits. After discussing the merits of the picture and while engaged in pleasant converse, there saddenly appeared by firs. D.'s side a man of spiendid proportions and stately bearing, 'Risplaying the unmistaknole dignity of one accustomed to command and to receive homage from the people. Every detail, of the features and appared was clearly defined. Looking earnestly toward me. I received the mental impression that he desired Mrs. D., & ragan with the artist, and allow him the opportunity of being photographed; that he wished to be the central figure upon the place. As impossible as it seemed at the time for a single doubt to were beelond the vision, weeks persect, and the lockled, like other floaderiousing, with the evidence they brought me, was to my doubting nature, can never be recorded; it forecoving, with the evidence they brought me, was to my doubting na ones, was left a memory, "Did I see, or was it their marred by the query, "Did I see, or was it their loany?" Again came my friends and what their coming, with the evidence they brought me, was to my doubting nature, can rever be recorded; if forever put to flight all possibility of doubt in regard to my clairvoyant vision at least. There was the photograph with Mrs. D. seated in one corner, and as a "courtai figure" stood the spirit's unmisticable form, perfect in expression, stitinds and every defining the statement of the strength of

For the Religio-Philosophical . Expressed through the Same Mediu

LYMAN C. HOWE.

Julia Scott was sister to the late O. H. P. Kinney. She was a native of Sheshequin, a beautiful valley of the Susquehanna. She was a poet and popular among the Universalista. Her poems glow with the light of Spiritualism, although she had no knowledge of it as we know it lodg: The motio that often heads obliquary notices is taken from her book, "Death is but's kind and welcome servant who unlocks with noiseless hand life's flower encircled door to show us those we love." It was my good fortune to share the confidence and warm friendship of her brother, and from his lips I heard the story of his first experience in Spiritualism. He was a man whom to know was to esteem and trust. He was twice elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and once to the New York assembly, served his time in each with exceptional ability and integrity. His fruitfulness was above question. Although an outspoken Spiritualist for thirty years he was respected and esteemed by all good people in the church or out. In the following narrative I may get dates wrong, but the facts are reliable. About 1855-6, Mr. Kinney and his skeptical brother visited Binghampton, N. Y., on business. Dr. T. I. Brown was about the only acquaintance they had in the city. He urged them to wist a medium and investigate Spiritualism. They found a boy professional sittings, and, I think, refused to take pay. A lettered cure was handed the strangers who medium about ten years of age, who was not giving professional sittings, and, I think, refused to take pay. A lettered cure was handed the strangers on the card as they held it toward themselves. Raps on the table indicated spiritual presences. Mr. Kinney pointing to the alphabet they spelled out the name, "Julia Scott." This was a surprise. Surely no one beside the two brothers could have known her in that house. They were strangers in the city forty miles from home. They questioned: "How old was you when you die?"
"Thirty-two years and one day."
"What year did you die?"
"What year did you die?"
"What year did you di

"Marty sear did" you die,"
"March 22nd, 1850."
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"Woong," said Mr. Klimey, "it was March 21st, 1851."
"Woong," said Mr. Klimey, "it was March 21st, 1851."
"We have you born?"
"Ma ch 21st, 181R."
"Woong again."
"No, Julia, 'Initial' interposed Mr. Klimey, "it was March 23nd, 4819."
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"No, Julia, 'Initial' interposed Mr. Klimey, "it was March 23nd, 4819."
"No, Julia, 'Initial' interposed on these discrepancies, Mr. Kinney said on the said interpolation of the fact to any one, and it was twenty years ago."
"Inneedistely the rape spield out, "I induced you to study law."
"Inneedistely the rape spield out, "I induced you to study law."
"Inneedistely the rape spield out, "I induced you to study law."
"Yes," said Mr. Klimey "and I never mentioned the fact to any one, and it was twenty years ago."
"Yas is "mind reading?" Mr. Klimey said he had not thought of the fact in ten years. All the meages spieled out were of a high order, and showed culture. No imperfect spelling, no bad grammar, no trifling. Then a change was manifest and the medium said another spirit had come. This spelled, "James Klimey," and claimed to be a brother to the two visitors, and to Julia. Such a brother had died at the age of five or six years, some years before. His spelling was very imperfect, language awkward and ungrammatical, and all be communications frivolous and boyieb. There was all the contrast between the scholarity peetes they knew and loved, and the ignorant boy who died before entering school, and all thought one and the same medium, and that scholarship attained here were some mistake in the dates given, which the brothers only an analysis of the medium, and that scholarship attained here sould not reconcile or explain.

On reaching home they reverently

all other things she was wonderfully accurate.

Mrs. Kinney found the old family bible, turned to
the family record and read: Julia Kinney, born
March 21st, 1818; died March 22od, 1850. Thus vertiying the communication in every particular,
against the positive convictions of the two brothers.
In the flesh who thought they knew. Mr. Kinney
said from that day he was a Spiritualist and never
had doubted since. He liyed and died by its light,
and the world was the better for his living. One
such experience is worth a thousand exhibitions of
phenomenal marvels, so bedged in by doubtful circumstances and tricky appearances as to prove nothing except the unretiability of mediumship and its
fellowship with cheap legerdemain.

Kansas City, Mo.

For the Religio-Philosophical Journal.
Comforting Messages and Incidents.

Oh! hearts that never cease to yearn,
Oh! brimming tears that never are
The dead, though they depart, return
A though they had not died.

A woman loved and respected for her candor and integrity in all things died anddenly from an accident. In a few weeks a message came to her grieving husband and family through the celebrated telegraph medium, W. S. Bowley of Cleveland, saying: "It was but a breath, and I clasped hands with out dear children and friends in this summer land, so real, I scarce can realize the change. Of glorious fruition I no not weep for it won't be long until we are united."

A young lady lay at the point of death.

until we are united."

A young lady lay at the point of death. All that the loving kindness of parents, friends and eminent physicians could do, had been done to conquer her disease without avail. Grouped around her couch were her parents and friends, to whom she, in loving words, was giving her last wickes, when all at once her face seemed radiant, and she exclaimed: "Look, there is grandfather and angest. Do you not see them?" They are here in the room, and how bright and happy they look."

Another time she said: "Look! There is Uncle

bright and happy they look."

Another time she sald; "Look! There is Uncle
Lorin; he smiles and reaches out his hands." After
her death, notes of mosic were often heard from the
closed room in which her plano stood.

A lady in one of our cittee who moves in the
ligher walks of life, and was strelly orthood,
member of the bar, who died's few years ago very
suddealty, without a word to hid, wife and family.

She was perplexed with busicess trials, and fell al-

clairroyant sight. Tears before stated, was a trinity of circumstance, demonstrating facts that are of interest to me at least. The fact of the absolute accuracy of clairroyant sight was fully established by the fair of photography, and the fact of spirit photography, and the spirit of transmit his spirit of me fact of the absolute and spirity of the spirit of transmit his spirit of me fact of the spirit of transmit his spirit of me fact of the spirit of transmit states of the spirit photography. As the spirit of transmit states of the spirit photography and the spirit of transmit states of the spirit photography. As the spirit of transmit states of the spirit photography and the spirit photography and the spirit photography and the spirit photography. As the spirit photography and the spirit photography and the spirit photography. The spirit photography and the spirit photography and the spirit photography. The spirit photography and the spirit

MAJOR THOMAS GALES FORSTER Sends a Message to the Journal's Head-ers from his Home in the Summer Land.

Land.

[The following communication purporting to come from Major Forster, and given through an estimable lady medium of Washington, is sent us for this issue. In an accompanying note Mrs. Forster asys: "I think the message eminently characteristic, and that you can publish it with perfect safety as coming from the source it purports." With this endorsement from the one most competent to today of its requirement it is published.—Ed Jorg-

Should a few words from me in this higher life so acceptable to the readers of this holiday number, I shall be pleased to add my mits to its columns, with the message of greeting from my loved and

be acceptable to the readers of this holdes number, I shall be pleased to add my mite to its columns, with the message of greeting from my loved and faithful wifs.

Much has been spoken and written of the wonders and beauty of the spirit life, and some are inclined to believe that nothing but purity and lovelines can enter where the physical is laid aside.

Rut I would like to speak to the erring ones of earth in tones they would not mistake nor misunderstand, impressing upon them the truth of this assertion: that the character, that which has developed with your earth life, does not end or change when the form which covered the soul is no longer needed, but intensified is yourself telchout a mask, in the land where life is not a dream, but reality.

Let these words be an entreaty to you to improve each talent, each high septration, remembering that nothing is lost; and every noble deed or kind enclavor is a gem or star in the pathway through the dark shadows before the full noon-ide of glory is revealed to your wondering vision.

It is wisdom to gain by the experiences of others; and as the New Year approaches, good resolutions will be formed by many. Do not forget that they are recorded, and as you live in accordance with them, or break them, you brighten or darken your future with all its possibilities.

The life—the spirit—is of such importance to the creator—as part of the infinite love—that I would I could impress those who give but little thought to the hereafter, that here and now is but the vestibule, the entrance way, to the never ending future where happiness and pleasure untold are await that the path of the propers of our such enjoyment.

May the good angels ever watch and direct aright, and may the deulizens of earth recognize their ministrations, inviting them to homes purified and hallowed by their presence.

In the shadow of approaching twilight, and also in the shadow of the approaching New Year, I sit thinking only of the past, indifferent to the future, and caring not for the present, I travel backward in my thoughts eleven years, to the time when bound in orthodox, I stood looking toward, and longing to embrace Spiritualism, which had already won the admiration, but not the homage of my soul. I was worn and weary, having been tassed about by the conflicts between reason and common sense, pitted against the false teachings of orthodoxy, stern and unrelenting, in which I had been rehred—"the faith" in which my parente had lived and died.

I had reached that dreadful state of mind whire I knew I must obey the command: "Choose re this day whom ye will serjea" for I could not retain my orthodox views, and accept the new dispensation. I was afraid to let go the old est I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fail to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet I so longed that I might fair to elernal torment, yet

nally, for a way a supply, and a glish words be used was supplied to me! Being mediumistic I swas applied to me! Being mediumistic I was applied to me! Being mediumistic I swas applied to me! Being medium to be a blessing to thereafter his coming was heralded with joy.

But what spectre rises before me in the fire-lip is a lonahawk? Abl no, I see it is the edite hatchet, rises of the Journal of the salling face behind it, for although ge we know the aditor of the Journal is stern unflinching in his demands for justice towards Journal, and its readers; so, kind friends, adia Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

worth, Maine, I learned that a p I do not now recall his name— by satisfied on several occasions on his plates, of faces and form the sitters. At that time I is troiled by a spirit giving the who certainly demonstrated the seems an individuality wholly:

Daniel Webster on the Death of His Only Son.

ster, N. Y., encloses the fol lowing stanzas with the statement that they were written by Webster on the death of his son, and have not been in print for many years.—ED. Jour

The staff on which my years should lean,
Is broken e'er those years come o'er me;
My funeral rites thou should'st have seen,
But thou art in the tomb before me,

Thou rear'st to me no fillal stone,
No parents' grave with tears beholdest;
Thou art my ancestor, my son.
And stand'st in heaven's account the oldest.

Omearth my lot was soonest cast,
Thy generation after mine.
Thou hast thy predecessor passed,
Earlier eternity is thine.

Earlier eterminy is time.

I should have set before thine eyes
The road to Heaven and shown it clear;
But thou untaught spring at to the skies,
And leavet the teacher lingering here.

Sweet scraph, I weald learn of thee
And hasten to particle thy biles,
And, oh! to thy world welcome me,
As first I welcomed thee bothis.

The Lord's Prayer Bevised.

'ather in Heaven, hallow'd be Tby name; fake Thy will on earth and Heaven the same; sed us with manna, as daily we need; each us Thy precepts ever to head, orgive us our debtos, nake us incline, of lorgive our debtos, make us incline, f temptations assail, lead us we pray, o shun the evil, to choose the right way, unide and direct, oh! Father above; builde and protect with Tby infinite love, iting us at last to Thy bome in Heaven, raise and glory shall to Thee be given.

For the Religio-Phil Prayer.

L. A. CLEMENT.

Since I have learned to lean upon the spirit. I do not marvel at the faith in prayer shown by the Christian. I can understand what was meant when the spirit said through that greatest of all mediume, "Whate two ot three are gathered together in my name there will I be and to bless." I can realize what the invitation, "Come unto me all ye that in our are heavy ladden and I will give you rest," means. I know why men succeed who before entering upon any great and important undertaking always first invoke the aid of Delity; why the soldier who looks upon prayer as the sign of the cross, is invincible. They have reached up and have taken hold of the source which yields an unexhaustible supply of power when the wisdom and resources of man label. They have reached up and have taken hold of the source which yields an unexhaustible supply of power when the wisdom and resources of man gives strength to the physical.

Often through prayer a new lease of life is gained for the dring, and disease is overcome by the strength it gives. I would not assume that God or the all-pervading intelligence suspends natural laws to answer prayer, but rather that as sunshine and shower cause the grasses to grow so the heart inplayed by prayer becomes susceptible to spirit influence, and thus & gained the strength that the apirit can bring. I would not assume that we should pray to God, even, for the uplifting of the heart in prayer to him, to Jesus of Nesreth, to the Holy Virgin, to the saints, to our father in heaven, to our mother occupying a seat by his side, to our brothers who have gone before, or to the spirit controlling a medium, or who is supposed to control a band whose aid we hope to obtain, will bring the blessing just as quickly.

I do not assume that we should get down on our transes, or hide ourselves, but our hearts should reach up for the spirit, believing that God, or the all-pervading Spirit, can be reached through the power of piayer. We chould go in erect mailiness and in confidence, not enealing, not complaining, bu

For the Religio Philosophical Journs Traveling in the Spirit World.

GENERAL EDWARD F. BULLAND.

In December, 1854, with my first wife I made a visit at the residence of Gov. Talmadge la Fond du Lec, Wisconsin. After a few days I accompanied the Gov. to Philadelphia and New York, to aid in procuring the publication of the "Healing of the Kaifons," a book in which we took a great interest. By wife remained with the Governor's family, a distance of over one thousand miles from New York, One forenon we made a social call upon Judge Edmonde at his pariors then on Fifth avenue near Thirty-second street, and there met the Judge, his daughter Laura, and Doot Bexior. While conversing upon the subject of Spiritual communications, Miss Edmonde went into a partial trance and described my wife as being present, standing by my side. Miss E. had navier seen bestier, but Gov. Talmadge pronounced her description correct. Miss Echaonde said Mirs. Bullard was anxious to talk with me, but as she could not do so without other parties therring, she withdraw. In a few days, by regular course of mail I received a letter from my wife, stating that at the very lime in question, the was anxious to consult with me, and was told by her angel friends if she would consent, they would take her to me. She obeyed and apparently traveled through the other world, and as she passed along, she met many old acquaintances who had been several years there, some appy and some in da kiness. They all spoke to her as the was not proved to the passed along, and he had not the sower to naces who had been several years there, some happy and some in the irres. They all spoke to her as the yeased burriedly along and ha a few moments the was in my presence. As I had not the power to see or hear her, and she could only make hereint income to the medium, she declined to converse with me upon the subject about which ahe was national. After any retain she fully corroborated her experience on that occasion, and gave me many interesting particulars, not important to relate, in regard to her conversed on that excursion.

As the passed to spirit life on February, 1859, and has often returned since, I thought it might be important the such well authenticated facts should be put upon record for the instruction of the public, and to excite further investigation as to the great powers of the mind or spirit while yet in the body. On other occasions when I would return from a few day's absence, no matter how distantaise would frequently report to me conversations with the had all with persons miles distant from her, with perfect accuracy.

The sentior, in close the would not consider the system to the mind of any conversation with the system to carry an immense many of spential with the system to carry an immense many of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry and immense and of spential with the system to carry an immense and of sp

ings occur? What good to know that these ings occur? When persons fully realize that their every act is sen to the vision of their living friends, as well as lines on the other side of life, it can readily, be agined what the influence will be upon human tolest.

### Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dan-druff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of Ayer's Hair Vigor is due to the fact Ayer's Hair vigor is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty. Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass.

a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to the same shade of bron it had when I was 25 years of age."

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Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a baid spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair

I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and. I am delighted. I look ten years younger."

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

others.

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DAVID G. Lowe, Esq., of St. Agaths, Manitoba, Canada, says: "About one year ago, being of the dwith a terrible billous attack, fluttering of the being of the according to the second of the second of

Mrs. Montite E. Tallon, Connellon, Ind., writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is one of the greatest medicines in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the maiarial fever."

DISEASE

LIVER

Mrs. I. V. Webber, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually do my own work. I am happy to say I am now g, thanks to your medicines."

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A. B. Weaver, Esq., of 200 Bouck Acenus, Bufolo, N. Y., writes: "Having used your Golden Medical Discovery in my family, I desire to testify to the great rollet afforded by it in, cases of sick headache. As a chil-dren's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have like-il that could be desired, its employment having

#### wise found it all that uniformly availed to pr "FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of bealth, by using Da. presents GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERT GUESS all of the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, proceedings of the ferrors. Especially as it manifested its potency in curing good discatton, a fair skin, buoyant and good discatton, a fair skin, buoyant and good discatton, a fair skin, buoyant and construction of the ferrors of the ferrors. Scaly or Rough Skin, but has it manifested its potency in curing short, all diseases caused by had blood, are considered by the potency in purifying, and produced by the potency in purifying the castallable of the state of the st

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skip diseases as the following testimonial portrays, mu certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and all blood and skin diseases, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salf-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM

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ATTACK.

SALT-REUM

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 603 Main Street, Butfalo, N. Y.:

General Manual by our physicalism out without containing relief. See afterwards began treating herself by drinking teas made from blood-purifying roots and herba. She continued this for several years but derived no becent. Finally, about to years ago, I chanced to read adought flaumed before the put one of Dr. Pierce's small passiblets setting forth the merits of his Coden McGold Discovery' and other medicines. The name struck

my fancy, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommended it to the old-lady who had been so long a sufferer. From sail-rheum. She commended taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized took concepts the seemed to be no better. However, I realized better, and encouraged her to continue to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue to the seed at his seemed to had to be the seemed to be the seemed to be the seemed at the too took the seemed to be the seemed to be the seemed to the seemed to be the seemed to be was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumstam entirely left her and he catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has nearly of excellent health from that day to this, and has had no seeme to have entirely eradicated the sain. The Discovery's seems to have entirely eradicated the sain from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain time. The Discovery's seems to have entirely eradicated the sain time. The Discovery's seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from sain the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time. The Discovery's seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time. The Discovery's seems to have entirely eradicated the sain-time from the seems to the sain the seems to seem to seem the seems to

Consumption, weak lungs, spitting of blood. GOLDEN MEDICAL DESCOVERY CURS Consumption (which is Scroula of the Lungs).

Lungs. Spitting of Blood, Shortness of sumption (which is Scroula of the Lungs).

Breath, Bronchitta, Caronio Nasal Catarria, by its wonderful blood, surject the system and purifies the system and system and system and system and system are system as a system and system and system are system as a system as

GONSUMPTION.

SOLOMOR BUTTS, of North Cauton, Mismi On., Ohio, writes: "I have not the words to On., Ohio, writes: "I have not the words to Gons of the Words of Your write. She was taken with consumption, and after trying and doctor after another I finally gave up all hope of relief. Healty very poor and having but one dollar in the world, I prayed to Gol that he might show me something; and then it seems as though something did but me to get your "Golden Medical Discovery." My wrife took it as directed, and as a result she is so she can work now."



Asthma Cared.—Canur S. Browni. Postmistress at Mag-nolds, Colorado, sars her husband was cured of asthma, by using "Golden Medican Discovery."

GOUGH OF THE YEARS' A COUGH OF THE YEARS' STANDING. THE WHICH OF THE YEARS' STANDING.

The Dream-Folk at My Fireside.

The Dream-Folk at My Fireside.

(Countneed from First Pass.)

close these comel and all seem moved by a common thought, life's betterment, and all breathe of but one way: Make use of present power; do your utmost nove! That thought brought home is our Savior born!

What shall make Spirit-land sweeter to me than earth? Will there be higher mountains, broader valleys, vaster seas, brighter akies, dearer loves? Oh! no; or if so, if I have not eyes to see, soul to comprehend, heart to feel, of what profit shall it be? Death will not give us anything, but simply help us to realize what we have. And if we love goodness more, our bad deeds will not haunt us less! A half-note out of tune, unobservable to three quarters of the race, in the musician's ear is horrible dissonance, producing setual pain. So shall the discords of our lower nature hurt us the mout-right by a volume of harmonious living! Pure Spiritualism, wisely taught and lived by even a few souls at a white heat of enthurism, would almost redeem the world in one decade. Spiritualists decry organization, yet tell me where in nature, grows a thing of use or beauty deflant of this law? Deorganization is death, organization is life. Have we any interest in common? Does our faith mean anything? Let us welcome our angel guests as co-workers, not as infallible popes. There is thoroughly honest work needs doing before the glad tiding of peace and good-will can come unto all peoples.

And now appears in a little wreath of

infallible popes. There is thoroughly honest work needs doing before the glad tidings of peace and good-will can come unto all peoples.

And now appears in a little wreath of lambent flame a very fair, earnest young ol? face, full of silent questioning. What can I do to hasten the Golden Rule erawhere and how begin? I recognize this paychic visitor as one of an audience of about a thousand, listening twice every Sunday to eloquent lectures, but doing nothing systematically to actualize the spiritual philosophy. "How-chall we set about it?" and the blue eyes blaze with kindled zeal, and-I mentally telegraph across an intervening, impish shadow: "Visit the members of your congregation; inspire them with your desire to act; call a meeting at some roomy residence; organize a White Cross Society, incorporating principles of strictest temperance; hold weekly meetings; institute a direct warfare against evil-speaking, liquor shops and brothels; wake up to the dangers threatened from Catholic opposition to our public schools; let each member give half an hour a day, or two hours a week, to the study of the political situation; attend the caucus before election; brighten up on the question of woman suffrage by reading the history—one chapter a week—compiled by Stanton, Anthony and Gage; inspire your members with an interest in public affairs, and on election day go in a body and vote for clean men; institute semi monthly conversations—doo't allow your lecturers to de all the talking; do away with your free public platform, and hold private sociables where a given subject can be freely discussed and selections from standard anthors read. Think of the intellectual progress and moral stamina that must necessarily result from such gatherings compared to that produced by promisconous "sittings" for mediumistic development.

And now, as the fire burnt low, I fell to decaming of the helpfulness of pure friendship. How many hearts are lonely and desolate, even in the midst of luxury, for want of sweet, unselfah social tice; how

Sunny Brae, Cal.

For the Religio-Philosoph UNSEEN WORLDS.

and with them formed an eye and gave it to man and told him to look above him; and when he turned his gaze upwards, he saw that all these gems in heaven? blue coronet were sither world's similar to ours, or suns, the centers of systems, each with its retinue of astellites revolving around it. "Art thou astonished?" said Invention. Then the spirit pointed to a drop of water pendant frem a blade of grass, just dipped in a pool by the summer wind.
"What seest thou there?" he inquired.
"Why," said man, "It is a drop of water, and is formed of the miss that but yesterday was fleating in the anabeam."

Then the geni of invention again took some pieces of crystal, and after he had fashioned and arranged them with cunning art, he said to man: "Here is another eye I have made, and to thee it shall be an open secure to the beauties and wonders of an unseen world." And when man looked behold the drop of water was transformed into a world in miniature, teeming with life, in which thousands of perfectly formed animated beings reased in unconfined freedom, lived and lored, propagated their species and died, and anjored, their little lives that spanned but an hour or a day, with as much pleasure as any of the larger animals.

On every bush, on every tree, on every flower, is a world unseen by man's unaided sensee. Impalpable forms float around us on every side; intangible beings sport in the food we eat; all are material; all are composed of chemical elements, as real and substantial to themselves as we are to one another, yet as invisible to us as are split forms, or the world of attenuated matter in which they live.

It is both illogical and unscientific to assert that because we do not see or feel matter in all its unknown combinations and organizations, that such do not exist. Science does not yet know to what extent matter may become attenuated, or what diversified forms it may then assume under the laws that govern it.

may then assume under the laws that govern it.

In the process of attenuation we commence with platinum, the heaviest of known elements, and descend through a series constantly diminishing in density until we arrive at hydrogen gas, the lightest of known substances, a cubic foot of which weighs only two and a quarter grains. Here Science is compalled to pause for want of more delicate instruments of observation. But is it possible that the process of attenuation stops at precisely the point where man for lack of more perfect means of 'investigation can, as yet, go no farther? Surely not; and the logic of science asserts that the process of attenuation may go on until matter will be found to exist in a form as much more attenuated than hydrogen gas, as if is than platinum; and if it so exists, who can tell what beautiful forms it may assume, which although intangible to us may be perfectly fitted by creative power for spirit life and happiness. Within easy reach of the redective mind is a conception of a Spirit-world composed of matter as tangible and real to spirit life as is our world to us, and yet as ethereal to us as is the palace of Drake's "Sylphide green," whose

"Spiral columns, gleaming bright, Were streamers of the nothern light; it cutains light and/ovely flush Was of the morning's rosy blush; And the ceiling fair that rose aboon, The while and testabor neces of noon.

Was of the morning's rosy blush;
And the ceiling fair that rose aboon,
The white and teathery necce of noon."
If investigation has revealed to us multitudes of unseen worlds unknown to man
before the invention of the microscope, why
may not further researches discover other unknown realms of life and intelligence? The
Bible does not assert the existence of a mimalcules, as it does that of spirit life, yet science
has discovered them, and the worlds in
which they live; it has told us their habits
and minutely described their internal organism; and if we knew from the pages of
Holy Writ, that there is a spirit existence
we have only to inquire, where is the theater
of its action? We have only to learn the
locality of its world, and the laws that govern it, a task apparently much more easily
accomplished than a search after a life not
known to exist. What the lense and the mirror were to the discovery of the unseen
worlds above and around us, so may spiritual phenomena be to a life beyond the grave.
Then, indeed, will the millennium have
come. Then will demonstrated truth take
the place of hope and faith. Then will
death be disarmed in the very hour of his
victory. The grave will no longer be looked
upon as the end of man, but as the cradle of
his infancy, and was the certainty of immortality will be known to all; so all will
strive to live in such a manner as to me at its
requirements for future happiness. This is
the beautiful philosophy of Spiritualism.

WAS IT A CASE OF OBSESSION?

MRS. MARY A. AHRENS.

Late one Saturday evening my friend, Miss B., came to see me, being in great distress of mind, saying she had been writing with planchette and had received a communication from her father who urged her to see me, as I would tell her something of importance. In vain I pleaded iliness and disinclination; I had at last to yield to her entreaties, and so I placed myself in communication with her father. This message came: "Kitty, I want you to be prepared to hear news from home that will surprise and sadden you."

"Is 'the about my mother?" was the next question.

"Yes, it is; she is coming over soon. I can't tell you just the hour, but it will be very

When I raised up I felt so queer and strange I knew where I was and what they were do

When I raised up I felt so queer and strange. I knew where I was and what they were doing and saying, but I could not see, and I was so afraid of failing that I hesitated in my step, so they took hold of me and helped me. We buried our mother.

"The days came and went, and still the queer feelings remained. One other distressing thing happened: I dared not eat the food my friends prepared for me, as I was in great fear that they wanted to polson me, so I nearly starved. All this time I seemed to have a double consciousness. My friends believed me insane. What I suffered no one can tell. At last my friends neglected me. I was in the hands of relations who talked and planned about the share of the estate, and how it would be better if I should die rather than live such a wreck. One day, my brother told me he would take me to Buffalo to see some eminent physician. I consented gladly to go. My brother deceived me cruelly; he did take me to Baffalo, but to an insane asylum. I pass the borror of that time; suffice it to say that in just three days efter I had entered the asylum, as sudden as it came, all the queer, old, strange feelings left me. I was better. The doctor wrote to my brother to come and take me out. My brother did not come. For three months I remained in the asylum. At last the doctor wrote my friends he would cause an investigation to be made. Well, I got out offy last week, and just as soon as I could I started for Chicago."

During the recital of this strange and thrilling experience, I had noticed from timel to time, that the shadowy form of the mother would come before me. I had a double consciousness, and such a feeling of sorrow came over me that I felt like one in despair. What was the explanation? I questioned Miss B. about her mother's condition previous to her death. As I have said, she was blind, having a fair share of strength, enough so that she was able to walk about; but with the blindness had come great fear of falling; being an inmate of her son's family she was sometimes made to feel

ing a very shrinking and sensitive woman, came a belief that she was in their way, and that they were going to poison her, so that it was well known to some of her friends that she refused food frequently because of this fear. One other point in my friend's case. When her brother went before the doctor to get a permit or certificate so that he might get his sister into the asylum, he testified that his sister was in perfect health when she came home; that they never noticed anything strange about her until the fuanything strange about her until the fu-

anything strange about her until the funeral.

I have briefly outlined one of the most interesting cases in my own experience,—a case well known, and I could bring several witnesses, residents of this city, who would verify the facts.

Let unbelievers scoff; the facts remain. Let believers in spirit communion explain it, and tell me how it is that an intelligence, clear and strong enough to impress its wishes upon my brain and prove a safe guide, as was the intelligence calling itself father to this woman, could not guard and protect her from the annoyances and even peril which came to her when standing beside the dead. The spirit of the mother fastened itself like a vampire upon her, changing the young woman into an old one. Let the wise ones, who know all things, answer this: Why, just as soon as Miss B, was surrounded by new conditions, was the spell broken and she clothed in her right mind?

FORTY-THEE YEARS

Of Change in Churches and Spiritualism

BRONSON MURRAY.

Forty-three years ago passing the night at a tavern in Peru, Ill., I learned that the eleven-year-old daughter of the landlord had told her parents that while sitting on the floor playing, her deceased grandmother had appeared to her and said she would be taken sick in a week and would come to join herself. Returning from my trip I learned that the child soon after was taken sick, and the doctor called in, who said that she would be quite well the following Wednesday, and that the child had replied in effect: "Yes! I shall be well then, but not in the way you mean." I learned, too, that on the day named the child had died peacefully and contentedly, saying she was going to join her grand-mother.

As is stated of Mary of old, I pondered

There was a time in the history of out race when human knowledge was circumserible dispond was "iterromserible dispond was "itered by dispond was "iterromserible dispond was "iterible dispond was "iterromserible dispond was "i

to talk with her, I saw an elderly woman in advance of the younger one; at a giance I understood who my unannounced visitor was—it was Miss Be's mother. I passed by the woman of shade or shadow, and took into my arms the woman of real substance. When the greeting was over and my friend seated, I told her shat her mother had come with her. At this she burst out crying and said:

"Oh! I want to toll you all about it, all I have suffered since I saw you' last; perhaps you can explain it to me. You know how I was called home to attend my mother's funeral, and that I had doubts if I could get there in time. It was just as they (meaning the spirity) told me it would be; they did wait for me. I found my brother almost crary with grief and remores; he had biamed this mother had ded alone, and now that she was dead, he remembered that he had not alway' been as thoughtful of her as he should have been, for mother was blind neatly two years before she died. My brother's grief was dreafful. I could not hear to see him cry as he did. He was sitting beside my mother's comn. Just before they did want the lid, I went no to him and put my arms around his neek to comfort him. I because it is not alway' bean as thoughtful of her as he should have been, for mother was blind neatly two years before she died. My brother's grief was dreafful. I could not bear to see him cry as he did. He was sitting beside my mother's comn. Just before they did want he lid, I went no to my in such a manner.

elder, had been afraid to die, worrying three months about death while on his sick bed. But he was reconciled to it and gladly halled its advent after a half hour's vision, in which was presented to him, as still living and smiling, the persons of his leceased daughter and deceased fellow deacon, the former saying to him, "Father, why are you afraid to cross that river? I have crossed it!"

It?"
Then later, my own hand was involuntarily controlled, and through it was done writing and drawing, concerning which, and its purpose, till it was complete, I was a curious and interested onlocker, wondering what would come. After these came interviews with Foster and Slade with independent and writing and other tests. Later my and its purpose, till it was complete, I was a curious and interested onlocker, wondering what would come. After these came interviews with Foster and Slade with independent slate writing and other tests. Later my married daughter, losing her first-torn, had her hand controlled to write and draw, though she, herself, would not believe in its possibility. It wrote that the child still lived and was with relatives. For me there is now only one refuge. Spiritualism is a truth; and, the Journal is its defender against frauds. Well, the forty-three years are passed! Frauds have been unearthed among those whose choice or fate it is to sell their professed light for money. In my own family I can place a trust independently of such. Forty-three years ago the orthodox pulpit preached hell fire for those who disbelieved its assertious about the Bible and the future life. Forty-three years ago it preached that the only salvation was through faith in what it told you:

Thirty-nine years ago two children at Hydesville entered the lists in competition. They preached communication with the dead-alive again, and salvation a birth-right of all. To-day, the two children, being still among us as middle aged women, can see the leaven of their gospel permeating all the churches, and an Episcophi minister here in New York, in his full robes, declaring, from his pulpit: "There is inspiration in other sacred books, other bibles than ours. Our fathers believed in a veritable revelation in the Bible. We have gone through much since then, and few of us can say that we believe the Bible is wholly a revelation of God."\* And I say, behold he result of thirty-nine years working of the leaven of Spiritualism!

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238 West 53rd St., New York.

Rev. Heber Newton, the honest preacher at An-thon Memorial Church, N. Y.

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